Tips and FAQs

UPON ARRIVAL
When you receive your plants, immediately open the package to give your plants some fresh air and remove your plants from the box. Preferably open your box outside or somewhere that you don't mind getting messy, as some of the soil may have been shaken loose in transit.

Remove the plastic bag and sleeve from around the potted plant and discard any packing material clinging to the leaves or soil.

WATER
Water your plants immediately after taking them out of the box. Give them enough water so that the soil appears damp and water trickles out the bottom of the pot.

IF PLANTS APPEAR VERY DRY
Sometimes plants may appear dried out and wilted after the voyage. Do not despair. Generally, when this happens the foliage may look lackluster but the rootstock is still perfectly healthy and alive. To plump your plants back up, water them and wait 5 minutes and then water them again. This will generally rehydrate them. Keep these plants well-watered until you can re-plant them into larger containers or in the garden.

If plants arrive dry, it is often because the roots have outgrown the small shipping pots and need more room to grow; roots tend to dry out quickly in small containers. This also means your plants are very much alive and when you transplant them into larger pots or the earth, they will start growing quickly! So, re-plant them as soon as possible.

YELLOW OR BROWN LEAVES
When you receive your plants, there may be some yellowed or browned foliage on the plant. This is normal. Pull those leaves off your plant. This will encourage new leaves to grow.

If a lot of your plant looks yellow or brown and it makes your worried, take some scissors and cut your plant back, leaving about one inch of stem on the plant. This will give your plant a chance to restart and will promote bushier first season growth.

TIME TO PLANT!
Your plants are now ready to be replanted! Pick a large container or area of the garden that you wish to place your plants. Give the soil you are about to plant into a nice deep watering before planting your plant. Pop your plants out of the shipping containers, replant, and water again.
We recommend replanting in the morning or evening when outside temperatures are not at extremes. This will allow for proper water uptake from the roots.

FIRST YEAR MAINTENANCE
For perennials, the first year (or sometimes two) will require additional maintenance. During the first season of growth, even if the plant is known to be drought-tolerant, it is very important to water your plants on a regular basis, meaning up to 3-4 times per week. When plants are in their infancy stage, they need to be watered by their caretaker until they've had a chance to build a strong enough root system to subsist on their own. If you are experiencing severe heat, drought like conditions or your plants appear consistently droopy, you may need to water your plants almost every day.

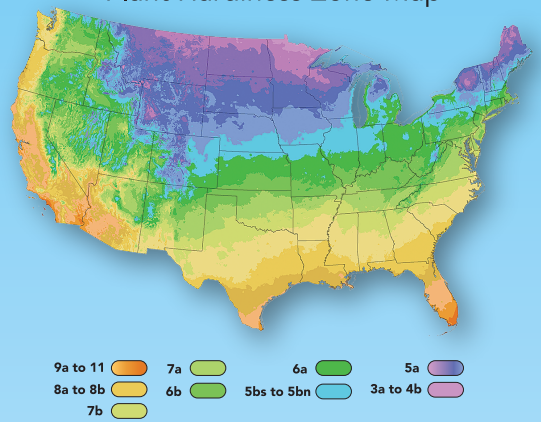
IS DEADHEADING A GOOD IDEA?
While deadheading can be tedious for the small-flowered varieties, you will be rewarded with a longer bloom season from late-spring to early fall. Completely remove spent flowers by pinching. This deadheading of faded flowers stimulates new blooms. This also encourages the plant to produce new offsets. Toward the end of the season, you can stop deadheading so that they will seed themselves.

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-warranter of this plant warranty.

Plant Hardiness Zone Map



1-800-428-9726
Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

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Roberta's Gardens
Planting and Growing Guide

Fragrant Penny Series Viola
(Viola cornuta)

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE:	Full Sun to Part Sun
USDA HARDINESS ZONES:	4-9
PLANT TYPE	Perennial
PLANTING DISTANCE:	6-8 inches
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD:	4-6 inches 6-8 inches per plant
BLOOM TIME:	Late Spring - Early Autumn by 2nd Season
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS: (soil preparation, depth, which end is up, etc.)	Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around potted plant(s). Transplant into the garden as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers.

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 full sun to half day of sun.
3 STEP	Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Repot the plants into at least 8 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.
4 STEP	Planted now they will produce flowers in summer.

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
Terrific plants for edging in the border or woodland, in containers, window boxes, hanging baskets, under planting annuals, and just about everywhere you can think of. Plants benefit from regular dead heading of faded blooms that encourage new growth for a fall display.

POTTED PLANTS
Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re pot the plants into at least 18 inch pots separately or together inside one larger container.

PLANTING SPACING
If planting in garden space 6-8 inches apart.

PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH
These grow about 4-6 inches tall and 6 to 8 inches wide.

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

FERTILIZER
For best results, use a high acid fertilizer once or twice a month like Roberta's Bounty.

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, full sun is the absolute best. Otherwise a half a day of sun is sufficient.

BLOOMING
Under correct conditions, blooming begins in late spring and last into early fall. The 1st year blooming starts a little later.

PRUNING OR DEADHEADNG
While deadheading can be tedious for the small-flowered varieties, you will be rewarded with a longer bloom season from late-spring to early fall. Completely remove spent flowers by pinching. This deadheading of faded flowers stimulates new blooms. This also encourages the plant to produce new offsets. Toward the end of the season, you can stop deadheading so that they will seed themselves.

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

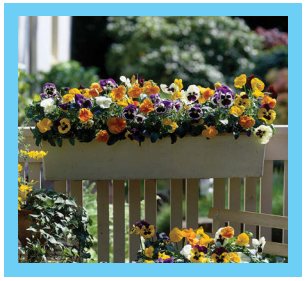
Rock garden lover

Containers spill over with color

Cherry scented flowers

Long blooming season

Borders non-stop color



Window boxes