

base. The orchid will then concentrate on leaf growth and should flower again the following year. Re-pot each year using orchid compost.

Paphiopedilum (Lady's Slipper) Enjoys moderate humidity. Mist spray daily in the summer but be careful not to leave water in the centre of the plant overnight as this could cause rot. As each flower fades and turns brown remove it gently from the flower spike. When all the flowers are over, cut off the whole spike cleanly about 3cm (1") above the base. The orchid will concentrate on leaf growth and should flower again the following year. Re-pot every year using special loose orchid compost.

Phalaenopsis (Moth) When the last flower fades, cut off the stem leaving 2 nodes (those little brown lines on the stem below where the flowers were) on the stem. One of these nodes will then initiate and generally produce flowers within 8-12 weeks. Re-pot every 2 years.

Zygopetalum Water once a week by placing in a container of tepid water until the water comes to the top of the pot. Leave for several hours. Mist spray the leaves weekly.

After flowering - all orchids

Place the plant in a cool, light spot for about two months to allow it to rest. Water sparingly and do not feed during this time. After this period, return to normal growing conditions and steadily increase watering, adding feed to every third watering to encourage flowering. Some roots (known as aerial roots) will naturally appear outside the pot as the plant grows.

Passiflora

Provide bright, indirect sunlight, but keep out of draughts. The Passion Flower prefers cooler temperatures during the day, and even cooler at night. Minimum indoor temperature is about 10°C (50°F). Water regularly to keep the soil moist at all times from January to August. Water less during dormant autumn and winter months. This is a low maintenance plant during the growing season and does not need to be deadheaded. Pruning is basically done to keep the size in check, to remove dead wood and to make the plant fuller. Can be planted outdoors in a patio pot or in the border, providing a climbing support.

Roses (indoor)

Water regularly from the bottom and provide bright, indirect light. Try to avoid the drying effects of central heating. Keep in a cool room for best results. Scented varieties may also be affected by room temperature. Regular removal of spent blooms will encourage further flowering.

Although these miniature varieties are bred essentially to be grown indoors, they may be transferred to a sheltered garden or patio pot after flowering.

Silk Flowers and Everlasting Bouquets

Your silk arrangement may have been condensed to ease transit. Simply unfold the silk stems and other decorative parts before displaying. Clean using a feather duster. In extreme cases where flowers become marked, we recommend Revitaliser Spray (available for purchase).

Dried bouquets should not be placed directly on top of furniture to avoid scratching. Use a feather duster to clean.

Solanum (Jerusalem Cherry)

Warning: the fruits are poisonous and should not be eaten.

Requires full sun to thrive but it will survive with moderate to bright light. Mist the plant often and keep moist to dry during the growing cycle. Feed with liquid fertiliser every 2 weeks while the plant is growing vigorously, but discontinue feeding after flowering. After the fruits have dropped, cut back drastically. In spring, when ALL danger of frost has passed, grow outside or in a cool greenhouse. Pinch back regularly to produce a well-branched plant for next winter.

Stephanotis

When your plant outgrows the trellis, wait until it has finished flowering then loosen from the frame. Prune back the stems that have flowered, cutting almost all the stem away but leaving a short spur bearing a couple of leaves. There should be some new shoots as well, but leave these alone. This is a good time to re-pot the plant into a larger container if necessary. After potting, insert the new support then wind the stems around it, tying them into the base first so there is plenty of room for more growth. Tie in new shoots.

Topiary Animals (Buxus)

These small-leaved evergreen buxus are ideal for topiary. Plant up your 9cm potted buxus into its final pot, large enough to hold the frame. Position one side of the frame over the plant and gently push the pins into the pot. Match up the other frame section, push into the pot, then clip together. Trim any growth that appears outside the frame. Grow in either sun or partial shade, but avoid constant direct sunlight. After two growing seasons the framework will be filled. After this, you can trim any growth just outside the frame, or remove the frame and trim the plant to the original shape. After a few years your buxus can be planted into the garden. Prepare the ground well before planting and incorporate lots of organic matter. Grows well in any good garden soil.

100% Quality Satisfaction Guarantee

We promise to supply only top quality products, securely packaged so they reach you and your gift recipient in prime condition.

- * Please advise us within **14 days** of receipt if there are any quality issues with your product. We will replace the product (subject to availability) or credit the purchase price.
- * Please advise us within **30 days** of receipt if your product does not show any signs of healthy growth. Provided the care instructions have been followed exactly, we will replace the product (subject to availability) or credit the purchase price.
- * Please note that refunds are only payable to the original purchaser of the gift.

We cannot accept responsibility for items that fail to grow due to extreme weather conditions, over- or under-watering, or which have not been cared for according to the instructions supplied. Our liability is strictly limited to the purchase price of the items ordered.

We strive to provide the best products and level of service possible and generally all our customers are satisfied first time. Occasionally our product or service is not 100% perfect, mainly due to factors outside our control such as mishandling in the postal system. We regularly review our procedures and suppliers to ensure we provide the best service from the start.

Should you wish to contact our Customer Care Team, please write to the address printed on your message card.

