

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE          | Full to part sun.   |
| USDA HARDINESS ZONES        | 4 to 9.   |
| PLANT TYPE                  | Perennial.  |
| PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND | At least 6 feet apart.  |
| CONTAINER SIZE              | One plant per 24-inch or larger container.  |
| MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD      | 5 to 10 feet tall with a similar spread.  |
| BLOOM TIME                  | Spring.   |
| TIME TO REACH MATURITY      | 3 years.  |
| FACTS OF NOTE               | Sweet, edible fruits.<br>Drought tolerant once established.<br>Great for eating fresh or making jams and jellies. |

### SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://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.

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](mailto: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**

## SEEDLESS GRAPES



\*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

### GRAPE

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, as the weather warms, begin showing new growth. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care and be patient.



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

### PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Grapes are vining plants that should be provided a support to grow on such as a trellis, fence or arbor.

**Important:** Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

Dig a hole at least twice as deep and twice as wide as each bare root division. Place a mound of soil in the bottom of each hole and carefully spread the dormant bare roots over the mound. Cover the roots completely with 1-2 inches of soil, firming the soil around the plant. Water thoroughly, then prune the top of each plant back by a few inches to encourage them to produce new growth.

## 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.

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.

### 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.

### FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer for fruits and vegetables. Discontinue feeding in mid-summer to allow the grapes to ripen.

### HARVESTING

Harvest the grapes when they have turned from green to a rosy purple or yellow, depending on the variety. Grapes do not continue ripening after they have been picked, so avoid harvesting until they are fully ripe. Clip off any ripe clusters using pruners or pick individual grapes by hand. Store grapes in a refrigerator after harvesting. Do not consume any other part of the plant.

## CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

### PRUNING

Grape vines should be grown on a support such as a trellis, fence or arbor. As new growth emerges the summer after planting, select the strongest shoot to become the main trunk and tie it to the support, then prune off any other shoots. Allow the plant to grow freely for the remainder of the growing season. While the plant is dormant in early spring of the following year, select 2-4 lateral canes to attach to the support and prune off any other growth. Remove any growth that appears on the trunk below the main canes or any growth coming up from the root system during the growing season.

Grape vines produce fruit on year old wood and, once established, fruit best when they are pruned heavily. In late winter, prune off any growth that produced fruit the previous season. Select 1-2 one year old canes on either side of the main trunk to serve as the fruiting wood, making sure each cane has tightly spaced buds. Tie the selected canes to the support. Next, prune off any other canes, making sure to leave one or two canes that are 2-4 buds in length. These are known as "spurs" and will produce new shoots that become the following season's fruiting wood.

### WINTERIZING

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

Grape vines are incredibly hardy, but will benefit from mulching in very cold areas. The time to winterize your plants is in late fall. When winterizing perennials, keep 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 around the base 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.