

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in zones 8 to 10. In zones 3 to 7, we recommend either 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 36 inches tall with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Mid to late summer.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	3 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Unique blooms. Heat tolerant. Great for containers.

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.

Thank you for your order!

PLANT WARRANTY

We warrant perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the original shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, we 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 reshipe the following shipping season.

If you have any questions or concerns about your order, please contact us at 888-593-3644 or help@cottagefarmsdirect.com.

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**

PINEAPPLE LILY



*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

PINEAPPLE LILY

Your plants have been shipped to you as dormant bulbs. We urge you to remove them from the shipping box and plant them as soon as possible. Should planting be delayed due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances, leave the bulbs in their poly bags and keep them dry. The crisper drawer of your refrigerator is an ideal place to store them, but be sure to keep them away from any fruits and vegetables. Once planted, they begin setting roots and, as the weather warms, begin showing new growth. Please plant as soon as possible, provide reasonable care and be patient.

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 SHOWN

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

In zones 3-7, we strongly recommend planting in a container in order to properly protect the plants from winter damage. If planted in-ground, the bulbs should be dug and stored indoors for winter. *(See Winterizing instructions for details)*

Dig a hole 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 1 to 2 inches of soil. Place the bulb in the hole with the pointed end facing up and cover with soil. Firm the soil and water thoroughly.

CONTINUING CARE

WATERING	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
PRUNING	<p>Clip off any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Remove spent flowers as blooms fade, leaving as much foliage as possible. When the plants have finished blooming, the remaining foliage will continue to gather sunlight and transmit energy to the root system for the following season's blooms. After the foliage has died back in fall, cut each plant down to ground level.</p>

CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

FEEDING	<p>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 the spring.</p>
	<p>Pineapple lily bulbs can be divided once every 4-5 years. After the foliage begins to die back in early fall or before new growth begins in spring, dig the bulbs up and shake off any excess soil. Separate the offsets (small bulbs growing on the outside of the original bulb) from the original bulb, taking care not to damage the roots. Replant the original bulb and the bulblets immediately if dividing them in spring or store them for winter if dividing them in fall. Keep in mind that the young offsets take a couple of years to become established and begin blooming.</p>
DIVIDING	<p>In mild zones (8-10), pineapple lilies 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.</p>
	<p>In colder zones (3-7), pineapple lily bulbs should be dug and stored in peat moss after the foliage has died back in late fall. Keep the bulbs in a location where the temperature stays around 40 degrees F.</p>
WINTERIZING	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>