Our Shared Responsibility

All we ask is that you look after your gift according to the instructions provided for maximum enjoyment. Plants and bulbs are as different as people, but like people they almost always thrive when their basic needs are met. By growing our plants and bulbs and following our care instructions, you can be sure of success.

We do understand that when dealing with living plants, occasionally problems may arise despite our mutual best efforts. In these instances we ask you to draw the problems to our attention so that we may help wherever we can. However, if your plants do not grow properly due to inappropriate treatment or neglect on your part, while we may share your disappointment, we regret we cannot share your loss. We promise to do our job to the highest standards and we rely on you to use your best endeavours to achieve the optimum results.

Care Instructions for Living Gifts

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Ref: C292d

The top line of your address label states the item you have received. If this has been sent as a gift, you may find a message from the sender on the inside of the address carrier card. Please read these instructions carefully before proceeding any further.

Our plants and bulbs are raised in a perfect growing environment and carefully packed to ensure they are received in tip-top condition. However, sometimes the postal carrier is not as gentle with our products as we would like, and you may find that a small amount of compost has become dislodged in transit. This is nothing to worry about and will not affect the performance of your plant.

Often when plants are contained within a dark box, even for a short period, the foliage and shoots become discoloured. If this is your experience, please be assured that this is nothing to worry about as they will revert to their usual colour within a few days.

If your arrangement has been supplied in a basket, this has been lined with plastic to avoid water leaking onto the surface below. However, we do not recommend placing the basket directly onto furniture as the plastic lining may 'sweat' and leave a mark. Decorative pot covers and pots are not guaranteed to be waterproof. We recommend that all containers be placed on a mat and not directly on top of furniture in case of water damage or scratching.

Enjoy your gift.

African Violet (Saintpaulia)

Place in good, natural light although preferably away from direct sunlight. To water, stand the plants in a saucer and allow the water to soak into the pot. If your plants are supplied in a gold bar, add a small amount of water to the reservoir. Allow the compost to dry out slightly between waterings. Feed every 2 weeks during the flowering season with a high potash fertiliser. Remove fading flowers to encourage new buds.

Airplants

Simply provide a minimum temperature of 10°C (50°F) and a well-ventilated position indoors, with bright light but avoiding direct sun. During warmer months, mist spray the plants regularly with water or specialist Tillandsia spray, especially when situated in a centrally-heated room. Should your airplants become detached from the arrangement, simply stick back on with a small amount of clear multi-purpose adhesive.

Anthurium (Flamingo Flower)

Place in an area with good, bright, diffused light, but not full sun. Too much sun will bleach the centres of the leaves and may produce brown leaf tips. Keep away from radiators, draughts and avoid heat sources which will dry it out too much. Maintain a temperature of 12-23°C (55-76°F). Keep the soil evenly moist (but not soggy) and water with room-temperature water when necessary. Frequently spray a mist of clean, warm water over your plant to keep up the humidity. Severe drying will cause leaf yellowing and loss, and will delay flower production. In the winter it should be watered only moderately and exposed to weaker direct sunlight. Feed with a liquid plant food every second time you water. Keep the leaves clean of dust by gently wiping with a damp cloth.

Azalea

Provide a warm position in a well-lit room away from full sun. Initially keep the plant well watered using tepid rainwater if possible. Use a saucer deep enough to hold 2-3cm (1") of water at all times. If you have received small azaleas in a gold bar, simply add water to the reservoir. When the plants come into flower reduce watering but do not let the compost dry out completely. Move to a cooler position to prolong the flowering period. Plants may flower for 10 weeks and can be re-potted.

Begonia

Place your plants in a position of bright, indirect light in a temperature of approx 19-23°C (66-73°F) and avoid draughts where possible. To water, add a small amount to the reservoir allowing it to seep into the pots. Allow the compost to dry out slightly between waterings. Flagging foliage can be a sign of overwatering. Remove any faded flowers as they occur. Plants are best discarded after their complete flowering period. Aromatic

begonias include a hidden sachet of fragrance or scented stick. Do not open the sachet or consume the contents.

Cactus (Christmas - Schlumbergera / Easter - Rhipsalidopsis)

Choose a position in bright, indirect light and avoid moving the plant as this can cause bud drop. Water only moderately and maintain moderate humidity; buds may also drop if conditions are too dry. To boost performance feed with a high-potash liquid fertiliser every 4 weeks when plants are in growth. Keep plants only just moist after flowering. Plants will flower every year; you will only need to re-pot every 3 or 4 years.

Campanula

Place in a well-lit position but not in direct sunlight. Keep the compost moist but not wet. Remove wilted flowers then plant out in the garden in partial to full sun where it will flower from spring through summer.

Chrysanthemum

Place in bright, indirect light and in a well-ventilated position. Water carefully and always allow the compost to dry out between waterings. Overwatering is the most common cause of early failure.

Dianthus

Choose a bright position indoors and water moderately. Plant in the garden after flowering for many more years of colour. Very easy to grow.

