

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

<b>LIGHT / SUN EXPOSURE</b>	Full sun to part shade.
<b>USDA HARDINESS ZONES</b>	6 to 9.
<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	Perennial.
<b>PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND</b>	12 to 18 inches apart.
<b>CONTAINER SIZE</b>	10 inch pot or larger.
<b>MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD</b>	25 to 36 inches tall. 12 to 18 inches wide.
<b>BLOOM TIME</b>	Summer
<b>TIME TO REACH MATURITY</b>	12 to 18 months.
<b>FACTS OF NOTE</b>	<p>Easy to grow. Winter hardy. Attracts pollinators. Deer and rabbit resistant. Pest and disease free.</p> 



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### We want you to love our plants and our brand!

Our *Let's Get Growing Warranty* offers a one year warranty on perennials, and a 90 day warranty on annuals from time of shipment. If you have any problems, please contact us immediately. If possible, we will replace it with a similar or comparable plant, at our discretion depending on availability. Call us at 949-492-8191 or email [PlantHelp@ShopDePalma.com](mailto:PlantHelp@ShopDePalma.com) with any questions after you receive your plants. We want you to enjoy gardening, plants and flowers as much as we do!

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 effect. 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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## AGAPANTHUS NORTHERN STAR

\*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

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, bare root plants 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.



SHIPPED IN BARE ROOTS. PLANT SIZE MAY VARY BASED ON GROWING CONDITIONS.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

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

Dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the plant's root ball. Partially backfill the hole with soil and place the plant into the hole. The top of the root ball should be level with the ground surrounding the hole. Refill the hole with soil, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.

Water thoroughly.



## 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.

## 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. Once they take root, plants can tolerate drier growing conditions.

### 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.

### FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer.

### PRUNING

Enjoy your agapanthus in the garden or cut them and admire them in the house. They make fantastic cut flowers. Caring for an Agapanthus plant is easy in warmer regions. Once planted, this beautiful plant requires very little upkeep. When flower are done blooming, cut them down. At the end of the season, To maintain health and performance, divide the plant once every three years. Be sure to get as much of the root as possible when dividing and only divide after the plant has bloomed. A potted Agapanthus does best when it is mildly root-bound.

### WINTERIZING

Protect your potted plants in autumn by placing in a light, frost-free place, ideally sheltered from the worst of the winter rains. Wrap all agapanthus (hardy and tender types) in two to three layers of horticultural fleece for protection from November to early April. Evergreen plants and the more tender varieties do need winter protection. Mulch over the leaves of the evergreen varieties. Alternatively, in colder areas the more tender evergreen types can be grown in containers and moved to a frost-free greenhouse or conservatory for the winter. If you live in a cold area, you can help plants to survive the winter in borders by applying a 6" deep layer of mulch around plants in autumn or early winter and remove in spring before growth starts. For the mulch, you can use sand, home-made compost, chipped bark or straw.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### HOW TO PLANT

Plant your Agapanthus Northern Star in either your garden and/or pots 10" or larger in a full sun or partly-shaded area. In your garden, the agapanthus does well when planted 12"-18" apart. Agapanthus will tolerate most soil types and grow best in good foam soil with some organic matter.

### WHERE TO PLANT

Your Agapanthus Northern Star can be grown in your garden and/or in a pot to enhance your landscape wherever there is full sun or in a partly-shaded area. A pot 10" or larger is ideal. You can plant them in massed clumps such as a large garden bed. It is very easy to grow and will self propagate once established.