

STOP KILLING YOUR PLANTS

The only plant guide you need
for thriving house plants

VOL 06 (JUNE 2025)



CONTENTS

- 3 - 6 [The Most Common Issue \(MUST READ\)](#)
- 7-8 [Top 10 Reasons Houseplants Die](#)
- 9 [How to Properly Use the Soil Meter](#)
- 1 11 [How Soil Meter Work?](#)
- 12 [Quick Way to Test If Your Meter Is Working](#)
- 13 - 24 [Plant Water & Light Chart](#)
- 25-26 [Helpful 12 Tips](#)
- 27 [Indoor Potting Mix Table](#)
- 28 [Garden Tools](#)





THE MOST COMMON ISSUE

**Meter reads dry even though
you just watered your plants
or the soil looks moist?**

SOLUTION 

METER READS DRY EVEN SOIL LOOKS MOIST?

Many users notice their soil moisture meter shows a “dry” reading even after watering or when the soil appears moist. This is a common issue and, in most cases, the problem is not with the meter but the problem often stems from soil properties or watering techniques. This guide explains why this happens and provides clear solutions to ensure healthy plant hydration.

Common Causes and Solutions

1. Hydrophobic Soil

When soil — especially peat-based mixes — dries out completely, it can become **hydrophobic**, meaning it **repels water instead of absorbing it**. Water may pool on the surface or run straight down the sides of the pot, **leaving the root zone dry**, even though the top appears moist.

This condition is a **silent plant killer** — roots dehydrate slowly, and symptoms often show up too late. Fortunately, you caught it early with the help of your moisture meter. Here are some solutions:



So far, we've helped save **1,365 plants** from hydrophobic soil — and we're aiming for **10,000!** If you've caught hydrophobic soil with your meter, let us know. We update this number **every quarter**.

✓ Quick Fix (Short-Term Solution):

Bottom Watering + Wetting Agent + Gentle Surface Loosening

This method helps quickly rehydrate soil **without repotting**. It's ideal when your plant needs help fast.

◆ Step 1: Loosen the Top Layer of Soil

- Use a **chopstick, fork, or dull pencil** to gently **rake and fluff the top 1–2 inches** of soil.
- This breaks up compacted or crusted surface layers and **improves water absorption**.

⚠ Be gentle — avoid tearing shallow roots near the surface.

◆ Step 2: Poke Water Channels (Optional but Powerful)

- Insert a chopstick or skewer **2–3 inches deep** in a few spots around the pot.
- These holes help water **bypass dry surface layers** and reach the root zone directly.

⚠ Avoid stabbing down hard — try to feel where the roots are and **poke in between**.

◆ Step 3: Bottom Water the Pot

- Place the pot in a bowl or bucket with **6–10 inches of lukewarm water**.
- Let it sit for **10–15 minutes**, or until the top of the soil feels moist.
- Then remove the pot and **let it drain completely**.

◆ Step 4: Optional Wetting Agent

- Mix **1–2 drops** of unscented dish soap into **1 quart (1 liter)** of water.
- Water the **top of the soil slowly** with this mixture to break down water resistance.
- Follow with plain water.

⚠ Note: This solution is effective but temporary. If you let the soil dry out again, it can become hydrophobic again. So don't let it dry and as soon as you have time apply the long term solution on right.



Long-Term Solution:

Repotting with a Moisture-Balanced Soil Mix

Repotting is the most reliable way to **permanently fix** hydrophobic soil. It allows you to:

- Remove old, compacted, or water-repellent soil
- Refresh with a mix that **holds moisture properly**

◆ How to Repot:

1. Gently remove the plant from its pot.
2. Shake off or crumble away old, dry soil.
3. Soak the root ball in **lukewarm water for a few minutes** if it's hard or crusty.
4. Prepare a fresh mix. Check out our [mix suggestions for house plants](#).
5. Repot, water slowly, and let the soil settle evenly.



This new mix will absorb and hold water more effectively, helping prevent future problems.

TOP 10 REASONS HOUSEPLANTS DIE

Houseplants can die for a variety of reasons, and understanding these common causes can help you prevent issues and keep your indoor plants healthy. Here are some of the most common reasons why houseplants die:

- 1. Overwatering:** This is one of the leading causes of houseplant death. Overwatering can lead to root rot, which deprives the plant of oxygen and nutrients. Signs of overwatering include wilting, yellowing leaves, and a foul odor from the soil.
- 2. Underwatering:** Not providing enough water is also a common problem. When plants don't receive adequate moisture, they may wilt, develop dry, crispy leaves, or drop leaves.
- 3. Poor Drainage:** Inadequate drainage in the pot can cause water to collect at the bottom, leading to root rot. It's essential to choose pots with drainage holes and use well-draining potting soil.
- 4. Improper Light:** Houseplants have varying light requirements. Placing a plant in the wrong light conditions, whether it's too much or too little light, can lead to weak growth, leggy stems, and poor overall health.




