

Tips for Success

Fragrance: The genus name "Allium" makes perfect sense in reference to the typical fragrances and tastes that emanate from this plant. "Allium" is a derivative from the Latin word for garlic. Most species in the allium family have a sweet "oniony" fragrance that emits from every aspect of the plant. There are even some types, although rare, that emit a lovely rose-like smell from the bloom itself. The Millenium species does have a slight oniony smell, especially if the plant has been cut or severely disturbed. This interesting "fragrance" surprisingly has some positive qualities, one of which is attracting the likes and being a favorite of pollinators such as hummingbirds and bees. Allium Millenium is also extremely deer, rabbit and rodent resistant, especially due to the plant being in the ornamental onion family.

Plants look Dry or Foliage appears Lackluster: If your allium roots look a bit dry upon arrival, soak them in a bowl of water for about an hour or so before planting. This will make sure the young roots are rehydrated once they are planted. If there is any foliage on the roots when they arrive, we recommend cutting it off before planting so that your allium bareroots will be encouraged to grow fresh foliage.

Dividing: After 3-4 years, if you notice that your plants are not producing as many flowers, it may be time to subdivide the roots. You can do this in late autumn or early spring. Simply stick a shovel or trowel down between the clumps and pull apart then replant. They appreciate the extra space.

Allium Millenium: This fairly new and rare type of allium, is an ornamental onion above all the rest. This 2018 AAS Perennial Plant of the Year, was first introduced in the early 2000s and has gained significant traction year in and year out since it first came on the scene. The allium family mostly consist of a bulb type variety, that usually will bloom from mid spring to early summer only. The Allium Millenium; however, is a hybrid variety that will provide huge 2" pinkish-purple blossoms half the summer and into the heart of autumn. These versatile and rare alliums will become a late-blooming staple in your garden for years to come.



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Allium Millenium
Amaryllidaceae

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: customerservice@robertasinc.com.

If your bulbs, cuttings, etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within one year from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll tree number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at RobertasUniqueGardens.com.

Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.



Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM EST

RobertasUniqueGardens.com

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Perennials

Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

 **Light/Sun:** Full Sun

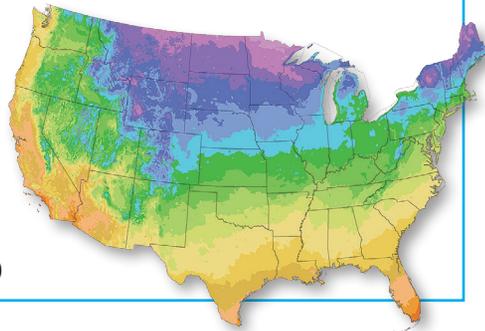
 **Mature Height:** 16-18"

 **Mature Spread:** 12-18"

 **Bloom Time:** Mid Summer
through Fall

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 5 to 10

9a to 11  7a  6a  5a 
8a to 8b  6b  5bs to 5bn  3a to 4b 
7b 



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Please take the bare roots out of their plastic bags. It is best to trim away any yellow or brown leaves that may have occurred. This initial grooming will help encourage fresh new growth. You may store bare roots in the fridge for up to 3 weeks if you cannot plant immediately.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Unlike most alliums, the milleniums prefer a home a little closer to the surface. Plant the alliums at a depth of 1-2 times the size of the diameter of your bareroot clump. The crown, which is the top of your allium clump, should be resting right along the edge (equal, above, or below) the top of the soil surface. These clumps have roots radiating from a central point and when planted these fleshy roots should be put in the soil facing downward. In the garden space about 12-18" apart.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. Use at least a 6-8" container per root. You may plant multiple together in a larger container.

Soil Preparation: These bareroots will perform well in most soils, but they perform best in sandy soils. Add organic matter like compost to clay soils if needed to improve drainage and lighten the soil.

Watering: Water thoroughly after planting to settle the soil around the bareroot. Water regularly at a rate of once per week during the normal growing season. Once established plants are relatively drought resistant.

Where to Plant: These vibrant bareroots love a sunny location that drains well. These soft pinkish-purple globes will pair well with about any summer and fall blooming flowers.

Fertilizer: Use Roberta's Bounty after you've started to see sprouts growing and then proceed to a regimen of fertilizing once or twice a month during the entire growing season.

Pruning: This particular summer blooming variety of allium does not require pruning, but you may pluck/remove the discolored leaves after they have completely turned brown and appear to be dead.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Remove plastic bag or sleeve from around the bareroots and discard any packing materials. If necessary, you may store bareroots for up to 3 weeks in a cool dry place.

Step 2 Transplant into the garden or containers as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes at least width of the root ball and deep enough so that the original top of the soil is flush with the new soil line. Water the new location before and after planting your plant. This will help the young roots stay hydrated. Once you've placed your bareroot in the hole, fill in the rest of the hole with extra soil or potting mix, ensuring the entire root is covered with soil.

Step 3 Discard any unattached pieces of old roots or crown remnants. If planting in the garden wait until the ground has thawed. Dig a hole with a diameter as to which the entire bareroot can fit easily, and the roots going downward. Preparing the planting depth in the soil for your allium millenium depends solely on the diameter of your bareroot. Once planted, backfill your hole with the remaining soil. The crown of your bareroot should be close to the top (slightly below or above is fine) or even with the soil line of your pot or spot in the ground.

Step 4 Water your newly planted bareroot thoroughly. Wait to water again until you see sprouts coming out of the ground.

