



Unpacking Instructions



1 Unpacking: When your plants are delivered, unpack the box *immediately*.

- Be sure to carefully unpack all the layers in the box.
- Remove the black plastic wrap and shredded paper (used to retain soil & moisture during shipping).
- Some of our plants (e.g. Orchids) are grown entirely in Sphagnum moss; this should not be removed.
- Keep in mind that a strong, healthy root system is the most important feature of the plant. Damaged foliage sometimes occurs in shipping. A healthy root system will promote new leaf growth.
- Often, leaves will yellow slightly in transit. This is especially true of Geraniums. However, the new growth will become the proper shade of green when the plant has recovered from shipping.



* Please notify us right away if you receive a plant damaged in shipping more than the normal shipping stress, as stated above.

2 Watering: Check each pot to see if it requires watering. Water those plants that are dry.

- If the soil becomes visually dry, water the plant until some water comes out of the bottom of the pot.



3 Transition: Give plants time to slowly adjust to their new environment.

- First, place all new plants in a spot of moderate temperatures (65-75°) in good light (but out of hot, noon day sun) for a day or two until they adjust from shipping. Next, move plants to their permanent location and allow them to acclimate to their new home for about a week.
- Check the catalog or website to determine the optimal light and temperature requirements for your plant.
- Allow the plants a week to acclimate to their new home before transplanting or fertilizing.
- If you are receiving plants in winter, wait until spring to begin fertilizing.
- If planting in the garden, slowly "harden off" plants by gradually increasing their exposure to sunlight and outdoor conditions.

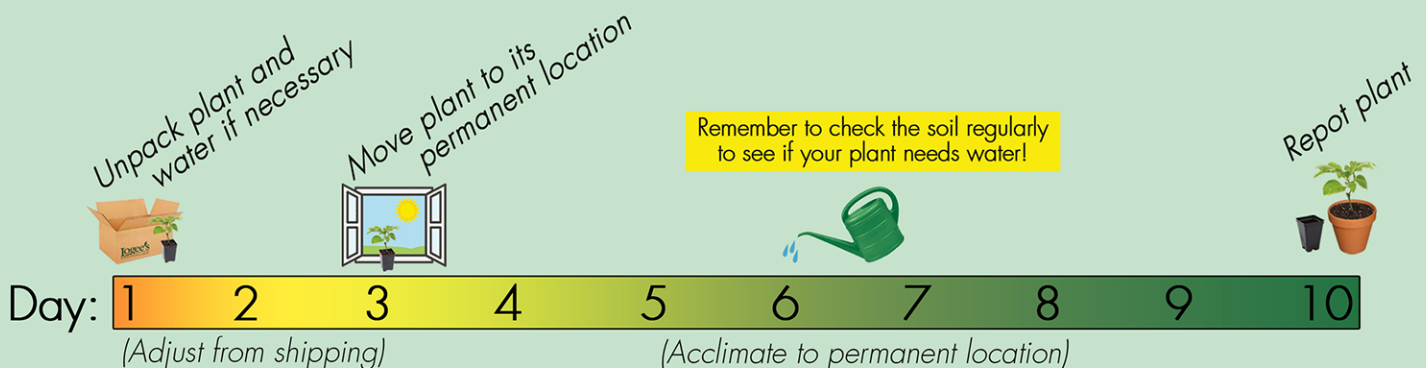


4 Repotting: Once your plants have acclimated to their location, they will require repotting.

- Repot into larger pot sizes gradually. For example, move a plant in a 2.5" pot into a 4" or 5" pot. Move a plant in a 4" pot into a 6" or 7" pot. The root system needs time to grow into each new pot.
- Turn the pot upside down and gently tap the edge to release the root ball from the container.
- Never pull on the stem of the plant: some plants, like Bougainvilleas, have brittle roots which are easily severed.
- When repotting, please do not fray the roots; the root system will easily expand into the new soil.



General timeline for new plants:



Logee's 60-Day Guarantee: We guarantee that our plants will arrive in good condition and that they are true to variety name. If the plant was damaged in shipping, please notify us within 48 hours. Plants that die or perform poorly during the 60-day guarantee period will be replaced, refunded (merchandise only) or a credit will be applied to your account towards a future purchase. Please provide us with a photo for any claim. Read the entire guarantee: www.logees.com/guarantee

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General Plant Care

Logee's
PLANTS for HOME & GARDEN



Pots: Increase pot size gradually over time. Clay pots are preferable.

- When repotting, gradually increase the pot size to allow the roots to expand and regulate the moisture levels properly. Repotting into too large a pot too soon can increase susceptibility to root diseases.
- Clay pots are preferable, but do require more time for watering. Clay allows the soil to dry more rapidly, thus promoting a healthy root system. Plants grown in plastic pots require less frequent watering, but they often hold too much water and the soil can become soggy, which damages root health.



Soil: Use a well-draining, peat-lite potting mix with NO ADDED FERTILIZERS.

