



# Plant Swap Care Instructions

Whether you're a seasoned gardener or just starting out, the Student Centers Sustainability Committee wants to support your plant care journey!

All plants are listed alphabetically.



\*It is best practice to ensure no animals or humans ingest these plants.\*

# Aloe Vera



## Watering

Water once approximately every 2-3 weeks or when the top 2-3 inches of soil dry out. If there is standing water in the pot, you've watered too much.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best. If the plant is indoors, place near a south or west-facing window. If outdoors, to reduce the risk of sunburn, start it out in partial sunlight. You can gradually introduce more sunlight over a few days.

## Soil

Use a well-draining soil, such as a succulent mix. You may also use equal parts sand and potting soil.

## Potting

Using terracotta or clay pots with drainage holes is ideal for reducing the the risk of root rot. Choose a pot only slightly larger than the root ball. Aloes like to be snug.

## Fertilization

Aloe Vera requires only a small amount of fertilizer: once in Spring and once mid-Summer. Use a cactus or succulent-specific fertilizer, and only use half the recommended dosage.

## Other Tips

Wipe its leaves to prevent dust buildup.

Clip brown, wilted, or damaged leaves at the base using clean scissors or shears. Do not clip too many at a time, and always clip outer leaves only.

# Basil (seeds)



## Germination

It is best to plant the seeds during spring and summer. Sow the seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep in the soil and space the seeds 1-2 inches apart. The germination process usually takes 5-10 days.

## Watering

During germination, keep the soil consistently moist (not soggy). Mist daily.

After sprouting, water when the top inch of soil is dry; usually every 2-3 days.

## Sunlight

Basil loves direct sun 6-8 hours a day.

If growing indoors, place in a south-facing windowsill or consider a grow light.

## Soil & Pot

Use a rich, well-draining soil mix with compost or organic matter.

Choose a terracotta pot 6-8 inches deep with drainage holes.

## Fertilization

Do not fertilize until the plant becomes a few inches tall. Once it grows, feed every 3-4 weeks with a balanced, diluted liquid fertilizer. For example, a 10-10-10 or specific herb fertilizer.

## Other Tips

Once there are 4-6 leaves on the plant, you can pinch the tops to encourage bushier growth.

Remove flower buds to keep the leaves flavorful.

# Blue Burrito



## Watering

When the soil is completely dry, soak it, but not so much that water stands on top. Too much water can cause root rot, which can kill your plant.

## Sunlight

Bright sunlight is essential for Blue Burritos. It will not be able to last in low light, so be sure it gets full sun exposure. If being kept indoors, be sure to place it near a south-facing window. Preferably, it would be placed 1 foot away from the window.

## Soil

Use a well-draining succulent or cactus soil mix. Anywhere from 50-70% of the mix should include coarse sand, pumice, or perlite. You may need to add it yourself.

## Potting

Any container with drainage holes is fine. Terracotta and ceramic pots provide the most breathability. However, plastic is a fine option.

## Fertilization

This plant doesn't need fertilization as it gets plenty of nutrients from the soil. To replenish those nutrients, replace the soil once a year or replace the soil when the plant has doubled in size and needs to be repotted.

## Other Tips

Generally non-toxic to humans and animals, but it is always best practice to keep plants out of reach of pets.

# Blue Irises



## Watering

After they've been planted, water thoroughly to establish roots. After roots are established, water deeply but infrequently. Water when the top 1-2 inches are dry, approximately once a week.

## Sunlight

Full sun exposure is best. They require at least 6 hours of direct sunlight daily.

## Soil

Use a well-draining soil, sandy or loamy is best. Make sure the soil has a slightly acidic to neutral pH (6.5 to 7.0)

## Potting

Choose a wide, shallow pot with drainage holes. As pictured, irises prefer to be a bit crowded.

## Fertilization

Use a low-nitrogen fertilizer in the early springtime and again after the irises flower. Do not fertilize in late summer or the fall as this may cause the irises to rot or become diseased in the winter.

