**价格用右边比较低的价格标明 网址不用管**

**使用植物名称，然后是养护信息。**

**BLACKBERRY $23.98 (LOWE’S) $20.38**[**https://www.lowes.com/pd/Proven-Winners-White-Taste-Of-Heaven-Blackberry-Rubus-Flowering-Shrub-in-1-Gallon-Pot/5014738915**](https://www.lowes.com/pd/Proven-Winners-White-Taste-Of-Heaven-Blackberry-Rubus-Flowering-Shrub-in-1-Gallon-Pot/5014738915)

Blackberries can grow well in containers, and can be a good way to limit their growth. Here are some tips for growing blackberries in a pot:

* Pot size

Choose a pot that's at least 16 in in diameter and 12 in deep. You can also use a half whiskey barrel.

* Soil

Fill ⅔ of the container with potting soil, or a topsoil blend. Blackberry roots spread out, so you can use a shallow container as long as there's room for the plant to develop canes.

* Watering

Water frequently, ensuring the soil is moist but not overwatered. You can check the top inch of soil for dryness, and water when it's dry. Excess water can lead to root rot, so make sure your pot has proper drainage.

* Sunlight

Place the pot in a sunny spot, and protect from strong winds. Blackberries need at least 6 hours of full sun each day.

* Humidity

Blackberries need high humidity in the soil, so you can put a thick layer of sugarcane mulch on top.

* Fertilizer

Apply general fertilizer around the rim of the pot every two weeks, or use a good quality liquid fertilizer mixed with seaweed.

* Support

Some blackberry varieties need rallies to climb up, so you can attach a trellis to a wall or fence.

**BLUEBERRY $20.99 (LOWE’S) $17.84**

[**https://www.walmart.com/ip/Blueberry-Bluegold-Live-Shrub-1-Gallon/211480096?athbdg=null%26athbdg%3DL1103\_L1103&from=/search**](https://www.walmart.com/ip/Blueberry-Bluegold-Live-Shrub-1-Gallon/211480096?athbdg=null%26athbdg%3DL1103_L1103&from=/search)

* + Location

Choose a sunny spot with well-drained soil and acidic pH, ideally between 4.0 and 5.5. Avoid planting near trees, which can block sunlight and compete for water and nutrients.

* + Soil

Blueberries prefer loose, well-drained soil with an organic matter content higher than 3%. You can increase organic matter by using cover crops before planting, or incorporating peat or pine needles into the soil at planting, as well as annual mulching.

* + Sunlight

Blueberries grow best in full sun, but plants will tolerate partial shade. Too much shade causes plants to produce fewer blossoms and less fruit.

* + Watering

Blueberries need water to keep their roots moist throughout the growing season.

* + Pruning

Prune plants in late winter or early spring before new growth begins. Cut out dead, broken, short, weak, and spindly shoots.

* + Pollination

Some blueberry plants can pollinate themselves, but all self-fertile plants will do better if there are other varieties present.

**FIG $29.99 (Walmart) $25.49**

[**https://www.walmart.com/ip/1-Gal-Celeste-Fig-Tree-Sugar-Fig-Fruit-Attractive-Foliage/943217451?from=/search**](https://www.walmart.com/ip/1-Gal-Celeste-Fig-Tree-Sugar-Fig-Fruit-Attractive-Foliage/943217451?from=/search)

* Location: Choose a sunny spot with at least eight hours of direct sunlight, ideally against a south-facing wall. Figs thrive in warm, sheltered climates, and prefer dry environments.
* Soil: Use well-drained soil that's slightly acidic, with a pH of 6.0 to 6.5. You can use a mix of large wood shavings, Turface, coarse granite, or pine bark.
* Watering: Water well and feed weekly with tomato food once fruits start appearing.
* Mulching: Apply an annual mulch of well-rotted compost or manure to keep soil fertile and suppress weeds. In cold climates, mulch the containers to prevent the roots from freezing.
* Spacing: Space plants 8 feet apart in each direction.
* Pruning: After planting, cut back the branch tips to force lateral growth.
* Protection: Protect the fruitlets from frost over winter, and cover the plant with netting as soon as the fruits start to ripen. Use canes to hold the netting away from the fruits, and protect them from birds and squirrels.
* Harvesting: Harvest the fruits in autumn, once they're hanging down and soft to the touch.

