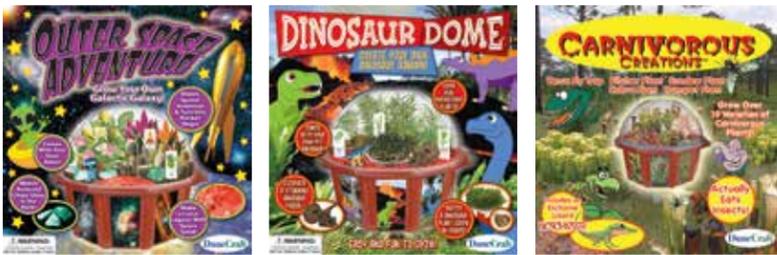


### MAKING YOUR SPACE SAND LAGOON

1. Carefully unwrap your Glass Terrariums and place them on a solid surface.
2. Place your germination disk in a separate container. Add 2 cups of lukewarm water. The warmer the water the quicker your germination disk will dissolve. Use a fork to break the chunks into absorb the water and expand into your growing medium. Use a fork to break the chunks into a smooth mixture.
3. After the disk has absorbed the water, carefully use a plastic spoon to fill the bottom of both Glass Terrariums with the germination mixture.
4. Gently use the plastic spoon to push down the growing medium so it is about 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick and sits firmly on the base of your large Glass Terrarium. Gently use the tip of your finger to push down the growing medium so it is about 1/2 inch thick and sits firmly on the base of your small Glass Terrarium. Make sure the growing medium does not extend out the openings. The growing medium should be well moistened but make sure there are no pockets of standing water.
5. Create a piece of paper and add 5-7 cactus seeds. Sprinkle your cactus seeds on top of the mixture in your small Glass Terrarium and gently press down into the mixture.
6. Carefully hang your small Glass Terrarium on the glass hoop inside the large Glass Terrarium. \*TIP- Wire the small terrarium first. Then, tip the large Glass Terrarium back so you can have better access to the glass hoop. Straighten large Glass Terrarium after Small Glass Terrarium is hung.
7. Place your Natural Sand on top of the soil in your large Glass Terrarium to create paths or designs, and designate areas before planting seeds.
8. Place your Glowing Space Stones to create a cool space scenario. Make sure to place your Glowing Space Stones where they will receive most light during the day.
9. Form a pool in soil and fill it up with your Space Sand. When you add water, it will stay in your Space Sand forming a outer space lagoon. See diagram below.
10. Place your seeds on top of the soil in your large Glass Terrarium. Here are some tips:
  - a. When planting seeds, place them 1/3 of an inch apart; planting them to close together will cause them to crowd each other out.
  - b. Don't plant all your seeds at once. Plant what you need and save the rest in case you must replant; enough seeds are included to replant at least one time.
  - c. Add half of your Cactus Seeds on the creased paper. Sprinkle your Cactus Seeds in the designated area and lightly press into soil. Seeds will germinate in 1-2 weeks.
  - d. Add half of your Succulent Seeds on the creased paper. Sprinkle your Succulent Seeds in the designated area and lightly press into the soil. Seeds will sprout in 2-4 weeks.
11. Place your World within a World Glass Terrarium inside a germination bag, or seal opening with saran wrap.
12. Place your World within a World Glass Terrarium in windowsill with western exposure.
13. 1-2 weeks after the seeds have sprouted, remove bag or plastic wrap from the Glass Terrarium.
14. Be sure to water every 3 to 6 weeks after sprouting.

### PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

### MORE GREAT PRODUCTS FROM DUNECRAFT



### CONTACT INFO

If you have any questions or issues with this product, please do not return your product to the store.

Email: [support@dunecraft.com](mailto:support@dunecraft.com)

Call to: 800-306-4168, Ext 119

### COMPANY INFO



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## SPACE SAND

Space Sand truly is the closest thing to soil from Mars that most of us will ever experience. Space Sand never gets wet - put it in water and take it back out - Space Sand will remain completely dry. The composition of the surface of the sand makes it unable to bond with water or hydrophobic, which means water fearing. Natural sand will sink to the bottom of a bowl when submerged in water, but not Space Sand! Add to your terrarium to create a space lagoon that will look great and help your plants! Use it to make underwater sand sculptures, clean up oil, improve plant growth, and much, much more.



