

Potted Plants

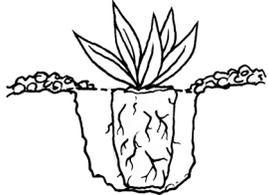
Step 1: Loosen soil in the planting bed, then dig a hole as deep and a little wider than the pot. Most perennials should be planted at the same depth as they are in their containers.

Step 2: Carefully remove the plant from its pot by holding one hand over the soil and tapping the bottom of the pot. Squeezing the pot can help loosen the root ball from the pot. If the roots have completely filled the pot or are beginning to circle the bottom of the pot, gently loosen or unwind them to encourage them to venture into the surrounding soil.



Removal from pot

Step 3: Place the root ball into the planting hole, double checking to be sure that the top of the root ball is even with the soil surface. Backfill the hole with soil, firming it as you go to eliminate air pockets. Water the soil thoroughly.



Planting hole and root ball

Caring for New Plants

- Optional: You may apply a 2" to 3" deep layer of organic mulch, like bark mulch or pine straw, around plants to help conserve soil moisture and to control weeds. **Be sure to keep the mulch a few inches away from the plant stems to prevent rot.**
- Continue to water the new plant weekly if nature does not provide soaking rains. Even drought-tolerant plants need to be watered weekly until their roots get established. Water deeply, as this encourages proper root growth.
- "Deadhead" flowering plants by removing spent flowers. This encourages the plant to produce more blooms; it also helps bulbs to replenish the energy stored in their bulbs/roots.

Caring for New Spring-Planted Bulbs

Most Spring-Planted Bulbs are native to warm climates and need protection from cold weather. In zones 2-7, dig them up at the end of the season and store them indoors in cardboard boxes filed with peat moss or sawdust. In zones 8-11, you can leave the bulbs in the ground year-round; if your region gets occasional light frost, protect the bulbs with a 6" layer of mulch during the winter. Perennials that are hardy in your region need no extra winter protection but can benefit from some mulch as extra insulation.



For more specific instructions, to submit product reviews or to plan for next season, visit

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Getting Started

Hooray, your order has arrived! Open the box right away to check on your plants.

When Your Plants and Bulbs Arrive

Bulbs, Rhizomes and Tubers: Healthy bulbs are firm without soft or mushy spots. Some surface mold is normal, and will not affect growth. If any are mushy, please contact us immediately. Before planting, you can store the bulbs in a dry, dark place at cool room temperature (60 - 65°F).

Bareroot Plants and Woodland Flowers

They are small, but roots store everything a plant needs to thrive, and they will grow vigorously once planted! Before planting, moisten the peat moss packing material if it is dry, and then loosely rewrap the roots. Keep in a cool place, out of direct sun, and protect from freezing or drying out. Plant as soon as possible.

Potted Plants

Plants will arrive in one of three stages of growth depending on the plant and the time of year. In early spring, many plants are just waking up from dormancy – don't worry, they're not dead! Look for healthy white roots on your plant. If you see brown dry or slimy roots, please contact us immediately. Before planting, keep all potted plants in a cool (not freezing) room where they can get indirect light, and keep soil moist.

- Dormant plants with no top growth or dried-out foliage: You should plant dormant plants right away, as they will wake up best when they can send out roots in your garden
- Dormant shrubs with bare twigs: Plant as soon as possible. You can look for green buds or make a small scrape on the bark with your fingernail to look for green or white tissue, a sign of health.
- Plants with green leafy growth: These plants are generally trimmed back before shipping, to help prevent shock and encourage healthy root growth. Plant as soon as possible, up to 3 weeks before your last frost date or any time after.

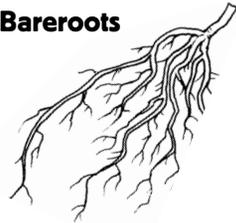
We guarantee all of our products and try to give you the best information possible for you to have success. If you're unsure of when to plant or have further questions, don't hesitate to call our team at **877-309-7333**.

Bulbs, Rhizomes and Tubers



Healthy bulbs are firm without soft or mushy spots. Some surface mold is normal and won't effect growth.

Bareroots



Bareroot plants do not have top-growth, but will grow vigorously once planted. Healthy roots are the foundation of a healthy plant!

Potted Plants

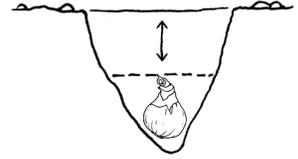


Potted plants may arrive dormant. Top-growth is generally trimmed before shipping.

Where to Plant

Unless otherwise noted, most plants prefer moist but well-drained soil. Soggy soil can lead to root rot. If your soil is wet, consider planting in raised beds or in containers.

For full-sun plants, select a spot that gets at least 6 hours of sun per day. Part-sun plants grow best with a few hours of direct sun or dappled sun all day.



Planting depth is measured from the soil line to the top of the bulb.

Step-by-Step Planting Instructions

Bulbs

Step 1: Follow the recommendations on the label for planting depth. Set the bulb in the hole with the pointy side up and/or the roots down. If you are unsure, plant the bulb on its side.

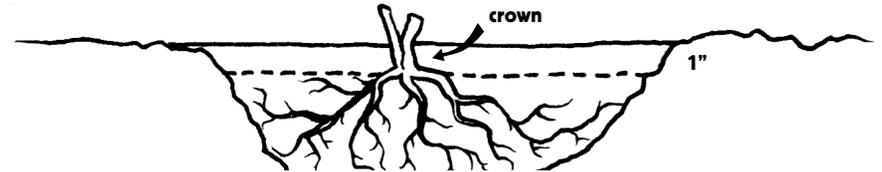
Step 2: Backfill the hole with soil. If soil is dry, water thoroughly.

Bareroot Plants

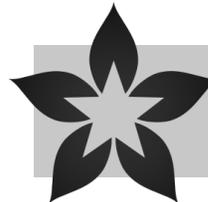
Step 1: Before preparing your planting hole, remove the roots from the packaging. Place in a container of tepid water to re-hydrate. Leave no longer than 1 hour.

Step 2: Examine the roots to determine the width and depth of the planting hole. Unless otherwise noted, dig the hold just deep enough so the crown can sit about 1" below the soil surface. To find the crown (where stem meets the roots), look closely for buds or stem remnants. If you're unsure, set the roots on their side.

Step 3: Set the bareroots in the hole and spread out the roots. Hold in place with one hand and backfill soil around the roots, firming it gently, and adjusting planting depth if needed. Water the soil thoroughly.



Set the roots so the crown sits about 1" below the soil surface



It may take weeks or even a month for new growth to emerge. How quickly a bulb or plant grows depends on a number of factors, including the type of plant, degree of dormancy and temperature of the soil.