

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.



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SPRING PLANTING GUIDE

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Getting Started

Open the box right away and check the contents.

When Your Plants and Bulbs Arrive

Spring-Planted Bulbs: Check to be sure all bulbs are in good shape. If any are mushy or soft, please contact us immediately. Wait to plant the bulbs until all danger of frost has passed. In the meantime, store the bulbs at cool room temperature (60 - 65 degrees F) in a dry, dark place.

Bareroot Plants, Including Woodland Flowers

Open the package and moisten the peat moss packing material if it is dry, and then loosely rewrap the roots. Plant as soon as possible. In the meantime, keep the package in a cool place out of direct sun and protect from freezing.

Potted Plants

Plants will arrive in one of three stages of growth depending on the plant and the time of year.

- **Plants with green leafy growth:** Plant as soon as possible. You can plant up to 3 weeks before your last frost date or any time after.
- **Plants with no top growth, or with dried-out foliage from the previous year:** The plant is dormant and will sprout and form buds at the soil line. You can plant these dormant plants right away.
- **Shrubs with bare twigs:** The plant is dormant but healthy. Plant as soon as possible. You can look for green buds or scrape the bark with your fingernail. If you see green or white tissue under the bark, the plant is healthy.

In the meantime, keep plants in a cool room where they get some sun through a window, protect them from freezing and keep the soil moist but not soggy.

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.

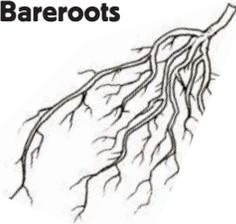
We guarantee all of our products and try to give you the best information possible for you to have success. If you're unsure of when to plant or have further questions, don't hesitate to call our team at **877-309-7333**.

Bulbs



Healthy bulbs are firm with-out any soft or mushy spots. Some surface mold is normal and won't effect growth.

Bareroots



Bareroot plants may look like a lifeless jumble of roots, but the plants will grow vigorously once they're in the ground.

Potted Plants



Potted plants may arrive dormant or cut back for safe shipment.

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.

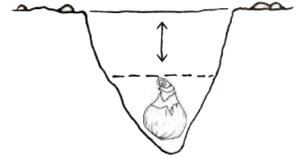
Step 2: Backfill the hole with soil. If soil is dry, water thoroughly.

Bareroot Plants

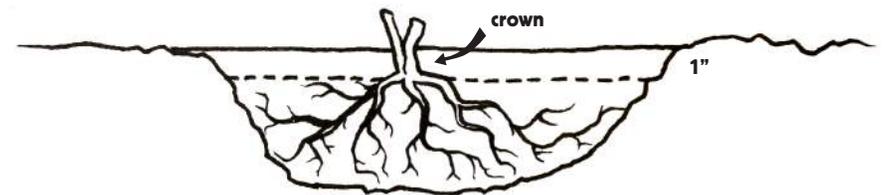
Step 1: If planting in warm weather, the plastic bag and packing material can act a lot like a tiny oven under the hot sun. While preparing your planting hole, remove the roots from packaging and place them in a container of tepid water. Remember to remove them from the water before an hour has passed, or you run the risk of drowning them!

Step 2: Examine the roots to determine the approximate width and depth of the planting hole you'll need. Unless otherwise noted, you'll want to set the plant so the crown (the point where the stems and leaves meet the roots) sits about an inch below the soil surface. If you are unsure which end is up, look closely for buds or remnants of stems that indicate the top of the plant. If you're still unsure, set the roots on their side. The plant will know which way to grow.

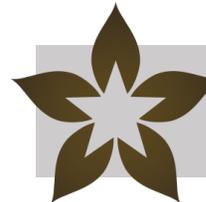
Step 3: Dig a hole in the prepared soil to the necessary width and depth. Set the bareroot plant in the hole, spreading out the roots. Holding the plant with one hand, use the other to add soil around and in-between the roots, firming it gently to eliminate air pockets. Adjust the planting depth if necessary as you backfill. Water the soil thoroughly.



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



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.