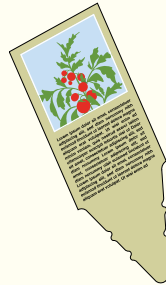


How to plant and care for your plant



- 1 Remove your plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.



- 2 Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.



- 3 Determine the best garden location and dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).



- 4 Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.



- 5 Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.



- 6 Place plant into the hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.



- 7 For best results, add a water-soluble fertilizer after transplant, repeating every 7 to 10 days. Water the plant generously.



- 8 Monitor the growth of your plant. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds, and fertilize as required.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.



Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out. To determine if your plant needs water, press your finger 2 to 3 in. into the soil, if it feels dry, it's time to water. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your plant has good drainage and avoid standing water.



Maintenance: Upon arrival and throughout your plant's life, remove wilted or discolored foliage to encourage new growth. If weeds grow around your plant, pull them, including roots, as soon as they appear.



Containers: Some plants can be grown in containers, too. Choose a pot that is large enough to allow for plant growth and spread, be sure it has adequate drainage. Container plants will require more frequent watering.

Plant support: Vining and climbing plants may require a support mechanism. Be sure to read the plant label for staking, trellis or wire cage recommendations.



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VEGETABLES

How to plant and care for your vegetable

1. Remove your vegetable plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.
2. Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.
3. Determine the best garden location and dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).
4. Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.
5. Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.
6. Place plant into hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.
7. For best results, add a water-soluble fertilizer after transplant, repeating every 7 to 10 days. Water the plant generously.
8. Monitor the growth of your vegetable. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds, fertilize and harvest once mature.

Tips for success

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out. To determine if your plant needs water, press your finger 2 to 3 in. into the soil, if it feels dry, it's time to water. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your plant has good drainage and avoid standing water

Maintenance: Upon arrival and throughout your plant's life, remove wilted or discolored foliage to encourage new growth. If weeds grow around your plant, pull them, including roots, as soon as they appear.

Harvesting: Harvest vegetables after they have reached full maturity. Enjoy fresh-picked produce or store as needed. Do not consume any other part of the plant. The plants should be discarded after final harvest at the end of the season.

Containers: Some vegetables can be grown in containers, too. Choose a pot that is large enough to allow for plant growth and spread, and be sure it has adequate drainage. Container vegetables will require more frequent watering.

Vegetable support: Vining and climbing vegetables may require a support mechanism. Be sure to read the plant label for staking, trellis or wire cage recommendations.

ANNUALS

How to plant and care for your annual

1. Remove your plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.
2. Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.
3. Determine the best garden location and dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).
4. Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.
5. Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.
6. Place plant into hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.
7. For best results, add a water-soluble fertilizer after transplant, repeating every 7 to 10 days. Water the plant generously.
8. Monitor the growth of your plant. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds, fertilize and enjoy!

Tips for success

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out. To determine if your plant needs water, press your finger 2 to 3 in. into the soil, if it feels dry, it's time to water. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your plant has good drainage and avoid standing water.

Pruning/Maintenance: Upon arrival and throughout your plant's life, remove wilted or discolored foliage to encourage new growth. If the plants begin to look leggy, cut them back by about one-half of their height. If weeds grow around your plant, pull them, including roots, as soon as they appear.

Containers: Some annuals can be grown in containers, too. Choose a pot that is large enough to allow for plant growth and spread, and be sure it has adequate drainage. Container plants will require more frequent watering.

Discard the plants once they have finished flowering at the end of the season.

HOUSEPLANTS

How to plant and care for your houseplant

1. Remove your plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.
2. Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.
3. Pick a room for your plant to live, near a window with filtered, indirect sunlight.
4. Use at least a 2-gallon container with drainage holes and a tray underneath. Fill with potting soil about halfway.
5. Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.
6. Place plant into new pot and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the top of the container.
7. Feed your plant with a water-soluble fertilizer, repeating once a month. Water the plant generously.
8. Monitor the growth of your houseplant. Maintain moist soil, fertilize and enjoy!

