

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	4 to 10.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 3 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 20-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD	Ball Gown™ Romantica®: 5 to 6 feet tall with a 2 to 3 foot spread. Love: 3 to 4 feet tall with a 4 to 5 foot spread. Paradise: 3 to 4 feet tall with a 2 to 3 foot spread. Peace: 4 to 6 feet tall with a 3 foot spread. Rio Samba: 4 to 6 feet tall with a 2 to 3 foot spread.
BLOOM TIME	Early summer to frost.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	3 years.
FACTS OF NOTE	Rabbit resistant. Heat tolerant. Great for cut flowers.



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](https://twitter.com/cottagefarms)
- pinterest.com/cottagefarms
- [@cottagefarmsdirect](https://instagram.com/cottagefarmsdirect)
- 9960 Padgett Switch Rd.
Irvington, Alabama 36544

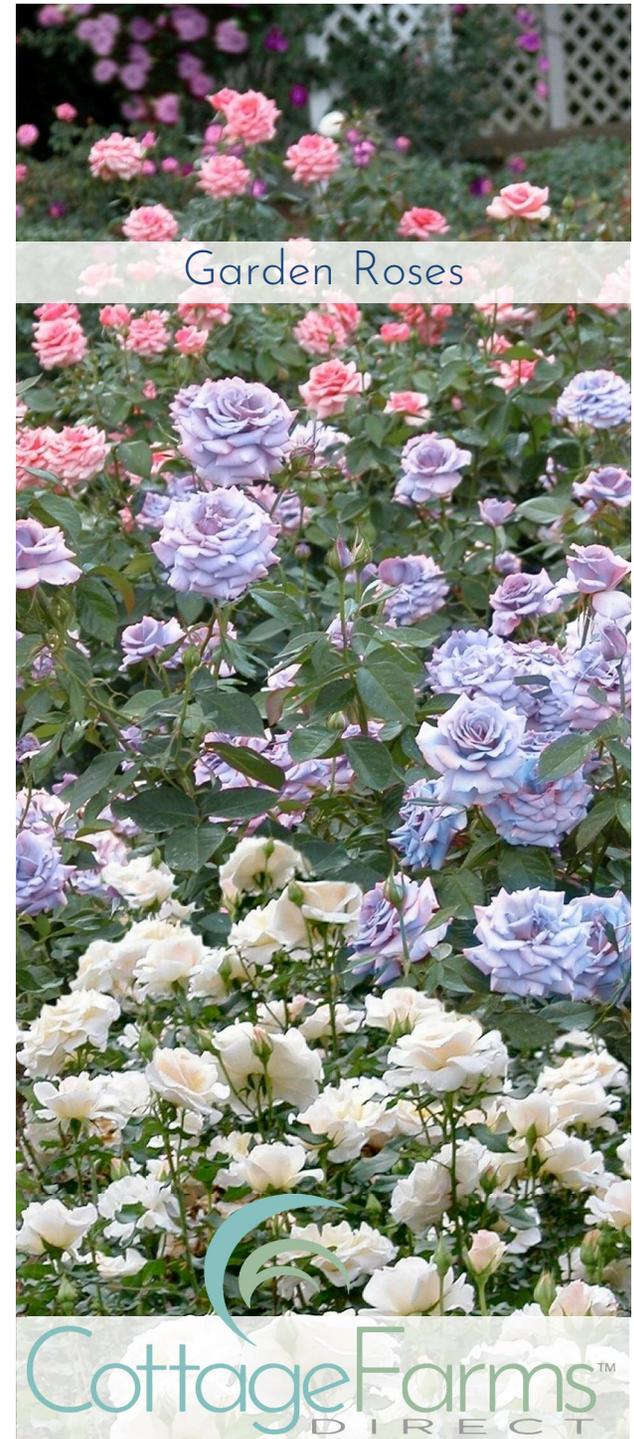
Cottage Farms' Guarantee

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**



Garden Roses

*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

GARDEN ROSES

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: The roots of your bare root plant are coated with Terra-Sorb® Hydrogel to protect them from drying out during handling and transport. It is suitable for planting and should be left on the roots at planting time.

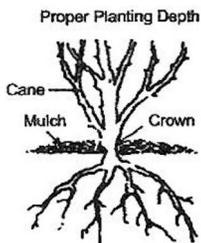


SHIPPED IN BARE ROOT FORM.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The plant you have received is a #1 grade bare root rose that will quickly establish itself in your garden. You may notice that we have given your plant a head start by pruning each of the canes. In just a few weeks, new growth will appear.

Dig a hole 12-18 inches deep and equally as wide. Build a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole on which to place the roots. Position the plant atop the mound so the bud union (a bulge on the stem of the plant where the rose has been grafted onto the roots) is above ground level. Fill the hole halfway with soil, firm around the roots, water, then fill the remainder of the hole with soil and water again.



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.

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 original root ball to completely dry out. During the plant's first summer in the garden, 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.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

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

Roses are heavy feeders, especially when they are in active growth and bloom. Feed your roses once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer for roses. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in spring.

PRUNING

Remove spent flowers as blooms fade to maintain a tidy appearance. In early spring, prune to remove any weak, dead or damaged canes and to improve the shape of the plant. Keep the center of the plant open to allow for air circulation by trimming inner branches or canes that have become overlapped. Thin, weak canes can be removed from the plant at any time.

WINTERIZING

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

Winterize your roses in late fall, keeping in mind that the root system and any grafts are the most vulnerable parts of the plant. Mound a 6-8 inch layer of loose soil, shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over the crown of each plant to protect it from cold damage.

In cold areas, containerized roses should be moved 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 mounded soil or 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.