**RASPBERRY $27.26 (Walmart) $23.17**

* + Soil

Raspberries grow best in well-drained, fertile, slightly acidic soil that retains moisture. The ideal pH is 6.5–6.7, and raspberries don't like chalky soil or waterlogging. You can improve drainage by planting in raised beds.

* + Sunlight

Choose a sunny spot.

* + Spacing

Space rows 6–12 ft apart. This allows you to use a rototiller to cultivate the rows, and it also ensures good air circulation and easy access from both sides.

* + Pruning

Remove new canes that grow outside the desired plant row width of 12–18 in during the summer. Pruning is important to keep the plant healthy and promote the growth of new canes. You can prune raspberry plants once a year.

* + Support

All raspberry plants need to be trained on a trellis for support, which prevents the canes from becoming damaged.

* + Fertilizing

Raspberries require very little fertilizing, just an occasional feeding will keep them growing. You can use a 5-10-5 formulation to fertilize your raspberries every two weeks.

* + Air circulation

Good air movement helps leaves dry faster, which reduces disease problems.

* + Avoid overcrowding

Raspberry plants should not be planted too close together. This ensures adequate ventilation of the leaves, which prevents plant diseases. It also makes it easier to pick the ripe berries at the harvest.

**JUJUBE $50 (Amazon) $42.50**<https://www.amazon.com/Golden-Jujube-Chinese-Living-Shipping/dp/B0BRP5T4QX/ref=asc_df_B0BRP5T4QX/?tag=hyprod-20&linkCode=df0&hvadid=658539379913&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrand=18052639428410569530&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvqmt=&hvdev=c&hvdvcmdl=&hvlocint=&hvlocphy=1013962&hvtargid=pla-2066610021092&psc=1&mcid=caa5008d4d0535be93af2ed06e701507>

Jujube trees (Ziziphus jujuba, also known as Chinese jujube) can grow in many types of soil, but prefer well-drained, sandy soil with a slightly acidic pH (5.5–6.5). They can tolerate drought, but regular watering is important for fruit production. Jujube trees thrive in full sun and hot summers, and should be planted 10–15 feet apart.

* Fertilization

Apply a balanced fertilizer like 10-10-10 every two months during the growing season, but don't fertilize until the tree has several months to establish.

* Root sprouts

Remove regular root sprouts, also known as suckers, to promote tree health.

* Pruning

Prune during dormancy to promote tree vigor. The "one cut stops, two cuts sprout" rule states that the bud at the base of the first secondary branch will remain dormant for at least one year.

Jujube trees are hardy and don't have known pest or disease problems. They can tolerate winter lows down to -20° F (-29° C)

**Ferns $24.06 (LOWE’S) $20.45**

[**https://www.lowes.com/pd/Costa-Farms-10-in-Kimberly-Queen-Fern-in-Plastic-Pot-Kq10/1001044876?idProductFound=false&idExtracted=false**](https://www.lowes.com/pd/Costa-Farms-10-in-Kimberly-Queen-Fern-in-Plastic-Pot-Kq10/1001044876?idProductFound=false&idExtracted=false)

* SUNLIGHT

Kimberly Queen Ferns thrive in part sun to full shade. This fern is also known to do well in fun sun, but it requires humidity and more regular waterings. Indoors, place your Queen Fern where it will receive at least a touch of natural light. This plant needs watered when the soil begins to dry out.

* WATERING

Kimberly Queen Ferns also require regular watering, especially during the first growing season. Water when the top 1–2 inches of soil feels dry to the touch. For optimal health, watering every week is recommended. The soil should never be allowed to dry out completely, but it should also hold a little bit of water and let the excess drain freely to prevent root rot.

* SOIL

Kimberly Queen Ferns prefer rich, moist, well-draining soil. A standard potting mixture with added peat can provide sufficient drainage. The plant also prefers a slightly acidic pH of 6.1–7.5

* LOCATION

Kimberly Queen Ferns are hardy in zones 9–11. In cooler climates, you can plant them in containers for the patio and move them inside in the winter. They prefer temperatures of 60–70°F and will not tolerate frost.

* FERTILIZER

When planting, you can add a balanced, slow release fertilizer in early spring, and again in late summer or early fall.

You can propagate your Kimberly Queen Fern in spring or early fall. When pruning, use sharp bypass secateurs or snips to make precise cuts without crushing the fronds.

