

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FOLIAGE TURNED YELLOW IN MID SUMMER?

Often if they get too much sun or dry out this will occur. If the leaves do turn yellow or die down, cut them back to the ground. The plant is not dead just went into dormancy prematurely.

WHERE CAN THESE BE PLANTED IN LANDSCAPE?

These are at home in moist woodland environment. For a long period from spring into summer, the profusion of flowers can be appreciated up close or from a distance. This cheery bloomer is at home in partial shade or partial sun and moist, humus-rich soil, making it an ideal ground cover for the woodland garden, borders, containers, edging, or mass plantings.

ARE THEY DEER RESISTANT AND RABBIT RESISTANT?

Yes. Remember, we say deer 'resistant' and not deer 'proof'. Younger plants may be at greater risk of being eaten and younger deer may eat anything in sight as they learn what they do and do not like. And, of course, the plants are not resistant to being stepped on (or slept on!) by deer or even dogs.

WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF DEADHEADING?

This plant does not need any deadheading at all and still flowers like crazy.

WHAT MAKE SOME NICE COMPANION PLANTS?

Hosta, Ivy, Bergenia, Delphinium, Digitalis, Toad Lilies, Creeping Phlox, Columbine, Lilium, and Coral Bells make nice companions.

FIRST THINGS FIRST...

When your plant arrives from Roberta's, remove from the shipping box immediately.

Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

When ready to plant, do the job as early in the day as possible to avoid extreme soil temperatures that prevent proper water uptake from the roots. Water them in well and whisper a few words of wisdom.



Our Warranty (Perennials)

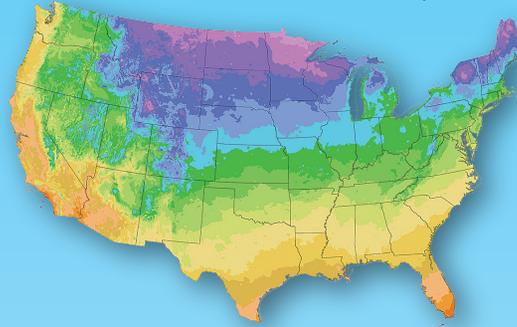
We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at 1-800-428-9726 during the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm EST. You can email questions to us at: plantquestions@robertasinc.com.

If your bulbs, cuttings etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within one year from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll free number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at www.robertasinc.com.

Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.

Neither the retailer nor any other company involved in the sale or promotion of this product is a co-warrantor of this plant warranty.

Plant Hardiness Zone Map



9a to 11 (orange) 7a (light green) 6a (medium green) 5a (dark green)
8a to 8b (yellow) 6b (green) 5bs to 5bn (light blue) 3a to 4b (purple)
7b (light yellow)



ROBERTA'S GARDENS PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Shady Self Heal
Prunella Groundcover
(Prunella grandiflora hybrids)



1-800-428-9726

Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

www.robertasinc.com

Roberta's, P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182



QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE:	Part Shade - Part Sun
USDA HARDINESS ZONES:	4-9
PLANT TYPE	Perennial
PLANTING DISTANCE:	30-36 inches
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD:	10-12 inches 30-36 inches per plant
BLOOM TIME:	Late Spring – Early Autumn by 2nd season
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS:	Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Transplant into the garden as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes twice the width of the root ball and about 5 to 6 inches deep.

(soil preparation, depth, which end is up, etc.)

PLANTING GUIDE

1
STEP

Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves or spent flowers that may have occurred during transit. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

2
STEP

Transplant into the garden as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes twice the width of the root ball and about 5 to 6 inches deep. Place them in their holes. Pack soil firmly around roots. Fill with soil and pack in firmly covering entire root zone. Water again. Plants prefer part shade to part sun.

3
STEP

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re pot the plants into at least 15 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

4
STEP

Planted now they will produce flowers late spring or early summer into autumn, or by second season.

CONTINUING CARE

SHELF LIFE

Plant into garden or larger pots and place outside immediately after the night temperatures stay above 40 degrees.

PLANT PREPARATION

Remove plastic bag and sleeve from around potted plant(s). Discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil. Pull away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred during transit. If you cannot plant it into garden or larger pot within a few days, make sure it stays well watered.

SOIL

Grow in fertile, moist but well-drained soil. Amend clay type soils with compost or potting mix.

GARDEN PREPARATION

They prefer partial shade or partial sun.

POTTED PLANTS

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re pot the plants into at least 15 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

PLANTING SPACING

If planting in garden space 30-36 inches.

PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH

These grow about 10-12 inches tall and 30-36 inches wide.

WATER

Water upon planting and a couple times a week all summer long.

FERTILIZER

They respond to feeding with a high bloom fertilizer like Flower Magic plant food (M7503). Once a month is sufficient.

TEMPERATURE ZONES 4 to 9

When nights stay above 40 degrees, place your plants outside and leave them there. They can withstand winter temperatures to minus 25F.

LIGHTING

In the summer growing season, part shade or part sun is best.

BLOOMING

Under correct conditions, blooming begins in late spring and lasts into fall, or by second season.

PRUNING

Deadheading is not needed.

WINTER DORMANCY

Leave last of old flower heads on the plant. Just let them naturally die back. Remove any foliage that still remains the following spring. This is usually very minimal.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE



Shipped
As Shown



Freeland Blue
garden edge



Bella Rosa multiplying



Bella Rosa Border