TOP 10 REASONS HOUSEPLANTS DIE

- 5. Temperature Extremes:** Drastic temperature fluctuations or exposure to extreme cold or heat can stress and damage plants. Most houseplants prefer stable indoor temperatures.
- 6. Pests and Diseases:** Insects like aphids, mealybugs, spider mites, and fungal diseases can infest houseplants, weakening them or even killing them if left untreated.
- 7. Nutrient Deficiencies:** Houseplants need essential nutrients to thrive. If they don't receive the right balance of nutrients, they can suffer from yellowing leaves, stunted growth, and poor overall health.
- 8. Pot Size:** Choosing the wrong pot size can affect plant health. A pot that is too small can lead to root-bound plants, while one that is too large can hold too much water, causing root rot.
- 9. Lack of Humidity:** Many indoor environments have low humidity, which can be detrimental to plants that require higher humidity levels. Using a humidifier or misting the plant can help.
- 10. Neglect:** Houseplants require regular care, including pruning, repotting when needed, and cleaning. Neglecting these tasks can result in declining plant health.

HOW TO PROPERLY USE THE MOISTURE METER

- ◆ Insert the probe carefully into the soil at least 2 inches deep. (For larger pots, insert deeper.) **Immediately** check the moisture level for the most accurate reading.

 **Note:** You may notice the needle (indicator) begins to drop lower within a few seconds — this is normal and not the actual reading. It happens because the soil loosens slightly around the probe, reducing contact and affecting conductivity. For best results, take the reading right after inserting the probe, while contact with the soil is strongest.

- ◆ If the reading is below your specific plants required water level (refer to the chart), it's time to water your plant thoroughly. Wipe clean the probe after use.

IMPORTANT CARE TIP:

1. Don't just test the soil once, insert the probe a few times into different sections of your pot for better understanding.
2. Insert the probe close to the root level.
3. Be gentle when inserting the probe. Try not to hurt your plant's root.
4. Wipe clean after each use.
5. **DO NOT leave it in the soil.** Store in a cool dry place.
6. **Handle with care:** Don't drop the meter — the sensor is sensitive and can be damaged by impact.
7. The probe can corrode over time. For the best accuracy, we recommend **replacing your meter every 6–12 months.**

HOW SOIL METER WORK?

Soil meter works based on electrical conductivity. The meter has two metal probes that act like electrodes. When inserted into moist soil, the water (along with dissolved minerals and salts) conducts a tiny electrical current between the probes.

The higher the moisture, the greater the conductivity, and the meter's needle moves accordingly.

What to Expect from Accuracy

This meter doesn't give an exact % of water — and it's not meant to. Instead, it tells you something even more useful: **Is your soil actually moist where the roots are?**

It helps you avoid:

- Overwatering (a top plant killer)
- Dry root zones that hide beneath a wet surface
- Guesswork when you're unsure if it's time to water
- Helping you recognize **hydrophobic soil** (when the soil feels moist but the root zone is still dry)

Why Readings Can Vary

Different soils conduct moisture differently:

Example	Effect
Chunky or loose soil	Less contact = lower reading
Clay or rich soil	Holds water longer = higher reading
Top only is wet	May look moist, but root zone still dry
Fertilizer/salts	Can make soil seem wetter than it is

🚫 When the Meter Might Not Work

While the moisture meter works great in most **standard indoor soil mixes**, it may give **inaccurate or weak readings** in certain types of materials — especially those that don't conduct electricity well.

✗ 1. Orchid Bark or Very Chunky Mixes

- Orchid bark is extremely loose and airy.
- It often doesn't provide enough **solid contact** with the probe.
- The meter may read **dry**, even if the bark is damp.


➔ **Tip:** If you grow orchids, rely more on touch, weight, or visual moisture cues than a meter.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This soil meter is designed **only for measuring moisture in soil** — not in pure water or other liquids.

Placing the probe directly in water may damage the sensor, as water conducts electricity differently than soil.


Many users try to test the meter by dipping it into water.


 **This is not a valid test.** It will give inaccurate readings and may harm the meter.

To check if your meter is working correctly, follow the inspection steps on the right:

How to Tell If Your Meter Is Working

Water your plant thoroughly for 1–2 minutes. **Wait 10–20 minutes** to allow the water to soak into the soil. Insert the meter 3-4 inch deep and take a reading.

 **If the reading is above 1:** The meter is working properly.

 **If the reading is 0 or 1:** Check the **tip of the probe:**

1. If it's **dry to the touch** → Your soil may be **hydrophobic** or water is draining too quickly. The meter is working correctly. (And you just detected a critical soil issue. Congrats!).
2. If it's **moist or has moist soil clinging to it** → The meter may be defective. Repeat this process in another pot to be confirmed.

 If your meter has issues please contact us at **support@norcalway.com** for a replacement.

