



Houseplant Repotting

When to Repot

- 1 Soil is compacted (too dense/hard) and water does not penetrate
- 2 Soil is pulled away from sides of pot
- 3 Copious roots growing out of pot holes
- 4 White powdery substance (salt build-up) on sides of pot or surface of soil

What You Need

- 1 New pot, 2-4" wider and deeper than previous pot
- 2 Screen to cover pot hole
- 3 Correct soil for plant
- 4 E.B. Stone Sure Start planting fertilizer
- 5 Water

Common Soil Choices

- 1 African Violet Mix - African Violets, Streptocarpus, Gloxinia
- 2 Bonsai Mix - Bromeliads, bonsai and Anthuriums
- 3 Orchid Bark & Orchid Mix - Terrestrial and Epiphytic orchids
- 4 Cactus Mix - Cacti, succulents, arid palms, Sansevieria and Zamia
- 5 Edna's Best or Organic Potting soil - Tropical foliage, indoor bloomers and humid palms.
- 6 Azalea Camellia Mix - Ferns, indoor hydrangeas, and indoor azaleas
- 7 Sloat Regular potting soil - Plants in very low light (or plants likely to be overwatered)

Repotting Steps

- 1 Water plant (before transplanting) to fully hydrate roots
- 2 Put small screen over hole in bottom of new pot
- 3 Fill soil to ¼ of pot height
- 4 Add the E.B. Stone Sure Start
- 5 Remove plant from old pot, gently loosen roots, put into new pot
- 6 Holding plant in place, fill in soil around plant, leaving several inches below top
- 7 Top dress w/ an inch of bark or rock to keep soil temperature and moisture levels even. This decreases insect and disease problems. Leave an inch between topdress and rim of pot for watering.
- 8 Gently water repotted plant, always on the soil, not the leaves or blooms
- 9 Clean off the leaves w/ a soft cloth and/or leaf cleaner
- 10 Monitor soil moisture - do not water again until soil is dry 3" down from surface
- 11 Fertilize with a growth fertilizer after six weeks

We'll help you grow the plants you love!

www.sloatgardens.com