



General Planting Instructions

Instructions for each seed are included on some of the packets. Any that do not are included below.

Some seeds will not come up from simply planting them. Special treatment may be required.

Most flowers can be grown in pots or in the ground unless otherwise noted. Vegetables are best grown in the ground or started in starter pots and transferred to the ground if you are wanting to get a head start on spring (in cold climates-in this case, seeds can be started indoors 6-8 weeks before your last expected frost or grown as an indoor plant if applicable). Growing zones 9+ can plant virtually any time of year, provided temperature ranges for each seed are met.

For pot planting:

Most plants prefer premium potting soil. Good soil is the secret to the healthiest plants. Peat moss and perlite can never hurt to add, and some plants, such as cactus and succulents will perform better with some added perlite. Peat moss will lower soil pH, which most plants prefer.

For starter pot planting to be transferred to the ground:

We recommend wetting your potting soil before planting so that seeds are not disturbed by watering heavily afterward. Plant them at the recommended depth and place them in full sun or under grow lights depending on the temperature at the time of planting, which is also noted on each packet.

For direct sow outdoor planting:

Most plants prefer full sun, others will be noted. Clear an area of weeds and dig down a few inches to loosen the soil. Most plants will struggle if the soil is not loosened to allow the roots to grow with less resistance, particularly root vegetables. Replace some of the existing native soil (unless you already have a designated area with good soil) and replace it with garden soil and organic compost. Mix this in with some of your native soil. Water the area thoroughly BEFORE planting. Sow the seeds at the depth directed and water daily until the sprout, then water as needed.

Fertilizer is always helpful with the exception of annual poppies, clary, white sage (these are native to areas with poor soil, which they are accustomed to and will actually perform better without

fertilizer) and spinach or spinach like plants. Spinach and spinach like plants contain nitrates and adding fertilizer increases the nitrate content unnecessarily and also, they get what they need from the soil. I use a general organic fertilizer for vegetables and flowers and I add a bloom booster to my flowering plants. Most plants should be fertilized after they are established. They will initially get what they need from the soil.

For House Plants:

Most house plants should be started in either a southern facing window, under a grow light, or both. Make sure that plant pots have good drainage unless otherwise noted. Some plants can benefit from a heat mat if your indoor temperatures are cooler than indicated on the packet. Eucalyptus in particular, basically requires a heat mat if grown indoors.

A NOTE ON SEED STORAGE IF YOU ARE NOT PLANTING RIGHT AWAY:

The key for seed storage is cool, dark and dry. If your temperatures are not quite right for planting, you can keep the seeds viable by keeping them in the food-grade plastic bag they were shipped in. The bag should then be placed in a sealed mason jar, then covered with a paper bag to block light. A basement would be an ideal storage area, or alternatively a refrigerator (this is a must for poppies), until you are ready to plant. This can be done with most all seeds and will keep them viable for 1-5 years depending on the species.

My seeds, bulbs and bare root plants are guaranteed to provide you with a decent yield. If you are dissatisfied with your order for any reason or the seeds don't sprout, please message me before leaving a review and I will provide advice, replace or refund. I truly care about my customers and my plants!

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions you may have.

Happy Planting!

Kimberly

