

Succulent Tiles

Fun and Easy to Use!



Sedum Roof Birdhouse

Materials Needed

- Premade, unpainted birdhouse (choose one with a simple roof)
- Sedum tile
- Hot glue gun with glue sticks
- Assorted paints
- Small nails
- Stapler
- Length of wood trim (enough to trim the outer roof line of the birdhouse)
- Waterproof membrane (ie. Black plastic – you can use a garbage bag)

Directions

1. When picking out a birdhouse, the simpler the roof the better! (You will have to cut the wood trim to surround the roof)
2. Measure and cut pieces of trim to line the outside of the roof.
3. Using the hot glue gun, affix the trim to the roof of the birdhouse (hold in place until the glue is dry enough to hold the trim). With the addition of this border, the roof becomes a shallow planter.
4. Paint the birdhouse and trim. Let dry.
5. Cut the black plastic to fit inside the tray that you have made the roof into. Staple into place.
6. Cut the sedum tile to fit into the lined tray of the roof. Use the small nails to keep the tile in place.

Note: If you plan on building your own green roof birdhouse, use long lasting wood such as cedar, white pine or redwood or even rot resistant plastic lumber. If the wood is not rot resistant, add a waterproof membrane, roof flashing or a piece of pond liner to prevent the roof from rotting.

Sizzling Summer Succulents

by Sue Adams



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What are Succulents?

Succulents are a group of plants that store water in their thick and fleshy leaves. They tend to thrive in dry climates and don't like a lot of humidity. Succulents can endure extended periods of drought, relying on the stored water and nutrients in their leaves, but they do need water in order to survive. All cacti are succulents, but not all succulents are cacti.

Caring for Succulents

Water

Proper watering will ensure the best growth and flowering. Allow the soil to dry slightly between watering and NEVER let their roots sit in water for long. Good drainage is critical.

Light

Although succulents need lots of light, filtered light and a few good hours of sunlight will be enough for most species. When planting outdoors, choose a spot that gets sunshine year round, such as the southern or western sides of the home.

Fertilizer

Fertilize once at the start of the growing season (generally spring) with a low nitrogen fertilizer such as Schultz or Miracle-Gro Succulent Plant Food.



Succulents for Containers

Sedum (Stonecrop)

There are so many species and varieties of sedum (over 600). Some are short and compact and some, like Autumn Joy, are tall and upright. There are others like Morganianum that trail. These work great in containers.

Sempervivum (Hens and Chicks)

These cold hardy and drought tolerant succulents have many different textures and forms. Some are large while others are tiny. Most produce offsets that create appealing clusters.

Echeveria

Similar to Hens and Chicks but have thicker leaves and are valued for their amazing colors and variation.

Delosperma (Ice Plant)

Add color to your container with these bright colored dainty flowers.

Portulaca

Poor Portulaca doesn't make it to most succulent lists, but you can't beat its flower power and potency in a container. Unless your container is very large, stick to one!

Doreanthus (Mezoo)

This sprawling to mounding plant with insignificant red flowers adds texture to your container.

