

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR NEW PLANT


BALCONA-5DRA






Congrats Plant Parent!

When you receive your plants:

- 1: Remove all the protective wrapping.
 - 2: If plant has damaged leaves, you can trim them off without damaging the plant.
 - 3: It is recommended you re-pot your plant (except air plants) into a more permanent planter. Follow the re-potting instructions located on page 3.
 - 4: Follow the care instructions for your plant species located in this booklet.
 - 5: Enjoy your new plant!
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If your plants are damaged:


It is possible your plant will have damage from shipping but in most cases the plant will recover with proper care. Please follow these instructions:

If plant is completely dead and beyond recovery, skip ahead to step 3)

1: Follow the steps mentioned above.

2: Wait 3–5 days to see if the plant will recover.

3: If the plant does not recover, send pictures to info@balcona5dra.com so we can send a replacement.





General Plant Care

Soils and Repotting




Houseplants can be grown in a great variety of soil mixes but are easier to care for if planted in soils containing high levels of peat moss. These soils retain water and fertilizer and provide good aeration if peat moss is mixed with perlite. You can find prepackaged soils with these ingredients or try doing your own blend. We recommend starting with 2 parts peat and 1 part perlite. Repotting is necessary when the plant top outgrows the pot and there is not enough room for new root growth.

Water

The most accurate assessment of a plant's need for water is accomplished by testing its weight. Pick up the container of the plant and see how much it weighs; the lighter it is, the more it needs a drink. You can also use your finger to feel how dry the first few inches of soil are. Most houseplants would prefer being slightly dry than soaking wet. When it is time to water your plant, slowly pour water onto the soil until water starts escaping from the drainage holes. Containers without drainage should have a layer of lava rocks placed in the bottom to allow a space for excess water.

Light

Most house plants do not like full sun and many of them will not survive long when they receive too much direct sunlight. Most houseplants prefer bright indirect sunlight. Do not forget to occasionally rotate your plants for even growth.





Fertilizer

The food can be delivered via a granule that breaks down over time, or it can be added more directly via a water-soluble fertilizer. Granules generally need to be applied once every few months, while water soluble fertilizers should be applied every two weeks or so. Read the directions on a specific fertilizer to see what is recommended.

Temperature and Air Flow

Aim to keep the plant in a warm environment with some air circulation. Almost all houseplants need a minimum temperature of 55°F to survive. Keep plants away from areas of cold drafts in the winter.

Common Problems

LEGGY GROWTH – Too little light
BROWN LEAF TIPS – Inconsistent watering, low humidity
YELLOWING LEAVES – Over-watering, poor lighting conditions
PALE LEAVES – Too much light
WILTING – Too much or too little water, Root Rot
SPOTTY LEAVES – Indicative of a bacterial, fungal, or viral disease