Gardenia

Place in bright, indirect light with moderate humidity. You can increase the humidity by mist spraying daily or by standing the pot in a tray of moist pebbles. It is essential to water only with soft water or rainwater. For best results apply a balanced liquid fertiliser every 4 weeks while in growth. Your plant will grow for several years.

Gentiana

Choose a bright position indoors and water moderately. Plant in the garden after flowering for many more years of colour. Very easy to grow.

Gerbera

Choose a bright sunny position such as a windowsill. Water thoroughly when the soil surface is dry to the touch, but do not overwater. Avoid getting water on the flowers or foliage.

Hibiscus

Performs best in bright, filtered light. Ensure good ventilation and moderate humidity, and mist spray regularly. Water freely and apply a balanced liquid fertiliser every 4 weeks. If your plant is allowed to dry out, bud drop will become a problem. We recommend you remove the

plant from the silk pot cover before watering to avoid leakage. Plants may be grown outdoors in pots on a sheltered patio.

Hydrangea

Requires minimal watering and indirect sunlight to thrive. Please remove the plant from its pot cover before watering to avoid leakage. The blooms last 2-4 weeks, after which the plant can easily be transplanted into the garden where it will grow up to 5 times its original size. The flower colour will vary according to the acidity of the soil it is planted in. Alkaline soil = blue flowers.

Jasmine

When your plant outgrows the support, wait until it has finished flowering then loosen from the frame. Prune back the stems that have flowered, cutting almost all the stem away but leaving a short spurt bearing a couple of leaves. There should be some new shoots as well, but leave these alone. This is a good time to re-pot the plant into a larger container if necessary. After potting, insert the new support then wind the stems around it, tying them into the base first so there is plenty of room for more growth. Throughout spring and summer the plant will produce stems on which the next buds will form. Tie these in too. After flowering, loosen the flowered stems and prune again.

Kalanchoe (Flaming Katy)

Easy to grow in a well-lit position away from direct sunlight. Plants will also tolerate light shade. Water moderately when in growth and allow the compost to dry out slightly between waterings. Apply a balanced liquid fertiliser every 3 weeks to extend the flowering season. During the winter and when not in growth, keep plants only just moist.

Lilies

Place the pot in a cool room until the buds begin to open. Allow the compost to dry before each watering. After flowering do not cut the foliage, but remove the bulbs and compost as a cluster from the pot and plant into the garden. Dig a hole deep enough to cover a quarter of the foliage above the bulbs. Do not cut the foliage until it is quite yellow. Caution: poisonous to cats; pollen will stain.

Orchids

General - all orchids They thrive in bright indirect light but do not tolerate direct sunlight as this causes scorching. They require a steady temperature of approx 18-25°C (64-77°F). Please note that if you place your orchid on the windowsill behind closed curtains at night, this may result in a drop in temperature which could harm the development of the plant. Water regularly but keep a little on the dry side rather than

over-moist. Do not let your plant stand in excess water or be allowed to fully dry out. Immersing the whole pot in water for 10 minutes every 1-2 weeks is the best method. An occasional watering with rainwater will also help to avoid any build up of salts in the roots. Mist spray your plants daily and feed every 2-3 weeks with a weak, balanced liquid fertiliser. Flush with clean water monthly to leach excess fertiliser. Orchids prefer to have their roots contained within small pots.

Specific information:

Cymbidium Prefers cooler growing conditions with an ideal temperature of 7-10°C (45-50°F) during the winter and a maximum of 24°C (75°F) in summer. Keep out of draughts and sharp variations in temperature. In winter water every 10-14 days by flushing the pot with tepid water. In summer water 2-3 times a week if the weather is warm, or less often if the temperature is cooler. Fertiliser: apply a high nitrogen feed once a month in winter, and every 2-3 waterings from spring to mid summer. When all the flowers have died, cut the stem right down leaving a 1-2" stalk. Re-pot every second year in spring. Large plants can be divided.

Dendrobium Ideal temperature is 10-20°C (50-68°F). These orchids resent disturbance and are best kept in small containers to boost their flowering performance. Water twice a week, adding a little water to the top of the pot. Never allow the roots to stand in water as this will cause them to rot. If the atmosphere is very dry, eg in a centrally-heated home, mist your plants once a month to avoid over-drying them. From late March to September water with a half strength high nitrogen feed to boost growth, and from September to November change to half strength high potash feed to ripen the stems (canes). After flowering, simply remove the blooms - DO NOT CUT THE STEMS. Re-pot every 2 years, or as necessary, using special loose orchid compost.

Miscellaneous eg 'Morning Joy', 'Orange Delight', Oncidium

From March to September the compost should never be allowed to dry out completely. Water twice weekly and fertilise ever 2nd or 3rd watering with a high nitrogen fertiliser. From October to February, water the plants when the compost appears dried out and fertilise once a month with a high potash fertiliser. It is better to underwater as the plants can stand neglect more than over watering! Re-pot every 2-3 years using an orchid compost. The best time to repot is when the new roots are just beginning to appear at the new shoot's base.

Miltonia (Pansy Orchid) Enjoys high humidity. As each flower fades and turns brown remove it gently from the flower spike. When all the flowers are over, cut off the whole spike cleanly about 3cm above the