

# *deJager*

## Planting Guide



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**Top Quality, Top Size Bulbs**  
Flower Bulb Specialists Since 1868

[www.dejager.co.uk](http://www.dejager.co.uk)  
Tel: 01622 840229

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P. de Jager & Sons Limited have been selling top quality, top size bulbs for over 140 years. We cannot over-emphasise the importance of size. Top size bulbs really do make a huge difference both in terms of flowering and naturalisation.

Smaller size bulbs will be less expensive but the results will be very noticeably inferior.



In order to illustrate the variance in size we have photographed a de Jager Amaryllis bulb alongside one purchased from a garden centre. You can see the disparity! All de Jager top bulb sizes are published in our catalogues.

Our website [www.dejager.co.uk](http://www.dejager.co.uk) offers a 10% retail discount and for our wholesale customers we have a dedicated section. When you order online, you will enjoy a faster check-out, be able to view previous orders, re-order favourite items and view your statements.

The depth of knowledge acquired over so many years is available to all our customers and should you have any special requirements or questions please do not hesitate to get in contact with us.

**ACHIMENES** Are excellent for hanging baskets, as well as indoors. Plant in soil-less compost  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch (2cm) deep 6 inches (15cm) apart, in a brightly lit area but not direct sun. Feed with high potash fertiliser every 10 days.

Once flowering time is over let the plants dry out, remove dead growth, over-winter in dry compost and restart the following spring.

**AGAPANTHUS** Best grown in tubs or large pots using loam based compost with extra organic matter added, feed with a high potash liquid feed every 14 days. In cold areas they do better in a conservatory or greenhouse. They can also be grown outdoors in a reasonably sheltered area. Keep moist but never let them get waterlogged.

Do not re-pot until they are pot bound. In winter cover the crowns with straw or peat. In cold areas they should be put under cover for the winter. Half hardy.

**ALLIUM** Plant in rich well-drained soil. The large bulbs should be planted 4 inches (10cm) deep and the smaller bulbs 2 inches (5cm) deep. The bulbs may be left undisturbed for many years.

**ALSTROEMERIA** Top dress in spring and once or twice during growing season. Plant to a depth of 6 inches (15cm) in light soil, as soon as you receive the tubers. Taking care with the brittle side shoots.

**AMARCRINUM** A scented variety. Plant in well-drained moderately fertile soil in full sun, with the nose just below the soil level. Protect foliage from prolonged frost. In colder areas plant in a greenhouse or conservatory, using John Innes No 2 with added leaf mould and sharp sand. In growing season, use liquid fertiliser on a monthly basis. Deer resistant. Hardy down to  $-5^{\circ}$  C.

**AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA** Should be planted outdoors in a warm situation, preferably at the bottom of a wall facing south. Plant in fertile soil and plant 4-5 inches (10-12cm) deep. They flower regularly when the bulbs are well established. Cover crown with peat during winter.

**AMORPHOPHALLUS** Should be planted in a partially shaded area in rich soil. Make sure that the plants do not dry out in the growing season. Keep tubers dry in the winter and free from frost.

**ANEMONE** Should be soaked overnight before planting. Plant 2 inches (5cm) deep and 3-4 inches (8-10cm) apart. Will grow almost anywhere.

**ARISAEMA** Plant in well-drained humus rich soil 6 inches (15cm) deep, in a partial shaded area.

**ARUM** These need to be planted 6 inches (15cm) deep in well-drained soil in sun or light shade.

**BABIANA** A delicate species that needs to be planted in a sheltered warm position in good fertile soil. Plant corms 6 inches (15cm) deep. Not frost resistant. Cover ground with a deep mulch in winter. In frost prone areas lift and store for the winter.

**BELLEVALIA** Plant 4 inches (10cm) deep in autumn in any well-drained soil in full sun. Divide congested clumps to maintain vigour. Most prefer to be kept dry in the summer. Remove offsets from mature bulbs while dormant in the summer. Hardy.

**BEGONIAS** Start tubers in a cold frame or greenhouse during March or April. Press tubers into boxes of damp peat, hollow side uppermost. When leafy shoots appear, transplant separately into pots of soil-less compost. Plant out in June after danger of frost has passed. Pendula varieties are excellent for hanging baskets.

