

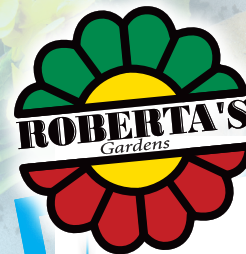
Tips for Success

Subdividing Plants: It is necessary for many bulbs and plants, including Crocosmia, to be divided or "split up" every few years to help maintain plant structure, also creating new growth and better sustainability. These bulbs will re-bloom every year in the early summer to autumn. The bulbs may be lifted every few years and divided in spring or late fall. When doing so, use a dull knife and allow at least one eye per division. Dust the newly cut ends with a fungicidal powder before replanting.

Sprouting and Blooming: If they are planted in the ground, they will come up at the right time without worries of frost damage. If they are planted in pots, you may place your pots outside and leave them there all summer long when nights stay above 35F degrees. They are hardy to minus 15 F below 0 if planted in the garden and a little less if planted in pots. Crocosmia will bloom the first year after planting and annually thereafter. These sturdy bulbs will bloom from Early Summer all the way into Fall.

Winter Care: The dormancy period for Crocosmia lasts from November all the way into June. Once blooming has naturally finished, the foliage will eventually follow suit, and start dying back as the plant heads further and further into the winter months. To help encourage prolific blooms and better sustainability the following season(s), prune the plant back in late fall/early winter. Pruning of crocosmia consists of cutting the whole plant down, only leaving 3 or 4" showing above the soil. It is also helpful, especially in it's first season, to protect the crowns with a light mulching.

Crocosmia: Diablito red™ is a marvelous deep red variety that has a very compact and dwarf growth habit unlike it's taller counterpart of Lucifer. George Davidson is a classic, old time favorite with bright yellow flowers that dance in the wind like tropical butterflies. This is the best yellow Crocosmia for size and number of blossoms. Orange Cherub is a brand new variety with the brightest orange flowers atop strong arching stems. These crocosmia varieties are naturally a bit shorter than other long stemmed varieties making them extremely versatile around the landscape while adding a fantastic tropical feel to your gardens! This South African native thrives in warm, south facing locations with good drainage. Crocosmia are easy to grow and they do very well in those hard to grow areas, so site them near a wall or structure where not reliably hardy and it will thrive!



Roberta's Gardens PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



GENERAL GROWING GUIDE

Images shown may not be representative of your sets specific colors.

Crocosmia

Crocosmia Crocosmiflora

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.

Perennials



Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182


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

RobertasUniqueGardens.com


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Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

 **Light/Sun:** Full to Partial Sun

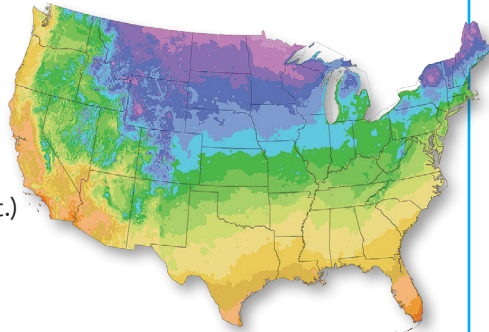
 **Mature Height:** 18-36"
(varies by variety)

 **Mature Spread:** 12-18"
(cluster 5-6 bulbs per sq. ft.)

 **Bloom Time:** Early Summer
through Late Fall

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 5 to 9

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



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Determine the top and bottom of the bulb. The concave side is the bottom and the pointed side is the top.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Plant bulbs twice as deep as they are tall. For example, a bulb that is 3 inches tall should be planted 6 inches deep. These particular bulbs need a covering of 3-4" of soil. Space bulbs the distance of the mature spread as shown in Quick Reference Planting Guide.

Potted Plants: You may plant them two per 6 inch pot or combine together into larger pots. Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain.

Soil Preparation: These plants like it moist, therefore use a regular potting or garden soil for optimal growing conditions.

Watering: Water upon planting, and subsequently a few times a week thereafter, throughout the entire growing season. Crocosmia enjoy a moisture-laden soil, so it may be necessary to water a little extra during extreme heat and drought type situations.

Fertilizer: Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks after planting and then once or twice a month all summer long.

Pet Considerations: Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Keep bulb(s) inside packing material until ready to plant into ground or container. Put in a cool, protected area and plant as soon as possible. For extended storage time, place in refrigerator for up to 3 weeks.

Step 2 Remove plastic bag or sleeve from around the bulbs and discard any packing materials.

Step 3 Plant bulbs in the garden once the ground has thawed accordingly spacing them 6 to 8 inches apart. Cover the top of bulbs with 3 to 4 inches of soil. Full or partial sun is best. Otherwise plant bulbs into 6 inch pots separately or combine into larger pots. Water the plants thoroughly.

Step 4 In the garden, the bulbs will sprout when the soil temperature rises usually around May. In pots, place plants outside as long as evening temperatures stay above 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

Step 5 Transplant into the garden or containers as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes about 3-4 inches deep and position the more pointed or top end facing up. The bottom end is the portion that is more concave. Once you've placed your bulb in the hole, fill in the rest of the hole with extra soil or potting mix.

Top end more pointed



Bottom end more concave

