As with all gardening, the process of overwintering tender perennials is trial and error. You may find that some plants are easier than others to overwinter.

**Steps for overwintering plants indoors:**

1. **Water and fertilize:** Water your plants regularly, but do not overwater them. Fertilize them a few weeks before moving the plants indoors.
2. **Choose a warm spot:** Place the plants in a warm, bright spot. Avoid cold drafts and direct sunlight, which can burn the leaves.
3. **Make sure the soil is well-drained:** Ensure the soil is not too wet or too dry. Keep the soil moist, but not too wet or too dry.
4. **Provide proper humidity:** To increase the humidity around the plants, place a shallow pan of gravel and water under the pots.
5. **Look over each plant carefully:** Look for signs of pests and diseases. Rinse off leaves with water to be sure no tiny bugs are hiding in the leaves.
6. **Repotting:** Repot the plants into a larger container with a clear plastic bag to keep the moisture level high around the plant. Place the container in bright, indirect light.
7. **Check the soil regularly:** Check the soil regularly for moisture. Water when the soil feels dry to the touch.
8. **Move the plants:** Move the plants outside after the threat of the first frost.

**Looking to save a little money on plants?** Have a plant that is special to you? Finally found the perfect shade of pink for your garden? You can overwinter tender plants indoors with a few easy tips!

**Examples of tender perennial plants:** Geranium, coleus, lantana, begonia, Persian shield, and Joseph’s coat.

**Summary:** Overwintering tender plants indoors is a great way to save money and keep your favorite plants alive throughout the winter. With a little planning and care, you can enjoy your favorite plants all year long.
Top Perennials for a Fall Cutting Garden

Clematis- Sweet Autumn Clematis: Covered with white flowers in the fall

African Violet- These take well to being grown from leaf cuttings in the fall. Prepare a ten percent bleach solution in a container with a lid (450 ml of water and 15 ml bleach) and add in plant pieces and swirl the container for 15 minutes. Then dump out the water and refill with the sterile water, swirling to rinse. Repeat this process four times. At this point, try not to breathe on the plant material or touch it with unsterile hands.

Add the water and weigh down the plant material to begin uptaking nutrients. Push half in for stem pieces. This will create more surface area in contact with the media to begin uptaking nutrients.

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Plant leaves into a square. 2) Divide into 2 pieces for small leaf cuttings and 4 pieces for larger leaf cuttings. In the fall, when the tissues of the fall garden are soft and there’s a little bit of time before foliage color shows, use this technique to harvest the fall foliage for a vase arrangement.

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