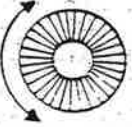


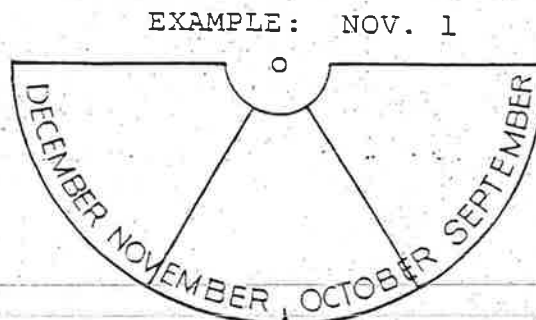
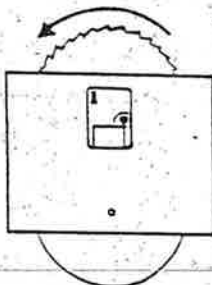
HOW TO SET YOUR PLANTING CLOCK

Your planting clock performs many interesting functions. In addition to "time of day", it tells moon phases, month of year, and length of growing season in your area. In addition to being an attractive timepiece for the gardening enthusiast, it helps schedule your planting activity as well. In order to service your clock, remove the back held in by four screws.

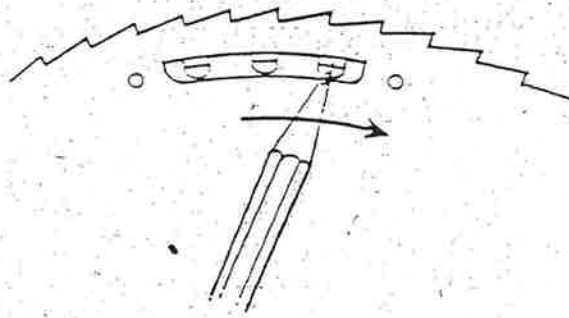
Battery Installation: Your clock will run for approximately one year on a single "C" battery. Be sure to insert the battery with positive terminal (+) in position shown on clock movement. The switch on back of clock movement should be in "start" position.

Time Setting: Rotate set-wheel on back of clock movement in either direction to set hands ().

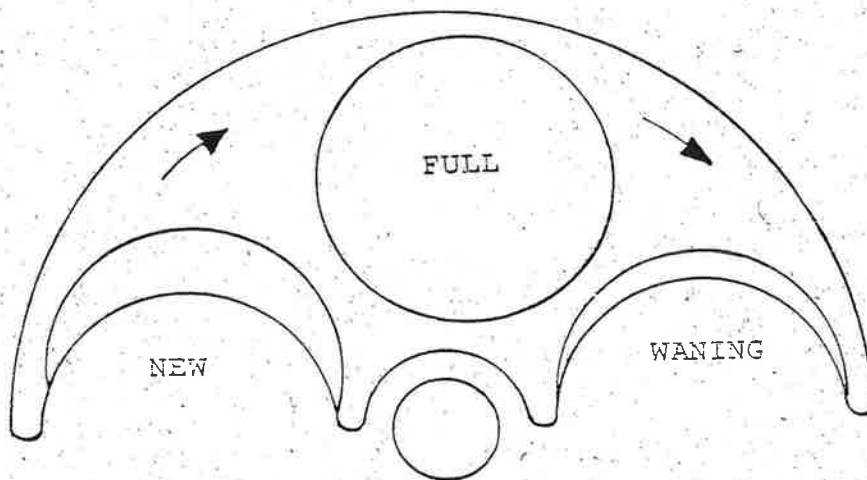
Calendar Setting: Gently rotate saw-toothed wheel on upper edge of aluminum plate from right to left. (It will not turn in the opposite direction.) You will see calendar wheel turn from left to right when facing clockface. Estimate today's date, make sure this month and date are lined up behind marker at bottom of calendar wheel in clock face.



