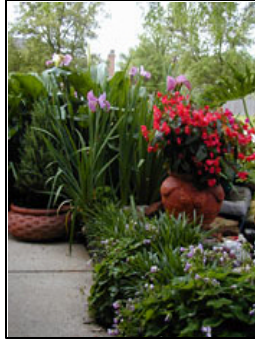




Color Plants

ANNUAL

An annual is a plant that completes its life cycle in a year or less. The seed germinates, the plant grows and blooms, sets seed, and then dies all in one growing season. Examples of annual plants include: marigolds, sweet alyssum, and zinnias.



- 21 bags Heirloom Gardens cotton burr compost mix, and
- 4 lbs "Colorstar" Blooming Plant Food

-PLUS-

- 2.5 lbs bone meal
- 80 lbs manure

Watch your small plants closely for the first week after planting. Do not let the ground become too dry near the surface until new roots are established. Once established, fertilize plants with 4 lbs "Colorstar" Blooming Plant Food every 4 to 6 weeks.

PERENNIAL

A perennial is a plant that lives more than two years. Generally the word is used to mean a plant whose top growth dies down each winter and regrows the following spring. Some examples are: dahlias, Gerbera daisies, and chrysanthemums.

Some perennials keep their leaves all year. Examples: dianthus, Violets, and Louisiana phlox.

BED PREPARATION

Annuals and perennials like a loose, rich, well-drained soil. Since most annuals and perennials are rather shallow rooted, a well-prepared bed will provide for a better root system and better flowers, and the soil will not become compacted after heavy rains or watering.

When making new flower beds, we recommend spading the soil to a depth of six to eight inches and then mixing thoroughly into the soil the following for every 150 sq. ft. of bed area (an area 10 by 15 feet):

- 41 bags Heirloom Gardens weed-free soil mix, and
- 4 lbs "Colorstar" Blooming Plant Food

-OR-

INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Flowering plants are sometimes attacked by pill bugs, snails, slugs, aphids, and powdery mildew. Consider bringing a sample of your problem into Heirloom Gardens for proper identification and control recommendations.