- 1 Pack Mixed Cacti Seed (100mg)
- 1 Pack Mixed Succulent Seed (350mg)
- **Contains: Succulent Mix Common (Botanical) Name:**
  - Agave Mix (Agave salmiana, Agave stricta, Century Plant (Lagave americana), Yucca (Yucca rostrata), Joshua Tree (Yucca brevifolia), Great White (Yucca ferox), Soft Leaf Yucca (Yucca glauca), Silver-Blue Yucca (Yucca rigida), Red Yucca (Dasylirion stricta).
  - Outer Universe Glass Terrarium, 7" DIA
  - Inner World Glass Terrarium, 1.5" DIA
  - Glowing Space Stones
  - Limited Edition Colored Space Sand
  - Universe with planting and care instructions
  - 3 oz of natural sand
  - Compressed Planting Medium Disk
- **Contains: over 15 varieties of cacti including:**
  - Giant Saguaro (Carnegiea gigantea), Golden Barrel (Echinocactus grusonii), Old Man (Cephalocereus senilis), Star (Astrophytum asterias), Pincushion (Coryphantha vivipara), Snowball (Mammillloydia candida), Hedgehog (Echinocereus engelmannii), Compass Cactus (Ferocactus cylindraceus), and more.

### CONTENTS

## WORLD WITHIN A WORLD GLASS TERRARIUM

### CACTUS + SUCCULENTS



DuneCraft

### PLANTING AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Can you imagine a world existing within a world? The reality within the reality. The thought of it is invigorating and enticing to the mind. Now you can create exactly that with our exciting World within a World line! A tiny glass terrarium hangs on the inside of a much larger glass terrarium and makes for a truly surreal scene!

This amazing kit comes with everything you need to get your intergalactic garden growing! This collection of varied cacti and succulents are truly out of this world. Once they germinate, they require very little care and need small amounts of water infrequently, as they have learned to conserve water in their space travels. Further personalize and customize your Outer Space worlds with Colored Space Sand and Glowing Space Stones!

All our fascinating themed terrariums use the highest quality and freshest seed available and are guaranteed to sprout and grow! Don't hold back, your worlds won't collide! Get your own amazing and unique World within a World growing today!

## PLANT INFORMATION

### Some Plants in your Cacti Seed Pack

#### Description and Care

- Cacti require bright light and/or direct sunlight to thrive.
- Can not handle outside direct sunlight until they are a few years old.
- Let soil dry thoroughly between waterings. Only need to be watered once a month, more in Spring and Summer.
- Cacti are used as sources of food, drink, medicine, sealants, caulking, building materials, and toys.
- Fossil evidence suggests that cacti have been part of the human diet for more than 9,000 years.
- The first cacti were introduced to Europeans by Christopher Columbus in the mid-15th century.

#### Giant Saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*)



Originally called *Cereus Giganteus*, this variety was renamed in 1908 to honor industrialist Andrew Carnegie. It is the familiar cacti often shown in western films and is the state flower of Arizona. These cacti originated in Arizona, where more than 78,000 acres were set up exclusively for its growth at the Saguaro National Monument. One of the largest and most slow-growing cactus, it can grow taller than 60 feet, live longer than two centuries, and weigh up to 20,000 pounds.

#### Golden Barrel Cactus (*Echinocactus grusonii*)



This plant originated in central Mexico. Its name comes from the Greek word "echinos," which means prickly, because of the dense coat of gold-yellow spines that cover its green body. It is spherical when young and becomes elongated with age. This cactus flowers after it reaches 15 inches in diameter, a process that can take more than 20 years; the plant will ultimately grow to four feet high and three feet wide.

#### Strawberry Cactus (*Echinocereus engelmannii*)



This cactus is originally from New Mexico and Texas. The name is derived from the Greek word "echinos," which means prickly, and the Latin word "cereus," meaning wax candle. Cacti generally have a waxy texture to help them reduce water loss. This is a relatively short cactus, not reaching heights of more than 12 inches. However, it forms a clump and spreads into a large cluster.

#### Fishhook Barrel Cactus (*Ferocactus wislizeni*)



This plant, widely found in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Mexico, has distinctively patterned red or rust colored and white spines on its light green body. All the hooks on the spines of the cactus point downward. The generic name of the plant comes from the Latin word "ferus," meaning wild or fierce, which describes its prickles. The stem is spherical at first, but becomes columnar with age, reaching a height of more than six feet. The flesh of this cactus can be candied in a sugar solution to make sweets.

#### Chin Cactus, Spider Cactus (*Gymnocalycium Mix*)



These cacti originate exclusively in South America, with most varieties from Argentina. There are more than 80 varieties in this species. These cacti typically need less light than many other cacti and are small and compact; thus they have been called the perfect cacti for windowsills and limited spaces. They will bloom often and at an early age in white, pink, and sometimes red flowers.

#### Pincushion Cactus (*Mammillaria Mix*)



With more 200 species, this is one of the largest genera in the Cactus, or Cactaceae, family. These plants are found in Central and Northern Mexico, as well as the Southwestern US. They range from one to 12 inches tall and up to eight inches in diameter. They are small, free blooming cacti that are easy to raise and take care of. One of the best blooming cacti, it is an excellent choice for beginners.