Moon Dial Setting: Consult a calendar or almanac for approximate moon phase for today's date. To set moon, insert pencil point gently in slot in saw-toothed wheel, and rotate moon disc from left to right (this will prevent calendar from turning accidentally).



Position moon as follows:



Length of Growing-Season Setting: The length of your growing season is determined by the dates of the last killing frost in spring and the first killing frost in fall. These dates are set by moving the green and red lines which appear in the calendar window of your clockface. In the rear of the clock, under the bottom of the aluminum plate, are two tabs. One has a green line on it, the other a red line. Move the tab with the green line so that the

green line on the calendar corresponds with the approximate date of the "last killing frost in spring" in your area. Move the tab with the red line to the date of the "first killing frost in fall". You have now established the length of your growing season. It may be helpful to add a week to the spring date and subtract a week from the fall date to avoid risk to your crops. If you don't know the dates for your area, refer to the frost map included with your clock. Better still, consult your local County Agricultural Agent for accurate dates.

Your clock is now set. Replace the back with the four screws.

HOW TO USE YOUR PLANTING CLOCK

IMPORTANT NOTE: The planting periods shown on this clock indicate an approximate range of planting dates for the flowers and vegetables listed. Some kinds may need to be planted early or late within the period specified. See your Burpee catalog and/or Burpee seed packets for more specific information about when to plant.

Refer to the calendar dial below the clock dial. The different colors of the bands correspond to the background colors of the lists below them. For example, the red band refers to "garlic, onion sets, peas, white potatoes, and shallots", and so forth.

In addition to color categories, there are four graphic categories:

Solid color bands indicate you should plant seeds directly in garden.



means sow seeds indoors.

 means set plants in garden.

"Fall Planting"  means plant seeds in garden
for fall harvest when shaded line hits red line.

The pointer above "today's date" will now be pointing to the approximate day of the month appearing above it. The calendar disc rotates from left to right once a year. The green line over the left side of the calendar dial is lined up to show a safe date for the last killing frost in spring. The red line over the right side of the dial is set for the first killing frost in fall. Planting events begin when the colored blocks on the dial pass under these lines. In the illustrations that follow, the "last killing frost in spring" date is May 15; the "first killing frost in fall" is September 30.

Refer to Figure 1. The date is February 1st.

A block on the calendar wheel has contacted the "last killing frost in spring" line. It has the flower pot symbols in it which means sow seeds indoors. The color is brown. When this color is matched with the lists on the lower clockface, you will see it is time to start your geraniums, impatiens, and begonias in pots.

Refer to Figure 2. The date now reads March 1st.

Two colored bands are telling you to sow seeds

indoors, and a third red colored band with no symbols is contacting the "last killing frost in spring" line. This means it is time to sow the seeds listed in the "red" list directly in your garden: onion sets, peas, garlic, etc.

Refer to Figure 3. The date now reads April 1st. Direct seeding, sowing seeds indoors and setting plants in garden are all taking place. By keying the colored block to the colors behind the lists below, your clock tells you what to do with which flowers and vegetables when!

Refer to Figure 4. The date now reads July 1st. The shaded "fall planting" lines are approaching the red "first killing frost in fall" line, over the right side of the calendar wheel. In about two weeks, it will be time to sow directly in the garden those seeds for fall harvesting. Remember that the "fall planting" designations activate when they pass under the red line, not the green line over your calendar dial, as these plantings depend more for their timing on the first killing frost in fall. Calculate maturity times, and be sure to plant crops early enough to mature before frost. This completes the planting calendar cycle.

It is hoped that your planting clock will serve as an attractive decoration to your home, as well as an effective gardening reminder. Gardening is an all-year activity, even in the more northern parts of the country, and a timely reminder may save a crop that might otherwise have been lost.