Tips for success

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Water once a week or when soil appears dry. Water thoroughly so it reaches the tray underneath. Most houseplants require that the soil dries out between watering but never completely dry. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure your container has adequate drainage holes to avoid standing water.

Pruning: Houseplants rarely need pruning. However, any dead, damaged or unsightly growth can be removed as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Often, plants outgrow their containers and need to be repotted into another larger container to promote further growth.

Winterizing: All houseplants should remain indoors during the cold Winter months. Some of them can be moved outdoors in shaded areas during Summer months.

PERENNIALS

How to plant and care for your perennial

1. Remove your plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.
2. Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.
3. Determine the best garden location and dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).
4. Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.
5. Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.
6. Place plant into hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.
7. For best results, add a water-soluble fertilizer after transplant. Water the plant generously.
8. Monitor the growth of your plant. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds, fertilize and enjoy!

Tips for success

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out. To determine if your plant needs water, press your finger 2 to 3 in. into the soil, if it feels dry, it's time to water. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your plant has good drainage and avoid standing water. Watering thoroughly in late Fall will enhance your perennial's cold tolerance through Winter.

Feeding: Feed your plants once every 2 to 3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue feeding after September 1, so your plants can harden off for their long Winter nap. Resume fertilizing once new growth appears in Spring.

Pruning: Remove faded, spent flowers to encourage more blooms! Trim any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. In late Fall, cut the remaining foliage to the ground after it has died. Perennials will come back flourishing in the Spring!

Mulching: Apply a 2 to 4-in. layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic matter around your plants to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures and discourage weed growth. Mulch heavily before Winter by mounding a 6 to 8-in. layer of mulch around the plant. In Spring, remove old mulch and replenish as needed.

Containers: Some perennials can be grown in containers, too. Choose a pot that is large enough to allow for plant growth and spread, and be sure it has adequate drainage. Container plants will require more frequent watering.

SHRUBS

How to plant and care for your shrub

1. Remove your plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.
2. Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.
3. Determine the best garden location and dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).
4. Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.
5. Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.
6. Place plant into hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.
7. For best results, add a water-soluble fertilizer after transplant. Water the plant generously.
8. Monitor the growth of your shrub. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds, fertilize and enjoy!

Tips for success

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out – you may have to water every few days if rainfall does not occur. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your shrub has enough drainage to avoid standing water. Watering thoroughly in late Fall will enhance your shrub's cold tolerance through Winter.

Feeding: Feed your shrub once every 2 to 3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer for acid-loving plants. Discontinue feeding after September 1, so your shrubs can harden off for their long Winter nap. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in Spring.

Mulching: Apply a 2 to 4-in. layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic matter around your shrubs to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures and discourage weed growth. Replenish mulch as needed.

Pruning: Shrubs may be pruned to one-third of its size after its growing and flowering season – ideally during the dormant Winter months.

Maintenance: Upon arrival and throughout your shrub's life, remove wilted or discolored foliage to encourage new growth. If weeds grow around your plant, pull them, including roots, as soon as they appear.

WOODIES

How to plant and care for your tree

1. Remove your plant from the shipping box upon arrival and water.
2. Read the plant tag for specific recommendations, such as sun, watering, spacing and more.
3. Determine the best garden location and dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).
4. Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.
5. Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.
6. Place plant into hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.
7. Water the plant generously.
8. Monitor the growth of your tree. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds and enjoy!

Tips for success

Unpacking: Open and lift shipping box and other packaging up from the base to avoid damage to the plant.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out. You may have to water every few days if rainfall does not occur. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your tree has enough drainage to avoid standing water. Watering thoroughly in late Fall will enhance your tree's cold tolerance through Winter.

Mulching: Apply a 2 to 4-in. layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic matter around your tree to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures and discourage weed growth. Replenish the mulch as needed.

Pruning: Remove any branches that become overlapped, damaged or unsightly. To ensure your tree keeps its form, remove any growth that appears on the trunk below the main branches and any growth coming up from the root area.

Weeding: Keep the area around your tree free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. If weeds grow around your plant, pull them, including roots, as soon as they appear.