

## OUT OF THE BOX

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### TREE ROSES

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These trees are shipped in a dormant state (no foliage). It is not unusual for each one to break dormancy and begin showing growth 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. 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 should be left in the poly bags and kept in a cool, dark location. A spray bottle can be used to mist roots.

The roots of your tree 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 tree according to the instructions included in this guide.

We have selected #1 grade, bare-root tree roses. With minimal effort, these roses 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 we have given your plants a head-start by pruning each of the canes. In just a few weeks, a new stem will appear from each pruned location.

**\*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.**

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*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.

#### **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.

## TREE ROSES



## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

<b>LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE</b>	Full to part sun (at least 6 hours a day).
<b>USDA HARDINESS ZONES</b>	Winter hardy in-ground in zones 8 to 10. Winter hardy when planted in a container and provided winter protection in zones 4 to 7.
<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	Perennial.
<b>PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND</b>	4 feet apart.
<b>CONTAINER SIZE</b>	One plant per 24-inch or larger container. Transplant into larger container as needed.
<b>MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD</b>	<b>18" Patio</b> - 2 to 2½ feet tall the first year and 2½ to 3 feet tall by the second year. <b>36" Standard</b> - 3½ feet tall the first year and 4 feet tall by the second year. Both with head spans of 3-4 feet.
<b>BLOOM TIME</b>	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](http://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:

<b>1</b>	Spade or till the soil to a depth of 12-18 inches.
<b>2</b>	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.
<b>3</b>	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.

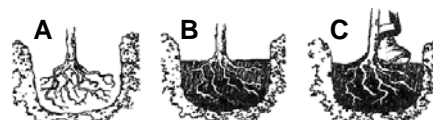
## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

**Special Note:** In zones 4-7, we strongly suggest you plant your new tree rose in a large pot in order to facilitate utilization of the most efficient winterization techniques that will be necessary later in the year. *See Winterizing Instructions.*

**A** Whether in the ground or in a pot, prepare a hole large enough to give the roots plenty of room, with a few inches of space beyond the root tips and the sides of the hole. Build a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole and spread the roots in a natural position atop the mound.

**B** Position the plant so that the previous soil line will be even with ground level. The stem/trunk will be darker in color below the original planting line and lighter in color above it.

**C** Once the plant is positioned at the proper planting depth, begin filling the hole with soil. Work the soil around the roots with your hands. When the hole is half filled, tamp the soil to remove any air pockets.



**D** Fill the planting hole with water and let it soak in. Straighten the plant in the hole and finish filling with soil.

**E** Form a "saucer" of soil around the edges of the planting hole and fill it with water.



**F** To assist the roots in getting anchored, be sure to stake the tree. This will also maintain upper balance so that the trunk will continue to grow straight.

## CONTINUING CARE

**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.

**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.

## CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

### 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 may wet the top of the soil only.

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.

### PRUNING

Remove any branches that become overlapped, damaged, or unsightly by pruning just above an outside bud so new growth will grow outward. Pruning will allow the branches to open up for more air circulation and sun exposure. Remove (deadhead) faded blossoms to promote additional blooming by pinching or cutting blooms between the bottom blossom and the uppermost leaves.

### 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

When freezing weather threatens, or following several frosts, prepare your tree rose for winter by protecting the graft (the most vulnerable part of the plant). The graft can be identified by locating the bulge at the top of the tree where the trunk ends and the branches begin.

In mild zones, you can leave the tree rose in the ground, wrap it in straw and cover it with burlap. Alternatively, form a cylinder of chicken wire around the tree and fill it with leaves.

In colder climates where temperatures may drop below 10° F (zones 4-7), tree roses should be grown in containers so that they can be moved into a protected, 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 straw, burlap or soil from in-ground plantings and prune off any dead wood. Also, bring containerized plants back out into the garden sunlight where they will immediately begin to repeat their yearly garden performance.