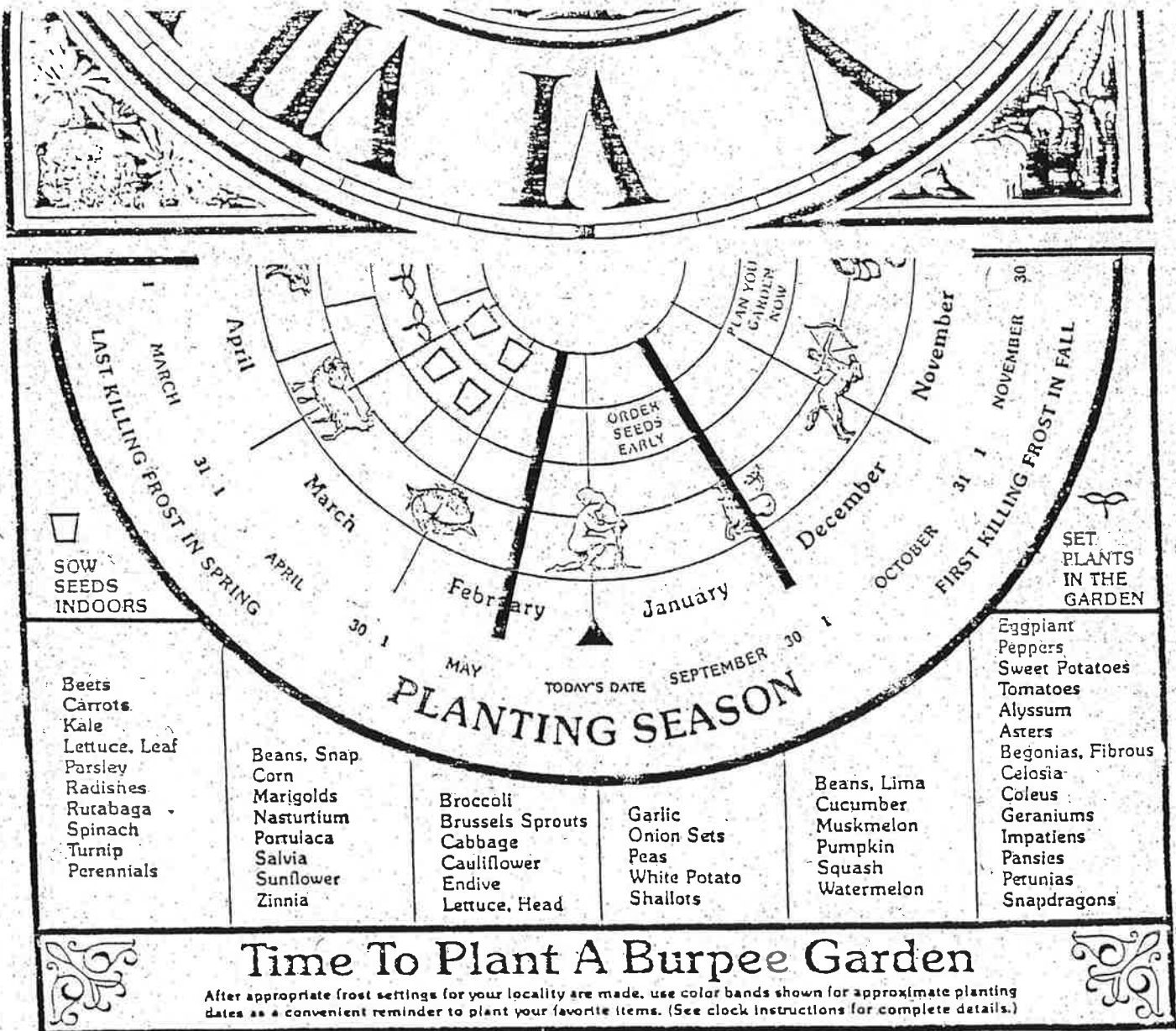


FIGURE 1

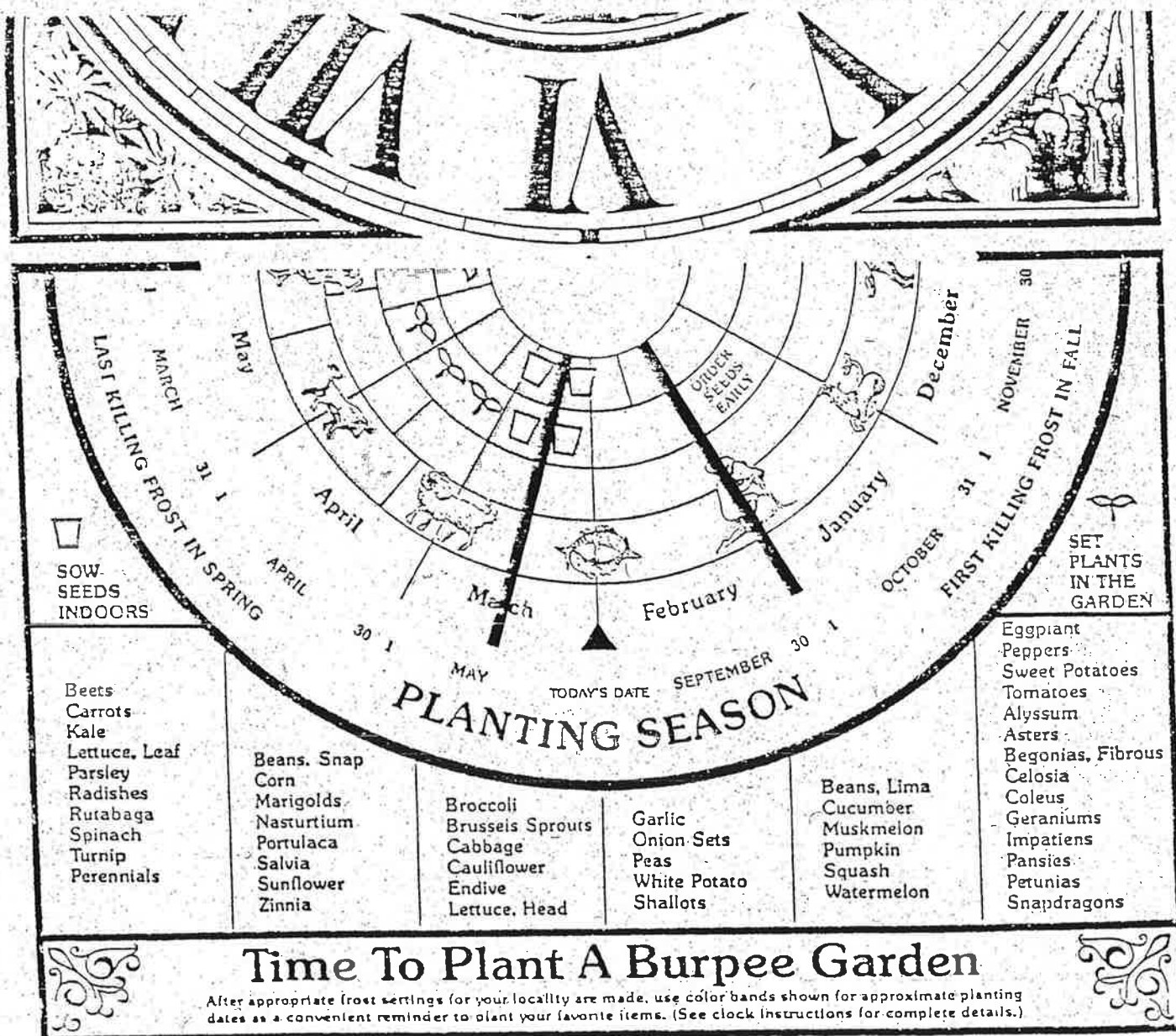


FIGURE 2

