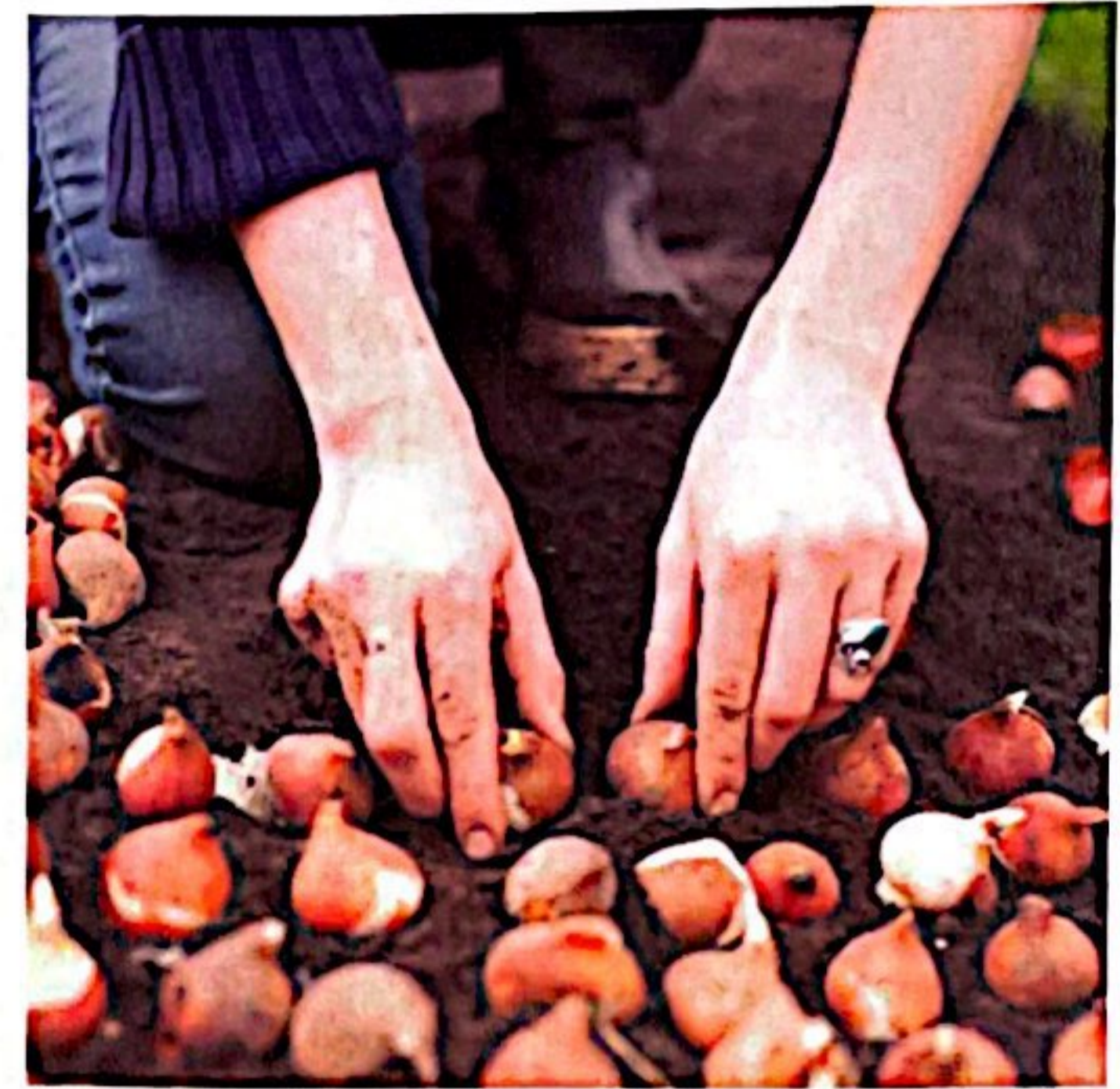


Plant Spring-flowering Bulbs

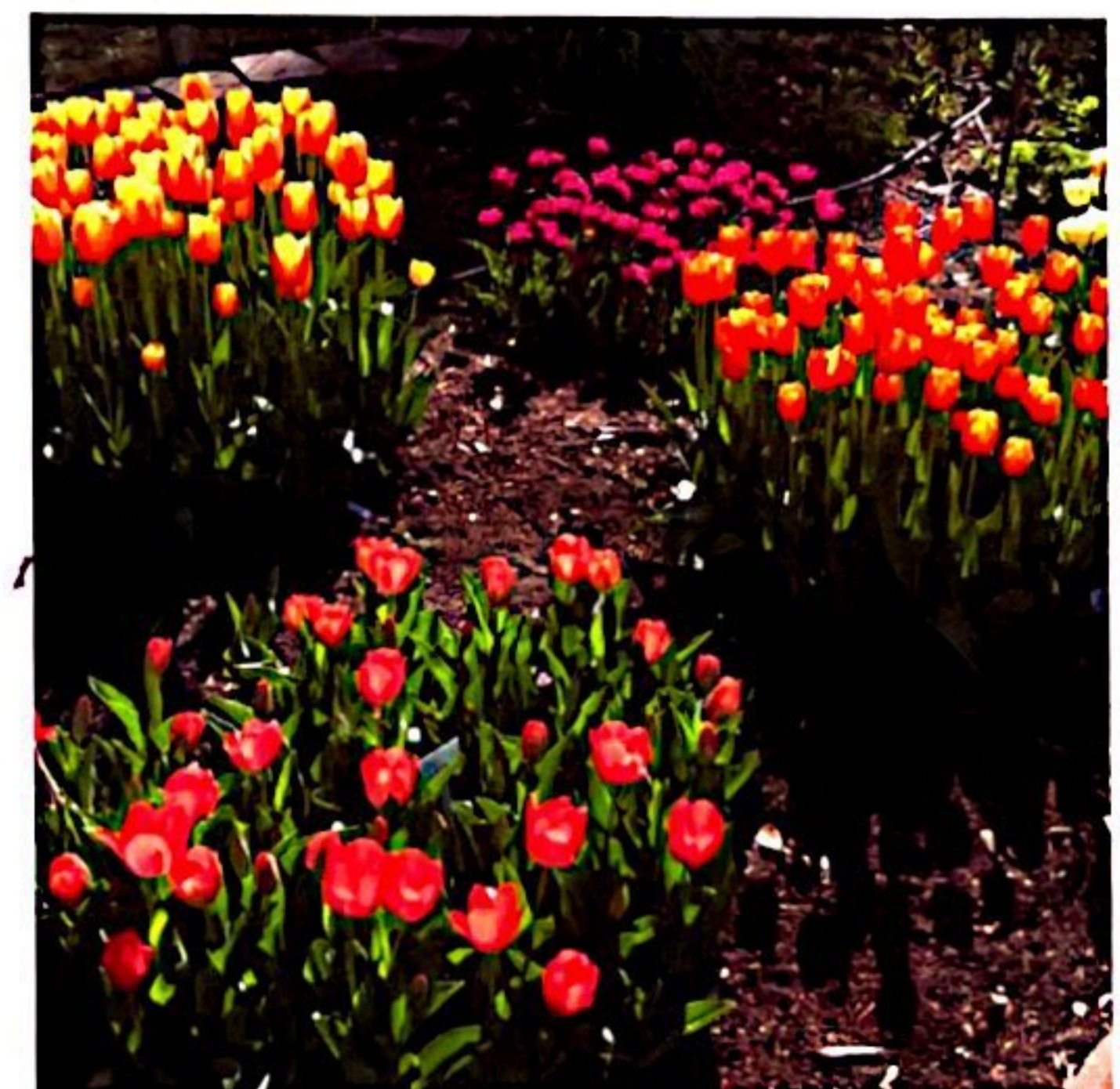
SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

1. Plant them now until the ground freezes.
2. Plan a variety to provide a show of color from late winter to early summer
 - a. Aconites in January/February to Alliums in June
 - b. Tips up; roots down.
 - c. Tulips deep (8 inches)
3. Plant for color, height, early mid or late bloomers (Choose varieties resistant to critters, disease and bug resistant.
4. Uses: Do you want to Naturalize, under trees, borders/beds, in lawn, around shrubs.
5. Plant in masses for best show of color.



DIFFERENT PLANTING TECHNIQUES

1. Individual holes one at a time.
2. Trench: dig holes to proper depth and as long and wide as desired. Scatter randomly and cover.
3. Bouquet: prepare hole and place six to eight bulbs per area.
4. Layering: dig trench plant large tulip bulbs at eight inches, cover with soil then layer with small bulbs and cover with soil.
5. Forcing: Pot up and refrigerate for eight to 14 weeks (depending on type); then place in a warm location for blooming.
 - a. Enjoy blooms at home in winter.
(Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Muscari, Paper Whites, Amaryllis)



TOOLS

1. Bulb planters – short/long handle, Augers, Knee pads
2. Shovel, gloves, trowel

TYPES OF BULBS

1. Deer and rabbit resistant examples:
 - a. Allium, Fritillaria, Galanthus (Snow drop), Hyacinth, Iris rebloomers, Spring Snowflake, Grape Hyacinth, Snowdrift, Scilla, Narcissus (daffodils)
2. NOT deer and rabbit resistant:
 - a. Crocus, Tulips

KEEPING RODENTS AWAY

1. Squirrels and chipmunks like to dig up bulbs
2. Use Neptune's Harvest Crab Shell Plant Food
3. Chicken wire over bulbs to keep them from getting at the bulbs.

