Stop them in their tracks...

Is your area visited by squirrels and deer? These garden visitors can be a challenge in the early spring garden... So out smart the deer, squirrels and other garden pests this fall by selecting & planting varieties that they do not find tasty and using Bobbex liquid on your more vulnerable varieties.

Look for this logo on these -

Proven Deer Resistant Varieties:

- Allium
- Chionodoxa
- Colchicum
- Cyclamen
- Dutch Iris
- Dwarf Iris
- Eranthis
- Eremurus
- Fritillaria
- Galanthus
- Hyacinths
- Leucojum
- Muscari
- Narcissi
- Puschkinia
- Scilla

For more information visit us on the web at www.florissa.com or email to mail@florissa.com

Enjoy the Beauty of *Spring Flowering Bulbs*

Planting Guide

From Bulbs To Beauty

Spring Flowering bulbs are unique living organisms that have everything they need to produce gorgeous blooms and foliage this Spring! So as living organisms they need to be cared for. Until you are ready to plant, please store them in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from ripening fruit (apples, pears, bananas...). Ripening fruit release a non-toxic gas called ethylene that will damage the dormant flower bud in the bulb which results in lots of foliage in the spring, but no blooms. If this should happen your bulbs will produce blooms the following Spring instead.

Choose Bulbs From All The Selections...

Blooms Early Spring
February - Mid March

- **Snowdrop,** Galanthus
- **Winter aconite,** Eranthis
- **Crocus** (botanical and large flowered)
- **Dwarf Iris,** reticulata & danfordiae

Blooms Mid Spring
Mid March - April

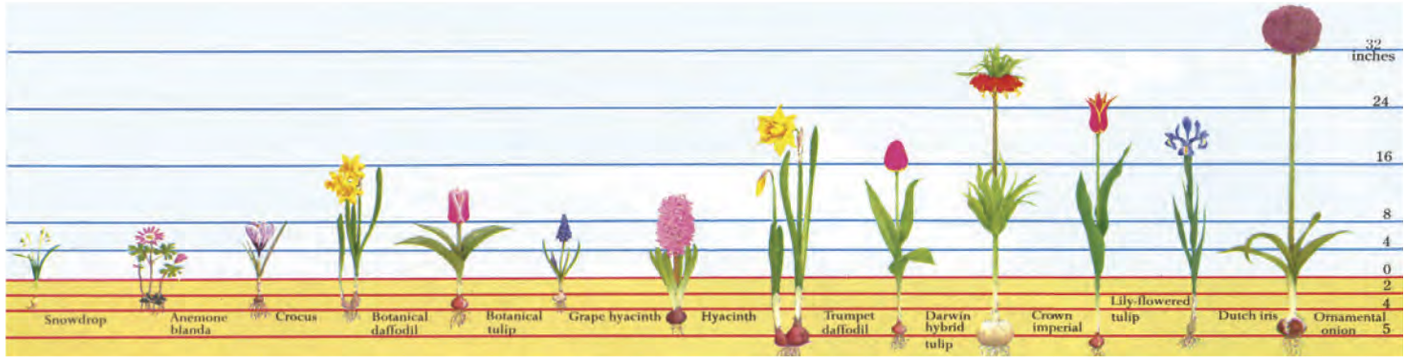
- **Tulip** (Fosteriana, Gregii, Botanical, Early Single & Double, Triumph)
- **Daffodil**, Narcissus
- **Grape hyacinth,** Muscari
- **Hyacinth**
- **Windflower,** Anemone
- **Glory of the Snow,** Chionodoxa
- **Striped Squill,** Puschkinia

Blooms Late Spring
Late April - May

- **Crown Imperial,** Fritallaria imperialis
- **Tulips** (Darwin, Lily Flowering, Double Peony, Fringed, Parrot, Viridiflora)
- **Dutch Iris,** Hollandica
- **Star of Bethlehem,** Ornithogalum
- **Summer snowflake,** Leucojum aestivum
- **Ornamental Garlic,** Small Allium
- **English Bluebell,** Scilla Nutans
- **Summer Snowflake,** Leucojum
- **Hounds Tooth Violet,** Erythronium

Blooms Early Summer
Late May - June

- **Spanish bluebell,** Scilla campanulata
- **Quamash,** Camassia
- **Ornamental Garlic,** Large Allium
- **California hyacinth,** Brodiaea
- **Foxtail lily,** Eremurus
- **Lucky Clover,** Oxalis
- **Calla,** aethiopica



When is the best time to Plant?

Spring flowering bulbs are extremely hardy. If you are planting in the ground the soil temperature should be around 9 degrees Celsius. For best results, we recommend planting these bulbs about 2 weeks before the first heavy frost, in most parts of Canada this is late September to early October. This will give the bulbs enough time to make roots before winter sets in. If you are planting in containers you will want to plant the bulbs by December so that they can experience a long enough cold period.

Where should I plant my bulbs?

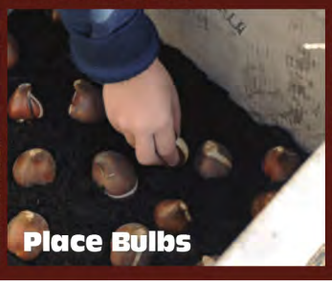
You can plant bulbs directly into the ground in: flower beds, borders, under fruit trees, roses, or in other areas that you would like to add some spring colour. You can also plant bulbs into pots and containers. The most important feature of a planting location is drainage. Try to avoid heavy clay soils and containers without drainage holes. Your planted bulbs will need good moisture in order to root out properly, but if there is standing water on top of where you plant your bulbs, the bulbs will rot and not perform as they should. In extremely cold climates, it is helpful to add a thin layer of mulch on the tops of the soil where the bulbs are planted for extra protection. Bulbs perform well in full sun to part sun locations.

Planting - Before planting, plan where you want to place these bulbs in your garden. It is recommended to plant the bulbs 2" – 3" apart. Bulbs provide the most impactful displays when planted in odd numbers.

Generally, the rule of thumb is to plant the bulb at a depth of 2 to 3 times the bulb height, pointy size up. Therefore, for a tulip bulb, you will want to plant it 4 – 6" deep. A daffodil bulb is best planted 6" – 8" deep. If in doubt, it is better to plant a little deeper than recommended, than it is to plant too shallow. This will provide more protection from the elements and curious animals.

When planting tulips in pots, you will want to place the 'flat edge' of the tulip against the edge of the pot. This will provide a 'fuller' look to your pot.

You do not need to fertilize at the time of planting. Bone Meal is beneficial but not necessary.



After Flowering Maintenance

Once the bulbs are finished flowering, do not mow them down right away. In order for your bulbs to come back and look nice for a second season, you must allow the foliage die down naturally. Start by cutting the flower head off entirely so that it does not start producing seed. This will trigger the bulb to start storing energy back into the bulb for next years flowers. At this time, it is helpful to mix in Bone Meal or Bulb Booster into the soil.