**PLUM YEW $83.08 (LOWE’s) $70.62**

[**https://www.lowes.com/pd/Southern-Planters-Podocarpus-Macrophyllus-Plant-7-Pot/5013118721**](https://www.lowes.com/pd/Southern-Planters-Podocarpus-Macrophyllus-Plant-7-Pot/5013118721)

Soil: Japanese plum yew prefers well-drained, slightly acidic, sandy soil. In containers, use a premium potting mix or potting soil, or a 50/50 mix of the two, in a container that has a drainage hole(s).

Watering: Water the plant on a regular schedule until it's established, then it will be fairly drought tolerant. However, it doesn't like to stay wet between rains, so you should mound the plant up and not over mulch it. In the first year, check the plant occasionally for water, and if it is dry, saturate the entire area around it and then let it dry out between rains.

Sunlight: Japanese plum yew enjoys both sun and shade, prefers shaded environments in warmer latitudes, and sun exposure where summers are cool.

Spacing: Space plants 36 to 60 inches (1-2 m.) apart.

Fertilizing: Fertilize in the late winter early spring.

Pruning: Prune on an as-needed basis to maintain an attractive shape.

**YUCCA EXCALIBUR / Adam’s Needle $34.26 (Amazon) $29.12**

<https://www.amazon.com/American-Beauties-Native-filamentosa-Excalibur/dp/B07PMDZPJ2/ref=sr_1_1?crid=1Q3OQJI05F9DJ&dib=eyJ2IjoiMSJ9.oS3glUZLgUIjI5sOLhyqRvgWTtop65vtWd9bZVnU3H27m5cMtJ4J0sDz4KiP6kO0Cm5LCMbCqlwEYEhpfWL4q4xUGmf-l3ggcGGd7ShdHNYSxmfrzPXK97JG-kEW9-V-dW8bfgOUrDqu7S5VVaDC1jEzxIjMTlvuaD9b2fOBD87Doc7dbUtUgbe5lefmuOiSZejy_84FCRGpi1DH9OzVfeVMNWy61GW8h1cs8VAERQ0r6ZR2f6T4n4NQU4jUnrPYIvojcWE3EA7gMzNgAaU2e3zCCTNrIN6RJWTsJlPIcJw.BPdIRSz59o3kJcMjreiwBYZxxuR1Wk88saVxK48RYzc&dib_tag=se&keywords=Yucca+excalibur&qid=1713536479&sprefix=yucca+excalibur%2Caps%2C368&sr=8-1>

* + Soil

Yuccas can grow in any well-drained soil, including very dry, sandy, rocky, or gravel-filled soil. They prefer soil that's slightly acidic to neutral (pH 6.0-7.5). You can mix coarse sand and perlite into fertile, permeable garden soil to improve drainage.

* + Light

Yuccas prefer full sun, but can tolerate partial shade. In hot, dry weather, some afternoon shade can help prevent the leaves from burning.

* + Water

Yuccas can tolerate light, dry to medium moisture. However, they aren't resistant to waterlogging, especially in pots.

* + Fertilizer

Yuccas usually don't need fertilizer, but you can feed them once in spring with a balanced, general-purpose fertilizer.

* + Pruning

Wear long, sturdy gloves when working with the plant's sharp, spiky ends. You can trim flower stalks down after the blooms have faded.

* + Propagation

You can propagate yuccas by seed, stem cutting, rhizomes, or basal offshoots. To help with germination, you can soak seeds for 24 hours before planting, or rub them with sandpaper to scar the surface. Plant seeds at a depth of one to two seed lengths, and keep the seeds moderately moist. You should begin to see signs of germination in about 3 to 4 weeks. Transplant the seedlings at about 8 weeks into bigger pots or permanent location.

**ROSEMARY $13.03 (Walmart) $11.08**

[**https://www.walmart.com/ip/Bonnie-Plants-Rosemary-2-32-qt/411970060?athbdg=null%26athbdg%3DL1600\_L1600&from=/search**](https://www.walmart.com/ip/Bonnie-Plants-Rosemary-2-32-qt/411970060?athbdg=null%26athbdg%3DL1600_L1600&from=/search)

Rosemary can be grown from cuttings or young plants, and prefers full sun, well-drained soil, and regular watering. Here are some tips for growing rosemary:

When to plant: Plant in spring after the last frost, when the soil is warming up to around 70º or 21°C. In warmer climates, plant in spring or fall.

Where to plant: Choose a spot that gets at least six hours of direct sunlight a day, and is protected from harsh frosts. Rosemary can tolerate windy conditions, but will need shelter from cold wind.