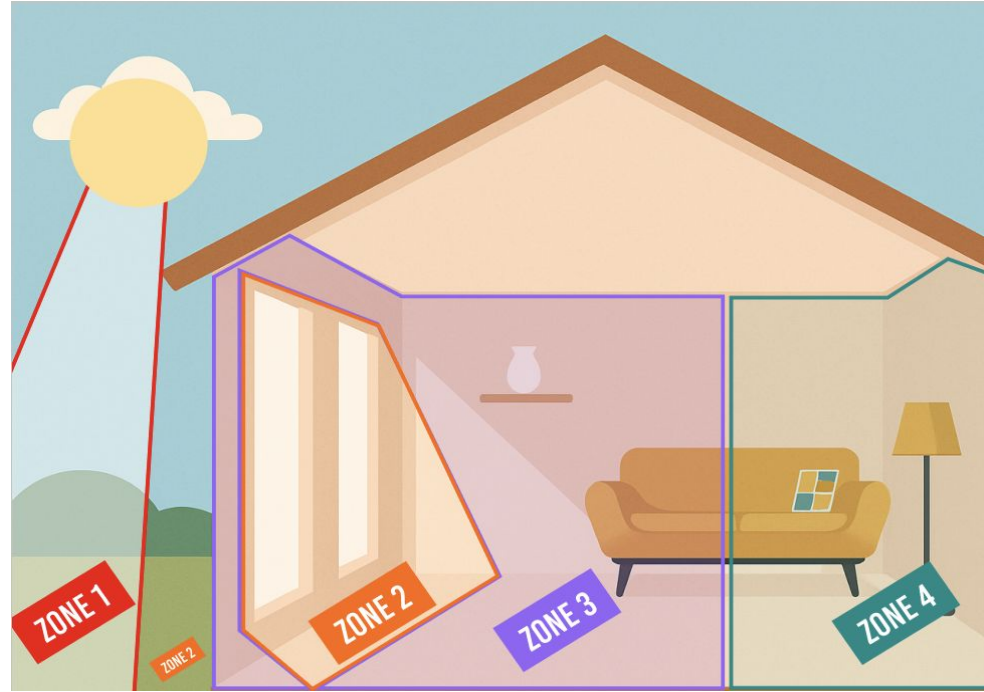
PLANT WATER & LIGHT CHART

Your moisture meter measures moisture levels on a scale from 1 to 12. Level 1 means it's dry, and Level 9-12 means it's very wet and soil has too much compost. Neither extreme is good for your plants, so keep an eye on them.

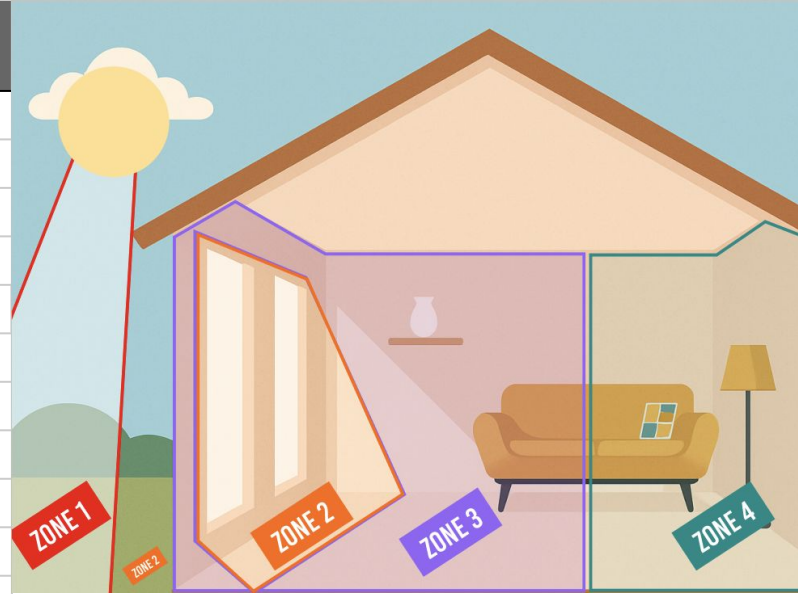
Go to the next page, and you'll find a list of plants sorted by their common names. Find your plant and check the recommended moisture range and light.

If your meter is reading higher than the suggested range, hold off on watering. But if it's at or below the range, it's time to water thoroughly.

It's preferable to slightly underwater rather than over watering your plants.



PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Action Plant / Sensitive Plant	2	1
Aeschynanthus Radicans / Lipstick Plant	2	2
African Violet	1	1
Agave	1	1
Aglaonema	1	3
Air Plant - <i>Requires soaking once a week</i>	2	2
Alligator Plant / Mother of Thousands	1	1-2
Alocasia / Elephant Ear	2	2
Aloe	1	1-2
Aluminum Plant	2	3
Anchor Plant	1	1
Anthurium	1-2	3
Aralia False	1-2	2
Areca Palm	1-2	2
Arrowhead Vine	1-2	3
Asparagus Fern	1-2	2
Aspidistra	1-2	3-4
Asplenium Nidus	1-2	2-3
Astrophytum Myriostigma	1	1
Azalea	1-2	2