## Other Tips

Remove dead flowers to promote growth.

# Blue Pearl



## Watering

Use the “soak and dry” method. When completely dry, soak the soil with water, but don’t allow any water sit on top. This is overwatering, and if the plant is overwatered, this can cause root rot, which can kill the plant.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best. Full sun is tolerable. Watch for yellow or brown spots on the leaves to indicate whether or not it is getting too much sun. If you notice the leaves turning pale or growing downward, the plant is not receiving enough sun.

## Soil

Use a well-draining succulent or cactus soil mix. To improve drainage, you can add pumice or perlite to the soil. Putting 50% soil and 50% breathable rocks is best.

## Potting

Choose either a terracotta pot or ceramic pot with drainage holes. Plastic planters, while not as breathable, will be fine with drainage holes too.

## Fertilization

Blue Pearls don’t need to be fertilized. They gather energy from sunlight. Replacing its soil once a year will provide plenty of nutrition.

## Other Tips

This is toxic to dogs and cats, if eaten.

# Cilantro (seeds)



## Germination

Best to start in early spring or fall. Before adding to soil, you may soak the seeds for 12-24 hours to speed up the germination process. Sow the seeds  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep and 1-2 inches apart.

## Watering

During germination, keep the soil consistently moist but not soggy.

After sprouting, water 2-3 times per week or when the top inch of soil is dry.

## Sunlight

Cilantro loves full sun in hot climates (Houston is perfect for this) for a minimum of 4-6 hours daily.

## Potting & Soil

Place a well-draining, loamy or sandy soil with a slightly acidic to neutral pH (6.2-6.8) in a container at least 8 inches deep with drainage holes.

## Fertilization

Not necessary but can feed using a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (10-10-10) every 2-3 weeks if growth seems slow.

## Other Tips

Harvest often and snip outer leaves when the plant gets to be 6 inches tall.

Once the plant bolts (flowers), leaf production will slow and flavor becomes bitter, but this will produce more seeds.

# Chive (seeds)



## Germination

Apply seed-starting mix to a tray. Dampen soil, don't drench. Sprinkle seeds over soil. Cover with very thin layer of soil. Cover with plastic wrap. Place somewhere warm for 10-14 days or until you see green shoots. Remove plastic and place in bright location.

## Watering

Water lightly every 1-2 days while seeds are germinating.

When growth emerges, water when the top inch is dry.

## Sunlight

Chives love full sun for 6-8 hours a day. If indoors, place in a bright south-facing or west-facing window. A grow light can be used if natural light is limited.

## Potting & Soil

Place a well-draining, loamy soil with a neutral to acidic pH (6.0-7.0) in a 6-8 inch terracotta or ceramic pot with drainage holes.

## Fertilization

Not necessary but can feed using a balanced liquid fertilizer (10-10-10 or organic seaweed/emulsion) once a month in the spring and early fall.

## Other Tips

Harvest regularly and deadhead (cut flowers off) to keep up leaf production.

Divide every 2-3 years to avoid crowding and sluggish growth.

# Crown of Thorn



## Watering

Water when the top inch feels dry. Do not let plant sit in standing water.

## Sunlight

This plant likes direct sunlight and should receive at least 3-4 hours of it every day.

## Soil

Crown of Thorn prefers well-drained, sandy soil. You can use either a cactus or succulent-specific mix or a DIY mix. For the DIY mix, you can use 2 parts regular potting soil, 1 part perlite or sand, and 1 part orchid bark.

## Potting

Using a terracotta or clay pot with drainage holes is ideal. Choose a shallow pot that is 1-2 inches wider than the root ball.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced liquid fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) or a low-nitrogen, high-phosphorous fertilizer for flowering. Fertilize once a month during Spring and Summer using half the recommended dose. In Fall and Winter you can reduce this amount or stop fertilizing. Stop or reduce fertilization when you notice yellowing or browning.

## Other Tips

These can thrive indoors or outdoors, but bring them inside if temperatures drop below 50 degrees.

