

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	3 to 9.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 6 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	Three bulbs per 16-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD	Asiatic Lilies: 12 to 14 inches tall with an 8 to 12 inch spread. LA Hybrid Lilies: 18 to 20 inches tall with an 8 to 12 inch spread. Oriental Lilies: 24 to 36 inches tall with an 8 to 12 inch spread.
BLOOM TIME	Summer.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Attracts butterflies. Great for cut flowers. Low maintenance and 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](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**

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*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

LILIES

Your plants have been shipped to you as dormant bulbs. 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 bulbs in a cool, dark place such as a refrigerator, unheated garage or basement.
2. Keep the bulbs dry.

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



SHIPPED AS BULBS.

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.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Dig a hole at least twice as deep and twice as wide as each dormant bulb. Each hole should be large enough for the bulb to be covered with 4-6 inches of soil once planted. Place the bulb in the hole with the pointed end facing up, then cover the bulb with soil. Firm the soil gently with your hands 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.

FEEDING

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

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.

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.

PRUNING

Remove spent flowers as blooms fade, leaving behind as much foliage as possible. The remaining foliage will gather sunlight and transmit energy to the root system to feed the next season's blooms. Cut the foliage to the ground once it has died back in fall. New growth will emerge in spring.

DIVIDING

Lily bulbs can be divided once every 3-4 years. When the foliage begins to die back in fall, dig the bulbs up and shake off any excess soil. Separate the bulblets (small bulbs growing on the outside of the original bulb) from the bulb, taking care to avoid damaging the roots. Replant the original bulb and the bulblets immediately. The bulblets should be planted at a depth equal to three times their height. Keep in mind that the young bulblets will take a couple of years to mature and begin blooming.

WINTERIZING

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

Lilies are incredibly hardy, but will benefit from mulching in very cold areas. The time to winterize them 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 over the crown of each plant.

In very 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.