*Your Cacti Seed Pack also contains Old Man (Cephalocereus senilis), Snowball (Mammilloya candida), Hedgehog (Echinocereus engelmannii), Compass Cactus (Ferocactus cylindraceus), Star (Astrophytum asterias) and more.*

### Some Plants in your Succulent Seed Pack

#### Description and Care

- Succulent plants prefer a southern or western exposure; east is acceptable, but a northern exposure should be avoided.
- Control the sizes of the plants by keeping a collection of succulents in small containers. The root conformation and growth patterns of some succulents are reminiscent of a true Japanese Bonsai.

#### Century Plant, American Aloe (*Agave Mix: salmanian, stricta, Americana, filifera*)



This large genus has more than 200 species, and the leaves of each are very different. The stricta has long thin green leaves; the filifera type has medium-wide, flat, dark green leaves; and the Americana has gray-green leaves with yellow stripes.

#### Green Mexican Sotol (*Dasyliion atrotliche*)



The Sotol plant is found in dry, mountainous areas and deserts in the United States and Mexico. This genus of 18 species of yucca-like plants includes a variety of evergreen shrubs, trees, and perennial succulents. The very long, slender, stemless leaves form a fountain-like rosette up to six feet in diameter.

#### Red Yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*)



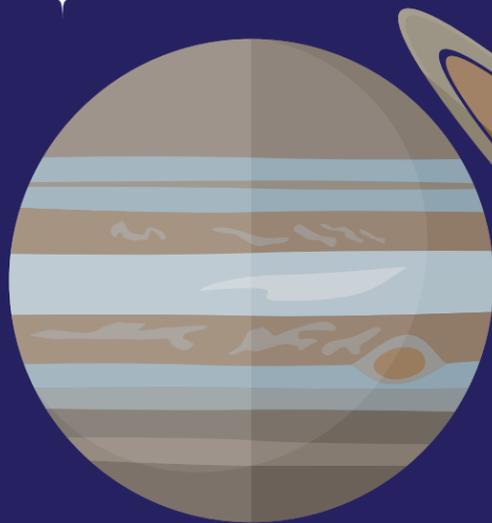
This rare plant occurs in the semi-arid regions of Texas and North Mexico. The genus has only three species. These plants are closely related to Yucca's although their flowers are more similar to Aloes.

*Your pack also contains Mexican Desert Pony Tail Palm (Nolina Longifolia) and our Premium Yucca Mix (rostrata, brevifolia, faxonii, glauca, rigida) of Joshua Tree, Dagger Plant, and Adam's Needle.*

## FUN FACTS ABOUT SPACE

### PLANETS

A planet is an astronomical body orbiting a star or stellar remnant that is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity and is not massive enough to cause thermonuclear fusion. These were regarded by many early cultures as divine, or as emissaries of deities. WASP-17b is the biggest planet known with half the mass and twice the size of Jupiter.



Mercury Venus Earth Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

#### Rocky Planets

A terrestrial planet, or rocky planet, is a planet that is composed primarily of silicate rocks or other metals. Within the Solar System, the terrestrial planets are the inner planets closest to the Sun, i.e. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.

#### Gaseous Planets

A gas giant is a large planet composed mostly of gases, such as hydrogen and helium, with a relatively small rocky core. The gas giants of our solar system are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These four large planets, also called jovian planets after Jupiter, reside in the outer part of the solar system past the orbits of Mars and the asteroid belt. Jupiter and Saturn are substantially larger than Uranus and Neptune, revealing that the pairs of planets have a somewhat different composition. Although there are only four large planets in our own solar system, astronomers have discovered thousands outside of it.

### COMETS

Comets are icy small Solar System bodies. Harley is the smallest comet seen. Its diameter is estimated to be 0.75 to 0.99 miles. McNaught is the brightest comet seen since 1965. Its visible tail was 151,130 miles long.

### ASTEROIDS

Asteroids are minor planets, especially those of the inner Solar System. The first asteroid to be discovered, Ceres, was found in 1801 by Giuseppe Piazzi, and was originally considered to be a new planet. The largest asteroid in the Solar System is 4 Vesta. This asteroid measures 359 miles by 284 miles.

### MOON TIDES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EARTH

Tides are the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth. The times and amplitude of tides at any given locale are influenced by the alignment of the Sun and Moon. The tide's range is then at its maximum when the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun. This is called Spring Tide.

#### Tide Characteristics:

- Flood Tide:** Sea level rises over several hours, covering the seashore.
- High Tide:** The water rises to its highest level.
- Ebb Tide:** Sea level falls over several hours, revealing the seashore.
- Low Tide:** The water stops falling.