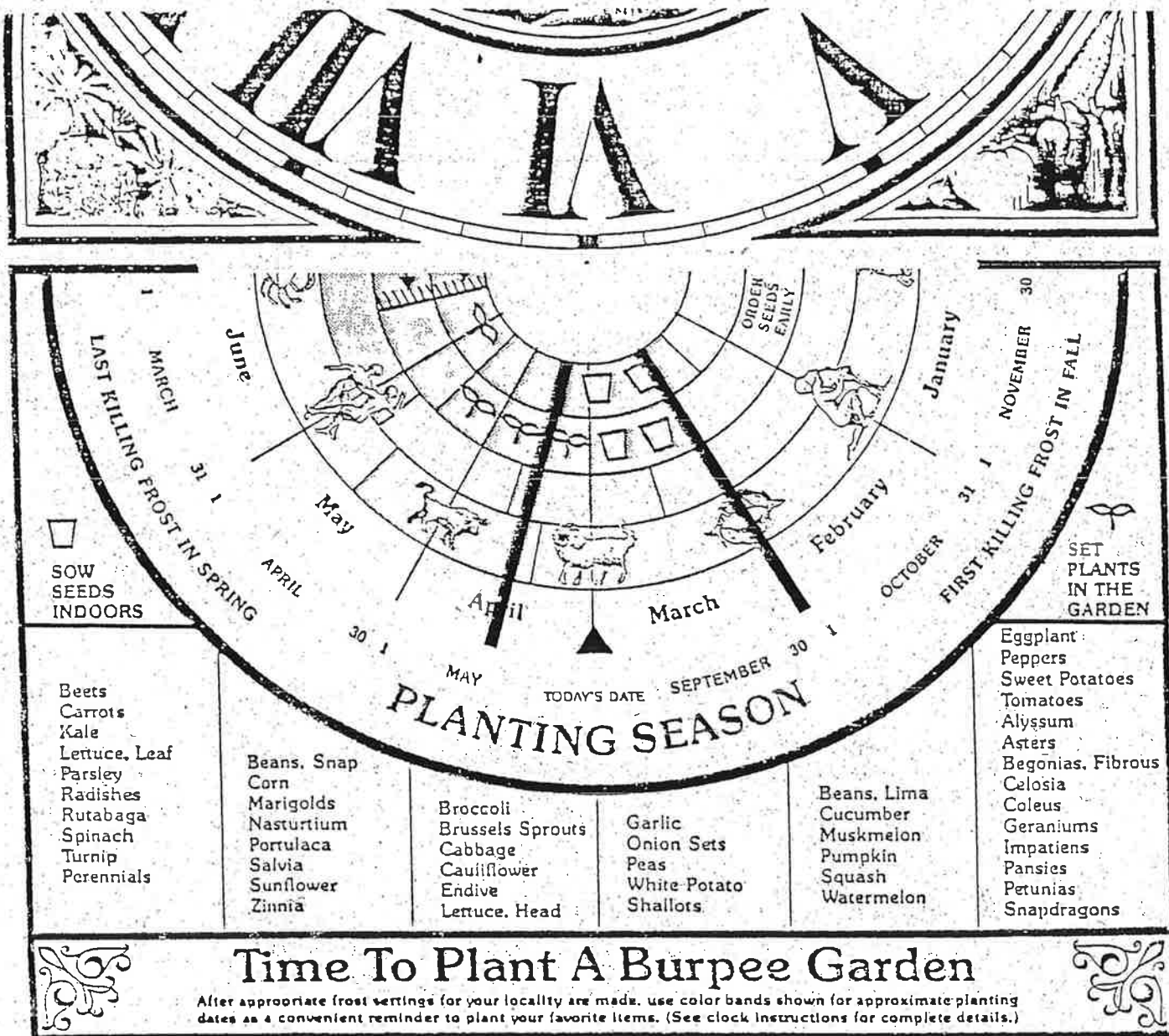
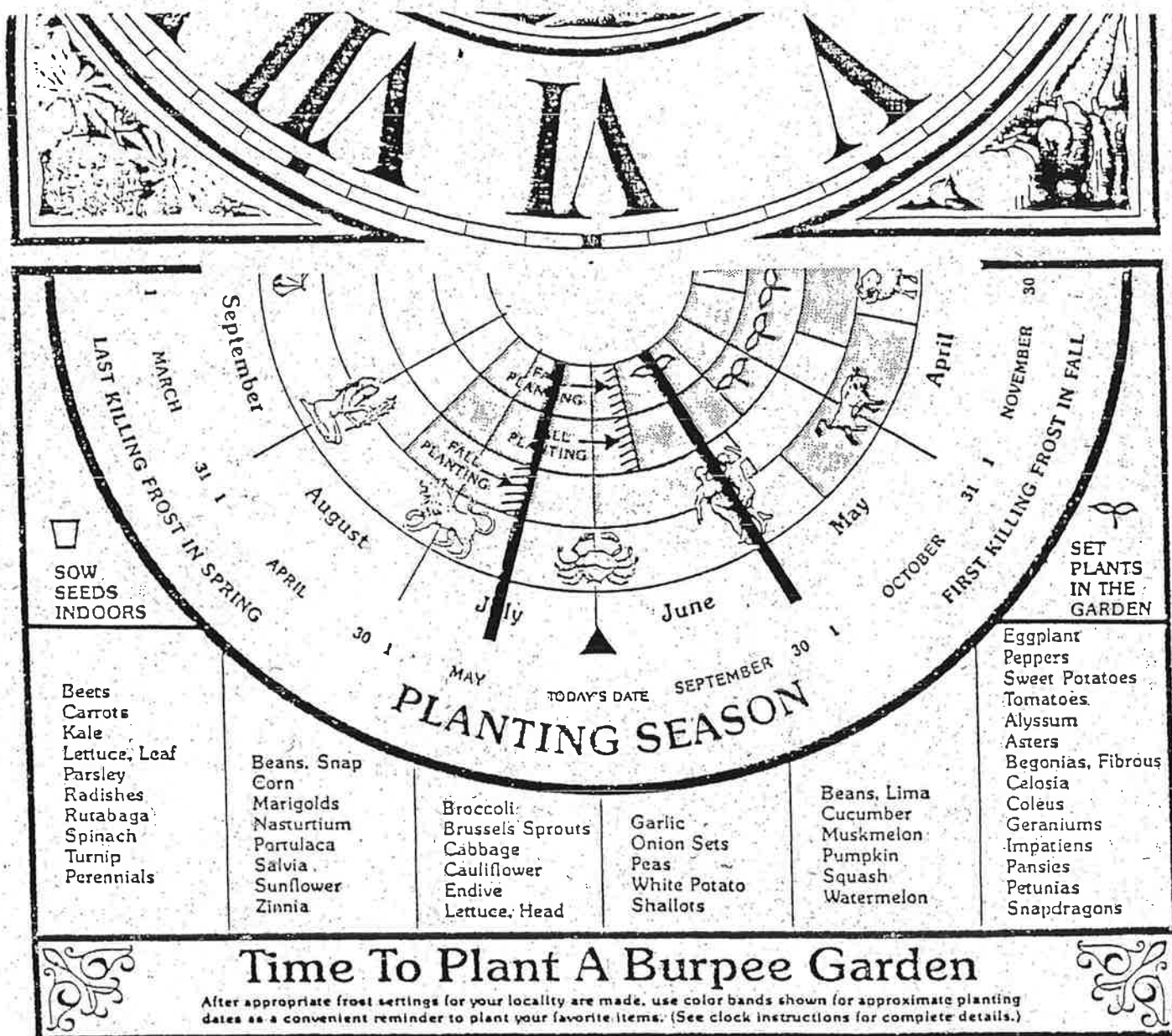
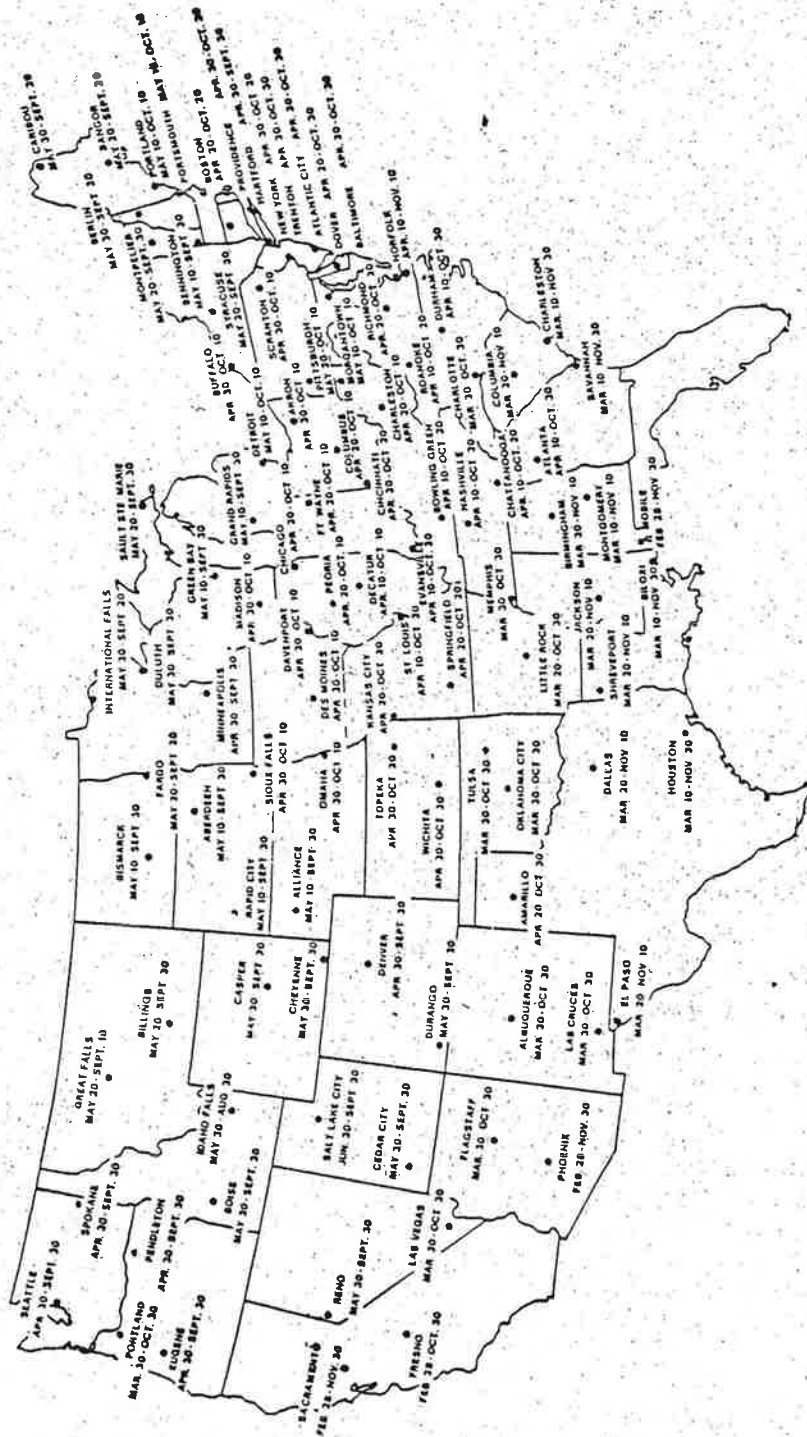


FIGURE 3



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FIGURE 4



LAST KILLING FROST IN SPRING

FIRST KILLING FROST IN FALL

Above days are based on observations in your exact location. Record them to sharpen your clock's accuracy. Add a safety margin to Spring dates, and subtract a safety margin from Fall dates when setting clock to allow for annual variations in the weather.