In October lift tubers, remove stems after foliage has died and store tubers in dry peat and in a frost-free place.

**BESSERA** Plant corms 6 inches (15cm) deep in a sheltered warm position in full sun with rich fertile soil. Not resistant to frost.

**BLETILLA** For planting outdoors place in well-drained sunny position. Over winter cover with leaves or bracken. Can be planted in shallow bowls in a sandy well-drained soil.

**BLOOMERIA CROCEA** Plant in light well-drained sandy loam soil in full sun, 3-6 inches (8-15cm) apart and 1-2 inches (3-5 cm) deep. Ideal for Alpine or rock gardens. Likes to dry out in the summer. Keep moist during growing period. Not Hardy.

**BRIMEURA** Excellent for naturalising in a rockery or front of a border. Very much resembles a miniature Bluebell. Plant 4 inches (10cm) deep and 4 inches (10cm) apart in well-drained soil. Thrives in sun or partial shade.

**BULBODIUM** Plant in a sunny, open position 2-3 inches (5-8cm) deep in a well-drained soil. Hardy.

**CALOCHORTUS** Plant in a well-drained sunny sheltered position, 4-6 inches (10-15cm) deep in sandy loam soil. Never allow bulbs to become waterlogged even for a short while.

**CANNA** Need to be started indoors laying the root horizontally in potting soil just below the surface. Plant outside in early June in humus rich soil 12-18 inches (30-45cm) apart. Full sun essential. Lift in the autumn, when dried out store in sand or peat.

**CAMASSIA** Requires sun or partial shade, plant 4 inches (10cm) deep in moist soil.

**CHIONODOXA** Plant 2 inches (5cm) deep and 2 inches (5cm) apart in semi-shade in a humus rich soil. Water well in the growing season. Spreads quickly March-April.

**CHLIDANTHUS** Grow in humus rich well-drained soil in a sunny sheltered position. Apply a dry mulch in winter. In frost prone areas grow in a cool greenhouse or conservatory. Plant with nose of bulb just above the surface. Not hardy. Lift and store in October.

**COLCHICUM** Plant in well-drained humus rich soil, 3 inches (8cm) deep and 4-6 inches (10-15cm) apart. Likes a sunny or light shady position.

**COMMELINA** Plant in light well-drained soil, in a sunny area with some shelter. Lift when flowering has finished in the autumn. Store in peat or vermiculite or between layers of straw or wood shavings for the winter in a frost-free area. Start into growth again in gentle heat in the spring.

**CONVALLARIA** Prefers a semi-shaded position, would grow in soil that is slightly moist.

**CORYDALIS** May be planted in full sun or light shaded position and may be left undisturbed for many years. Plant 3 inches (8cm) deep and 4 inches (10cm) apart in rich soil.

**COSMOS** Requires a sunny position in moist well-drained soil. Can be over-wintered if protected with a deep mulch.

**CRINUM** Requires full sun in a south facing sheltered position. Plant in rich, well-drained moisture retentive soil 6 inches (15cm) deep. Mulch with peat or straw in the winter. Hates root disturbance. Plant the Powellii varieties with the top of the neck above the surface.

**CROCOSMIA** Plant in well-drained-humus rich soil in a sheltered sunny spot. Will increase if left undisturbed. Divide clumps every 3 years.

**CROCUS** A family which may flower continuously from September when the autumn flowering species commence to bloom until the large flowered Dutch Crocus finish in March. The autumn flowering species should be planted in August and September and the winter and spring flowering varieties from September to November but the earlier the planting the better the result.

The corms should be planted about 3 inches (8cm) deep in any good fertile garden soil. The winter and spring flowering species are very suited to the rock garden or the front of borders and the later flowering large Dutch varieties for groups, edgings borders or naturalizing.

For the best results plant about 2 inches (5cm) apart and 3-4 inches (8-10cm) deep and leave undisturbed.

Crocuses are also suitable for pot or bowl culture (with the exception of large flowered Yellow Crocus) and they may also be grown in pebbles and water.

It is important to remember with Crocus that they must not be forced too hard as too much heat or dry atmosphere will lead to excess of leaf and no flower.

**CYCLAMEN** They prefer to be planted in a shaded area, which is well-drained and rich but not heavy soil. They do not always flower in the first season. Cyclamen need to be left undisturbed once planted.