Prune (trim dead or long branches/stems) only during Spring and Summer using clean, sharp scissors or shears. Wear gloves to protect your hands from thorns and sap.

# Devil's Backbone



## Watering

These can be watered approximately every 2-3 weeks or when the first 2 inches of soil are dry.

You'll know you're underwatering if the leaves wilt or drop. You'll know you're overwatering if the leaves yellow or the stems get mushy.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best. If indoors, place in an east or west-facing window. If outdoors, place in a space that receives light shade.

## Soil

Use a well-draining soil. You can use either a cactus or succulent-specific mix or a DIY mix. For the DIY mix, you can use 2 parts potting soil, 1 part perlite or sand, and 1 part orchid bark or small gravel.

## Potting

A terracotta or clay pot with drainage holes is ideal. Choose a deep pot that is 1-2 inches wider than the root ball.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) or a cactus and succulent fertilizer. Fertilize once a month during Spring and Summer. In Fall and Winter, you can stop. Always use half the recommended dose. Stop or reduce fertilization if you notice yellowing or browning.

## Other Tips

If outdoors, bring indoors when temperatures drop below 50 degrees.

Prune only during Spring and Summer using clean, sharp scissors or shears. Wear gloves to protect your hands from sap.

# Firesticks (Pencil Cactus)



## Watering

These can be watered approximately every 2-3 weeks. Reduce to once a month during Fall and Winter.

You'll know you're underwatering if the stems shrivel or wrinkle. You'll know you're overwatering if the stems yellow or get mushy.

## Sunlight

Bright, direct sunlight is best; they need at least 4-6 hours of it a day. A grow light can be used for indoor cacti.

## Soil

Use a well-draining soil. You can use either a cactus or succulent-specific mix or a DIY mix. For the DIY mix, you can use 2 parts potting soil, 1 part perlite or sand, and 1 part orchid bark or small gravel.

## Potting

A terracotta or clay pot with drainage holes is ideal. Choose a deep pot that is 1-2 inches wider than the root ball.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) or a cactus and succulent fertilizer. Fertilize once a month during Spring and Summer. In Fall and Winter, you can stop. Always use half the recommended dose. Stop or reduce fertilization if you notice yellowing or browning.

## Other Tips

If outdoors, bring indoors when temperatures drop below 50 degrees.

Prune only during Spring and Summer using clean, sharp scissors or shears. **Wear gloves to protect your hands from sap, it is an irritant and can cause rashes on animals and humans.**

# Firewheel (seeds)



## Germination

Germination can take 1-2 weeks. You can germinate with a damp napkin or directly in the soil. If using soil, just make sure it stays moist and keep the pot in direct or partial sunlight. The pot and soil should be well-draining. Rake the soil slightly and then place the seeds in the soil.

## Watering

Newly planted seeds will need daily watering. Once the plant is established, meaning you've noticed growth and the soil dries out less often, you can reduce the watering schedule to once every 1-2 weeks. Keep rainfall and temperature in mind when deciding the next watering.

## Sunlight

For the most vibrant blooms and for optimal growth, these flowers should receive 6-8 hours of sunlight daily. Partial shade is fine, but these thrive in direct sunlight.

## Soil & Potting

The seedlings can start out in a small pot 4-6 inches in diameter, but should move to 10-12 inches when they start flowering. Clay or plastic pots are fine; be sure they have 3-5 holes on the bottom for proper drainage.