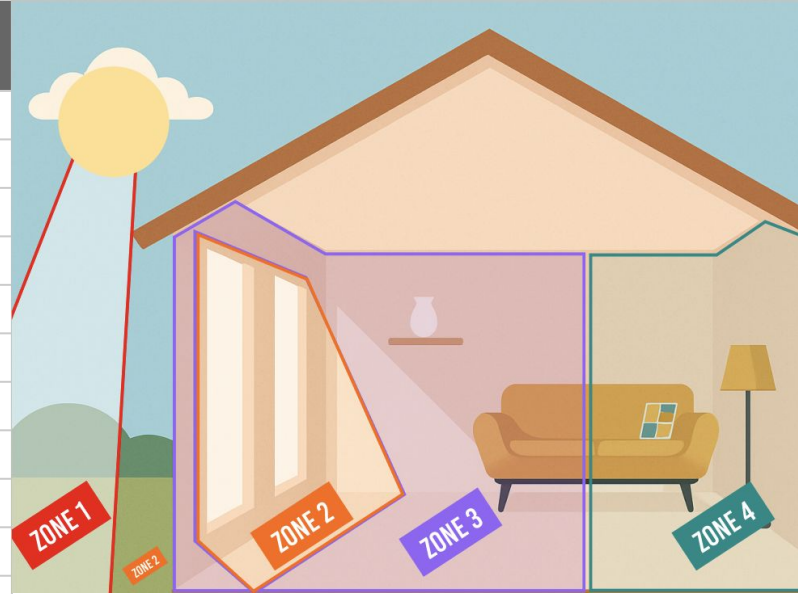
Zone 1: Full sun, Outside. Gets 6+ hours of sunlight.

Zone 2: By the window or outside shade. Gets 2-3 hours of direct sunlight.

Zone 3: Partial sun - little away from the window. Gets 3-5 hours of indirect sunlight.

Zone 4: Full Shade - Further away from the window. Gets Less than 3 hours of indirect sunlight.

PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Baby Tears	1-2	2
Baby'S Breath	1-2	1
Bamboo Palm	1-2	2
Bamboo Plant	1-2	1-2
Bay Tree	1-2	1
Begonia	1-2	1-2
Bird Of Paradise	1-2	1-2
Bird'S Nest Fern	1-2	2
Bishop'S Cap	1	1
Black-Eyed Susan Vine	1	1
Blushing Bride	1-2	1-2
Bonsai Tree	1-2	1-2
Boston Fern	2	2
Bromeliad	1-2	1-2
Buddhist Pine	1-2	1-2
Bunny Ear Cactus	2	1
Burro'S Tail	1	1-2
Cacti	1	1
Caladium	2	1-2
Calathea	1-2	2-3



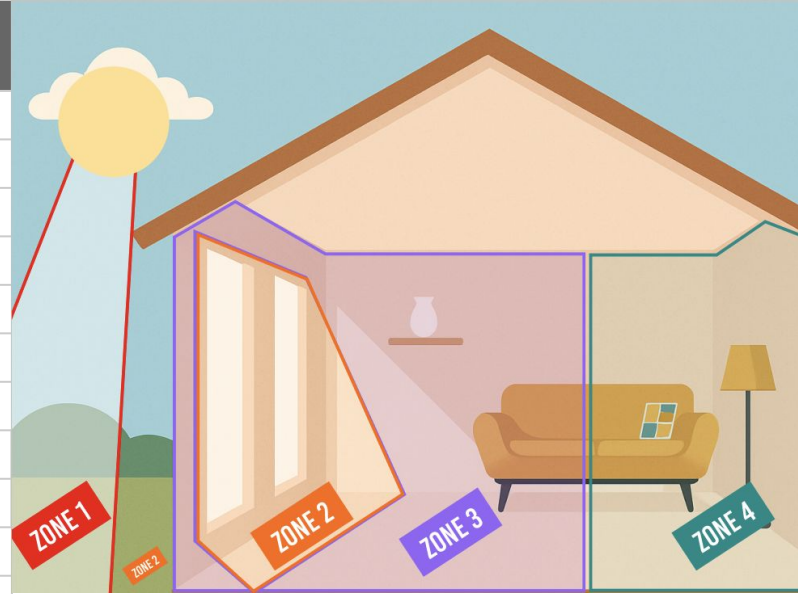
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Calla Lily	1-2	2
Candelabra Cactus	1	1
Cast Iron Plant	1	4
Century Plant	1	1
Ceropegia	2	2
Chain Cactus	1	1
Chamaedorea Elegans	2	3-4
Chinese evergreens	1	2
Chinese Money Plant	2	2
Christmas Cactus	2	2-3
Coleus	2	1-2
Colocasia	2	2
Coral Cactus	2	1-2
Cordyline	2	1
Creeping Fig	2	1-2
Croton	2	1-2
Crown Of Thorns	1-2	1
Cryptanthus	1-2	1-2
Cycas Revoluta	2	1
Cyclamen	2-3	2-3



