

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in zones 7 to 10. In zones 3 to 6, we recommend planting in a container so you can move the plant indoors before the first frost.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 4 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 6-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD	24 to 36 inches tall with a 12 inch spread.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Easy to grow. Large flower spikes. Great for mixed gardens.



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**



Gladiolus



*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

GLADIOLUS

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.



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

Plant Gladiolus bulbs 4-6 inches deep and 4-6 inches apart. The pointed side of the bulb should be facing up, and the flat side should be facing down. Cover the bulbs with 4-6 inches of soil 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 plant once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue fertilizing by September 1st so your plant can prepare for winter.

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

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 any dead, damaged or unsightly growth at any time to maintain an attractive appearance. Cut the foliage down to ground level once it has died back in fall. New growth will emerge in spring.

WINTERIZING

In zones 7-10, Gladiolus can be planted in-ground and left outdoors over winter. If freezing weather is expected, protect the roots by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material around the base of the plant. Potted plants should be moved into a protected area on exceptionally cold nights.

In colder zones, Gladiolus should be grown in containers and moved to a protected area before the first frost. Place the containers in an unheated area that does not freeze such as a garage or cellar. Check soil moisture every 2-3 weeks and water as needed during winter.

In the spring when temperatures begin to rise, ease the plant into a full watering schedule and move it back outdoors for the summer.