

Top Tip

PREPARE WELL

Remove weeds from the site you are planting your bulbs, you don't want to split bulbs when hoeing later

Planting Tubers:

Plant tubers horizontally with the old stem at the top. Dig a hole that's wide enough to accommodate the tuber and about 5in/12cm deep.

- Plant tuber with any visible buds pointing upward and cover with soil.
- Firm down gently and water thoroughly after planting.

Planting Begonia tubers:

We recommend growing Begonia tubers when they arrive in containers indoors until risk of frost has passed (usually late May), they can then be re-planted into hanging baskets, patio containers or in the garden border.

- Plant the tubers close to the surface with the concave side facing upwards.
- Cover with a fine layer of soil; the tuber should only just be visible.

Planting Rhizomes:

Plant rhizomes horizontally and very shallowly, with only half the rhizome in the soil, so the other half is exposed to the sun.

- Make a shallow hole with a trowel and sit the rhizome on top.
- Backfill the soil and firm down, ensuring the rhizome is exposed but any fine roots are buried.
- Water-in after planting.

After Flowering:

Spring bulbs are fully hardy and they can stay in the ground over Winter. Remove spent flowers to tidy but wait until the bulb foliage has died and turned brown before removing it. This builds up the bulb for next year's flowers.

Some bulbs such as tulips can also be lifted and stored to make room for Summer perennials.

Summer bulbs may need some Winter protection.

In warm, sheltered gardens bulbs such as Cannas and Dahlias only need their crowns covered with a thick mulch of peat, compost or leaf mould. Alternatively, to be sure the plants will survive, especially in cold parts of the UK; some plants particularly Cannas, Dahlias and Begonias should be lifted and stored for the Winter. The best time to do this is when the foliage has died down: cut the foliage back to 5cm/1in above the soil surface and dig up the tubers or corms with a garden fork. Shake off excess soil and store in a light, frost free place over Winter, submerged in dry compost in a wooden crate or cardboard box is ideal.

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Growing
Flowering
Bulbs

gardening guide

Unpacking Instructions

Please unpack and plant bulbs as soon as possible after delivery while they are fresh and in good condition.

In cold frosty weather you can store bulbs keeping them somewhere dry and frost free; cover with fleece or paper. Do not keep in or cover with plastic as this can cause condensation. Store bulbs in something breathable, a cardboard or wooden pest-proof box is ideal.

Growing Instructions

When planted in the correct conditions with good drainage and correct aftercare flowering bulbs are really easy to grow. They are an ideal way to provide an impressive show of flowers year after year and are perfect for patio containers and the garden border. Spring bulbs add a splash of colour from January to early Summer and Summer bulbs will carry on the show well into Autumn.



Bulbs explained

We classify as bulbs four different products. Our carefully selected plants are supplied as bulbs, tubers, corms or rhizomes:



Tulip Bulb

Bulbs

Include our Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths all of which are smooth bulbs with papery skins. Our range of Summer Bulbs includes Lilies, Agapanthus, Freesias, Liatris. These are typical bulb shape, but with fleshy scales. The under-side of the bulb has long, visible roots.



Anemone Corm

Corms

Our Anemones, Crocus, Gladioli, are usually round and quite flat in shape.



Dahlia Tuber

Tubers

Our Begonias and Dahlias are supplied as tubers these are a thick, fleshy underground root. They can be flattened discs or cylindrical. Occasionally they have fine roots attached and small visible buds. The top side of a Begonia tuber is concave and the bottom side is sometimes slightly convex.



Iris Rhizome

Rhizomes

Our Irises, Astroemeria, and Cannas have a thick root with enlarged, bulbous nodules. Rhizomes should be planted horizontally place in the soil so that the top half is exposed to the sun.

Your bulbs will be delivered to you at the right time for planting. Spring bulbs including Alliums are planted in Autumn. Summer bulbs are planted from Spring to early Summer.

Growing Instructions

Planting Bulb and Corms in the garden



- Using a trowel or dibber make a hole 2-3 times the depth of the bulb.
- Loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole. If your soil is very heavy or clay, mix in a good handful of grit.
- Plant bulbs with the pointed end facing upwards and cover with soil.
- Firm down gently and water-in.
- Spacing: Allow about 8in/20cm between bulbs.
- Support taller plants to stop them falling over.
- Naturalize Daffodil, Crocus and Muscari in grass areas, under trees to give a stunning natural effect.

Planting Bulbs or Corms in Containers:



- Place broken crocks, gravel or grit in the base of the pot.
- Half fill with compost and place bulbs on top (pointed end upwards).
- Cover bulbs with another layer of compost.
- It is a great idea to plant another layer of smaller bulbs above the larger bulbs. Large bulbs are planted lower down than small bulbs. It is possible to add more layers providing the bulbs are getting smaller and smaller towards the top.
- Add a final layer of compost and firm compost gently, water well.