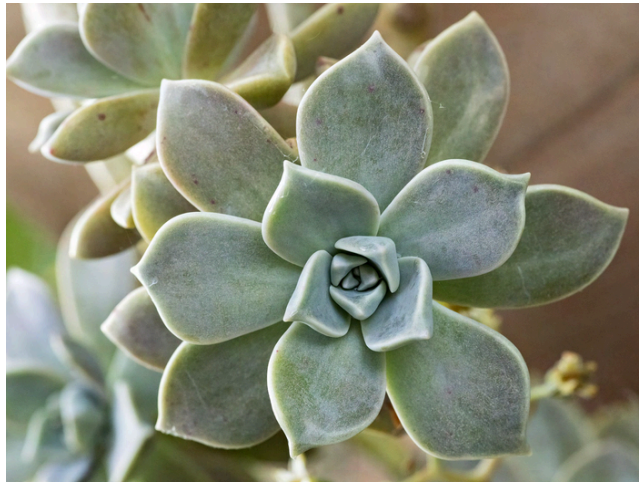
## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, slow-release fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) while they're still growing. Once they're established, however, you won't need to worry about fertilization as much, as these flowers are native to Texas.

## Benefits of Planting Firewheels

- As these flowers are native to Texas, they will be easier to care for than other flowers.
- These are drought-tolerant and can withstand some harsh conditions.
- They are the host plant for the Bordered Patch butterfly and Painted Schinia moth, which means they help them survive.

# Ghost Echeveria



## Watering

These can be watered approximately every 2-3 weeks. Stick your finger in the soil. If the first 1-2 inches is dry, you can water.

You'll know you're overwatering if the leaves get soft, they start yellowing, they drop at a touch, the stem blackens, or if the soil is damp after 4-5 days.

## Sunlight

Bright, direct sunlight is best; they need at least 4-6 hours of it a day.

A great spot for these would be a south or west-facing windowsill.

If it begins to stretch out and turn green, it is not receiving enough sunlight.

## Soil

Use a well-draining, gritty soil. For a DIY mix, you can use 2 parts cactus soil and 1 part perlite or pumice.

## Potting

A terracotta or unglazed ceramic pot with drainage holes is ideal. Choose a pot slightly bigger than the succulent. If your Echeveria is 3 inches across, for example, use a 4-5 inch pot.

## Fertilization

Fertilization is optional but not essential. Fertilize during the spring and summer once a month with a diluted (half-strength) succulent or cactus fertilizer.

Do not fertilize in the fall or winter.

## Other Tips

Gently pull off any dead leaves.

Brush leaves with a soft paintbrush or makeup brush for better photosynthesis.

If pests show up, use neem oil or insecticidal soap.

# Ivy



## Watering

Needs to be watered approximately once a week. You'll know it needs watering when the top inch of soil is dry.

You'll know you're overwatering if the leaves turn yellow. You'll know you're underwatering if the leaves are crispy.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best as harsh direct light can burn the leaves. While they can tolerate low light, it will slow their growth.

## Soil

Use a well-draining potting mix. You can mix in perlite or coarse sand for drainage.

## Potting

A terracotta pot with drainage holes is ideal. Plastic and ceramic are fine if they allow for drainage. Choose a pot slightly larger than the root ball. A pot too big will hold too much water.

## Fertilization

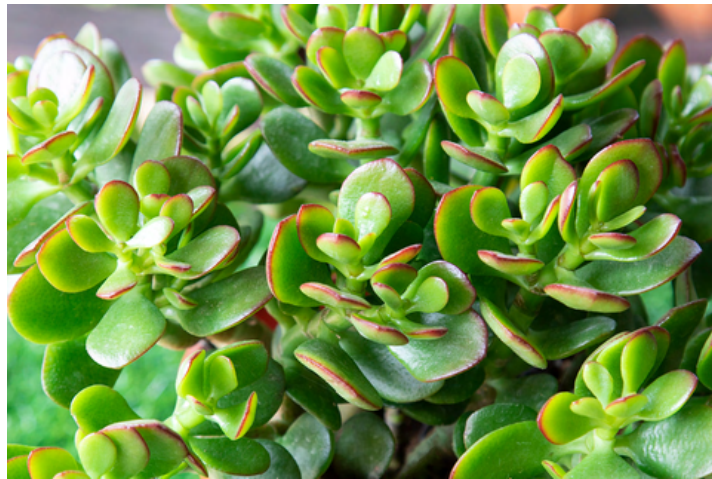
A balanced liquid houseplant fertilizer can be used every 4-6 weeks during spring and summer. Do not fertilize in the fall and winter.

