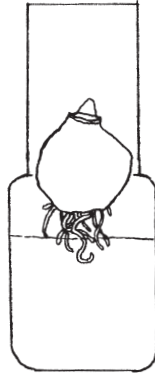
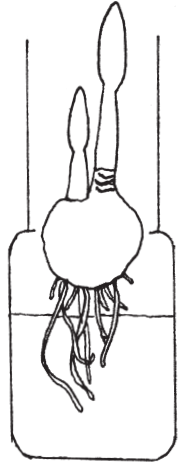


## Instructions for growing Amaryllis bulbs

Before placing the bulb in the glass, remove any roots that have dried out. Fill the bottom part of the Amaryllis glass approximately two-thirds full with water, so that water reaches the roots. The bulb itself should not touch the water, or it may begin to rot. Make sure that the bulb does not fully block the opening, so that air may circulate.

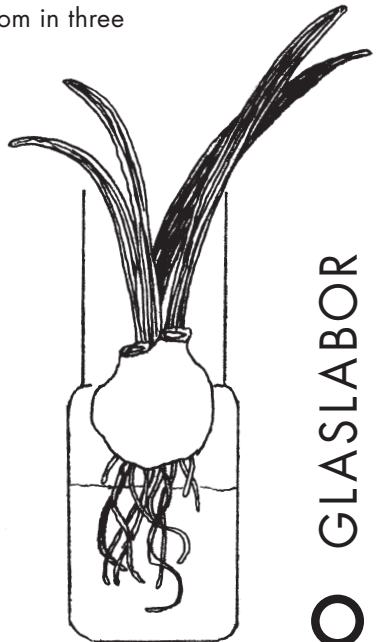


The growing process will begin in only a few days. An Amaryllis will usually yield one to flowering stems, either simultaneously or in succession. Water should be changed if it becomes cloudy. Fertilizer is unnecessary.



The glass should be turned on occasion to ensure that the Amaryllis grows straight, and does not bend towards the sun. Alternatively, the bulb itself can be adjusted from time to time. The plant should bloom in three to six weeks.

Leaf and root growth often begins only after the plant has bloomed. Once the stem withers, it should be cut off as close to the bulb as possible. If algae forms, the bulb should be removed, any dead roots removed, and then replaced in the glass after it has been cleaned and filled with fresh water. Once the leaves wither, the bulb enters a resting state, but will—with a bit of luck—sprout again next winter (see other side).



 GLASLABOR

Handmade glass vessels from Bern

## Further information for growing Amaryllis bulbs

An Amaryllis blooms once a year. In this region, blooming usually occurs around Christmastime, though they may be planted until late spring. Flowering stems begin to grow as soon as roots come in contact with water. If the bulb is placed in the spring, the flowering stem may already have begun to grow. Temperature and brightness of the room have a great effect on the speed of an Amaryllis' growth: they flourish best in warm, bright places.

With some luck, the Amaryllis can also bloom in the next year. There are several ways to encourage this: One way is to simply leave the Amaryllis bulb in its glass, changing the water from time to time. If algae forms, the bulb should be removed, any dead roots removed, and then replaced in the glass after it has been cleaned and filled with fresh water. In the best case, the bulb will simply begin to grow again in the coming winter. Alternatively, the bulb can be planted in the garden in spring, then dug up in September and stored in a cool, dark cellar. It may be returned to the Radix-Glass from November on.

Amaryllis bulbs are available in garden stores between October and December. If the bulb is not planted immediately, it should be stored in a dry, dark, well-ventilated place.

## Instructions for growing vegetables in the Radix-Glass

You can experiment also with root vegetables – for example beetroot, celery, winter radish and some more.

Depending on variety, root vegetables are available from mid-August to October, through the winter and until late spring. Only fresh root vegetables which have been stored in a cool location can be used. The tuber/root should feel hard and the leaf growth should not be cut off too low.

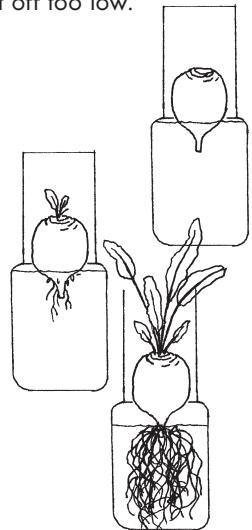
Use only organic root vegetables.

Fill the Radix-Glass to just below the neck.

Place the root vegetable tip-down in the vase so that a small portion extends into the water (otherwise roots cannot form). New leaves will later form on the flat cut surface.

After a few days the first roots will sprout. Leaves will begin to grow later. The root vegetable may extend into the water.

The more leaves the plant grows, the more water it will need. If a lot of water evaporates, water may be added now and then. If algae forms, the water should be changed. The addition of fertilizer is not necessary.



## General information

To clean the Radix-Glass, soak overnight in vinegar and then wipe with a sponge.

You can find many tips and specific instructions for growing 33 different plants in the Radix-Glass in the brochure Radix.

All Glaslabor products you can find at the website [glaslabor.ch](http://glaslabor.ch).