**DAFFODILS AND NARCISSI** Can be grown in many ways. Some are suited to informal planting in rough grass in the open or in partial shade, where they may be left to flower for years without any attention. Some do well in hedge banks; other more formal varieties are suited to borders where they provide early colour before the summer flowering plants commence. These too, may remain undisturbed for several years. Many of the smaller species and varieties fit well into rock gardens and will fill small gaps between other plants.

In all cases let the leaves die down completely, or at least let them become yellow, before removing them. This is necessary so that foliage can feed the bulbs, thus ensuring flower production in subsequent years. The bulbs do best in soil which is reasonably well-drained but not too light and sandy so that it does not dry out excessively. Soil conditions however, are a most important factor in getting the best results. After flowering the soil should not be allowed to become waterlogged before the foliage dies, this can retard the growth of the bulbs for the following season. Failures with bulbs are most frequent due to their having been planted too deeply or too shallow. A good general rule to follow is to cover the bulb with soil one and a half to twice its own depth.

**DAHLIA** Are best started off indoors but care must be taken against frost when transferring outdoors. Plant with the crown slightly above the soil. Do not divide the roots prior to planting. After planting water well and keep the soil moist but not wet. Increase watering as the plant grows and take care not to get the foliage wet when watering. Protect against slugs. When flowering has finished lift the tubers, and store upside down

for approx 14 days so that any residual water can drain from the hollow main stem. They should then be stored in peat or vermiculite or between layers of straw or wood shavings. Then store in a frost-free area. If started outdoors plant the tuber 4 inches (10cm) deep with the neck under the soil but pointing upwards.

**DICHELOSTEMMA** Plant in humus-rich soil and in semi-shade. Hardy.

**ERANTHIS** (Winter Aconite) Aconites spread by self-seeding, forming thickly populated colonies. They do best in well-drained soil positioned under deciduous trees and shrubs where the low angled winter sun can penetrate beneath the branches. The small tubers should be planted 1-2 inches (3-5cm) deep, 4-5 inches (10-13cm) apart.

**EREMURUS** Spread the roots out naturally with the crown about 2-3 inches (6-8cm) deep and 12-18 inches (30-45cm) apart. Rest the roots on a bed of sand. Water well in dry weather. Afternoon and evening sun necessary. Cover with leaf mould during the winter.

**ERYTHRONIUM** Prefers semi-shade, and will grow in any soil containing leaf mould. Plant 2 inches (5cm) deep and 2 inches (5cm) apart. After flowering each year give a top dressing of well rotted manure.

**EUCHARIS** Plant in soil-less rich compost. Top dress established plants annually, replot every 3-4 years. Water well during the growing period but very little during rest period.

**EUCOMIS** Plant 9-12 inches (23-30cm) apart and 4 inches (10cm) deep in a very sheltered part of the garden. Cover during the winter.

**FREESIA** Plant outdoors in well-drained loamy soil 2 inches (5cm) deep with the pointed end up in a sunny position. Once the buds appear a dose of liquid fertiliser can be given. After flowering, remove flower stems. Once the foliage has died down, lift corms and store in dry peat.

**FRITILLARIA** Failing to flower after the first year is due to lack of potash fertiliser which is necessary for spurring bloom formation for the following year's flowering. Plant large bulbs 6 inches (15cm) deep and small bulbs 3 inches (8cm) deep, in well-drained soil. Plant bulbs on their side to prevent water getting into the hollow crown.

**GALANTHUS** They prefer moist humus rich soil. Plant in clumps 3 inches (8cm) deep in shade or semi-shade. Do not disturb until you want to split the clumps. This is best done when the foliage is still lush.

**GALTONIA** Plant 4-6 inches (10-15cm) deep and 6 inches (15cm) apart, in well-drained humus rich soil in an open sunny position. Cut off flower stalks once withered and cover crown with a thick mulch.

**GLADIOLI** Plant in well-drained sandy soil 4-6 inches (10-15cm) deep. Full sun is required. Water and mulch well. Half hardy. For a continuous supply of blooms for cut flowers, plant corms at two week intervals.

**GLADIOLUS** A well-drained warm and sunny position is required. Plant 3 inches (8cm) deep and 6 inches (15cm) apart. Hardy.