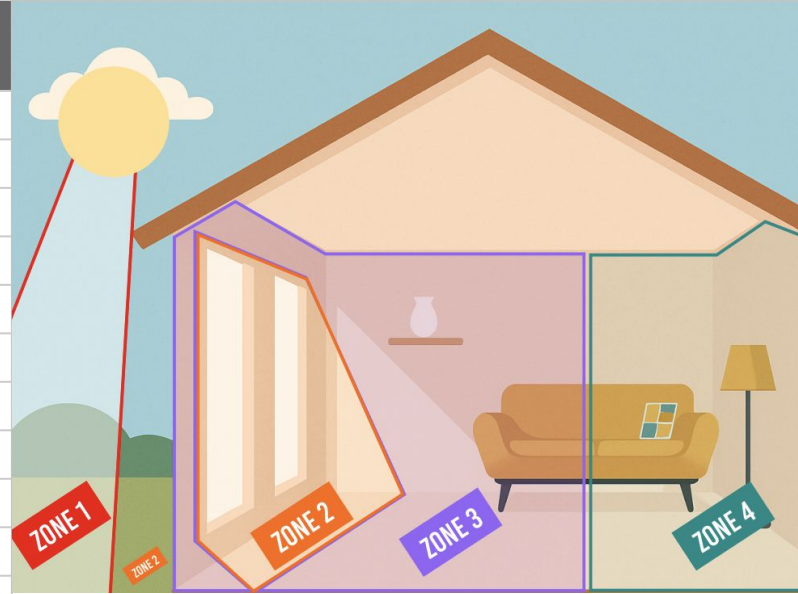
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Daisy	1-2	1
Daphne	2-3	2
Deliciosa	1	2
Dieffenbachia	2	2
Donkey'S Tail	2	2
Dracaena	1-2	4
Dracaena Marginata	1-2	3
Dracaena Palm	1-2	3
Dragon Tree	1-2	3
Dumb Cane	2	3
Echeveria	2	1
Elephant Ear	2	2
English Ivy	1-2	2
Epiphyllum	1-2	2
Episcia	1-2	2
Euonymus	1-2	2
Euphorbia	2	1
Evergreen	2	2
Ferns	1-2	2
Ficus Audrey	2	2



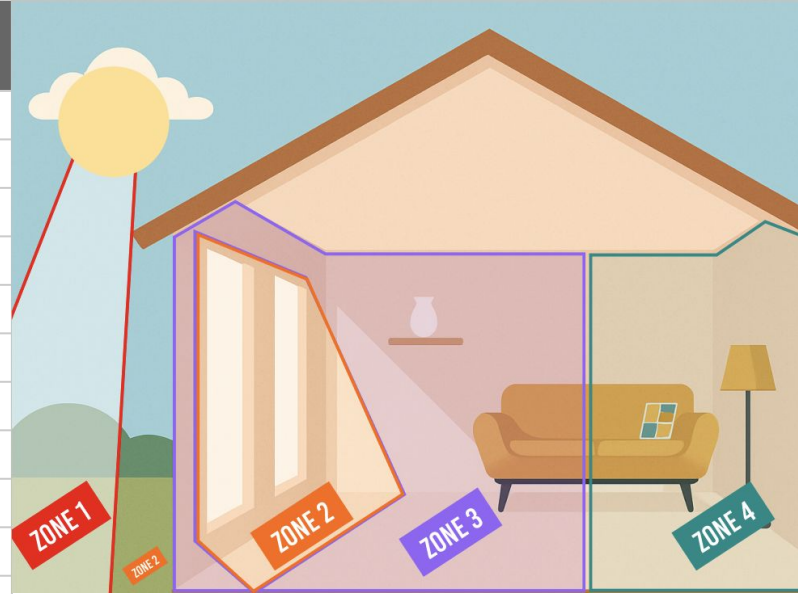
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Ficus Benjamina	1-2	2
Ficus Lyrata	2	2
Fiddle Leaf Fig	1-2	2
Fingernail Plant	1-2	2
Firecracker Plant	1	1
Fittonia	2	3-4
Flame Violet	1-2	2
Flaming Katy	2	1-2
Flaming Sword	1-2	2
Flamingo Plant	2	2
Fuchsia	2	1-2
Gardenia	2	1
Geranium	2	2
Ghost Plant	1-2	1
Glory Lily	2	2
Gold Dust Plant	1-2	2-3
Golden Barrel Cactus	2	1
Golden Pothos	1	3-4
Graptopetalum Paraguayense	1-2	1
Haworthia	1	2