## Other Tips

Prune regularly to encourage fuller growth.

Rotate its pot every couple of weeks so the plant grows evenly and gets sun from every angle.

# Jade Plant



## Watering

As they are succulents, you can water jade plants sparingly. Water every 2-3 weeks to allow the soil to dry. Reduce to once a month in fall and winter.

Underwatering will be made apparent by wrinkled leaves. Overwatering will show through yellowing or mushiness.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best. Aim for 4-6 hours a day. These can be placed in a south or west-facing window.

## Soil

Use a well-draining potting mix made for cacti or succulents. You can also make your own using 2 parts potting soil and 1 part perlite or sand. Preferably the soil pH level would be around 6.0-7.0.

## Potting

A terracotta or clay pot with drainage holes is ideal. Choose a pot slightly larger than the root ball by 1-2 inches.

## Fertilization

A balanced, water-soluble fertilizer for succulents can be used every 2-3 months during spring and summer. Do not fertilize in the fall and winter.

## Other Tips

Gently wipe leaves with a damp cloth to remove dust and assist with photosynthesis.

Rotate the plant every few weeks so a new side faces the light source to encourage even growth.

# Lucky Bamboo



## Watering

Keep the roots submerged in 1-3 inches of water, preferably distilled or filtered. The chlorine or fluoride from tap water can harm the bamboo over time.

Change the water every 7-10 days to prevent bacteria and algae growth.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best as harsh direct light can burn the leaves. While they can tolerate low light, it will slow their growth.

## Soil

If in soil, you'll water when the top inch feels dry.

Using a well-draining potting mix, such as those made for succulents or cacti is best.

## Potting

If in water only, using a glass container will help monitor the water level. You can anchor the stalks with pebbles or marbles.

If in soil, use a pot with drainage holes.

## Fertilization

Bamboo is very sensitive to fertilizer, so you do not need much.

You can use a very diluted liquid houseplant fertilizer (1/10 strength) once every 2-3 months if the bamboo is in water.

For soil, every 2-3 month in spring/summer.

## Other Tips

Trim yellow or dying stalks with clean scissors.

If you'd like the stalks to curve, slowly rotate the plant over time toward a light source.

# Mint Plant



## Watering

These can be watered in the morning approximately every 2-3 days, or when the top inch of the soil dries out.

You'll know you're underwatering if the leaves brown or get crispy. You'll know you're overwatering if the leaves yellow or droop.

## Sunlight

Partial sunlight is best. They need 4-6 hours of sunlight every day. Some good spots to keep them are under a tree or near a south or west-facing window.

## Soil

Use something moist and well-draining, like loamy soil. Mixing in peat moss or coconut coir can further help retain moisture.

## Potting

A terracotta or clay pot with drainage holes is ideal. Choose a shallow pot that is 8-12 inches wider than the root ball.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) or a liquid fertilizer specifically for vegetables and herbs. Fertilize once every month during Spring and Summer.

## Other Tips

Mint leaves can be harvested regularly using clean, sharp scissors or shears. Cut the stem just above a pair of leaves.

# Mint Truffles



## Watering

As this is a succulent, you will not need to water it so much. Succulents are drought-resistant, so the trick is not to overwater. Water the succulent just enough so that the water soaks into the soil, but do not leave any standing water, and do not water again until the soil is completely dry.

## Sunlight

This plant prefers full sun and can be grown outdoors in soil. It'll need at least 4 hours of direct sunlight every day in order to thrive. It can be kept indoors as long as it's placed where it receives the most sunlight, such as a south-facing window. If you do not have access to a south-facing window, east or west will be fine.

## Soil

Get a well-draining succulent or cactus soil mix. Try 1 part sand, 2 parts soil, and 1 part perlite.

## Potting

If you use a pot, it would be best to use a clay pot with drainage holes to help prevent overwatering.

