




QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in zones 8 to 10. In zones 3 to 7, we recommend planting in containers or digging and storing the bulbs for winter.
PLANT TYPE	Annual/Tropical.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 12 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12 inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	12 to 22 inches tall with a 12 to 20 inch spread.
BLOOM TIME	Mid to late summer.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	Callas begin blooming shortly after planting and will reach maturity within 3 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Deer and rabbit resistant. Attracts butterflies. Great for planting in containers.



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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-  help@leafandpetaldesigns.com
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-  888-593-3660
-  9960 Padgett Switch Rd.
Irvington, AL 36544

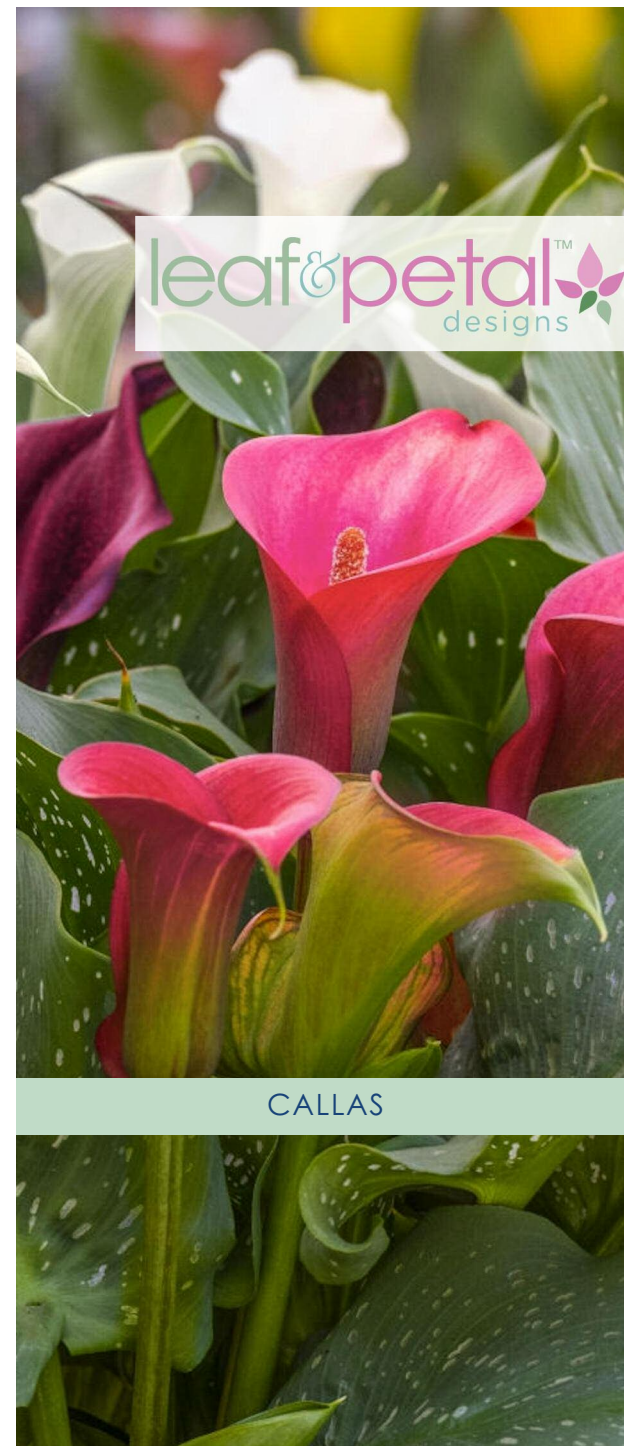
Leaf & Petal™ Guarantee

Leaf & Petal™ guarantees its perennials for one year and annuals for 90 days from the time of shipment. If your purchase fails to perform as expected, Leaf & Petal™ will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one at no charge. If your replacement is unavailable or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following 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**



CALLAS

*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

CALLAS

SKU #663-638

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 to allow the bulb to be covered with 4 to 6 inches of soil. 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 for your plants. 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 periods of drought or extreme summer heat, you may need to water as often as every few days. 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.

Overwatering 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 to 3 weeks during the growing season with a water-soluble fertilizer. Discontinue fertilizing by September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy.

PRUNING

Clip off any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Remove spent flowers as blooms fade to encourage continuous flowering. Cut each plant down to a few inches above ground level after the foliage has died back in fall.

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.

DIVIDING

In cold areas, callas may be divided when they are dug for winter storage. In warmer areas where the plants remain in-ground year-round, they may be divided in early spring or fall. Divide the bulbs by breaking them apart with your hands or cutting them apart with a knife or shovel, making sure each division has a stem and roots. Re-plant the divisions in the garden or store them for winter, depending on your location.

WINTERIZING

In mild zones (8-10), callas may be planted in-ground and allowed to go dormant in the garden. If freezing weather is expected, protect the bulbs by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over them.

In colder zones (3-7), callas should be dug and stored in peat moss after the foliage has died back in late fall. To prevent rotting, space the bulbs so they are not touching one another. Keep the bulbs in a dark location where the temperature stays around 40°F.

Containerized plants 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, re-plant stored bulbs outdoors after the threat of freezing weather has passed. Containerized plants should be moved back into the garden sunlight where they will begin to repeat their yearly performance.