

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

SUN EXPOSURE	Full sun to part shade.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	<p>Daffodils: 2 to 9.</p> <p>Dutch Irises: 5 to 10.</p> <p>Fritillaria: 4 to 8.</p> <p>Galanthus: 3 to 8.</p> <p>Hyacinths: 4 to 8.</p> <p>Tulips: 3 to 8.</p>
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DEPTH AND DISTANCE IN-GROUND	<p>Daffodils: 6" apart and 6" deep.</p> <p>Dutch Irises: 6" apart and 6" deep.</p> <p>Fritillaria: 3" apart and 5" deep.</p> <p>Galanthus: 3" apart and 3" deep.</p> <p>Hyacinths: 6" apart and 6" deep.</p> <p>Tulips: 6" apart and 6" deep.</p>
MATURE HEIGHT/ SPREAD	<p>Daffodils: 14 to 16 inches tall with a similar spread.</p> <p>Dutch Irises: 20 to 24" tall with a 12" spread.</p> <p>Fritillaria: 7 to 12" tall with a 4 to 6" spread.</p> <p>Galanthus: 8 to 10 inches tall with a 2 to 3 inch spread.</p> <p>Hyacinths: 8 to 12" tall with a similar spread.</p> <p>Tulips: 12 to 24" tall with a 12" spread.</p>
BLOOM TIME	<p>Daffodils: Mid-spring.</p> <p>Dutch Irises: Early summer.</p> <p>Fritillaria: Mid-spring.</p> <p>Galanthus: Early spring.</p> <p>Hyacinths: Spring.</p> <p>Tulips: Spring.</p>

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 reshipe 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 a 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

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS



*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

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

Your plants have been shipped to you as dormant bulbs. We urge you to remove them from the shipping box and plant them as soon as possible. Should planting be delayed, leave the bulbs in the plastic bags, store them in a refrigerator, and keep them dry. Once planted, they will begin growing new roots, and will begin growing foliage the following spring.

Occasionally, bulbs 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 bulbs are firm, simply wipe any mold off with a paper towel and plant them.



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 or bed to the appropriate depth indicated under **Planting Depth and Distance In-Ground**. Place each bulb in the hole with the pointed end facing up and cover with soil. Firm the soil and water thoroughly.

CONTINUING CARE

WATERING

Adequate and consistent watering is essential during your plant's first year in the garden. 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 the first summer, you may need to water as often as every few days in periods of drought and extreme summer heat. 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.

Over-watering 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.

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.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in spring.

GROOMING

Remove flower stalks as blooms fade to maintain a tidy appearance and prevent seed from forming. Seed formation depletes the energy stored in the bulb and can hinder the plant's growth and performance in the following season. After the bulbs have finished flowering, the remaining foliage will continue to gather sunlight to provide nourishment for the bulbs. Allow the foliage to die back completely before removing. Do not cut back the foliage while it is still green, and avoid removing too much foliage when deadheading or cutting flowers to bring indoors.

WINTERIZING

Watering thoroughly in late fall will greatly enhance your plant's cold tolerance once the ground has frozen.

Bulbs are very hardy, but will benefit from mulching in cold areas. Winterize your bulbs in late fall, keeping in mind that the root system is the most vulnerable to cold damage. Mulch heavily by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over the crown of each plant.

In very cold areas, containerized plants can be brought 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, remove mulch from in-ground plantings. Containerized plants should be moved back out into the garden sunlight where they will begin to repeat their yearly garden performance.