

How to Plant a Plant in 8 Steps



Step 1: Determine your plant's light requirements when deciding on its location. This will eliminate 50% of potential insect and diseases problems.



Step 2: Cover the planting area with a soil amendment - determine the soil coverage/area by reading the back of the bag.



Step 3a: Dig a hole that is as deep as the container and twice as wide, being sure to create small gashes in the sides of heavier clay soils. Fill the hole with water before planting and adjust watering frequency based on soil drainage.



Step 4: Place a small mound of mixed soil at the bottom of the drained hole and add pre-plant fertilizer. Pre-plant fertilizers contain beneficial mycorrhizae and humic acids which work to create a "nutrient web" around the plant's roots.



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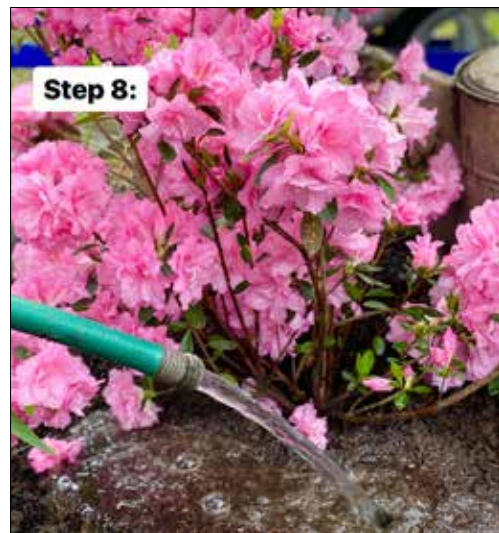
Step 5: Carefully remove the plant by turning the pot over and gently tapping the bottom of the pot or squeezing its sides. Larger containers can be turned on their sides and the plant gently shook/slid out.



Step 6: Gently tear or score the rootball in order to encourage new root growth. This process may seem detrimental but in fact stimulates new root production.



Step 7: Place the plant in the potting hole, spreading out the roots over the mound of soil. Fill the hole with mixed soil, ensuring the plant is slightly higher than the hole to allow for settling.



Step 8: Water the plant thoroughly, starting from the outside and working towards the center of the plant. Once the water has percolated into the soil, water again. Check the soil every other day or so for the first couple weeks to ensure the soil closest to the plant is not dry.