

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
- 6) Water

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 1/4 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

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)



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