Soil: Rosemary prefers relatively fertile soil, and you can mix in compost before planting to increase nutrient levels. Rosemary can tolerate very high, alkaline soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater. Avoid wet or waterlogged soil, as young plants can suffer if their roots are sitting in wet soil in winter.

Watering: Water regularly but be sure to let the soil dry out between waterings.

Fertilizing: Feed rosemary regularly with a water-soluble plant food.

Pruning: Cut back annually to prevent the plant from becoming woody.

Mulching: In autumn, mulch with leaf mold, well-rotted compost or manure.

**SAGE $4.47 (Walmart) $3.80**

[**https://www.walmart.com/ip/Bonnie-Plants-Garden-Sage-19-3-oz/512875189?athbdg=null%26athbdg%3DL1103\_L1103&from=/search**](https://www.walmart.com/ip/Bonnie-Plants-Garden-Sage-19-3-oz/512875189?athbdg=null%26athbdg%3DL1103_L1103&from=/search)

* + Sunlight

Sage grows best in full sun, which brings out the flavor of the leaves.

* + Soil

Sage prefers gritty, well-drained soil that's not too fertile. You can add sand to the soil mixture. Sage can die in waterlogged soils in winter, so choose free-draining soil or compost. If you have heavy soil, you can add grit to the planting hole.

* + Air circulation

Sage does well in areas with good air circulation, which helps healthy plants resist disease.

* + Harden off

Both sage grown from seed and cuttings will need to be hardened off before they can be planted outside. Start the process in the last week of April by placing them outside in a sunny and protected position for a couple of hours.

* + Harvest seeds

Sage seeds are ready to be harvested when the flowers on each plant turn brown and dry. The seed pods should resemble small bells. Once the heads are fully dry, you can crush them between your hands and winnow away the chaff inside.

* + Direct seeding

You can direct sow your seeds in the fall or start them indoors 6 to 8 weeks before your last frost.

* + Mulch

A thick layer of mulch can reduce weed growth by preventing root competition. Remove grass in the area and pour the mulch 2 to 4 inches deep.

* + Transplant

If possible, select a transplant day that is overcast, and plan to move your herbs in the early morning to avoid the harsh midday sun. Prepare your seedlings for the impending move by watering them about 2 hours before you plan to transplant.

**LAVENDER $23.11 (Lowe’s) $19.64**

[**https://www.lowes.com/pd/Lavender-stoechas-Spanish-Purple-2-5-QT/5013261077**](https://www.lowes.com/pd/Lavender-stoechas-Spanish-Purple-2-5-QT/5013261077)

* Sunlight: Lavender needs full sun, ideally six hours of direct sun daily. If you can't find full sunlight, make sure the plant gets at least 80% of the day's sunlight.
* Soil: Lavender grows best in low to moderately-fertile, slightly alkaline soils with a pH of 6.7 to 7.3. You can improve drainage by adding horticultural grit to the planting hole. Lavender can die from root rot due to soggy soil, so make sure the soil drains well.
* Spacing: Space plants 12 to 18 inches apart, depending on the variety.
* Watering: Lavender survives well in dry conditions, so you'll only have to water when the top 2 inches of soil are dry. Leaves turn yellow if the soil is too wet, and many lavender plants will perish if their soil gets too wet over the winter months.
* Feeding: Promote vibrant blooms by regularly feeding with water-soluble plant food.
* Harvesting: Harvest stems once they're large enough for use, but avoid harvesting more than one-third of the plant at a time.
* Pruning: Prune after flowering to prevent stems becoming woody.

