

OUT OF THE BOX

DAYLILIES

Your plants have been shipped to you in a dormant, bare-root state (no foliage). 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. They will grow quickly and amaze you with their performance. 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. A refrigerator is ideal, but an unheated garage or a basement is also acceptable. Keep roots moist but not soaking wet. A spray bottle can be used to mist roots.

Upon arrival, your daylilies may have some green emerging from the crown (top). Follow the planting instructions found in this guide to determine how deeply to plant the bare-root daylily. Depending upon its length, some of the new, green growth may be visible above soil level after planting. If in doubt, you can plant daylilies on their side and they will orient themselves and grow just fine.

Occasionally, daylilies may arrive with a small amount of mold on them. Simply wipe the mold off with a paper towel and plant them. In the industry the mold is known as "storage mold" and is a common occurrence during shipping that rarely affects the plant.

***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

DAYLILIES

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

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full sun to partial shade.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Zones 3 to 9 to -25 degrees F.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	Dwarfs: 2 feet apart. Standards: 2-3 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	1 plant per 8-inch container. 3 plants per 12-inch container. 4 plants per 16-inch container. 6 plants per 18-inch container. 8 plants per 24-inch container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	Dwarfs: 12 to 24 inches tall. Standards: 2 to 3 feet tall. Mature height reached within two years with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Early to mid-Summer with a possible repeat bloom in early Fall after establishing their roots the first season. Sporadic blooming can be expected the first year depending upon variety.

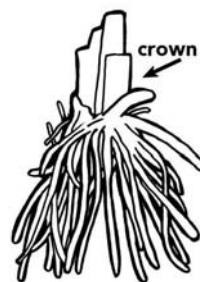
SOIL PREPARATION

Although these plants will perform well in average garden soils of all types, we recommend having your soil tested periodically by the local County Extension Office. 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

Dig a hole at least twice as wide and twice as deep as the crown (where the root mass meets the foliage - see illustration at right). Spread the roots of the plant out and cover with soil so that no more than 1 inch of soil covers the crown. Firm the soil around the crown. Water thoroughly.



CONTINUING CARE

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.

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.

Clip off unsightly or dead growth to maintain good form and shape. Remove spent blossoms before seed heads form to promote heavier reblooming. Cut off flower stalks when blooms have faded but leave as much foliage as possible. As long as the foliage remains green it will gather sunlight and transmit energy into the root system for the following growing season. Remove dead foliage in late fall by cutting down the stalks.

CONTINUING CARE (cont)

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.

A thorough watering in late fall will greatly enhance the plant's cold tolerance.

After frost has blackened the foliage of your Daylilies, apply a winter mulch of evergreen boughs, straw, or leaves to in-ground plantings 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, 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.

In Spring, remove 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.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How often and when should I divide my daylilies? You should divide your daylilies when they become overcrowded, usually every 3 to 5 years, in late summer or early fall. This gives the plants time to become re-established before winter sets in.

How do I divide my daylilies? Dig up the clump and wash off the dirt. Cut the leaves back so that they are approximately 6 inches above the roots. Use a shovel or fork to gently break the root structure apart.

How long do daylilies bloom? Daylilies received their common name because each flower only lasts one day. Hemerocallis in Greek means "beautiful for a day" which refers to the short-lived nature of the flowers. One flower stalk, however, can have up to 20 buds allowing a single plant to bloom for several weeks.