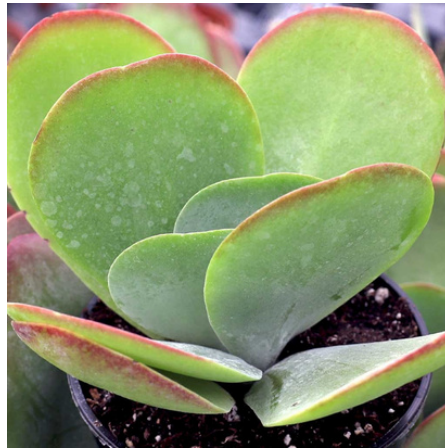
## Fertilization

You can use a balanced liquid fertilizer diluted to half-strength once or twice a year during the spring or summer.

## Other Tips

Surprisingly, these thrive in 30-50 degrees Fahrenheit so long as they receive sun exposure.

# Paddle Plant



## Watering

In Spring and Summer, water paddle plants approximately every 2-3 weeks or when the top 2-3 inches of soil are dry. In Fall and Winter, water once a month.

The leaves will wrinkle or curl if they are being underwatered, and they will become soft or mushy if overwatered.

## Sunlight

Bright, direct sunlight is best. They need 4-6 hours of sunlight every day, so near a south or west-facing window is best.

## Soil

You can use a cactus or succulent-specific mix. You can also make your own mix. For that, you can use two parts potting soil, one part sand or perlite, and one part sand, pumice, or grit.

## Potting

Terracotta or ceramic pots with drainage holes are best. Choose one that is only slightly larger than the plant's root ball.

## Fertilization

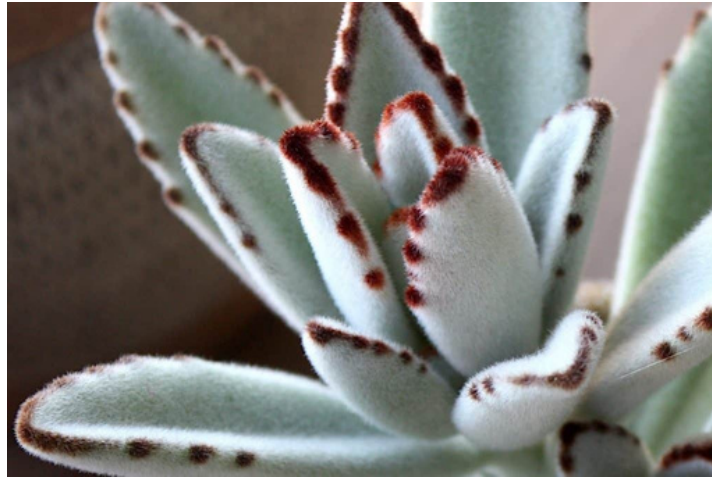
You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) diluted to half strength. For half the recommended dosage, use the fertilizer.

For the other half, use water in place of fertilizer. Fertilize once a month during Spring and Summer. Stop fertilizing in Fall and Winter.

## Other Tips

Gently wipe the leaves with a damp cloth to clean dust.

# Panda Plant



## Watering

Water the soil thoroughly when it's completely dried out, but do not look any water pool. This could cause root rot and then death.

The watering schedule will be about 1 to every 2 weeks in the summer and then every 3 to 4 in the winter.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect light or direct light for at least 4-6 hours a day is best. If being kept indoors, a south-facing window is best. A west-facing window is next best. If you plan to keep outside, make sure you introduce direct sun gradually so as not to burn the plant.

## Soil

You can use a fast-draining cactus or succulent mix. You can add extra perlite or pumice to add to the draining power. Coarse sand is good to add, too, for mineral content.

## Potting

Whatever you decide to get, it is crucial that it includes drainage holes. Terracotta pots are the best pick for most plants, but a ceramic pot is just fine; water less frequently with a ceramic pot.

## Fertilization

You can use a diluted balanced liquid fertilizer, but only use it once a month during spring and summer. Do not fertilize during the fall or winter.