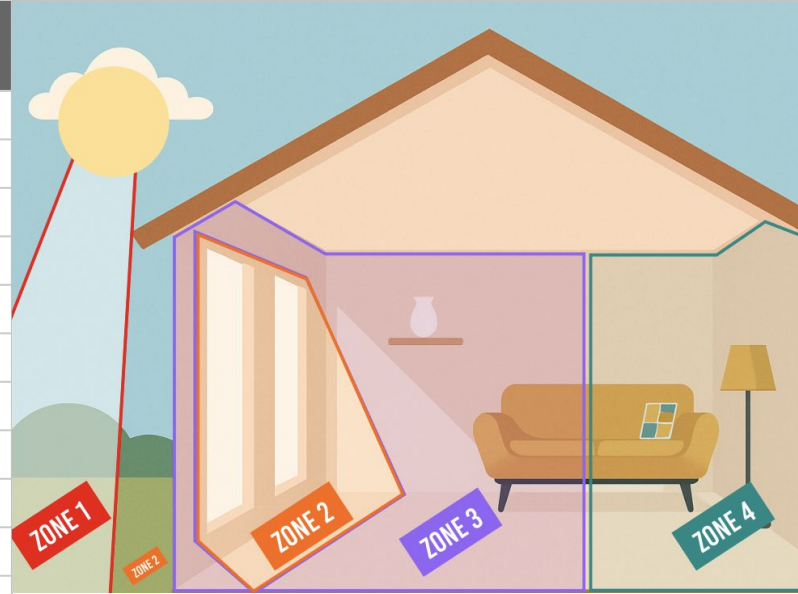
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Haworthiopsis Attenuata	1	2
Heartleaf Philodendron	1	3-4
Hibiscus	1	1
Hoya	1	2
Ivy	1-2	2
Jade Plant	1	1
Jasmine Plant	2	1
Kalanchoe	1-2	1
Kentia Palm	2	2-3
Laceleaf	1-2	2
Lady Palm	1-2	2-3
Lantana	1-2	1
Lantern Plant	1-2	1
Lavender	2	1
Lemon Balm	2	1
Lipstick Vine	1-2	2
Lithops	1	1
Living Stones	1	1
Living Vase Plant	1-2	2
Lucky Bamboo	1-2	3-4



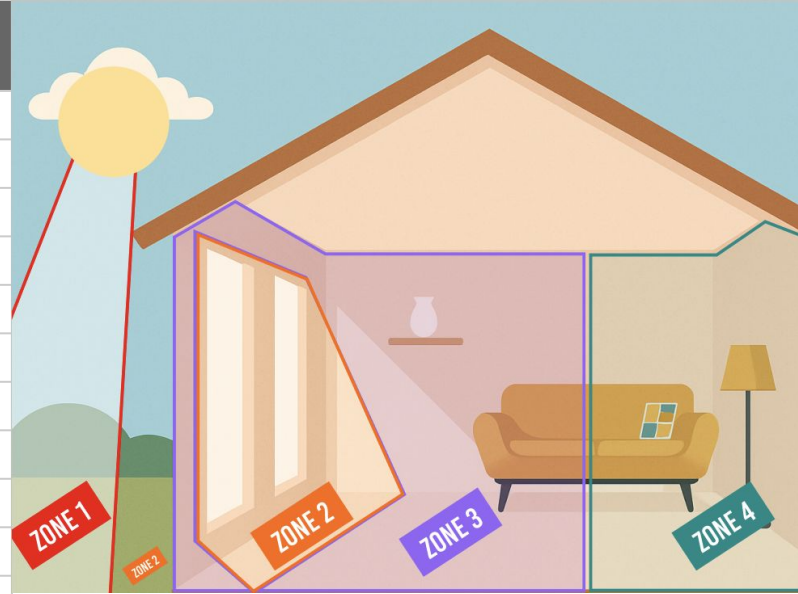
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Madagascar Palm	1-2	1
Maidenhair Fern	2	3-4
Majesty Palm	2	2-3
Maranta	1-2	2-3
Marigold	2	1
Mimosa Pudica	1-2	1
Miniature Rose	1-2	1
Money Tree - Loves a good misting	1	2
Monstera Adansonii	2	2
Monstera Deliciosa	2	2-3
Nerve Plant	1-2	3
Norfolk Island Pine	1-2	2-3
Opuntia Microdasys	2	1
Orchid	1-2	2
Orchid Cactus	1-2	1-2
Oxalis	1-2	3
Pachira Aquatica	1	3
Pachypodium Lamerei	1-2	1
Palm	1-2	1-2
Panda Plant	2	2



