

Aftercare

- During dry spells water bare root plants regularly at least weekly until they are established. Keep borders weed free to reduce competition for water nutrients and light.
- Use a granular feed in the spring and summer to feed the plants. Also a regular overhead watering with foliar feed also promotes vigorous growth.
- Support tall plants when necessary with canes or a wide range of plant supports.
- Please deadhead flowering perennials, this really does help to create further flowers.
- Cut down spent foliage in late autumn and winter, mulch the soil around the plants after this has been done. The plants will then have a good start to the next season.



**Bare Root
Perennials**

**Plants²
Gardens**

www.plants2gardens.com
customerservice@plants2gardens.com
Twitter: @teamp2g

gardening guide

Unpacking Instructions

Please unpack the plants immediately and as soon as possible after delivery plant them in your chosen position. If for any reason you cannot do this the plants can be kept somewhere frost free and airy. You can keep roots moist by covering them in damp compost. You can also heel plants into the ground in a sheltered place until you can plant them in their final position. Due to the nature of these plants do not be surprised if they vary in size and shape. The most important thing regarding performance is that the roots carry the specified number of eyes and buds.

Before Planting

Ensure that the ground you are intending to plant the bare root perennials in is weed free. You can add some garden compost or a proprietary soil improver to give the plants a good start. Soak the roots in cold water for an hour before planting.

Spacing out in the garden

You should allow space for each of your plants to spread and grow. Spacing of 20 to 50cm/8 to 20" is usually sufficient.

Planting out

Dig a hole large enough for the roots to be spread out. Loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole to ensure better drainage. Add a soil improver and some slow release fertilizer to the removed soil. Position the roots so that the crown or stem is level with the surrounding soil. Back fill the hole with soil to cover the roots and firm in gently. Add a label to show where you have planted each plant if there is little sign of the plant above the surface.

Planting in Containers

Before adding compost add a few stones around the holes at the bottom of the container to assist drainage. Add a soil improver and some slow release fertilizer to the compost. Position the roots so that the crown or stem is just below the top of the container but at the top of the compost level. It is best to leave a small gap between the compost level and the top of the container to assist in watering. Back fill the hole with compost to cover the roots and firm in gently. Add a label to show where you have planted each plant if there is little sign of the plant above the surface.



Top Tip

Be sure to label your new perennials with plant stakes, so you can keep track of what's growing!