

## 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	3 to 4 feet tall with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Late spring to frost.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	3 years.
FACTS OF NOTE	Rabbit resistant. Heat tolerant. 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.

-  [leafandpetaldesigns.com](http://leafandpetaldesigns.com)
-  [help@leafandpetaldesigns.com](mailto:help@leafandpetaldesigns.com)
-  [facebook.com/leafandpetaldesigns](https://facebook.com/leafandpetaldesigns)
-  [@leafpetaldesigns](https://twitter.com/leafpetaldesigns)
-  [pinterest.com/leafandpetaldesigns](https://pinterest.com/leafandpetaldesigns)
-  [@leafandpetaldesigns](https://www.instagram.com/leafandpetaldesigns)
-  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**



KNOCK OUT® 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

### KNOCK OUT® 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 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 roses 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.

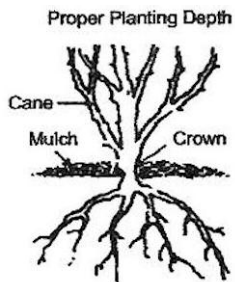


SHIPPED AS BARE ROOT PLANTS.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

The plant you have received is a #1 grade bare root rose that will quickly establish itself in your garden after planting. You may notice that we have given your plant a head start by pruning each of its 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 crown is above ground level. Fill the hole halfway with soil and firm the soil around the roots. Water, fill the remainder of the hole with soil, then water again.



## SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://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.

## 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.

### FEEDING

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

### PRUNING

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.

Roses should be winterized in late fall. Keep in mind that the root system is the most vulnerable to cold damage. In extremely cold areas, mound a 6-8 inch layer of loose soil, shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material over the crown of each plant.

In very 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.