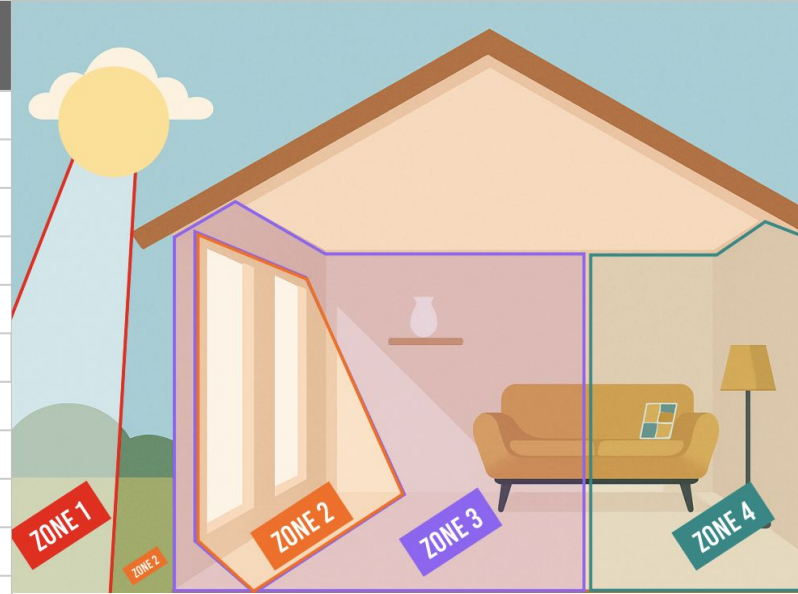
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Parlor Palm	2	3-4
Peace Lily	2	3
Peperomia Argyreia	1-2	3
Peperomia Obtusifolia	1	3-4
Persian Shield	1-2	2
Philodendron	1	2
Piggyback Plant	1-2	2
Pilea Peperomioides	1-2	3
Pineapple Plant	2	1
Pink Quill	2	2
Platycerium	1-2	2-3
Poinsettia	2	2
Polka Dot Plant	1	2
Ponytail Palm	1-2	1
Pothos	1	2
Prayer Plant	1-2	3
Purple Heart	2	1
Rattlesnake Plant	2	3
Rex Begonia	1-2	2-3
Rhaphidophora tetrasperma	1	2



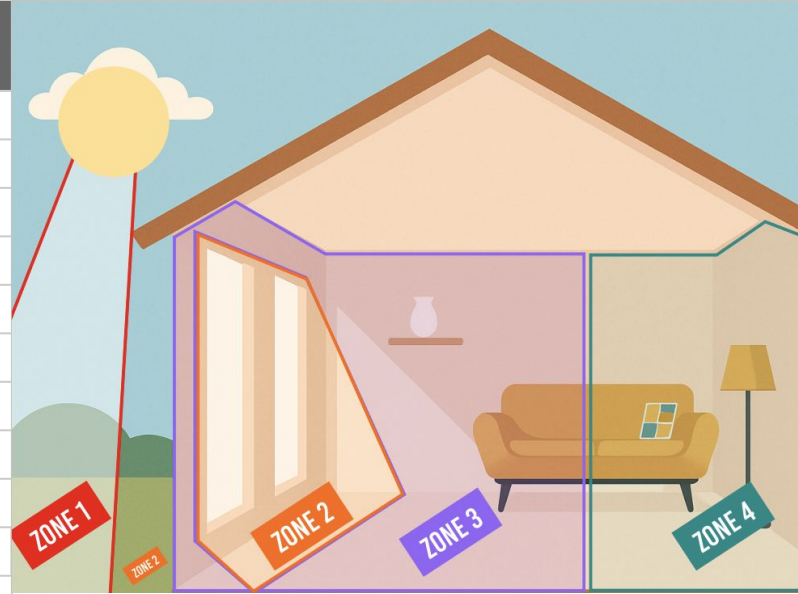
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Rosary Vine	1-2	2
Rubber Plant	1	2
Sago Palm	1	1
Sansevieria	1	1-2
Schefflera Arboricola	1-2	2
Sedum Morganianum	1	1-2
Senecio Rowleyanus	1-2	2
Sensitive Plant	1-2	1-2
Shamrock Plant	1-2	3
Snake plant	1	1-2
Spider Plant	1	2
Spiderwort	1-2	1-2
Split-Leaf Philodendron	2	2
Staghorn Fern	1-2	2-3
String Of Hearts	1-2	2
String Of Pearls	1-2	2
Strobilanthes Dyerianus	1-2	2
Succulents	1-2	1
Swiss Cheese Plant	2	2
Sword fern	1-2	3-4



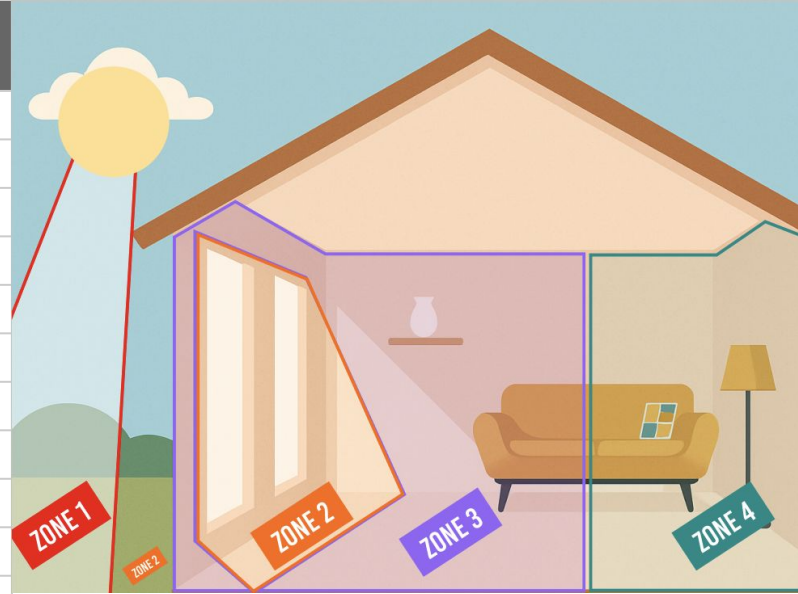
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PLANT NAME	WATER AT LEVEL	LIGHT ZONE
Temple Bells	1-2	2
Tetrasperma	2	2
Thunbergia Alata	2	1
Ti Plant	1-2	2
Tillandsia Cyanea	1-2	2
Tolmiea Menziesii	1-2	2
Tradescantia Pallida	2	1-2
Tradescantia Zebrina	1-2	2
Triangularis	1-2	2
Umbrella Tree	1-2	3
Velvet Plant	2	2
Venus Flytrap	1	1
Verbena	2	1
Wandering Jew	1-2	2
Watermelon Peperomia	1-2	3
Wax Plants	1	3
Weeping Fig	1	2
Yucca	1	1
Zamioculcas zamiifolia (ZZ Plant)	1	3-4
Zebra Plant	2	2