**GLORIOSA** Plant with the tuber lying on its side in a 6 inch (15cm) pot just under the surface. Keep in a warm place until growth appears, and water well.

**GLOXINIA** Plant from January to March place tubers in a mix of peat substitute and sand leaving the tops exposed. A warm window is a good position to get them started. Water moderately from below to avoid flowers and leaves getting wet.

**HABENARIA** These are best grown in deep pots using a well-drained medium. Keep well watered during the growing season.

**HABRANTHUS** Plant in pots in a mixture of 2 parts loam, 1 part peat and 1 part sharp sand. Re-pot every 3-4 years. A little top soil should be removed every year and replaced with fresh soil.

**HEDYCHIUM** Can be started inside in March for planting outside in May in rich soil. Feed with liquid fertiliser from July to September and keep well watered.

**HELLEBORUS** Plant in a well composted soil, which is well-drained and in a shaded part of the garden. If left undisturbed they will do well.

**HEMEROCALLIS** Plant in groups amongst shrubs or with perennials where summer colour is often lacking. They require very little attention and can remain undisturbed for years.

**HERMODACTYLUS** (The Snakeshead Iris). A distinct and interesting species, often known as 'Widow Iris'. The fairly large erect flowers are of a peculiar olive green shade, with dark almost black velvety purple falls, occasionally streaked with yellow or bright green. Plant the tubers 2-3 inches (5-8cm) deep, they are not fussy and will grow well on chalky soils.

**HIPPEASTRUM** Plant the bulb half in and half out of the soil. The best soil being well rotted manure, one part sand and two parts leaf mould or John Innes No 3. Plant in a pot 2 inches (5cm) wider than the diameter of the bulb and put some crocks in the bottom for good drainage. Feed with liquid fertiliser every 10 days. Cut the foliage in October or November and leave dormant until they begin to grow again.

**HYACINTHOIDES** (English Bluebell) Perfect for naturalising in woodlands or other cool semi-shaded sites. Seeds freely and colonies are soon formed.

**HYACINTHS** Plant 5 inches (12cm) deep and 6 inches (15cm) apart. They like a light, well-drained soil situated in a sunny and sheltered part of the garden.

**INDOOR CULTURE:** Plant bulbs close together in pots in bulb fibre. Store in the dark keeping them moist. Do not allow bulbs to dry out. Once green shoots are about 2 inches (5cm) high bring bulbs into semi-light for a few days before placing in a window.

**HYMENOCALLIS** Likes light soil and a sunny sheltered position. If grown in pots use a compost of equal parts loam, peat substitute and sharp sand.

**INCARVILLEA** Grows in large clusters with attractive fine cut foliage. Very easy to grow. A must for every garden. Will grow in any soil but add garden compost to heavy clay. Plant upright with top level with soil. Requires sun or partial shade.

**IPHEION** Plant in a sheltered spot 1-2 inches (2-5cm) deep in partial shade in a well-drained soil. Excellent for rockeries or front of borders. Only a few blooms in the first year but after a few years will flower profusely.

## IRISES

**Dwarf Bearded.** Pay extra attention to good drainage. The best position is in a rock garden pocket or at the edge of a raised border. Plant the rhizomes in small clumps, about 9 inches (23cm) apart. Keep clear of weeds and replant every two to three years.

**Tall Bearded.** Tall bearded Irises require an open sunny position. They will grow in any good, not too acid garden soil. Plant the rhizomes in spring or early autumn. The beds should have been well prepared with old manure and compost. Plant the rhizomes facing the same way, in such a position that each rhizome receives maximum sunshine. Plant firmly, but shallow with the top of the rhizomes just showing.

**Dutch. (Bulbous).** Plants bulbs in the autumn in good well-drained light garden soil at a depth of 4-6 inches (10-15cm) they prefer a good sunny site where they can be left undisturbed.

**English.** Are very hardy and will grow well in an open position in ordinary, reasonably fertile garden soil which is moist and does not dry out too much in the summer.

