

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 summer 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:

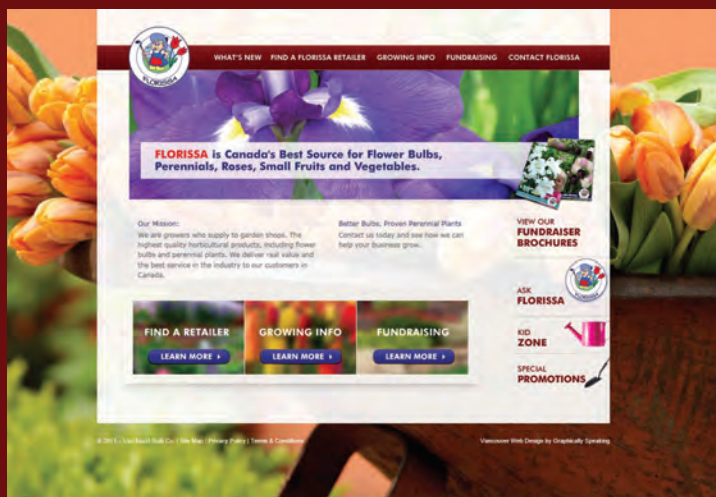
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|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| • Agapanthus | • Convallaria | • Liatris |
| • Anemone | • Crocosmia | • Mirabilis |
| • Arum | • Cyclamen | • Nerine |
| • Arisaema | • Echinacea | • Oxalis |
| • Bletilla | • Eucomis | • Sprekelia |
| • Brodiaea | • Freesia | • Tricyrtis |
| • Calla | • Iris | • Trillium |
| • Canna | • Ismene | • Tuberose |

The love of gardening
is a seed once sown
that never dies.

Gertrude Jekyll



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



Enjoy the Beauty of *Summer Flowering Bulbs*



Planting Guide From Bulbs To Beauty





When to plant?

Summer-flowering bulbs and tubers can be started indoors in containers or planted in the ground - once the danger frost is past - until the end of May.

Where to plant?

Summer-flowering bulbs prefer a full to part sun area.

How deep to plant?

Summer-flowering bulbs can be planted in a single hole made with a trowel or in a large trench or bed. The general rule of thumb is to plant the bulbs or tubers twice as deep as the bulb is tall. Exceptions to this rule are begonias and dahlias which should be planted just under the soil surface.

How far apart?

For small bulbs, 10 cm (4") is a good distance apart. For gladiolas 12 cm (5"), begonias 25 cm (10"), lilies 30 cm (12"), and dahlias 50 cm (20"). If you want a solid colour effect, you can safely plant the bulbs somewhat closer together.

The soil

Before planting, you should loosen the soil thoroughly, then level it. You can plant summer-flowering bulbs in any kind of soil as long as it drains properly. If the soil is heavy clay, we advise mixing some sand or compost for drainage into the upper layer. For containers, you can use garden soil or potting soil.

Water

To develop roots quickly, summer-flowering bulbs need thorough watering immediately after planting. During a dry period, you will have to keep the soil moist, but not soggy.



Flowering on a schedule Simply choose bulbs with sequential flowering periods and flowering heights and your summer garden can sparkle with colour from June through October.

Blooms Early Summer

May - June

- Lilies, Asiatic Lilies & Tiger Lilies
- Windflower, Anemone
- Firecracker Flower, Brodiaea
- Summer Daffodil, Chionodoxa
- Iris, Iris Holandica
- Corn Lily, Ixia

Blooms Mid Summer

July - August

- Gladiolus
- Lilies, Oriental, Trumpet & OT Lilies
- Peacock Flower, Acidanthera
- Pineapple Lily, Eucomis
- Windflower, Anemone
- Peruvian Daffodil, Ismene
- Mexican Shell Flower, Tigridia

Blooms Late Summer

September - October

- Freesia
- Tuberose, Polianthes
- Spider Lily, Nerine

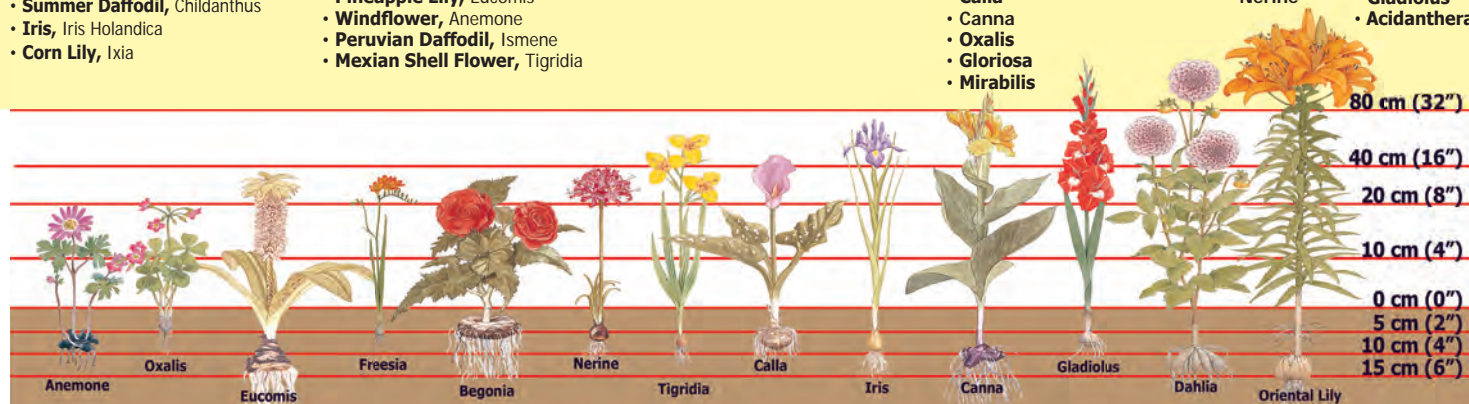
Continuous Blooms

June - October (remove spent blooms)

- Begonia
- Dahlia
- Calla
- Canna
- Oxalis
- Gloriosa
- Mirabilis

Dig & Store

- Begonia
- Dahlia
- Calla
- Canna
- Nerine
- Ismene
- Tuberose
- Eucomis
- Gloriosa
- Gladiolus
- Acidanthera



Dig a Hole

Before planting, plan where you want to place these bulbs in your garden. Bulbs provide the most impactful displays when planted in odd numbers.



Place Bulbs

Generally, the rule of thumb is to plant the bulb at a depth of 2 to 3 times the bulb height, pointy size up. 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.



Cover & Water

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

Disbudding & after flowering maintenance

During the blooming season, remove any finished blooms so that the remaining flowers will continue to grow and bloom. 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.

Storing bulbs

Gardeners in cold winter zones will have to dig the tender the bulbs from the soil once their foliage has died back. Dig them up and store them in a dry, dark, frost-free location. Then replant next spring planting season.

Cut flowers & containers

Several summer-flowering bulbs are suitable for use as cut flowers, such as gladioli, dahlias and lilies. Plant bulbs a bit closer so they will support one another while growing. Choose varieties that flower at different periods, and you can have fresh cut flowers in your home all summer. Give your balcony a summery touch by planting in pots too. Good candidates are begonias, callas, and low-growing dahlias. Bulbs in pots can be planted more closely together. Water frequently, and make sure the pot has good drainage.