



SPRING-BLOOMING BULBS

Plant the following spring-flowering bulbs in fall (Oct. thru Nov.), waiting to plant tulips after soil temperatures stabilize below 50°F (mid-Nov.).

Allium—Beautiful flowering members of the onion family. Plant 3 times the depth of the bulb. Most are 6” to 20” tall, but A. ‘Giganteum’, ‘Globemaster’, ‘Mont Blanc’, and ‘Gladiator’, grow 3 to 5 feet tall. Good for cutting. Alliums prefer mostly sun, with well-draining soil. A. triquetrum and A. ursinum will tolerate part-shade. Amend soil with builder’s sand or fine grit to ensure good drainage. A. ursinum will tolerate slightly damp soil.

Anemone blanda “Windflower”—Daisy-like pastel-colored flowers on 4” stems. Soak tubers overnight in lukewarm water, plant sideways, 2” deep; full sun.

Anemone ‘De Caen’, ‘St. Brigid’—Poppy-like flowers in rich colors; black stamens accent ferny foliage on 10” plants. Plant the same as A. blanda.

Arum italicum “Italian Arum”—Attractive variegated foliage persists over winter, followed by pale green flowers in spring. Bright orange berries in fall. Plant tubers 4” deep; full sun and moist soil.

Bellevalia—These grape hyacinth-like flowers bloom a rich, beautiful, dark violet-purple mid- to late-spring. 8” to 10” tall. Plant 4” deep, 4” apart; part-sun.

Brimeura alba (Hyacinthus amethystinus)—6” to 7” tall white flowers in early spring. Plant 4” deep, 4” apart; full to part-sun. Good for cutting.

Camassia “Indian Quamash”—16” spires of blue distinguish this native American perennial. Good for naturalizing; full to part-sun. Plant 4” deep, 8” apart.

Chionodoxa “Glory of the Snow”—6” tall flowers in pretty blue, bloom in early spring. Naturalizes well if planted 3” to 4” deep; full sun.

Colchicum—6” to 10” tall, large lavender-pink flowers in early fall. Foot-long, strap-like leaves in spring. Bulb will even bloom unspotted on a windowsill, but would prefer to be planted 4” to 5” deep; full sun. The bulb is poisonous, making it pest-free.

Crocus—may signal spring to many people, but there are lovely 3” to 5” tall fall-blooming varieties available. Plant 3” to 4” deep; full to part-sun,

Cyclamen neopolitanum “Hardy Cyclamen”—Nodding pink flowers last 6 to 8 weeks in early fall, followed by attractive variegated heart-shaped leaves, which persist until spring. Plant 2” deep; part-shade. Can spread if left undisturbed.

Cyclamen coum “Spring-blooming Hardy Cyclamen”—The same charming nodding pink flowers and pretty variegated foliage as the Neopolitanum, but Coum will bloom in early spring. Plant 2” deep; part-shade. Leave undisturbed to spread.

Dracunculus vulgaris “Dragon Plant” Dramatic large bronzy red flower, offset by many-fingered leaves atop attractive speckled stems, followed by scarlet berries. Unpleasant odor as flowers first open—plant away from doors or windows. Plant 3” deep, 8” apart; well-draining soil; full sun. Mulch over winter.

Eranthis “Winter Aconite”—4” tall golden-yellow flowers announce early spring. Soak pea-sized tubers overnight, plant sideways, 2” deep; full sun.

Fritillaria imperialis “Crown Imperial”—Crowns of yellow or red on 3’ stems. Bulbs have a musky odor said to repel rodents. Plant bulb tilted to one side, so water won’t collect in center crevices. Plant 5” to 6” deep; sun and well-draining soil, amended with sand or fine grit.

Fritillaria meleagris “Checker Lilies”—Dainty nodding flowers in white or checkered maroon on 12” stems. Plant 3” to 4” deep; part-shade. Best if planted soon after purchase.

Fritillaria michaelovsky “Michael’s Flower”—Nodding bells of purple/bronze edged with gold. Plant like *F. meleagris*.

