

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	4 to 9.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 4 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 18-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD	<p>Berry Awesome: 4 feet tall with a 4 to 5 foot spread.</p> <p>Blackberry Merlot: 4 to 5 feet tall with a 3 to 4 foot spread.</p> <p>Evening Rose: 4 feet tall with a 4 to 5 foot spread.</p> <p>French Vanilla: 3 to 4 feet tall with a similar spread.</p> <p>Holy Grail: 4 to 5 feet tall with a similar spread.</p> <p>Lilac Crush: 5 to 6 feet tall with a 4 to 5 foot spread.</p> <p>Midnight Marvel: 4 feet tall with a 4 to 5 foot spread.</p> <p>Starr Starry Night: 3 to 4 feet tall with a similar spread.</p> <p>Summer in Paradise: 3 to 4 feet tall with a similar spread.</p> <p>Vintage Wine: 4 feet tall with a 5 foot spread.</p>
BLOOM TIME	Summer to fall.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	24 months.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	<p>Heat tolerant.</p> <p>Attracts butterflies.</p> <p>Extra-large blooms.</p>



Thank you for your order.

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

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- 888-593-3644
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Cottage Farms' Guarantee

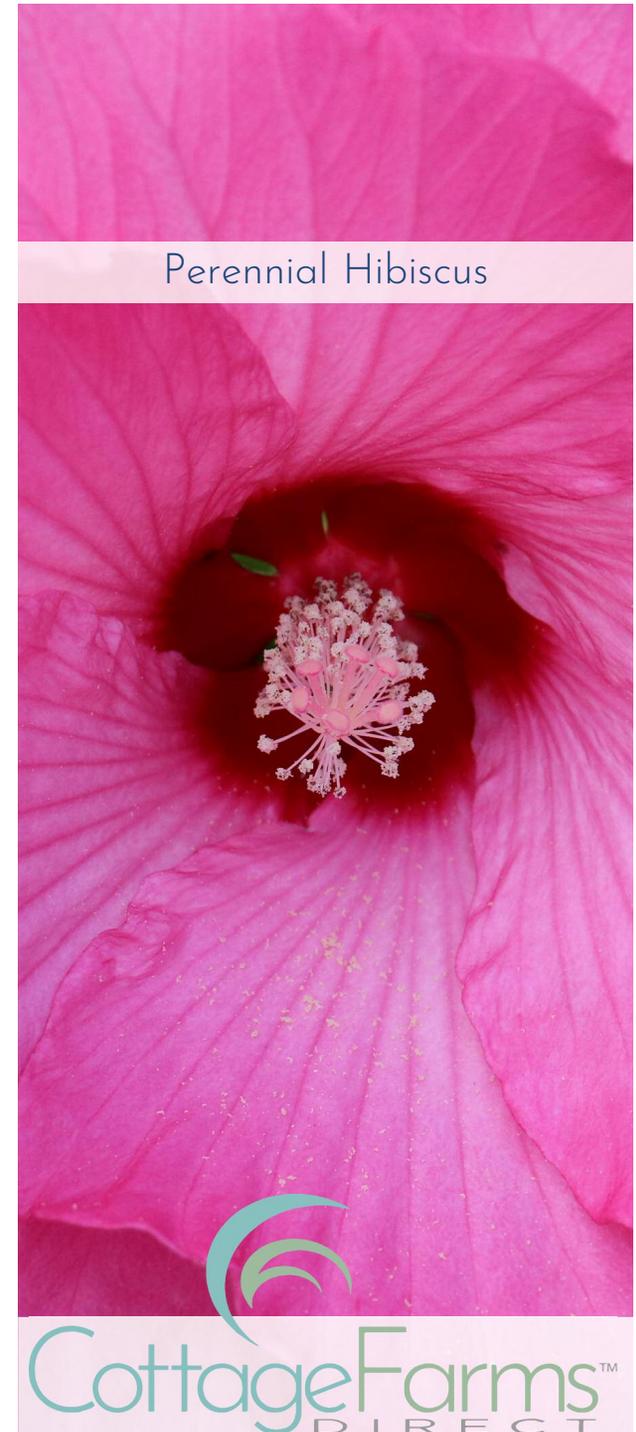
We aren't happy if you aren't happy. Cottage Farms warrants its perennials for one year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, Cottage Farms will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one at no charge. If your replacement is not available 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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Perennial Hibiscus

*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

PERENNIAL HIBISCUS

SKU# M89455 / M89456 / M91202 / M91203 / M91297

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 plants are firm, simply wipe any mold off with a paper towel and plant them.



SHIPPED AS BARE ROOT DIVISIONS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

My bare root hibiscus have been planted for a few weeks, but they are not growing. Is something wrong?

Perennial hibiscus tend to come out of dormancy slowly, especially when the weather is cool. They will begin growing rapidly once the weather is consistently warm.

How long do hibiscus blooms last?

Hibiscus blooms typically last one day. Once established, hibiscus plants bloom heavily with new flowers opening on a daily basis.

Can I plant my hibiscus in containers?

Yes. Hibiscus can be planted in pots that are at least 18" in diameter. Be sure the containers you choose have drainage holes to allow water to flow freely through the soil and drain out of the bottom of the pot.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as each bare root division. Place a mound of soil in the bottom of each hole and carefully spread the dormant bare roots over the mound. Cover the roots completely with 1-2 inches of soil, firming the soil around the roots. Water thoroughly.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

PRUNING

Remove spent flowers as blooms fade to encourage continuous flowering. Clip off any unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance.

Perennial hibiscus die back each winter and re-emerge from the roots the following spring. Cut each plant down to ground level after they have gone dormant in late fall or before new growth begins in early spring.

FEEDING

Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer such as Cottage Farms' Carefree Bud-N-Flower Booster (SKU #M7582). Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants 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 perennial hibiscus are incredibly hardy, they will benefit from mulching in cold areas. The time to winterize your plants is 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 around the base 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. Keep in mind that perennial hibiscus are one of the last plants to come out of dormancy each spring.