**Stylosa.** This is a rhizomatous type, increasing to form a mat of knobbly rhizomes which are nearly hidden by the tough evergreen leaves. At any time from November through to March the buds can push up, in a long succession when the plants are doing really well. If the weather is mild these can be left on the plant to open, which they do as soon as the day is warm enough. In frosty weather however it is much better to pick them for a vase indoors since they are not all frost resistant and will ruin overnight. In a warm room the buds open in a very short space of time and emit a subtle fragrance suggestive of Primrose.

**IXIA** Can be grown in a cool greenhouse or conservatory, plant 5 to 6 bulbs in 4 inch (10cm) pots using compost of leaf mould and sharp sand. If grown outdoors in a sunny position, protect from east and northerly winds.

**LEUCOJUM** A excellent naturaliser. Plant 3 inches (8cm) deep in well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade.

**LIATRIS** Plant in a sandy soil with ample water during the growing season. In frost prone areas they should be lifted in the winter.

**LILIUM** The cultural requirements of Lilies are so diverse that only general guidance can be given. The conditions essential to success in growing Lilies may be generally summarized, thus - a cool rooting medium in open porous soil, perfect drainage and for most Lilies, shade from hot sun near their roots.

These conditions can be readily fulfilled where the bulbs are planted in herbaceous borders or among Azaleas or Rhododendrons. In such positions the young spring growth is protected from cold winds and the ground is kept cool by the shade of the surrounding plants. This is especially needful in the case of those Lilies which make stem roots, as these are only developed freely in shade. The majority of Lilies should be planted approximately 6-9 inches (15-23cm) apart. Surrounding the bulb with sand helps drainage and discourages slugs.

Lilies are remarkably resilient to drought but should never be allowed to dry out. Nor do they want to be sitting in a container without drainage, where a rainy period is going to drown them. Remove faded flowers as necessary but don't cut back the whole stalk until the autumn.

Most Lilies grow well in pots. Make sure they are deep enough to allow at least 4 inches (10cm) of soil above the bulb and use

a compost full of humus. Give liquid feed in the summer. Top dress with new soil each spring and re-pot every two years.

The scarlet lily beetle is a growing menace. Spray as soon as you spot any of the conspicuous adult beetles or their larvae, which are hump-backed reddish-yellow and covered in black slime. They appear from May onwards.

**MIRABILIS** Plant in well-drained soil in a sunny position, lift in winter.

**MUSCARI** Plant in well-drained soil in full sun. Very easy to grow. Ideal for naturalising.

**NECTAROSCORDUM** Ideal for naturalising as it grows in sun or shade and all soils. Flowers May-June.

**NERINE** Once planted they do not like to be disturbed. Plant in a sunny location 3 inches (8cm) deep. *Nerine Bowdenii* recommended for outdoor planting in sunny and sheltered spots with neck of bulb just level with soil surface. Other *Nerines* can be grown in cool greenhouses or conservatory.

**ORNITHOGALUM** They should be planted about 3 inches (8cm) deep and 4 inches (10cm) apart. *Unbellatum* and *Nutans* are very suitable for naturalizing in light woodlands or under trees. *Arabicum* requires a covering during the winter.

**OXALIS** Ideal for borders and rockeries, they are also excellent as pot plants. Plant in sunny situation about 2 inches (5cm) deep and 5 inches (13cm) apart in any ordinary well-drained soil.

**PAEONIES** Need to become established before flowering really well. As Paeonies form their flower buds in spring select a situation facing N.W., S.W. or W. so that early morning sun does not fall on the buds. Before planting, trench the ground as deeply as possible, working in a good dressing of rotted manure. Care should be taken, however, that this does not come into contact with the roots. Do not plant too deeply, the topmost eye should be at about ground level. During the growing season cultivate as frequently and deeply as possible, and an occasional application of weak liquid manure is beneficial.

**PANCRATIUM** An ideal plant for a conservatory or outdoors close to a south facing wall with their tops 6 inches (15cm) below the surface.

**PLEIONE** Will always grow well in the house or greenhouse but must be protected from frost. Keep the soil rather moist. Liquid feed can be used at two week intervals.

**POLIANTHES** For early flowering, pot bulbs leaving the noses exposed, as soon as received. For successive flowering keep bulbs dry and pot at intervals. Can be grown outside in the summer months - August-September. Do not water until leaves appear. Water freely when the plant is actively growing.