**MINT $12.95 (Amazon) $11.01**[**https://www.amazon.com/Mojito-Mint-Plant-Herb-Perennial/dp/B01N8QR2IK/ref=sr\_1\_10?dib=eyJ2IjoiMSJ9.sFi3ZnRkIsZHh-MPfrIlzRatzJ\_cWA3QCVh3UTeshYo-jBUHFjUfDKAYyBU5E3i9KqwxvFDGLyI01Kef0dQe5klOGDZl9bdnUNJrY5WU2lbfrWYwN4\_R2lZla5JfkNexDDe1QIKwQb1IpActz\_9NNAVY1FC3ea7kcvRWOL-4uIChzXfwgn4pAFVjBux6M3Mfj6CxsYshZZ1CYEc81pxCx1RtxWo9uNotB1yeuciY09zRsP0Hk7JmDMgysLMgOwQgtqYVhOXiecA1NXuEJZ95JrlbKLnRHl4gJvSVw4w7IO8.7u38n5hM-x0pr5YMo7ziVzM\_3MST71ma0cNgNqwr\_Pw&dib\_tag=se&keywords=Mint+plant+1+gallon&qid=1713543640&sr=8-10**](https://www.amazon.com/Mojito-Mint-Plant-Herb-Perennial/dp/B01N8QR2IK/ref=sr_1_10?dib=eyJ2IjoiMSJ9.sFi3ZnRkIsZHh-MPfrIlzRatzJ_cWA3QCVh3UTeshYo-jBUHFjUfDKAYyBU5E3i9KqwxvFDGLyI01Kef0dQe5klOGDZl9bdnUNJrY5WU2lbfrWYwN4_R2lZla5JfkNexDDe1QIKwQb1IpActz_9NNAVY1FC3ea7kcvRWOL-4uIChzXfwgn4pAFVjBux6M3Mfj6CxsYshZZ1CYEc81pxCx1RtxWo9uNotB1yeuciY09zRsP0Hk7JmDMgysLMgOwQgtqYVhOXiecA1NXuEJZ95JrlbKLnRHl4gJvSVw4w7IO8.7u38n5hM-x0pr5YMo7ziVzM_3MST71ma0cNgNqwr_Pw&dib_tag=se&keywords=Mint+plant+1+gallon&qid=1713543640&sr=8-10)

Mint is a perennial that can be grown from seed and can tolerate drought, but it grows best in rich, moist, well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. You can start mint seeds indoors six weeks before transplanting or 8–10 weeks before the last spring frost.

* Soil: Mint grows well in most soil types, but prefers fertile soil with a pH of 6.0–7.0. You can improve native soil with compost or other organic matter.
* Watering: Water mint well before and after planting, and keep the soil consistently moist, watering when the top inch becomes dry.
* Spacing: Space mint plants 18–24 inches apart.
* Fertilizing: Feed with a water-soluble plant food to promote leaf production.
* Weeding: Keep the area around your mint free of weeds, as weeds may reduce yields and affect flavor.

**POTHOS**

Pothos, also known as "Devil's Ivy", is an easy-to-grow plant that can thrive in a variety of environments. Here are some tips for growing pothos:

* Light

Pothos prefers bright, indirect light, but can tolerate low light and shade. Too much shade can cause variegated plants to lose their leaf pattern.

* Water

Water every 1–2 weeks, allowing the soil to dry out between waterings. Water more often in brighter light and less often in lower light. Signs of overwatering include yellowing leaves and black stems, while underwatered plants will wilt and their potting mix will dry out.

* Nutrients

Pothos can thrive in nutrient rich soil, but does almost as well in nutrient poor soil. Feed it regularly with plant food.

* Humidity

Give the plant enough humidity.

* Pruning

Prune back the shoots by two thirds. Pruning directly at the leaf nodes can help the plant to form more bushy foliage.

* Propagation

You can propagate pothos through stem cuttings or division. For stem cuttings, cut 4–6 inch stems just below a leaf node and place in water. Roots will develop over a month or two. Change water every 2–3 weeks. Plant well-rooted cuttings in fresh potting soil. For division, gently cut the root ball into sections and repot in fresh soil, leaving 1–2 inches of space around the root ball.

**PEACE LILY**

* Water regularly: Keep the soil moist but not wet, and water from the bottom up. Peace lilies are more tolerant of underwatering than overwatering, which can kill them.
* Mist with water: Spray the leaves with a fine mist of water a couple times a day to improve humidity and encourage the plant to thrive. Avoid using hard water, which can leave spots on the leaves.
* Provide humidity: In dry rooms, place the pot on a saucer of pebbles with some water to increase humidity.
* Provide light: Place the plant in a bright spot out of direct sunlight.
* Feed: In spring and summer, feed the plant every two weeks with a liquid house-plant food.
* Deadhead: Remove spent blooms.
* Dust or wipe leaves: Regularly dust or wipe the leaves to help them photosynthesize.

**CALLALILY (PURPLE)**

* When to plant

Plant in the spring after the last frost or when the soil has warmed to at least 65°F.

* Where to plant

Calla lilies can grow in containers or in the garden, but they need at least six hours of sunlight per day. They prefer full sun, but in warmer climates, afternoon shade is best to avoid leaf scorching.

