

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full sun to part shade.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	3 to 9.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 2 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12 inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD	Eye on America: 26 inches tall with an 18 to 24 inch spread. Mini Pearl: 12 to 18 inches tall with a similar spread. On and On: 14 to 18 inches tall with a 14 to 16 inch spread. Pardon Me: 18 inches tall with an 18 to 24 inch spread. Stella D'Oro: 15 inches tall with an 18 to 24 inch spread.
BLOOM TIME	Early summer to fall.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 to 24 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Reblooming. Incredibly winter hardy. Easy to grow.



Thank you for your order.

Your satisfaction is of primary concern to us. Please use the following resources for questions regarding your order:

- cottagefarmsdirect.com
- help@cottagefarmsdirect.com
- facebook.com/cottagefarmsdirect
- @cottagefarms
- pinterest.com/cottagefarms
- @cottagefarmsdirect
- 888-593-3644
- 9960 Padgett Switch Rd.  
Irvington, Alabama 36544

### Cottage Farms' Guarantee

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. Cottage Farms warrants its perennials for one year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, Cottage Farms 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 ship the following shipping season.

**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**

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Daylilies



\*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

### DAYLILIES

Your plants have been shipped to you in bare root form. Please remove the plants from the packaging right away and plant them as soon as possible following the planting instructions below. If it is not possible to plant them right away, follow these important steps.

1. Place the plants in a cool, dark place such as a refrigerator, unheated garage or basement.
2. Keep the roots moist by using a spray bottle to mist them.

Note: Occasionally, daylilies may arrive with a small amount of mold on them. This is caused by temperature changes encountered in shipping and does not harm the plants. As long as the bare root divisions are firm, simply wipe any mold off with a paper towel and plant them.

Upon arrival, your daylilies may have some green growth emerging from the top. Depending upon its length, some of the growth may be visible above the soil after planting. If you are unsure which direction to plant, simply plant the daylilies on their side. As they begin growing, they will orient themselves and grow just fine.



SHIPPED AS BARE ROOT DIVISIONS.

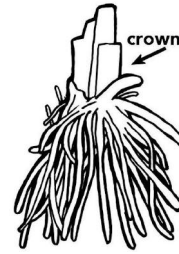
## SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://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.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Dig a hole at least twice as deep and twice as wide as the crown (the area where the roots meet the foliage) of each plant. Spread the roots of the plant out and cover with soil so that no more than one inch of soil covers the crown. Firm the soil around the crown and water thoroughly.



## CONTINUING CARE

### WATERING

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.

Over-watering 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.

### MULCHING

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.

### WEEDING

Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

### PRUNING

Remove spent blossoms before seed heads form to promote heavier reblooming. Cut each plant back to the ground after its foliage has died back in late fall.

## CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

### FEEDING

Feed your plant once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plant can harden off for winter dormancy. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in spring.

### WINTERIZING

Watering thoroughly in late fall will greatly enhance your plant's cold tolerance once the ground has frozen.

While daylilies are very hardy, they will benefit from mulching in cold areas. The time to winterize your plants is after the foliage has died back in late fall. When winterizing perennials, keep in mind that the root system is the most vulnerable to cold damage. Mulch heavily by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over the crown of each plant.

In cold areas, containerized plants can be brought into an unheated, protected area such as a garage or cellar before temperatures drop below freezing. Check soil moisture every 2-3 weeks and water as needed during winter.

In spring, remove mulch from in-ground plantings. Containerized plants should be moved back out into the garden sunlight where they will begin to repeat their yearly garden performance.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### How long do daylilies bloom?

Daylilies received their common name because each flower only lasts one day. One flower stalk, however, can produce over 20 buds at a time with blooms opening over a period of several weeks.

### When should I divide my daylilies?

Daylilies should be divided once every 3-5 years. Divide the plants in late summer to early fall to allow them time to become re-established before winter. You may also divide daylilies in early spring.

### How do I divide my daylilies?

Dig up the clump, wash off any excess soil and cut the leaves back to approximately 6 inches above the roots. Use a shovel or fork to gently break the root structure apart, then re-plant the divisions in the garden.