

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in-ground in zone 10. In zones 3 to 9, we recommend planting in a container so you can move the plant indoors before the first frost.
PLANT TYPE	Annual.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 12 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	<b>Panda Plant:</b> 12 to 36 inches tall with a 24 to 36 inch spread. <b>Paddle Plant:</b> 12 to 30 inches tall with an 8 to 18 inch spread.
BLOOM TIME	Late spring to summer.
FACTS OF NOTE	Heat and drought tolerant. Great for containers. Fun and easy to grow.

# Thank you for your order!

### PLANT WARRANTY

We warrant perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the original shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, we will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one, at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will reship the following shipping season.

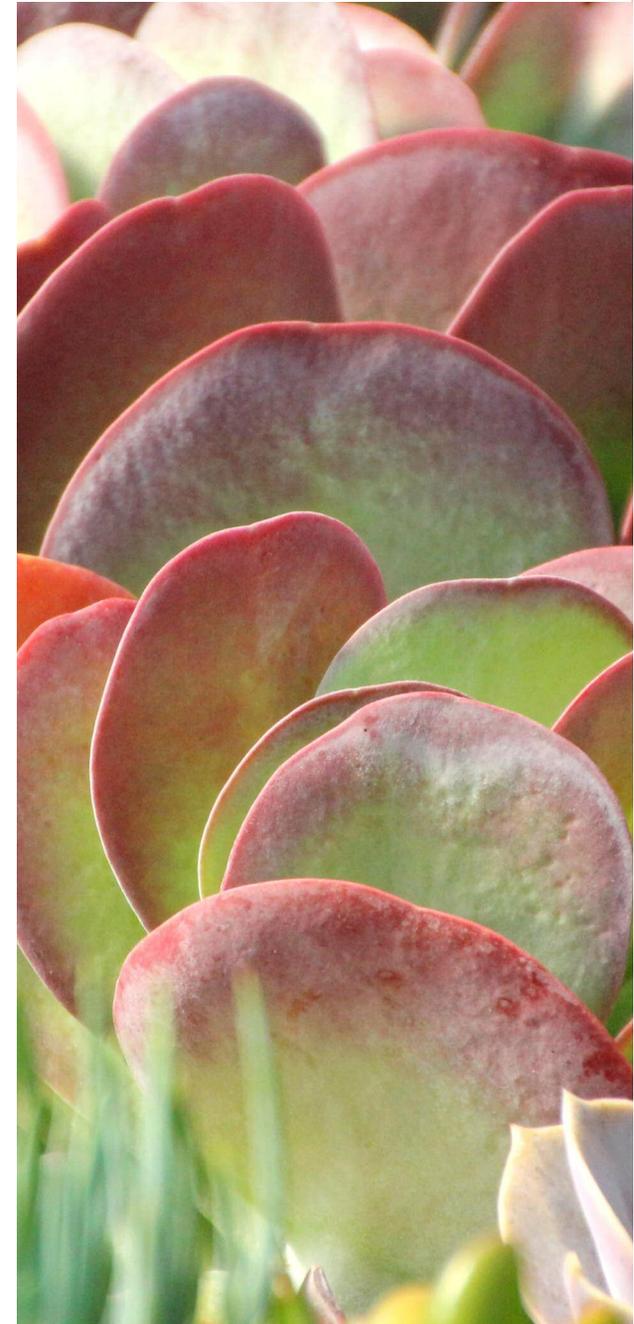
If you have any questions or concerns about your order, please contact us at 888-593-3644 or [help@cottagefarmdirect.com](mailto:help@cottagefarmdirect.com).

**Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of the plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.**

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless, but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

**In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.  
1-800-222-1222**

# KALANCHOE



## OUT OF THE BOX

### KALANCHOE

Your plant has been shipped to you in a pot. Please remove it from the packaging right away and plant as soon as possible following the planting instructions below. If it is not possible to plant it right away, follow these important steps:

1. Roll the plastic down around the plant and place it in a sunny location.
2. Keep the plant well watered.

**Note:** Some leaves may appear wilted or yellow upon arrival. This is due to the stress of shipping and is nothing to worry about. Water the plant and let it recover in a shady location for a few days, then gently remove any foliage that does not recover to allow for new growth.

PANDA PLANT



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

PADDLE PLANT



## SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://www.nifa.usda.gov/extension) or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

**Important:** Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

We strongly recommend planting in a container in order to properly protect your plant from winter damage.

**A** Fill the container with soil to within 4 inches of the top. Remove the pot and prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. Dig a hole in the soil to insert the lower part of the root ball.

**B** Once the plant is properly positioned in the pot, begin filling the pot with soil. Work the soil around the root ball with your hands, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. When the hole is filled, tamp the soil to remove any air pockets.

**C** Water well and, if necessary, adjust the plant so it is upright and add additional soil if needed. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.



## CONTINUING CARE

**FEEDING** Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can prepare for winter.

**WEEDING** Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

## CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

### WATERING

Adequate and consistent watering is essential during your plant's first year in the garden. Once established, succulents are very drought tolerant and require little watering.

Due to variable geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is difficult to define. However, as a rule of thumb, you should not allow the soil or the original root ball to completely dry out. During the first summer, you may need to water as often as every few days in periods of drought and extreme summer heat. To determine if your plant needs water, dig a few inches into the soil next to the plant. If the soil is dry 2-3 inches below the surface, it is time to water.

If you plant in a container, allow the top half of soil to dry out moderately between waterings. Water thoroughly until the soil is well-saturated and excess water drains out of the drainage holes at the bottom of the container. Never allow the plants to sit in a saucer of water. Pots may be kept in saucers after any excess water has drained from the pot.

### PRUNING

Dead, damaged, or unsightly growth can be removed as needed to maintain an attractive appearance.

### WINTERIZING

In zone 10, Kalanchoes may be planted in-ground and left outdoors during winter. Move any potted plants into a protected area on cold nights.

In cooler zones (3-9), Kalanchoes should be grown in containers and moved indoors before the first frost. When you bring your plants indoors for winter, place them in a room with a sunny window.

Water sparingly over the winter. Remove any unsightly or dead growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance.

In spring when temperatures begin to rise, move the plants back outdoors for the summer.