

OUT OF THE BOX

ROSES

These plants are shipped in a dormant bare-root state (no foliage) or in grower's pots. It is not unusual for them to break dormancy at different times. Once planted they may take 4-6 weeks, depending upon the weather and other environmental conditions, to wake up and start growing or to show new growth. You can be assured they will begin setting roots and start growing very soon after planting. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care, and be patient.

We urge you to plant your new arrivals as soon as possible. In the event planting must be delayed due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, **bare-root** plants, such as roses, should be left in the poly bags and kept in a cool, dark location. A refrigerator is ideal but an unheated garage or basement is also acceptable. Keep roots moist but not soaking wet. A spray bottle can be used to mist roots.

Potted plants should be unbagged and placed in or near a bright window. Also, keep the soil in the pots moist. These are small pots that may need to be watered at least every other day. The foliage on potted plants may appear wilted or yellow upon receipt. This is nothing to worry about. Water the plant thoroughly then gently remove any foliage that doesn't "perk up".

We have selected #1 grade, bare-root roses for some collections. With minimal effort, these roses will quickly establish themselves in your garden after transplanting. While preparing your planting location, soak the roots of bare-root roses in a bucket of water for just a few hours to replace moisture lost during shipping. You may notice that we have given your plants a headstart by pruning each of the canes. In just a few weeks, a new stem will appear from each pruned location.

The roots of your **bare-root** plant are coated with Terra-Sorb® Hydrogel to protect them from drying out during handling and transport. It is environmentally safe and should be left on the roots. Simply plant your roses according to the instructions included in this guide.

***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.**

Thank you for your order

ROSES

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.

CAUTION: Not all plant material is edible.

Though most plants are harmless, some contain toxic substances which can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, or other discomforts. As a general rule, only known food products should be eaten. In case of ingestion, please contact your local poison control center at once and advise them of the plant ingested.

Keep out of reach of children.



QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

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| LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE | Full to part sun (at least 6 hours of sun a day). |
| USDA HARDINESS ZONES | 3 to 10. |
| PLANT TYPE | Perennial. |
| PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND | 5 to 10 feet apart. |
| CONTAINER SIZE | One plant per 16-inch or larger container. |
| MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD | 2 to 3 feet tall the first year with a similar spread; second year, dense 3 to 4 foot plants with a similar spread. |
| BLOOM TIME | Potted: Many may be blooming in their pots upon arrival and thereafter will continue their annual display from summer until first fall frost. Bare-root: Within 60 - 90 days after planting until frost. Thereafter, they will bloom yearly from early summer to frost. |

SOIL PREPARATION

Although these plants will perform well in average garden soils of all types, we recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office (www.csrees.usda.gov/extension or by calling 1-800-333-4636). These tests can determine if the soil needs any amendments to enhance your plants' growth and performance. See below for our recommended practice to improve your soil without any additional testing:

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| 1 | Spade or till the soil to a depth of 12-18 inches. |
| 2 | To provide nutrients and improve drainage, add organic matter to your soil by mixing in a 2 to 4-inch layer of dehydrated manure, garden compost, shredded leaves, and/or peat moss. |
| 3 | After active growth begins, periodically feed with a water soluble fertilizer for roses. Plants in containers need more frequent watering and feeding, especially when in active growth and bloom. |

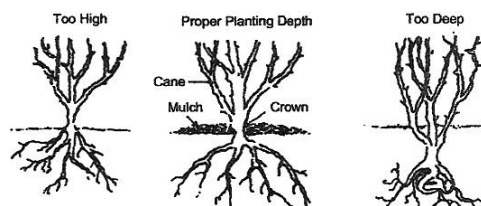
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

PLANTING BARERROOT ROSES:

Dig a hole 12 - 18 inches deep and equally as wide. Build a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole on which to place the roots. Position the rose plant atop the mound so the bud union (a bulge on the stem of the rose plant indicating where the rose plant has been grafted onto the roots) is at ground level. SEE ILLUSTRATION BELOW. Fill in or remove soil from the mound to achieve this. (In colder regions, the bud union may be planted 2 inches below ground level).

Fill the hole ½ full with soil, firm around the roots, and then fill the planting hole with water. After the water has soaked in, fill the remainder of the hole with soil and water again.

Mound soil over ¼ of the length of the canes and water one more time. (If not already pre-pruned, for best results, cut back all canes to 3-4" above the soil line). As buds begin emerging, gradually loosen the soil away from the canes to ground level.



Spread roots over mound of soil to assure proper drainage for plants. Apply water when filling soil around mound.

PLANTING POTTED ROSES:

Important: Thoroughly rehydrate the plant and its surrounding soil before planting so it may properly adapt to its new location. We recommend submersing the root zone of the plant in a container of water for 2-3 minutes while you prepare for planting.

1. Remove and discard the clear plastic bag from around the plant.
2. After watering, separate the root ball from its pot by holding the plant upside down in one hand and gently squeezing the sides of the pot with the other. Do not yank on the stem; the plant should easily slide out of the pot with just slight pulling.
3. Prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool. Loosen any roots that have begun winding around the soil ball and prune any rotted or damaged roots. This will encourage the roots to begin growing outward into the new soil.
4. Dig a hole twice as wide and twice as deep as the plant's root ball. Partially backfill the hole with soil and place the plant into the hole. The top of the root ball should be level with the ground surrounding the hole. Refill the hole with soil, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and refirm the soil.
5. Water thoroughly.

CONTINUING CARE

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| WATERING | Adequate and consistent watering is essential during the plant's first year in your garden. Infrequent, long soakings of water that thoroughly saturate the soil surrounding the root zone are more effective than frequent light applications of water that just wet the top of the soil. Due to individual plant needs, geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is hard to define; however as a rule of thumb you should not allow the soil to completely dry out. During periods of drought and extreme summer heat, you may need to water as often as every day. Overwatering can be as damaging as under watering. Be sure that the area surrounding your plant does not become a water-holding bog and that there is adequate drainage to move excess water away from the plant. |
| MULCHING | Apply a 2-4 inch layer of shredded bark, compost or other organic mulch around your plants to promote moisture retention, maintain even soil temperatures, and to discourage weed growth. |
| WEEDING | Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with all plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them. |
| PRUNING | Pruning improves the size, quality, and color of blooms and maintains a healthy, happy plant for many years. Remove spent blossoms to promote additional blooming. Pinch or cut off the blooms when they fade but leave as much foliage as possible. Keep the center of any bush open for air circulation by pruning off inner branches and any other canes that become overlapped, damaged or unsightly. |
| FEEDING | Roses are heavy feeders, especially when in active growth and bloom. We recommend feeding with a water soluble fertilizer for roses. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in the spring. |
| WINTERIZING | A thorough watering in late fall will greatly enhance the plant's cold tolerance. The time to protect your plants in the garden is after the ground has frozen. At that time, apply a winter mulch of evergreen boughs, straws or leaves to prevent lifting of the plant's roots during alternating periods of freezing and thawing. For container planting, move plants next to your home's southern foundation for added warmth and protection. They may also be moved into an unheated area such as a garage or cellar. If moved to a protected area, be sure to check the soil moisture every 7-10 days and water as needed. In spring, remove the mulch from in-ground plantings. Also, bring containerized plants back out into the garden sunlight where they will immediately begin to repeat their yearly garden performance. |