Fritillaria persica “Persian Fritillary”—3-foot spires of plum-purple flowers. Plant like *F. imperialis*.

Galanthus “Snowdrops”—4” tall dainty white flowers in very early spring. Plant these pest-proof bulbs 3” to 4” deep; part-sun to light shade. Pretty when naturalized in lawns.

German Bearded Iris—Large, soft flowers in a wide variety of colors. Blooms late spring. Plant the rhizome just beneath the soil surface; full sun. Dust the rhizome with Bulb Dust before planting, to deter iris borers.

Hyacinths—Incredibly fragrant flowers in a rainbow of colors. Blooms in mid- to late-March. Plant 6” deep; full to half-day sun.

Hyacinths ‘Festival’ --Multi-flowering in pink, blue, and white, similar to the old French Roman Hyacinths. Wonderfully fragrant. Plant like regular hyacinths.

Hyacinthoides hispanica (*Scilla campanulata*) “Wood Hyacinths” “Spanish Bluebells”—Excellent woodland flowers in white, pink, and blue, naturalize well. Plant 4” deep; bright shade.

Hyacinthoides non-scripta “English Bluebells”—This is the woodland hyacinth found naturalized so beautifully in England. Lovely violet-blue flowers are sweetly fragrant. Plant 4” deep; bright shade; leave to naturalize.

Ipheion “Starflower”—Dainty star-shaped flowers in mid-spring, in shades of blue or lavender. Excellent naturalizer. Plant 3” deep, 3” apart; part-shade.

Iris “Dutch Iris”—24” tall flowers in assorted colors bloom in late spring (May). Plant 4” deep; full to half-day sun.

Iris reticulata or **Iris danfordiae**—6” tall, very early blooming. Flowers in shades of purple/blue (*reticulata*) or yellow (*Danfordiae*). Plant like Dutch Iris.

Leucojum “Snowflake”—Lily-of-the-Valley-like nodding white flowers tipped in green, grow 24” tall. Plant 4” deep; sun.

Lilium “Oriental Lilies”—Very fragrant star-shaped flowers in summer. Plant twice the depth of bulb; half-day sun. Mulch in summer to keep roots cool.

Lycoris “Spider Lily” or “Naked Lady”—Exotic 1’ to 2’ tall flowers in red, pink, or yellow. Blooms late summer/early fall, foliage appears in spring. Plant 5” deep, in full sun. Mulch red and yellow varieties heavily.

Muscari “Grape Hyacinths”—6” spikes of small round flowers in white or shades of blue. Naturalizes especially well if planted 3” to 4” deep; part sun.

Narcissus “Daffodils” “Jonquils”—One of the best-loved flowers, and for good reason. Naturalizes beautifully; not bothered by pests. Plant twice the depth of the bulb; full to part-sun.

Ornithogalum “Star of Bethlehem”—12” tall white star-shaped flowers with pale green midribs. Plant 3” to 4” deep; full sun. Naturalize readily, spread.

Oxalis adenophylla—Lilac-pink flowers with maroon eyes accent deeply lobed silvery leaves. Plant 4” deep, 3” apart; full to part sun.

Peonies—Huge flowers in whites, pinks, roses, or reds appear mid- to late-spring. Plant in well-draining soil dug 12” to 18” wide and deep; cover eyes with 2” of soil; space 3’ apart. Mulch lightly. Do not fertilize with manures. Full-part sun. Often takes a year to settle in, make growth, and bloom well.

Puschkinia “Lebanon Squill”—6” tall ice-blue flowers in early spring. Plant 3” deep; full sun.

Sternbergia “Lily of the Field”—8” tall bright yellow flower in fall, can naturalize. Pest-proof bulbs. Plant 4” deep; prefers hot dry location in sun.

Tulips—Well-known flowers in variety of colors. Plant 10” to 12” deep; full sun. Plant mid-Nov.; until then, store in paper or mesh bag in cool, dark place.

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