## Extras

Note that these are toxic to pets if eaten.

Leaves should be wiped regularly to help keep any pests away.

# Elephant Bush



## Watering

Elephant bush plants are drought-tolerant; however, they do need consistent watering from mid-spring to mid-autumn.

To avoid root rot, which these plants are susceptible to, make sure the soil dries out completely between waterings and do not let it sit in water.

## Sunlight

If your plant is being kept indoors, a south-facing window is best for indirect sunlight. If it's being kept outside, give it full or partial exposure. In either case, you may need to experiment with exposure levels. You'll know to reduce exposure if the tips turn yellow or red.

## Soil

These, like most succulents, need a well-draining soil. Cactus soil works great, or potting soil, too. When filling your pot, stick some vermiculite or pumice halfway through before adding more soil. Do not use sand.

## Potting

Terracotta or plastic pots are fine. They both come with their pros. The material of Terracotta helps prevent overwatering, while plastic pots come with drainage holes and retain moisture better.

## Fertilization

From late winter to early spring, an indoor plant fertilizer can be used, and it must be diluted by half. During this time, fertilizer can be used once a month.

## Extras

Be on the lookout for growth. If you notice any roots start to poke out of your pot's drainage holes, you'll want to repot your plant into a larger container.

When determining pot size, pick something slightly bigger than the root ball. Anything too big can cause issues like root rot.

# Pothos



## Watering

These can be watered every 7-10 days or when the top 1-2 inches of soil dries out.

You'll know you're underwatering if the leaves start to droop. You'll know you're overwatering if the leaves yellow.

## Sunlight

Bright, indirect sunlight is best. They need 4-6 hours of sunlight every day, so near a window is best.

## Soil

You can use a general-purpose potting mix. There are mixes specifically for houseplants you can use.

## Potting

Plastic pots with drainage holes can be used for retaining moisture. Choose one that's 1-2 inches wider than the root ball.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) or a liquid fertilizer specifically for houseplants. Fertilize every 4-6 weeks in the Spring and Summer. You can reduce this amount, or stop, during Fall and Winter.

## Other Tips

You should wipe the leaves with a damp cloth every few weeks.

Pothos can be pruned with clean, sharp scissors or shears.

# Purple Heart



## Watering

Water approximately every 7-10 days or when the top inch of soil is dry. In Fall and Winter, this can be reduced to every 2-3 weeks.

## Sunlight

Several hours of bright, indirect light is best.

## Soil

Use a well-draining potting mix. You can use either a houseplant mix or a cactus or succulent mix. If you'd like, you can add perlite or sand to the potting mix.

## Potting

Choose a terracotta or ceramic pot with drainage holes. It should be about 1-2 inches larger in diameter than the plant's root ball.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10). Fertilize once a month during Spring and Summer, and make sure to water your plant beforehand. No need to fertilize in Fall and Winter.

## Other Tips

Gently wipe with a damp cloth to prevent dust buildup.

Remove any yellowing stems regularly with clean and sharp pruning shears or scissors.

# Queen of the Night



## Watering

Water once a week or when the top 2-3 inches of soil is dry in Spring and Summer. This can be reduced to every 3-4 weeks in Fall and Winter.

## Sunlight

Ideally, they would get 4-6 of bright, indirect sunlight. Good spots to keep them would be in a south-facing window with sheer curtains or a west-facing window.

## Soil

Use a cactus mix or orchid bark mix. Alternatively, you can make your own mix using one part potting soil, one part orchid bark or coconut coir, and one part perlite or pumice. Compost or peat moss can be added.

## Potting

A shallow terracotta or ceramic pot with drainage holes is best. It should be 1-2 inches larger than the root ball in diameter.

## Fertilization

You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10) once a month during Spring and Summer. Avoid fertilizing in Fall and Winter.

## Other Tips

You may need to eventually use a trellis or stake to support the stems and prevent breakage.

Dust leaves with a damp cloth to help with photosynthesis.