**PUSCHKINIA** Plant 3 inches (8cm) deep and 3 inches (8cm) apart in any ordinary garden soil. Very suitable for sunny borders, rockeries or planted in drifts.

**RANUNCULUS** These may be planted either in spring or autumn, in any well-drained soil in a sunny position. Soak tubers in cold water for several hours before planting. Plant claws down.

**RHODOHYPOXIS** Excellent for containers or a very well-drained border. Prolific flowering throughout the summer. Plant in well-drained gritty soil, which is lime free. Full sun essential.

**ROSCOEIA** Orchid-like flowers preferring rich well-drained soil. Hardy perennial plants of the Ginger family. Sun or partial shade. Plant 4 inches (10cm) deep and 6 inches (15cm) apart and mulch over winter.

**SANDERSONIA** Requires a sheltered sunny position with well-drained soil. There will be a need for staking. Once lifted they should be stored in a frost-free place for the winter. Ideal for growing in a conservatory or greenhouse using well-drained loam based compost.

**SANGUINARIA** The bloodroot woodland plant originating from North America. Suitable for moist shaded conditions and rich soil. Plant 4 inches (10cm) deep.

**SCADOXUS** They like humus rich well-drained soils and require shade. Must be lifted and kept dry in the winter.

**SCHIZOSTYLIS** Plant outdoors in late spring in rich well-drained moisture retentive soil. Thrives in sun or light shade. Protect crowns in winter with peat or leaf mould.

**SCILLA** Plant about 3 inches (8cm) deep and 3 inches (8cm) apart in any well-drained soil. Excellent naturaliser and can be left undisturbed for years. Plant as soon as possible after purchase.

**SPARAXIS** (Harlequin Flower) Plant in a light sunny position in well-drained soil. Protect from severe frosts during winter. Long lasting.

**SPREKELIA** Plant each individual bulb in a 9cm pot using John Innes No 3, with the neck of the bulb just above the level of the soil. Water well and keep moist but not waterlogged. Liquid feed once every two weeks once in flower. During winter keep the bulbs dry in their pots.

**STERNBERGIA** (Lily of the Field) Lutea. Finest of all the Sternbergias with large bright yellow globular flower. Leaves do not appear until spring. Free flowering once established. September-October. Needs well-drained chalky soil, full sun essential and protection from strong winds.

**TACCA** Needs a very humid atmosphere, partial shade, peaty soil and regular watering.

**TECOPILAEA** (Chilean Crocus) A scented variety. Plant in a warm sheltered area 3-5 inches (8-12cm) deep 4-6 inches (10-15cm) apart in well-drained sandy soil that is never completely dry. Ideal for rock gardens.

**TIGRIDIA** Plant 3 inches (8cm) deep and 4 inches (10cm) apart, in rich well-drained soil in a sunny position. The longer they are established the more prolific they will flower. Lift bulbs in autumn and store them in dry peat and keep frost-free.

**TRILLIUM** Thrives in moist well-drained shady situations where they make luxuriant foliage and produce their beautiful large three-petalled flowers from April to May. Protect from slugs.

**TRITELEIA** Plant 3 inches (8cm) apart and 3 inches (8cm) deep, in a well-drained sunny location. They are very effective for naturalizing and may be left undisturbed for years.

**TRITONIA** They should be planted in well-cultivated fertile soil and in a sunny position. Protection from severe frost is advisable. Plant about 2 inches (5cm) deep and 3 inches (8cm) apart.

**TROPAEOLUM** Will thrive almost anywhere but prefer a sunny position and well-drained soil. Plant rhizomes horizontally and divide in autumn.

**TULBAGHIA** Produces dainty rosy-violet flowers in umbels on arching stems. Grow outside in a sunny sheltered site. These drought resistant plants will flower for months and will grow successfully in tubs. Plant just below the surface of the soil.

