



Heritage Craft Product's Guide to Pot Plant Pets



What are Pot Plant pets?

The best way to describe Pot Plant Pets is that they can be whatever your heart and imagination desire! Simply create a bug, critter, monster, alien (cute or scary) from a medium sized sea pebble that will brighten up any pot plant or garden.

Choose your colours from our Acrylic Paint range and create something fun and unique, the only limitation is your creativity.

Step one

Wash the rocks thoroughly using Sunlight Liquid or a detergent to ensure all dirt and grease is removed from the rock. For stubborn dirt use a scrubbing brush. Allow to dry.

Step Two

This step is entirely up to you and your imagination!

You can first paint a basecoat with the colour of your choice. A basecoat does help to cover up any "mistakes" that you may make but is no such thing as a mistake....

Should you choose a basecoat, paint your first coat in one direction and wait to dry and then your second coat should be painted in the opposite direction. To ensure a smooth and consistent finish you can use a fine water paper to sand down the 2nd coat and then apply a final coat, again in the opposite direction of the previous coat.

Once your basecoat is dry, use a stencil or draw the outline and shape of your desired bug, critter, alien, or monster.

Together with your imagination and Genuine Heritage Craft Colours create your unique Pot Plant Pets

Step Three

Seal you Pot Plant Pets with the Genuine Heritage Varnish.

Pour a small amount of the varnish into a container and use a brush or sponge to cover the rock. Do this by applying the varnish from one point and continue to the other end, do not lift the applicator. Apply one coat in the same direction, allow sufficient time to dry and then apply a second cost in the opposite direction.

Do not pour any left-over varnish back into the bottle as this may cause contamination.





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Tips When Mixing Colours:

Primary colours (red, yellow, and blue) are the only colours that cannot be made by mixing any colours.

Secondary colours (green, orange, and violet) are a combination of two primary colours. Their hue is halfway between the two primary colours used.

Tertiary colours (red-orange, red-violet, yellow-green, yellow-orange, blue-green and blue-violet) are a combination between primary and adjacent secondary colour.

Add white to make a colour lighter, and black to make it darker. A lighter colour is called a tint of the original hue, a darker colour is called a shade of the original hue.









