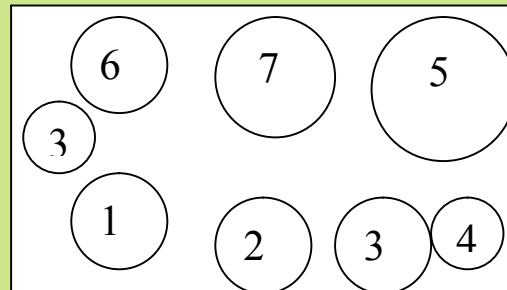


Recipe Card for the Container Design of the Month

Designed by Brenda Farnam and Jay Hutchison at Portland Nursery

January

Design of the Month



Terrarium

1. Clubmoss- *Selaginella*
2. Strawberry- *Fragaria*
3. Bromeliad- *Cryptanthus*
4. Spider plant- *Chlorophytum*
5. Boston Fern- *Nephrolepis*
6. Croton- *Codiaum*
7. Air plant- *Tillandsia*

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Steps:

1. Select a glass container or clear vessel with no holes. Your container can have a lid or be topless. Fill the bottom with 1 inch of pumice or gravel. On top of this, put your pre-moistened planting layer of 90% potting soil mixed with 10% agricultural charcoal. This layer must be deep enough to plant in but can be piled higher in some places to create hilly terrain if you wish.
2. Plant plants! Houseplants are often best suited to terrariums although many outdoor plants can be used. Sedums and succulents can be great choices, as can most other smaller growing house plants- just make sure your choices have similar watering needs. If you have chosen a vessel with a lid you will want to select plants that will enjoy the higher humidity this will create. If you need help selecting the right plants come on in and let us help you find the perfect fit. While planting you should also add any rocks, containers, mini “logs” or any other decorative items you like. Since the soil used was already moist there is no need to water immediately after planting.

Care and Maintenance:

Since terrariums have no drainage it is important to go easy on the watering. Sticking your finger into the soil is the best method for knowing if it is time to water your container or not. If your vessel has a lid you will not need to water as much. Fertilize regularly during the growing seasons of spring and summer. As plants grow over time you may need to replace or divide plants to maintain enough root space. This container will do best in good light (does not have to be direct sun) for 6 hours a day.