* Soil

Calla lilies thrive in loose, well-drained soil. You can work well-broken down animal manure, blood and bone, or a complete fertilizer for flowering plants into the soil before planting. The rhizome will rot if kept too wet.

* How to plant

Dig a hole 3–4 in deep, place the rhizome in the hole with the growing tips facing up, and cover with soil. Space calla lilies about 6 in apart on center in the garden. Water sparingly when the rhizomes are first planted, then water more generously once the plants have a few leaves.

* Care

Calla lilies need to be kept moist during summer, but they shouldn't sit in water for extended periods. Remove faded flowers to encourage reblooming.

* Growth

Calla lilies grow quickly, so you should see shoots about two weeks after planting. Flowers will follow in 13–16 weeks, depending on the variety

**SPIDER PLANT**

Spider plants, Chlorophytum comosum, are easy to grow and propagate, making them popular with beginners. Here are some tips for growing spider plants:

* Light

Place the plant in a bright spot out of direct sunlight, which can scorch the leaves. Spider plants can tolerate some shade, but if the leaves start to look yellow, it may be because your plant isn't getting enough light.

* Water

Water them thoroughly until excess water drains out of the bottom of the pot. In spring and summer, once-a-week watering is sufficient; in winter, allow the soil to dry a bit more between waterings. Some houseplants – including spider plants – are sensitive to fluoride in tap water. Consider using distilled water or rainwater for the plants.

* Soil

Spider plants prefer well-drained soil.

* Humidity

Spider plants can grow well without humidity, but they will do best if they are placed in a humid spot, so try it in a bathroom or kitchen, away from any south facing windows.

**SNAKE PLANT**

Snake plants (Sansevieria) are hardy, adaptable succulents that can tolerate low light conditions but grow faster in bright light. Here are some tips for growing snake plants:

* Potting

Use a heavy container with a drainage tray and fill it two-thirds full with potting mix. Dig a well in the center of the soil, remove the plant from its nursery container, loosen the roots, and place it in the container. Press the soil in around the plant, then add more soil around the sides to cover the top of the roots up to an inch of the rim of the container.

* Watering

Water the plant whenever the soil is dry, making sure to let the water drain away fully. Overwatering can kill the plant. You can tell if the plant is overwatered if the leaves are turning yellow and very soft to touch.

* Sunlight

Snake plants prefer plentiful sunlight, but will put up with some light shade. They should be protected from the hottest, southern sun in summer.

* Fertilizing

Feed the plant once a month from April to September. You can use any other liquid fertilizer that works for you.

* Cleaning

Wipe the leaves occasionally, to prevent dust building up. Be careful not to damage the leaf tips, as this will stop the plant growing.

**WISTERIA ROYAL PURPLE**

* + Soil

Wisteria 'Royal Purple' grows best in deep, neutral soil with good drainage and a pH of 6–7. You can improve poor drainage by adding peat soil, organic manures, or river sands. You can also add compost if your soil is in poor condition.

* + Sunlight

Plant in full sun, though wisteria will grow in partial shade but probably won't flower.

* + Location

Choose a sheltered planting location if you live in a colder climate, since the flower buds can be damaged by a hard spring frost.

* + Support

Wisteria is a large climbing plant that requires support as it will not self-cling. Provide a sturdy structure to climb on, such as a metal or wooden trellis or pergola.

* + Spacing

Space your plants at least 10 to 15 feet apart along the support system, because the vines will fill in quickly.

* + Watering

Water regularly until the roots establish, which can take 6–8 weeks.

* + Pruning

Prune your wisteria twice a year, in winter and in summer, for the best flowering performance.

**BIGONIA CAPREOLATA (TANGERINE BEAUTY CROSSVINES)**

* + When to plant

In early fall, when the ground is not frozen

* + Where to plant

In an area with well-drained soil and 4–8 hours of sunlight per day, though it can tolerate shade

* + How to plant

Dig a hole that's twice as wide and just as deep as the plant's root ball, and place the top edge of the roots at or slightly above ground level

* + How to water

Water regularly, about once or twice every week, and keep the soil evenly moist, but not wet

* + How to fertilize

Feed your plant with a general-purpose fertilizer during spring, before new growth emerges

* + How to prune

Prune your vine only after blooms fade, to encourage healthier blooms the next season

* + Care

Tie stems to the support until they start to cling, and prune overgrown plants after flowering in spring to avoid losing next year's flowers