

OUT OF THE BOX

DWARF PEACH TREE

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 that 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. Keep roots moist but not soaking wet. 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.

In-ground this amazing variety thrives in zones 6 to 9. For those who live below zone 6 (1 to 5) and want a sensational small fruiting ornamental as a focal point for their deck or patio, this tree thrives in lower zones when planted in patio containers. For those planting in containers in any zone below 6 (1 to 5), simply move the container to a cool location indoors (garage, basement, etc.) for winter protection and move it back outside in the spring.

The perfect fruit tree for gardeners who long to grow fruit, but don't have the proper space or climate. These unusual novelty dwarf peach trees are ideal for in-ground and container planting and are sure to be the envy of the neighborhood.

The tree is self-fruitful and the fruit ripens mid to late June. The fruit has a yellow skin with a vibrant red blush. The yellow freestone flesh is sweet and low in acid, with a mild, refreshing flavor and is excellent for eating fresh, canning, and freezing or for making old-fashioned peach cobbler. Low chilling requirements of 250 hours or less.

**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

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.

DWARF PEACH TREE



QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to partial sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in-ground in zones 6 thru 9 but suitable for zones lower than 6 if grown in containers and moved to a protected area (somewhere that doesn't freeze) over winter.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	10 to 15 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 24-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	4 to 6 feet tall or more with a top spread of 4 to 6 feet or more.
BLOOM TIME	Spring.

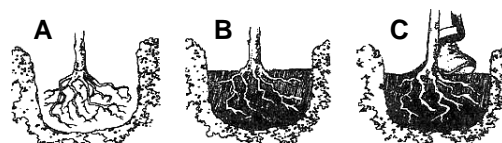
SOIL PREPARATION

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:

- 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. Plants in containers need more frequent watering and feeding, especially when in active growth and bloom.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

- A** Dig 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 the previous soil line is 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

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| 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 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. |

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

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| WATERING | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| PRUNING | <p>Because genetic dwarf fruit trees are so small, they are easy to care for. They need very little pruning other than shaping and removing criss-crossing branches and suckers. Opening up the center of the tree increases air circulation and helps prevent some insects and diseases. Annual pruning maintains a healthy, happy plant for many years. Remove any branches that become overlapped, damaged or unsightly.</p> |
| FEEDING | <p>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 the spring.</p> |
| WINTERIZING | <p>A thorough watering in late fall will greatly enhance the plant's cold tolerance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, protected 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.</p> <p>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.</p> |