

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

<b>LIGHT / SUN EXPOSURE</b>	Full sun.
<b>USDA HARDINESS ZONES</b>	6 to 9.
<b>PLANT TYPE</b>	Perennial.
<b>PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND</b>	3 inches apart. Plant double the size of the bulb deep.
<b>CONTAINER SIZE</b>	14 inch container.
<b>MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD</b>	Spread 6 inches to 5 feet.
<b>BLOOM TIME</b>	7 to 10 days.
<b>TIME TO REACH MATURITY</b>	60 to 90 days.
<b>FACTS OF NOTE</b>	This beautiful 30 piece collection will bring beauty to your garden, or wonderful cut flowers that smell amazing in your home.



### We want you to love our plants and our brand!

Our *Let's Get Growing Warranty* offers a one year warranty on perennials, and a 90 day warranty on annuals from time of shipment. If you have any problems, please contact us immediately. If possible, we will replace it with a similar or comparable plant, at our discretion depending on availability. Call us at 949-492-8191 or email [PlantHelp@ShopDePalma.com](mailto:PlantHelp@ShopDePalma.com) with any questions after you receive your plants. We want you to enjoy gardening, plants and flowers as much as we do!

Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of a plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effect. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

In case of ingestion, contact a poison control center immediately. 1-800-222-1222

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## 30 PIECE BULB COLLECTION

\*Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.

## OUT OF THE BOX

Please remove your bulbs from the box as soon as possible. If it is still cool and you need to delay planting, open the bags to permit air circulation and place them cool, well-ventilated room. Do not place the bulbs where they can freeze. Also do not place bulbs in a sunny place.



SHIPPED INDIVIDUAL BULBS. PLANT SIZE MAY VARY BASED ON GROWING CONDITIONS.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Your bulbs will flourish in most types of soil, as long as it is well drained. If there is poor drainage due to high clay content, add organic matter or compost which will help improve the drainage soils. Locating a bulb bed on a slope will help drainage or plant them into a pot.

For best growth, break up heavy soils by mixing one-third to one-half of the soil in the bed with organic material. You can also add sand but it won't hold nutrients or moisture as well.

Remember, the better your soil and bed preparation, the better your bulbs will do, and you can enjoy their beauty for many years to come.

Plant your bulbs two times their height. Place in a nice sunny spot. Cover with soil and water well. Do not plant your bulbs too deep or they will not sprout.

If your making a cutting garden, layer your taller plants like the gladiolus and liatris in the back, then stagger the dutch iris and the beautiful fragrant freesia in front. Bulbs perform well in pots and give a beautiful display as well. Make sure to use a pot that has drainage.

## SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://www.nifa.usda.gov/extension) or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.

## CONTINUING CARE

### WATERING

Moderate.

### MULCHING

Place 2" of mulch over bulbs or straw for winter.

### WEEDING

Keep the area around your plants free of weeds. Weeds compete with surrounding plants for food, water and light. Walk around the garden periodically and pull weeds, including the roots, as soon as you see them.

### FEEDING

When you plant the bulbs add low nitrogen fertilizer in the ground. When you see the first signs of the bulb popping with green, lightly fertilize again.

### PRUNING

After the blooms have faded, the stems and foliage will remain throughout the summer, helping to form next seasons bloom. Keep them watered and when they die back, gently pull the dry stalks away leaving the bulb behind.

### WINTERIZING

Cover the bulbs with 2-3 inch layer of mulch, such as straw or leaves in late fall. This is especially important for bulbs that have been planted in late fall whose roots might not be sufficiently established to survive the winter without some protection.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### WHICH END IS UP?

Plant the Gladioli bulb with the pointed end of the bulb facing the sky 3-4" deep. Plant the Freesia with the pointed end of bulb facing the sky 2" deep. Plant the Dutch Iris with the pointed end of the bulb facing the sky 4-5" deep.

### WHEN SHOULD I FEED MY BULBS?

Fertilize your bulbs once they are planted. Once they are about two inches tall, fertilize again. Once they start to show color, fertilize one more time.

### SHOULD I WATER THE FLOWER BULBS AFTER I PLANT THEM?

Yes, watering well after planting is important. Thereafter, watering should only be necessary if the weather is particularly warm and dry—spring rainfall is usually enough to sustain their growth in most areas.

### WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH THE LEAVES AFTER THE FLOWERS HAVE FADED?

Give leaves at least 8 weeks of growing, after the flowers fade. You can cut the stem, but the foliage provides energy for next year's blooms. This is also a good time to feed bulbs, as they're building up reserves.

