

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Full to part sun.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Winter hardy in-ground in zones 6 to 10. In zones 3 to 5, we recommend planting in a container so you can move the plant indoors before the first frost.
PLANT TYPE	Perennial.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 6 feet apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 24-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	4 to 8 feet tall with a similar spread.
BLOOM TIME	Summer.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 to 24 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Edible fruit. Great for containers. Excellent for preserving or eating fresh.

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.

Your satisfaction is of primary concern to us. Please use the following resources for questions regarding your order.

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-  9960 Padgett Switch Rd.
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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



FIG TREE

*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

FIG TREE SKU #643-447

Your plant has been shipped to you in a pot. Please remove the plant from the packaging right away and plant as soon as possible following the planting instructions below. If it is not possible to plant right away, follow these important steps:

1. Roll the plastic down around the plant and place it in a sunny location.
2. Keep the plant 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 in a shady location for a few days, then gently remove any foliage that does not recover to allow for new growth.



SHIPPED IN A 6-INCH POT.
PLANT SIZE MAY VARY BASED ON GROWING CONDITIONS.

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.

FEEDING

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

PRUNING

In late fall or winter of the first year after planting, choose four to eight strong, evenly spaced branches to form the basic framework of the plant. Remove any other growth to allow the plant to devote its energy to the selected branches.

In years following, thin any branches that become overlapped and cut each main branch back by about one third of its length in late fall or winter. Remove any main branches that have become unproductive to allow them to be replaced by new wood. Dead or damaged wood may be removed at any time to maintain a healthy plant and an attractive appearance.

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.

HARVESTING

Harvest figs when they have changed from green to purple. Figs do not continue ripening once they have been picked, so avoid harvesting until they are fully ripe. When the fruits are ripe, they should feel soft and hang down instead of standing perpendicular to the branch. Gently pull the fruit from the plant, handling it as little as possible to avoid bruising it. After picking, store the figs in a refrigerator and do not wash them until you are ready to use them. Do not consume any other part of the plant.

WINTERIZING

In zones 6-10, fig trees may be left in the ground during winter. If freezing weather is expected, protect the roots by mounding a 6-8 inch layer of shredded bark, compost, leaves, straw or other organic material around the base of the plant. Potted figs should be moved into a protected area on exceptionally cold nights.

In colder zones (3-5), fig trees should be grown in containers and moved to a cool, dark, protected area that does not freeze for winter. Allow the plant to enter dormancy and lose most of its leaves before bringing it indoors.

Watering should be reduced significantly while the plant is indoors. Do not overwater or allow your plant to sit in water.

In spring after the threat of freezing weather has passed, remove mulch from in-ground plantings and move containerized plants back outdoors for the summer.