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Missing a plant?

We are always expanding our plant list. But if your plant is missing just email us and we will add your plant in the list. Always get the latest version of this eBook for most up to date chart.

support@norcalway.com

support@limegoods.com

VERY HELPFUL 12 TIPS

- When your plant appears unhappy, it's often a signal that it's in need of hydration.
- If your plant is excessively dry and challenging to water from the top, consider the bottom-watering method. Place it on a container with a few inches of water and let it absorb moisture until it's evenly hydrated.
- Avoid leaving your plant sitting in excess water. After watering, ensure you remove any surplus water that drains from the pot.
- To boost humidity for tropical plants, you can utilize a humidifier, position them near other plants, or use a fine mist to moisten the air around them.
- To facilitate efficient photosynthesis, make it a habit to remove any dust from your plant's leaves.
- It's preferable to underwater rather than over water your plant. Overwatering can be detrimental, but underwatering is a correctable issue.



VERY HELPFUL 12 TIPS

- Routinely eliminate dead leaves from your plant to encourage healthier growth and save energy.
- The amount of light your plant receives affects how frequently it needs watering. More light leads to faster drying, while less light results in slower drying.
- Spring offers an ideal window for repotting houseplants if you observe roots protruding from the drainage holes or notice the plant is root-bound. Opt for a slightly larger pot than its current one.
- Smaller pots have a tendency to dry out more quickly, so it's advisable to monitor them more frequently than larger ones.
- If you notice your plant accumulating dust, make an effort to gently cleanse its leaves to enable unimpeded sunlight and optimal photosynthesis.
- During the warmer seasons, your plants will have a higher thirst level compared to the colder months. Therefore, it's prudent to check on them more frequently during spring and summer.

RECOMMENDED INDOOR POTTING MIXES

Not all potting mixes work for all plants. Some plants need fast drainage, while others prefer moisture-retentive soil. Using the wrong mix can lead to poor growth, root rot, or dehydration. Here's a list of **plant-specific potting mix recipes** to help you get the best results.

Plant Type	Ideal Mix Components	Suggested Brands
Tropical Foliage (Pothos, Monstera, Calathea)	50% Potting Mix, 20% Pumice or Perlite, 20% Coco Coir or Peat, 10% Worm Castings	FoxFarm Happy Frog, Espoma Organic, Miracle-Gro Indoor (add perlite + castings)
Succulents & Cacti (Aloe, Snake Plant, Jade)	40% Cactus Mix, 30% Pumice or Perlite, 20% Bark Fines or Coarse Sand, 10% Charcoal	Bonsai Jack, Dr. Earth Cactus Mix, Miracle-Gro Cactus, Palm & Citrus
Ferns & Moisture-Lovers (Maidenhair, Fittonia)	40% Potting Mix, 25% Pumice or Perlite, 20% Bark or Coco Husk, 10% Worm Castings, 5% Charcoal	FoxFarm Ocean Forest (add perlite), Espoma Indoor Mix + Worm Castings
Flowering Plants – African Violets	40% Coco Coir or Peat, 30% Pumice or Perlite, 20% Worm Castings or Compost, 10% Vermiculite	Sun Gro African Violet Mix, Don't use compost if indoor. We prefer worm castings over compost.
Flowering Plants – Orchids	60% Orchid Bark, 20% Pumice or Perlite, 10% Charcoal, 10% Sphagnum Moss (optional)	Better-Gro Orchid Mix, Espoma Orchid Mix

MUST HAVE GARDENING PRODUCTS



Pruning Shears

Crafted from premium SK5 steel, our Pruning Shears boasts exceptional durability and sharpness.

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Garden Tool Set

A complete garden tool set that any gardener should have.

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Garden Bag

Heavy-duty large garden bag with lot of pockets to keep your tools organize.

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THANK YOU!

If you have any question about a specific plant feel free to email us.

support@norcalway.com

