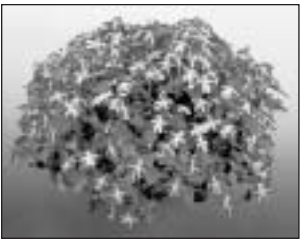


# PRINCESS GARDEN™



## Planting and Identifying your Plants



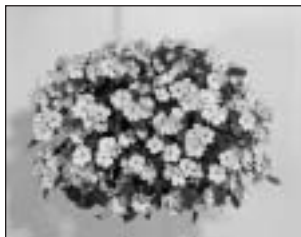
The perfect garden for the princess in your life. Grow beautiful, blooming Impatiens in a setting overflowing with magical treasures. Let the princess personalize her royal greenhouse with the included

glitter glue, stick-on jewels, silver flower beads, and jewel dragonflies. The Princess Conservatory will start sprouting in a week and will bloom within two months. Complete growing instructions and care information is included.



Impatiens, known to attract hummingbirds and butterflies, will bloom almost year round. They are extremely popular outdoor bedding plants, and hundreds of new varieties have been released in recent years. Impatiens have also been

popular houseplants for decades, especially in the UK. They were used by Native Americans in the US to treat poison ivy and other rashes.



## Contents

- Pack of Impatiens seeds
- Bag of purple gravel
- Bag of pink gravel
- Bag of mixed silver flower beads
- Stick-on jewels
- Jewel dragonflies
- Tube of glitter glue
- Planting greenhouse
- Planting mixture
- Instruction and information booklet

## Planting Your Princess Garden

### Planting Your Princess Garden

**Note:** Don't plant all the seeds at once. Plant what you need, and save the rest in case you need to replant; enough seeds are included to replant at least one time.

1. Massage the bag of soil to remove any clumps.
2. Cut open the bag and pour the soil into the greenhouse base.
3. Add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of water, and let it absorb.
4. Mix water and planting mixture thoroughly with a spoon.
5. Add another  $\frac{1}{8}$  -  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of water and smooth the surface.
6. To lay stone or sand, first press down firmly on the moist soil to make a depression, then fill with the sand or gravel.
7. Once your paths, beaches, and ponds are laid, you can plant the seed.
8. **Sprinkle seeds on the surface of the soil (seeds need light to germinate)**
9. Put the top on your planted greenhouse and place it in a windowsill or very near a window. An eastern exposure is best.
10. Seeds will germinate in 2 to 3 weeks and bloom in about three months.

## Decorating Your Princess Garden

Your princess garden comes with an assortment of fun stuff for decorating your greenhouse. The first step is to make paths and borders with the included pink and purple gravel. Do this prior to planting the seeds.

After planting the seeds, adhere the stick-on jewels to the outside of the greenhouse. Use the included glitter glue stick to affix the jewel dragonflies and the silver beads to the outside of the terrarium. You can also spread them throughout your royal conservatory. Also use the glitter glue to decorate the outside of the greenhouse and personalize it to your style, but don't use it anywhere on the inside of the terrarium.

## Caring For Your Princess garden

### Watering

- If possible, use distilled or spring water in your terrarium.
- You will only need to water every two to four months.
- If you overwater the terrarium, tip it gently to pour out the extra water, leave the top off, and place it in an area with a southern exposure until desired moisture level is reached.
- Your growing mixture is inert and contains no fertilizer. You may fertilize your terrarium in the spring and summer with a water-soluble houseplant food or time-release pellets. Impatiens prefer to be fertilized during the spring and summer.



## Location

- The best location for your terrarium is on a windowsill with an eastern exposure. Be sure the window is not drafty.
- Your plants prefer to be in a cooler room. Impatiens will wilt in direct, hot afternoon sun.
- Your plants will naturally reach toward the light, so rotate your greenhouse every week. If they are stretching too much, they may need more light.
- Do not place your terrarium close to a heating or cooling vent.
- Do not place your terrarium outside in the hot sun. The temperature inside the terrarium will rise to levels that are not safe for the plants. You may place it outdoors in the shade and when it is below 80 degrees (26° Celsius).
- Your terrarium is sensitive to temperature and should be in a room that is between 60 degrees (15° Celsius) and 85 degrees (29° Celsius).
- A common problem with terrariums is that they are easily knocked over. Keep this in mind as you choose the location for your windowsill greenhouse.

## Other Notes

If mold forms, remove it with a twig or water the greenhouse with a 1:50 mix of hydrogen peroxide to water.

If you remove the top to allow the plants to grow larger, be sure to check the moisture level every few days.

You can trim your plants back. It is important to cut them above a set of leaves and to water afterward, as pruning can be a shock to some plants.

It is okay to let the plants bloom, but keep the plants from going dormant by trimming off any seed pods before seeds form.

You can transplant your plants into other containers. Be sure to water first, and remove as big of a ball of soil around the roots as you can. To replant, make sure the soil in the new container is moist, place the soil ball into a pre-dug hole, and water thoroughly.

You can also take cutting from your plants and root them in a glass of water to make more plants.

## Terrariums - General Information, History, How They Work

### General Information

Terrariums, a favorite since the 1800s, continue to enjoy popularity today. Creating a terrarium is easy, fun, and inexpensive. Care is minimal and they can go for months without water under proper conditions. Also, a wide variety of plants can be grown that would normally fail in the dry, drafty environment of the average home. Avid gardeners celebrate terrariums as a way to extend their gardening season all year long.

### History

Terrariums are miniature, self-contained eco-systems. Once created, these closed environments can go for months unattended without even the addition of water. The history of terrariums is rooted in the Victorian Age where they were used in parlors to house delicate and exotic plants.

The invention of the terrarium is credited to Dr. Nathaniel Ward, a London physician who discovered it by accident. While experimenting with cocoons in covered jars, he found tiny plants growing and thriving in the soil of the jars, even as plants in his backyard were dying from polluted air. Next, he successfully experimented with growing ferns in covered containers. The result: the first terrariums, then known as "Wardian cases." These were large, enclosed containers used for growing delicate plants in the home or transporting plants over long distances. The terrariums used most often today are small, ornamental versions of the Wardian case.

## How They Work

Terrariums are a self-contained environment. Once planted, they need nothing from the outside except a little indirect sunlight; they can even go without water for a long period of time. Moisture in the terrarium evaporates from the soil and plant leaves, condensing on the roof and walls. The condensed water drips down, remoistening the soil in a continual closed-loop process. The atmosphere inside is jungle-like, with high humidity, warm temperatures, and no drafts—perfect conditions for many of the tropic-native houseplants that are common today. As long as the terrarium's top is sealed, this process can continue for months or even years.

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