

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 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.

TIPS

When harvesting your Kale, pick leaves that are about the size of your hand. Always start by picking leaves from the bottom of the plant, because those are the oldest leaves. Avoid picking the topmost leaves until the end of the season to ensure the longest harvest possible. Pick about a fistful of leaves from the plant each time you harvest.

We recommend growing 2-3 plants per person for a long full season of harvesting. If you live in zones 7-10, your plants can remain in the garden producing new leaves all winter. If you live below zone 7, cut your plants out of the garden once freezing temperatures arrive.

Our quick growing varieties will be ready to start harvesting in about 40 days and continue producing new leaves all autumn long!



Our Warranty

(Annuals and Tropical Plants)

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 90 days 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.

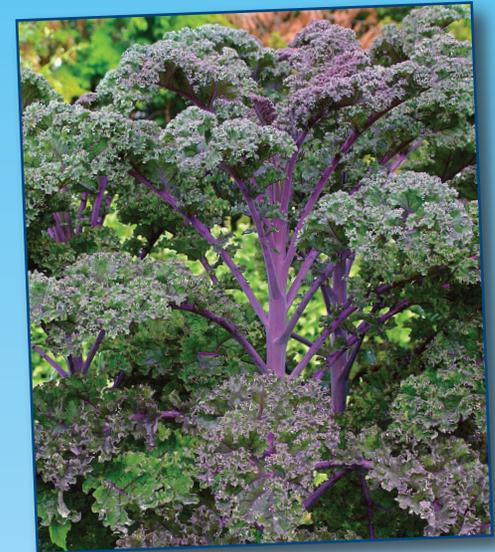
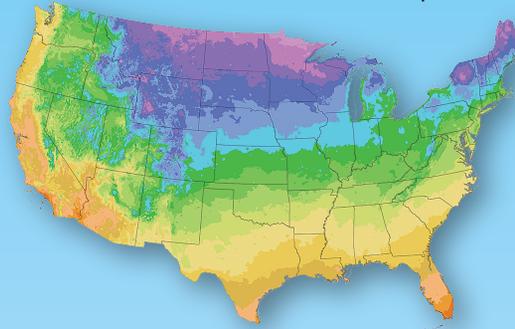
Neither the retailer nor any other company involved in the sale or promotion of this product is a co-warrantor of this plant warranty.



ROBERTA'S GARDENS

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE

Plant Hardiness Zone Map



Kale Collections
(Brassica oleracea)



1-800-428-9726

Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

www.robertasinc.com

 @robertasgardens  Roberta's Unique Gardens
Roberta's, P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182



QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE: | Full to Partial Sun |
| USDA HARDINESS ZONES: | 7-10 |
| PLANT TYPE | Annual |
| PLANTING DISTANCE: | 2' |
| MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD: | 2-4' 1-2' |
| BLOOM TIME: | End of Summer - Fall |

PLANTING GUIDE

1
STEP

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 into the garden or a larger pot right away, make sure the plants stay well-watered.

2
STEP

Water your plants just before popping them out of the shipping containers. Transplant into the garden as soon as evening temperatures stay above 50F. Dig holes the width of the root ball and about 3-4 inches deep. Place them in the holes and pack soil around the roots, filling the hole and making sure all the roots are covered with soil. Water them well again.

3
STEP

Alternatively, you may plant them in containers. Transplant into a larger container that slightly less wide than the maximum width your plant is expected to grow as indicated above. You may also choose an even larger container and plant multiple plants together in the same pot.

4
STEP

It is important to keep new plants well-watered, making sure they do not become dried out for prolonged periods. Kale does well from regular deep watering. This may mean watering your plants 3-4 times per week or more, depending on your region's weather

5
STEP

Planted now, your plants will be ready to start harvesting by the end of the summer.

CONTINUING CARE

SHELF LIFE

Plant into garden or larger pots and place outside immediately after the night temperatures stay above 50 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.

PLANTING DEPTH AND SPACING

Dig a hole that is about 3-4" deep and about twice the width of the root ball. After you've placed the plant in the hole, cover with soil ensuring all the roots have been covered. In the garden, space about 2' apart.

POTTED PLANTS

Rather than in the garden you may re-pot into large containers. Re-pot the plants into a container that is slightly smaller than the max width the plant is expected to grow. This will allow your container to fill out nicely. You may also plant multiple plants together in an even larger pot.

SOIL PREPARATION

Plants prefer fertile well-draining soil. Amend clay, rocky, or sandy soils with potting mix, organic matter, or compost to improve fertility of the soil.

GARDEN LOCATION

They do well in any vegetable garden or raised beds. They also look very nicely in your borders, flower beds, or in containers on your porch and patio.

PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH

These grow to about 2-4' tall and 1-2' wide.

WATER

Water upon planting and give regular deep watering, up to 4 times per week. Kale does well from lots of deep watering, especially during the hot summer months.

FERTILIZER

They respond to feeding with a high bloom fertilizer like Roberta's Bounty. Fertilizing every two weeks is recommended.

LIGHTING

In the summer growing season full to partial sun is best.

HARVESTING

Under correct conditions you can start picking leaves to eat in about 40 days. Always pick the bottom-most foliage first and gradually make your way up towards the top. Pick about a fistful of leaves from a plant at any given time.

TEMPERATURE ZONE 7-10

In most regions, these will only be an annual. But if you live in in zones 7-10, your plants may continue producing leaves all winter long.

OVERWINTERING

If you live below zones 7, remove your plants from the garden once temperatures start to hit freezing. If temperatures remain above that, you may leave your plants in the garden and continue harvesting new leaves.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE



Shipped
As Shown