- When repotting, we recommend purchasing a soil-less or peat-lite potting mix (such as ProMix, Fafard, or Sunshine Potting Soils). These mixes are suitable for most plants found in our catalog. It is important to avoid soils that contain high concentrations of fertilizer, especially slow release fertilizers, because it becomes difficult to properly control the fertilizer level.
- If your plant was potted in a medium other than soil, such as an Orchid in sphagnum moss or bark chips, repot it into a similar medium.



Water: When soil is visually dry, give the plant a good drink.

- Proper watering is a key factor to success with potted plants. With few exceptions, you should wait until the soil looks dry (but the plant is not in a severe wilt) before watering. Give the plant a good drink and do not water again until the soil appears dry. Exceptions: Ferns should be kept evenly moist; bog plants should sit in water. *Environmental factors and individual plants' needs vary.*



Light: Find an appropriate window for your plant's requirements, or use high-wattage grow lights.

- Sun-loving plants ☀️ require a south, southwest, or southeast window. Place the plants as close to the glass as possible. To encourage symmetrical growth for plants grown on a windowsill, turn them regularly. A half turn once a week is adequate. In a greenhouse or sunroom, position your plants so they receive full sun. Full-sun plants require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight per day.
- Plants that prefer partial sun 🌤️ should be grown in an east or west exposure. Place the plants within two feet of the window. In a greenhouse or sunroom, grow them in a partially shaded area or in a spot protected from the hot noon day sun. If the plants begin to "stretch" and look leggy, light levels should be increased. Partial-sun plants require 4-5 hours of direct sunlight per day, plus some indirect light.
- Plants that prefer shade ☁️ and require no direct sunlight: indoors, should be kept near a window so they will receive high-quality, diffuse light for most of the day. Outdoors, they can be grown on a porch, the north side of a building, or in the shade of trees.
- For artificial light, select full-spectrum lights with the highest wattage available (fluorescent tube equals 40W, High Intensity Discharge (HID) lights are 150W to 1000W). We recommend using lights specifically designed for growing plants. Put the plants directly under the lights, but do not allow the leaves to touch the light source. With an abundance of light, flowering plants will grow into full, healthy specimens and will initiate flower bud formation.



Temperature: Most plants can handle some temperature variation. Check your plant's needs.

- Most plants tolerate a wide range of temperatures and will endure short periods of extreme variation.
- Exceptions include some Gesneriads (African violet family) and Fuchsias. Episcia in the Gesneriad family generally prefer a minimum nighttime temperature above 60° F. Temperatures falling below 60° F can result in plant damage. Fuchsias will not tolerate long periods of heat (above 90° F).
- Some plants require a cool period (in the 40°s and 50°s F) to encourage bud formation. This should be provided in the fall/winter as the days shorten.



Fertilizer: Use a BALANCED FERTILIZER on a regular basis. Apply fertilizer more often, but use less.

- We recommend a balanced fertilizer consisting of close to equal parts of three major plant nutrients. An example is a 15-15-15 NPK formulation, which has 15 parts nitrogen (N), 15 parts phosphorous (P), and 15 parts potassium (K). The recommended dilution of 15-15-15 fertilizer is 1/4 - 1/2 teaspoon per gallon of water, applied once a week, which gives an even, continuous supply of fertilizer to ensure steady growth. Dyna-Gro GROW (7-9-5) is an excellent fertilizer for flowering plants.
- If the plant is not actively growing (i.e. winter or seasonal rest), then stop feeding.
- A note of caution: do not force the plant with high levels of fertilizer. Too much feeding creates soft growth and encourages disease and insects.
- Organic-based fertilizers, such as fish emulsion and seaweed, are also beneficial. Fish emulsion is an excellent fertilizer. However, in some formulations the high nitrogen content can increase leaf growth, stretch internodes and reduce flowering.



Humidity: Most plants do best with levels above 50% relative humidity; it should be monitored.

- Humidity should be monitored (except for cacti), especially during the winter. Healthy plant growth is best maintained at levels above 50% relative humidity. However, most plants tolerate lower levels for short periods.
- When the air is dry, frequent misting or placing plants on humidity trays will help. Also, a humidifier in your indoor growing area during the height of the winter heating season is beneficial.



Pruning: Usually, pruning can be done throughout the growing cycle, with some exceptions.

- Pruning can be performed throughout the growth cycle to maintain size or fill out a loose, "scraggly" plant.
- Pruning creates multiple offshoots and thickens a plant's appearance. If a bushy, well-branched specimen is desired, pinch your young plants (once they have been repotted). Pinching means removing the terminal growing tip or tips. This encourages side leaf buds to grow, creating a bushier plant.
- One note of caution: on mature specimens, only prune after flowering or at the beginning of their growing season in order to avoid delaying or interrupting flowering. Vining plants are an exception and need to be trained on a stake or trellis. They will make offshoots on their own. Other exceptions are: plants to be trained as topiaries or standards, plants that normally grow upward and need the height to begin flowering (e.g. Brugmansia), and plants that have already been pinched during the growing process before shipping. The latter can be determined by examining the young plants for previous cuts and a branching habit.

Please note: These general plant care guidelines do not necessarily apply to all plant varieties. Find specific plant care for each individual plant's needs.