# Ripple Jade



## Watering

Like with most succulents, you won't need to water this plant very often. If you notice wrinkling on the leaves, you'll know you need to give it more water. You can also keep track of the soil by checking that it's dry before the next watering.

## Sunlight

If possible, it's best to keep this plant outside in the ground. Full morning sun is best, but the plant is in good standing so long as it receives 6 hours of full sun. If grown indoors, keep near a sunny window or buy a growing light.

## Potting

Choose either a clay or terracotta pot to help prevent overwatering. Be sure whichever pot you choose has drainage holes on the bottom.

## Soil

Place a well-draining, loamy soil with a neutral to slightly acidic pH (6.0-7.0). To add drainage, you can add perlite or vermiculite to the soil.

## Fertilization

This plant doesn't need much fertilizer, though you can apply a succulent fertilizer every few weeks during the spring and summer.

## Extras

These are somewhat toxic to humans and pets if ingested and can cause digestive issues. It is best to keep them away from small children and pets.

# Rosemary (seeds)



## Germination

Germination takes 14-28 days. You can soak seeds in warm water overnight to speed up the process then add to seed-starting mix with perlite or sand.

## Watering

During germination, keep soil consistently moist, not soggy. Mist the surface. After germination, once seedlings sprout, let the top inch of soil dry out before watering again.

## Sunlight

Seedlings will need 6-8 hours of sun daily. If indoors, place in a south-facing window or use a grow light.

Mature plants needs 8 hours or more of direct sun. Outdoors is best.

## Potting & Soil

Use a well-draining soil designed for cacti and succulents. Alternatively, you can use regular potting mix with sand or perlite.

Start with a 6-8 inch terracotta pot with drainage holes.

## Fertilization

No need to fertilize early on.

Once the plant has several sets of leaves, you can fertilize once a during during the spring and summer using a balanced or low-nitrogen fertilizer.

## Other Tips

Once there's been plenty of growth, prune lightly to encourage bushiness.

If you notice pests, spray with a mix of water and dish soap or neem oil.

Rosemary prefers 60-75 degrees.

# Snake Plant



<b>Watering</b>	<b>Sunlight</b>
Water when the top 2-3 inches of soil feel dry, or approximately every 2-3 weeks. If you notice yellow leaves or a musty smell, you may be overwatering.	Indirect or filtered sunlight is best.
<b>Soil</b>	<b>Potting</b>
Use a cactus or succulent soil mix. You can also create your own mix using two parts potting soil, one part perlite or pumice, and one part sand.	To protect against root rot, choose a terracotta or ceramic pot with drainage holes. Snake plants like a snug fit, so choose one that's only slightly larger than the root ball.
<b>Fertilization</b>	<b>Other Tips</b>
You can use a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer (ex. 10-10-10). Use only half the recommended dosage of fertilizer and the rest of that dosage will be replaced with water.	Only prune during Spring and Summer.  Wipe the leaves with a damp cloth occasionally to prevent dust buildup.

# Thyme (seeds)



<b>Germination</b>	<b>Watering</b>
Germination can take 2-3 weeks. Start indoors in seed trays or small pots. Sprinkle the seeds on top of soil and gently press in, do not bury. The seeds will need light.	Keep the soil moist not soggy while germinating.  Once established, water when the top inch of soil is dry.
<b>Sunlight</b>	<b>Soil &amp; Potting</b>
Thyme likes full sun for at least 6-8 hours a day.  If indoors, place near a south-facing window.	Use a well-draining soil with 2 parts potting soil and one part sand or perlite. The pH should be alkaline to neutral (6.5-7.5).  Choose a terracotta pot with drainage holes.
<b>Fertilization</b>	<b>Other Tips</b>
Not necessary, but can be fed a balanced, diluted fertilizer (10-10-10) once a month during the spring or early summer.	Prune regularly to encourage growth. You can pinch off the tips or lightly trim once it's grown a few inches tall.  Harvest often, especially before flowering for the best taste.