

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Alapaha: 6 to 9. Brightwell: 6 to 9. Climax: 7 to 9. Meadowlark: 7 to 9. Pink Lemonade: 4 to 8. Powder Blue: 7 to 9. Premier: 6 to 9. Sunshine Blue: 5 to 10. Tift: 7 to 9. Top Hat: 3 to 7.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 5 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 12-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	Alapaha: 6 feet tall with a 5 foot spread. Brightwell: 10 feet tall with a 6 foot spread. Climax: 15 feet tall with a 10 foot spread. Meadowlark: 7 feet tall with a 6 foot spread. Pink Lemonade: 5 feet tall with a 4 foot spread. Powder Blue: 6 feet tall with a 7 foot spread. Premier: 10 feet tall with an 8 foot spread. Sunshine Blue: 4 feet tall with a similar spread. Tift: 15 feet tall with a 10 foot spread. Top Hat: 2 feet tall with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Spring.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 to 24 months.

Thank you for your order!

With a reliable harvest of plump blueberries and an eye-catching visual effect, blueberries dazzle in the garden year after year! Remarkable foliage shimmers with shades of pink, green, and turquoise throughout the spring and summer months, then change to fiery red in fall. Blueberries are excellent for containers, so you can enjoy their beauty and harvest fresh berries on your patio, balcony, or deck.

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**

BLUEBERRIES



*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

BLUEBERRIES

Your plants have been shipped to you in pots. 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. Roll the plastic down around each plant and place them in a sunny location.
2. Keep the plants well watered.

Note: Some leaves may appear wilted or yellow upon arrival. This is due to the stress of shipping and is nothing to worry about. Water the plant and let it recover for few days, then gently remove any foliage that does not recover to allow for new growth.



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

VARIETAL INFORMATION

Cross Pollination: the transfer of pollen from one flower to another of a different plant within the same species.

Self-Pollination: the transfer of the pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower.

A chill hour is equal to one hour a plant spends in temperatures ranging from 32-45°F. The amount of chill hours required varies between varieties. If a plant does not experience enough chill hours during winter, its flower buds may not open in spring.

Rabbiteye: low chill hour requirements; requires cross pollination

Northern Highbush: high chill hour requirements; self-pollinating

Southern Highbush: low chill hour requirements; self-pollinating

Alapaha: Rabbiteye; 450-500 chill hours

Brightwell: Rabbiteye; 400 chill hours

Farthing: Southern Highbush; 100-300 chill hours

Meadowlark: Southern Highbush; 200 chill hours

Pink Lemonade: Rabbiteye; 200 chill hours

Powder Blue: Rabbiteye; 550-600 chill hours

Premier: Rabbiteye; 500-550 chill hours

Sunshine Blue: Southern Highbush; 150 chill hours

Top Hat: Northern Highbush; 1000-1200 chill hours

Vernon: Rabbiteye; 500-500 chill hours

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Important: Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

1. Remove and discard the clear plastic bag from around the pot.
2. After watering, remove the pot by holding the plant upside down in one hand and squeezing the sides of the pot with the other.
3. Prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. This will encourage the roots to begin growing outward into the new soil.
4. Dig a hole twice as deep and twice as wide as the plant's root ball. Partially backfill the hole with soil and place the plant into the hole. The top of the root ball should be level with the ground surrounding the hole. Refill the hole with soil, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.
5. 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.

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.

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.
FEEDING	Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water soluble fertilizer for acid-loving plants. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can harden off for winter dormancy. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in spring.
PRUNING	Remove any dead or damaged growth as needed to maintain a healthy, attractive appearance. In early spring, remove any canes that have become old and unproductive to encourage the plant to devote its energy to the fruiting canes.
HARVESTING	Pick blueberries when the fruits have changed from green to blue but still feel firm. After picking, store the berries in a refrigerator and do not wash them until you are ready to use them. The sweet, nutritious berries can be eaten fresh, preserved or used for cooking. Do not consume any other part of the plant.
WINTERIZING	Watering thoroughly in late fall will greatly enhance your plant's cold tolerance once the ground has frozen. Blueberries should be winterized in late fall. When winterizing your plants, keep in mind that the root system is the most vulnerable to cold damage. Mulch heavily by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of loose soil, shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material around the base 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 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.