



## Grower's Tips

Identify what plants are already growing around your property or area that you would like to plant in. You might already have a great population of wild native plants on your property. [iNaturalist](#) is a free, user-friendly, app for this. Prioritize removing invasive species first to cut down on maintenance in the long run.

**Treat plants gently:** Plants are vulnerable in their pots and may lose vigor if not planted quickly.

**Roots:** Loosen up the roots when planting to ensure a good interface between potting mix and soil.

**Have a plan in place:** Start with a small designated area and expand over time as you get the hang of things.

**Maintain regularly:** Plants may take a few years to fill their space and stabilize. Maintenance like monthly weeding and annual cut backs will help the area stabilize. Creating stable native plantings is a marathon, not a sprint. Enjoy the process and remember to stop and smell the flowers!

**Plant densely:** The more intentional plants that are in an area, the lower the weed pressure will be. Wildflowers in particular need to be densely planted with bunchgrasses to support them and increase their flowering. Underplanting trees and shrubs with groundcovers can help limit opportunities for weeds to move in.

We reuse our pots and tags to cut down on plastic waste. Please return these to help our recycling efforts.

## Watering Advice

**Always water deeply after planting.** Watering deeply and infrequently is better than watering daily. In the peak of summer, water in the mid-day if possible, when it's hottest and the plants need water the most.

**Treat it like it's still in a pot for the first two weeks.** The roots are still constrained and the potting mix can dry out faster than the surrounding soil.

**Allow plants to dry out between watering.** A plant that stays too wet won't develop the root system it needs to support itself, is more susceptible to disease, and has a greater chance of loss.

**Stop watering when a plant has shown signs of establishment,** this is usually indicated by new growth.

**Smaller plants establish quicker than larger ones.** Most grasses and perennials will establish in 1-3 months, small shrubs 3-6 months, and larger shrubs and trees 1-2 years. As a plant establishes, water less frequently to encourage them to grow deeper roots to support themselves. After the establishment period, only provide supplemental water during periods of prolonged hot drought if you see signs of stress.

**Wilting** can be in response to heat, weather changes, or water levels. Feel the soil a few inches deep around the plant to determine if the soil feels dry and the plant needs water.

**Watering will vary based on time of year, soil type, and sunlight. Checking the soil moisture near the plant and looking for visual signs of stress can help when determining whether to water or not.**