



# PLANTING AND CARE INSTRUCTIONS GARDEN JOY FLOWER BULBS

Information to help you be more successful with Garden Joy Flower Bulbs

## Upon arrival

Open all cartons/crates immediately after arrival, as the bulbs need fresh air. Do not store the bulbs in closed boxes, as this will create condensation and might cause the roots to start rotting. Always check bulbs directly after arrival and take notes of possible problems. If there are any problems, be sure to contact your sales representative immediately. If bulbs cannot be planted immediately they should be stored in a dry, ventilated, dark, cool location, preferably at a temperature around 50-60°F. All bulbs should be planted in fall to bloom next spring.

## Plant Location

Both sunlight and drainage are important for the performance of your flowerbulbs. Bulbs need ample sunshine to store energy to flower in spring. A lot of varieties can be planted under deciduous trees. These varieties will satisfy their light needs before the trees leaf out. Variety specific light needs can be found in the following pages. Never plant bulbs in a location where water collects. This may cause bulbs to rot or freeze. We advise to improve heavy soil areas by digging in organic matter such as compost.

## Planting and Maintenance

Don't worry too much which end is up on a bulb. Roots will grow down and shoots up. Excavate the area you want to plant and loosen up the soil on the bottom. Drop the bulbs in the bed or hole and replace the soil. It is important to plant at the correct depth. Directly after planting the bulbs water thoroughly if the soil is dry. Then do not water until the soil starts to become dry, or at the dry side of moist. Take a small sample of soil in your hand; if it doesn't form a ball but crumbles, you need to water. Stop watering after the bulbs bloom. Please read the special planting instructions per variety on the next pages.

## Fertilizing

The bulbs we ship already have a flower ready for next spring there is no need to fertilize for one-year use. If you want your bulbs to naturalize you could fertilize them early spring and next fall. Contrary to what some may think, modern-day bone meal is not a good, complete fertilizer. Most bone meal today has been so thoroughly processed that much of the essential nutrients have been literally boiled out. Also dogs and other critters can sniff it out and will get tempted to dig. We have a special bulb fertilizer available for naturalizing plantings. Please contact our customer service for more information.

## What to do after your bulbs bloomed

Most of our customers remove bulbs right after they bloomed. They will fill the beds with annuals etc. It is possible to keep the bulbs in the ground for another spring. A lot of spring flowering bulbs will go dormant in summer/winter and will return next spring. If you want to leave the bulbs in the ground make sure you do not cut the leaves. The foliage needs to die back naturally in order to store energy for next spring. In case of Tulips it will help to remove the seed heads to encourage the bulb to flower again next year.

## Claims or Comments

If you run into anything that is not acceptable to you, we need to know. Please call your sales representative and explain in detail where you have experienced the problems. We will do anything we can to help you and make our organization better in the future. We do our best to ship top size, healthy bulbs, but we understand that problems do occur. If you feel there is a problem, please write within 10 working days of receipt of your order so we may render any possible assistance. In all cases **we need pictures** of the individual bulbs, the complete shipment, labels etc. If your shipment has been damaged or shorted, note this on the delivery documents and file a claim with the carrier right away. Also please notify us of any delays. All claims, damages, spoilage and shortages must be reported to us in a written note or letter stating the problem **within 10 working days**.

**Claims received after this period or claims that are not supported by pictures will be respectfully declined.**

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## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

### Outdoor Varieties

Group	Planting Depth	Sun	Remarks
Allium	Scan QR code on bag	Full Sun	Plant in full sun an well drained soil, preferably sandy soil.
Anemone	2" deep	Half Sun	Prefers a partly shaded location, will tolerate full sun in northern regions.
Camassia	6" deep	Full Sun	Will thrive in damp, even wet soil. Cut back leaves when completely yellow.
Chionodoxa	3" deep	Half – Full Sun	Can be naturalized by letting seeds disperse after blooming.
Crocus	3" deep	Half – Full Sun	For earliest bloom put in a protected, sunny location.
Daffodils	Scan QR code on bag	Full Sun	Daffodils face the prevailing direction of the light they receive.
Eranthis	2" deep	Half Sun	If left undisturbed Eranthis will seed itself out.
Erythronium	4" deep	Half Sun	Prefers an evenly moist woodsy soil. Use compost or leaf mold in your soil.
Fritillaria imperialis	6" deep	Full Sun	Prefers a sandy soil with plenty of compost or leaf mold. Fertilize in early spring.
Fritillaria meleagris	4" deep	Half Sun	Plant in partial shade and evenly moist soil.
Galanthus	3" deep	Half Sun	Plant as soon as possible. Might show leaves in fall but will flower in early spring.
Hyacinthoides	4" deep	Half – Full Sun	Good naturalizer, will seed out when left undisturbed.
Hyacinths	5" deep	Full Sun	Wear gloves when handling. Hyacinths may irritate your skin.
Iris	3" deep	Full Sun	Plant carefully, try not to damage the fresh Iris.
Leucojum	6" deep	Half – Full Sun	Snowflakes are naturally found in damp meadows on river banks.
Muscari	3" deep	Half – Full Sun	Might show leaves in fall but will flower in early spring. Little blue mold is normal.
Puschkinia	3" deep	Half – Full Sun	Undemanding bulbs, make sure soil is well- drained
Scilla	3" deep	Half – Full Sun	Good naturalizer, will seed out when left undisturbed.
Tulips	Scan QR code on bag	Full Sun	If you are not looking for a perfect display but several years of returning flowers; plant 2" deeper, fertilize in early spring, remove the spent flowers, let foliage wither completely and avoid summer irrigation.

### Indoor Varieties

#### Amaryllis

Plant each bulb in a 6 or 7 inch pot. Use any commercial potting mix and keep 1/3 of the bulb above soil level. Water thoroughly after planting, water sparingly until growth is clearly under way, then water thoroughly whenever the soil feels dry. Put the pot inside in a sunny spot and turn the pot every once in a while for even growth. A room temperature between 60 and 75 °F is ideal. The warmer the room, the faster the growth. In an average room flowers will appear 8-10 weeks after planting.

#### Paperwhites

Use any type of pot, at least 3 inch deep. Use any commercial potting mix, set the bulbs closely together and leave just the necks exposed. Water thoroughly after planting, water sparingly until growth is clearly under way, then water thoroughly whenever the soil feels dry. Preferably use a draining pot. If the bulbs sit in the water they may rot. Place the bulbs in a cool spot for approximately 2 weeks (50 °F) and move them to a warmer, sunny spot when shoots emerge from the bulbs. Rotate the container frequently as flowers lean towards the sunlight. Support the flowers if necessary. Paperwhites generally bloom 5-6 weeks after planting.

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