

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full sun to part shade.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in zone 10. In zones 3 to 9, we recommend either planting in containers or digging and storing the tubers for winter.
PLANT TYPE	Annual/Tropical.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 12 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12 inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	12 to 18 inches tall with a similar spread.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Colorful foliage. Shade-loving and easy to grow. Great for planting in containers.

Thank you for your order!

PLANT WARRANTY
 We warrant perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the original shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, we will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one, at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will reship the following shipping season.
 If you have any questions or concerns about your order, please contact us at 888-593-3644 or help@cottagefarmsdirect.com.

Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of the plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.
Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless, but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.
In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.
1-800-222-1222

CALADIUMS



*Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.

OUT OF THE BOX

CALADIUMS

Your plants have been shipped to you in bare root form. We urge you to remove them from the shipping box and plant them as soon as possible. Should planting be delayed due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, keep the bare root plants in a cool, dark location until you are ready to plant them. A refrigerator is ideal, but an unheated garage or basement is also acceptable. Keep bare roots moist, but not soaking wet by using a spray bottle to mist them. Once planted, they begin setting roots and will begin showing new growth as the weather warms. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care and be patient.

Occasionally, bare root plants may arrive with a small amount of mold on them. This is caused by temperature changes encountered in shipping and does not harm the plant. As long as the bare root divisions are firm, simply wipe any mold off with a paper towel and plant them.



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office (www.nifa.usda.gov/extension or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Dig a hole at least twice as deep and twice as wide as each bare root tuber. Place a mound of soil in the bottom of each hole and place the dormant tuber on the mound. Cover completely with 1-2 inches of soil, firming the soil around the tuber. Water thoroughly.

CONTINUING CARE

WATERING

Adequate and consistent watering is essential for your plants. Infrequent, long soakings of water that thoroughly saturate the soil are more effective than frequent, light applications of water.

Due to variable geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is difficult to define. However, as a rule of thumb, you should not allow the soil or the original root ball to completely dry out. During periods of drought or extreme summer heat, you may need to water as often as every few days. To determine if your plant needs water, dig a few inches into the soil next to the plant. If the soil is dry 2-3 inches below the surface, it is time to water.

Overwatering can be as damaging as under watering. Be sure that the area surrounding your plant has adequate drainage to move water away from the plant. If you choose to plant in a container, always select one with drainage holes to prevent your plant's roots from sitting in water.

FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2 to 3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue fertilizing by September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy.

PRUNING

Clip off any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Cut each plant down to a few inches above ground level after the foliage has died back in fall.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

MULCHING

Apply a 2-4 inch 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. Replenish the mulch as needed.

WEEDING

Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

DIVIDING

Caladiums may be divided in spring before they are re-planted after winter storage. Divide the tubers by breaking them apart with your hands or cutting them with a knife or shovel, making sure each division has a sprouting eye. Re-plant the divisions in the garden and water thoroughly.

WINTERIZING

In mild zones (10), caladiums may be planted in-ground and allowed to go dormant in the garden. If freezing weather is expected, protect the tubers by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over them.

In colder zones (3-9), caladium tubers should be dug and stored in peat moss after the foliage has died back in late fall. Keep the tubers in a dark location where the temperature stays around 40°F.

Containerized caladiums should be moved into an unheated, protected area such as a garage or cellar before temperatures drop below freezing. Check soil moisture every 2-3 weeks and water as needed during winter.

In spring, re-plant stored tubers outdoors after the threat of freezing weather has passed. Containerized plants should be moved back into the garden sunlight where they will begin to repeat their yearly performance.