

Garden Favorites Collection

Planting Instructions

SOIL PREPARATION: Choose a location to plant your bulbs. Rototill or spade the location to a depth of 10 inches. The ideal soil for your bulbs is porous garden loam that drains well. If your soil is heavy clay and drains slowly or is sandy and does not hold water, it is recommended to add organic soil amendments, such as peat moss or ground bark. When adding a soil amendment, spread a 3- to 4-inch layer of the organic material on top of your planting location, add a commercial fertilizer, and incorporate into the soil for a depth of 10 inches.

PLANTING: These bulbs prefer full sun to partial shade. Plant 2–8 inches apart and 2–8 inches deep. Place your bulb in the hole and cover with soil.

MASS PLANTING: When planting a large quantity of bulbs in one bed, excavate the entire area to the recommended depth, prepare your soil as stated above, set the bulbs as you wish in the planting area, and cover all at once.

MULCHING: Mulch in extreme climates.

STORAGE: If bulbs can't be planted immediately, store in a cool, dry place until ready to plant.

IN ZONES 9–10, PLANT INDOORS: Due to hot temperatures, it is best to plant your bulbs in a pot indoors, using a mixture of potting soil, sand, and peat moss. Make sure the container has good drainage. Arrange bulbs close together with their tips sticking out of the soil. Make sure that the soil underneath is loose to encourage roots to grow quickly. Water the soil. Chill bulbs for 12 weeks between 35 and 45 degrees in a dark, cool (but not below freezing) place like a garage, basement, or shed — or in the refrigerator. Most bulbs should have blooms two to four weeks after chilling if you follow these steps: When shoots appear, take the container to a slightly warmer place (about 60 degrees), and give it indirect light until leaves are about 3 to 5 inches tall and flowerbuds appear. Then move the container to a warm, sunny spot (about 70 degrees). When the flowers open up, place them out of direct sunlight.

CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children. Some plant material is not edible. While most plants are harmless to individuals and animals, some may contain substances that are toxic, which can lead to nausea, dizziness, headaches, or other uneasiness or discomfort. The only plant materials that should be ingested or eaten are fruits or other known food plants. Contact your local poison control center immediately if ingested and advise them of the ingested plant.