**TULIPS** Tulip bulbs are purchased in autumn and can be planted at any time through to November since they do not start rooting as early as many of the bulbous plants. Plant 4-6 inches (10-15cm) deep in well-drained, fertile soil in a sunny spot. For Tulips that are to be left in the ground after flowering, pull off old leaves and stems once they have withered and be sure not to leave any petals of Tulips to rot on the ground. Keep site relatively clear of any other vegetation during the summer so that the bulbs receive warmth from the sun to ripen them. Apply an annual dressing of potash-rich fertiliser, or sulphate of potash, in late winter or early spring before young shoots appear. After flowering the tulips can be dug up if the site or containers are needed for other things. The bulbs complete with foliage can be planted in an odd corner of the garden out of the way until leaves turn yellow. Once the leaves have turned completely yellow, lift again and place in boxes in a dry shed or garage where they will be warm but not in direct sunlight. When dry, they should be cleaned of the old stems, roots and soil and kept for replanting in autumn.

After you plant your Tulips try planting Crocus over the top and enjoy these forerunners of spring before the Tulips.

**UVULARIA** An unusual woodland plant with upright stems that hook over the end and from these appear clusters of long narrow yellow buds which open out into Lily-like flowers. Requires well-drained humus-rich soil. Thrives in partial shade. Plant 1 inch (3cm) deep and 9 inches (23cm) apart. Hardy.

**WATSONIA** Can be cultivated successfully provided they are planted in well-drained soil rich in humus and fully exposed to the sun. Flowers throughout summer. Lift in autumn, dry in a warm room and store in a frost-free place.

**ZANTEDESCHIA** Plant in full sun or light shade in well-drained soil. When growth starts they require plenty of water. Aetheopica and its varieties are the only true hardy varieties.

**ZEPHYRANTHES** Late summer flowering. Plant in a sunny well-drained position. Free draining sandy soil essential. Plant 2 inches (5cm) deep and 4 inches (10cm) apart.

Never store bulbs in a warm or damp area prior to planting. Keep them in cool, dry conditions.

When considering Lilies in your garden, the first and most important factor to bear in mind is that they must have good drainage. Soil which remains waterlogged after rain is not suitable, and will almost certainly mean an early death to any Lily planted in it.

## EXAMPLES OF THE NUMBER OF BULBS TO BE USED PER SQUARE METRE:

Allium (species)	150
Anemone	150
Chionodoxa	200
Crocus (ordinary)	100
Crocus (species)	150
Eranthus	150
Erythronium	50
Fritillaria	
- imperialis	30
- meleagris	150
Hyacinthoides	150

Hyacinths	50
Galanthus	150
Muscari	150
Narcissi (small)	100
Narcissi (large)	40
Narcissi (mixed)	60
Ornuthogalum	150
Pushkinia	200
Scilla	150
Tulips (low)	60
Tulips (high)	50

If bulbs are planted in grass, mowing may only take place after the bulb foliage has died off sufficiently, (Narcissi, Crocus, Chionodoxa are suitable naturalising bulbs).

To give plants the opportunity to build up food reserves after flowering, the foliage must be allowed to remain until it starts to discolour. One possibility is to lift and box the plants after flowering to allow them to die off elsewhere.



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## Top Quality, Top Size Bulbs

Flower Bulb Specialists Since 1868

### GENERAL PLANTING AND CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS

We are providing these general cultural instructions so that you can get the best start possible. Careful planning with respect to flowering time and colour will ensure you have a riot of colour, from the start to the end of the growing season.

### WHEN TO PLANT

It is best to plant as soon as you receive the delivery of your bulbs. If that is not possible open the bags to admit air and place them in a cool, well ventilated room with a temperature of about 60° F.

### HOW TO PLANT

Bulbs will flourish in almost any type of soil, provided it is well-drained and reasonably cultivated. Very heavy, as well as light sandy soil can be improved by forking in compost or peat.

### DEPTH TO PLANT

Failures with bulbs are most frequently due to their having been planted too deeply or too shallow. Unless otherwise stated, a good general rule to follow, is to cover the bulb with soil one and a half to twice its own depth, measuring the bulb from the base to the shoulder. Thus a Daffodil bulb measuring 2 inches (5cm) from the base to the shoulder should be covered with 3-4 inches (8-10cm) of soil.

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# de Jager



N0101 Daffodil Bravoure



M5511 Hip. Apple Blossom



T1008 R&F Tulip Saxatilis



D4283 Dahlia Pink Skin



C2141 Crocus Spring Beauty



L3019 Asiatic Lily Vivaldi



H2510 Hyacinth Peter Stuyvesant



M5872 Zantedeschia Auckland



G4502 Glad. Cream Perfection

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