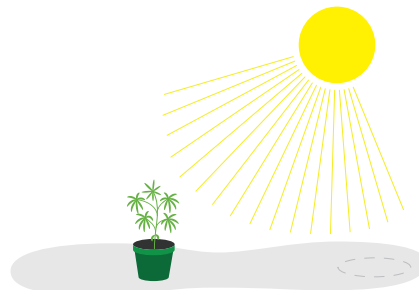


How to plant and care for your perennial



- 1** Upon arrival, carefully remove your plant from the shipping box and water.



- 2** Determine the best garden location for your perennial plant.



- 3** Dig a hole twice the width and depth of the plant's root ball (soil-and-root mass).



- 4** Flip the plant upside down and gently remove the pot by pulling it up and away from the root ball. Recycle the pot.



- 5** Before transplanting, gently break up the root ball to encourage root growth.



- 6** Place plant into hole and fill with loose soil until the top of the root ball is level with the ground.



- 7** For best results, add a water-soluble fertilizer after transplant. Water the plant generously.



- 8** Monitor the growth of your plant. Maintain moist soil, remove weeds, fertilize and enjoy!

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

Growing results may vary by region.

Watering: Sufficient watering is a must! Try not to let the soil completely dry out. To determine if your plant needs water, press your finger 2 to 3 inches into the soil. If it feels dry, it's time to water. Overwatering can be as damaging as underwatering. Be sure the area surrounding your plant has good drainage and avoid standing water. Watering thoroughly in late Fall will enhance your perennial's cold tolerance through Winter.

Feeding: Feed your plants once every 2 to 3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue feeding after September 1, so your plants can harden off for their long Winter nap. Resume fertilizing once new growth appears in Spring.

Pruning: Remove faded, spent flowers to encourage more blooms! Trim any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. In late Fall, cut the remaining foliage to the ground after it has died. Perennials will come back flourishing in the Spring!

Mulching: Apply a 2 to 4-in. 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. Mulch heavily before Winter by mounding a 6 to 8-in. layer of mulch around the plant. In Spring, remove old mulch and replenish as needed.

Containers: Some perennials can be grown in containers, too. Choose a pot that is large enough to allow for plant growth and spread, and be sure it has adequate drainage. Container plants will require more frequent watering.



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