

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in ground in zones 8 to 11. In zones 3 to 7, we recommend planting in a container so you can move the plant indoors before the first frost.
PLANT TYPE	Annual/Tropical.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 5 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 24-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	Eureka: 12 to 15 feet tall with a similar spread. Meyer: 4 to 8 feet tall with a 3 to 4 foot spread.
BLOOM TIME	Spring.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	3 years.
FACTS OF NOTE	Edible fruit. Fragrant blossoms. Great for containers.

SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office (www.nifa.usda.gov/extension or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.

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.

If you have any questions or concerns about your order, please contact us at 888-593-3644 or help@cottagefarmsdirect.com.

Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of a plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.
1-800-222-1222

LEMON



*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.

OUT OF THE BOX

LEMON

Your plant has been shipped to you in a pot. We urge you to remove it from the shipping box and plant it as soon as possible. Should planting be delayed due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, roll the plastic bag down around the plant and place it near a bright window or other sunny location. Keep it well-watered in its pot until permanently planted. Once planted, it will begin setting roots and, as the weather warms, begin showing new growth. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care and be patient.

The foliage on potted plants may appear slightly wilted or yellow upon arrival. This is due to the stress of shipping and is usually nothing to worry about. Water the plant thoroughly, place it in a shady location for a few days and remove any foliage that does not recover.



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

We strongly recommend planting in a container in order to properly protect the plant from winter damage. Use the following instructions as a guide for container planting.

Important: Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

A Fill the container with soil to within 4 inches of the top. Remove the pot and prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. Dig a hole in the soil to insert the lower part of the root ball.

B Once the plant is properly positioned in the pot, begin filling the pot with soil. Work the soil around the root ball with your hands, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. When the hole is filled, tamp the soil to remove any air pockets.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

C Water well and, if necessary, adjust the plant so it is upright and add additional soil if needed. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.

D Stake the plant to allow strong roots to develop and to help keep it upright, particularly in windy conditions.



CONTINUING CARE

Adequate and consistent watering is essential during your plant's first year in the garden. Infrequent, long soakings of water that thoroughly saturate the soil are more effective than frequent, light applications of water.

Due to variable geographical and environmental conditions, a specific watering schedule is difficult to define. However, as a rule of thumb, you should not allow the soil or the original root ball to completely dry out. During the first summer, you may need to water as often as every few days in periods of drought and extreme summer heat. To determine if your plant needs water, dig a few inches into the soil next to the plant. If the soil is dry 2-3 inches below the surface, it is time to water.

Overwatering can be as damaging as under watering. Be sure that the area surrounding your plant has adequate drainage to move water away from the plant. If you choose to plant in a container, always select one with drainage holes to prevent your plant's roots from sitting in water.

Apply a 2-4 inch 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. Replenish the mulch as needed.

Feed your plant once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer for fruits and vegetables. Discontinue fertilizing by September 1st to allow the plant to prepare for winter. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in spring.

WATERING

MULCHING

FEEDING

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

HARVESTING

Lemons are ready for harvest when they have turned from solid green to yellow. Ripe lemons should feel firm and have a slightly glossy appearance. Remove the ripe fruits from the tree with a gentle twisting motion or by using hand pruners to snip the stems. After picking, lemons can be stored in a cool place for up to two weeks. Do not consume any other part of the plant.

PRUNING

Remove any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Clip off any growth emerging from the roots to ensure your plant keeps its form. Any branches that become overlapped should be removed in early spring to encourage better air circulation and to allow light to penetrate the center of the plant.

WINTERIZING

In mild zones (8-11), lemon plants may be left in the ground during winter. If freezing weather is expected, protect the roots by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material around the base of the plant. Potted plants should be moved into a protected area on exceptionally cold nights.

In colder zones (3-7), lemon plants should be grown in containers and moved indoors before the first frost. Select a room that is bright, preferably one with southern exposure. Indoors, plants tend to dry out from a lack of humidity. To boost the humidity level around your plant, fill a shallow tray with gravel and water then place the pot in the tray. The water level should be slightly below the gravel so that the pot is not submerged in water. As the water evaporates, it will create a more humid environment for your plant.

Watering should be reduced significantly while the plant is indoors. Do not overwater or allow your plant to sit in water. Remove any unsightly or dead growth over the winter to keep your plant healthy and attractive.

In spring when temperatures begin to rise, ease the plant into a full watering schedule and move it back outdoors for the summer.