



TOWN & COUNTRY
GARDENS
NURSERY
garden • design • home

FACT SHEET

Bulbs

PLANTING GUIDE

Bulb	Plant	Spacing	Flowering	Height
Daffodils	Feb / April	10cm	July – Sept	40cm
Tulips	Early May	10 – 15cm	Sept – Oct	30cm
Hyacinths	March – May	10 – 15cm	Sept	15cm
Ranunculi	March – May	10 – 15cm	Aug – Oct	60cm
Anemones	Feb – May	10cm	May – Sept	20cm
Freesias	March / April	4 – 6cm	Sept – Oct	15 – 30cm

DAFFODILS

- * Plant these hardy bulbs anytime from February until April.
- * The base of the bulb should be 12 – 15cm below the soil surface.
- * Space them 10cm apart to give them plenty of room to multiply.
- * Daffodils can be planted in full sun to partial shade, being equally happy in both areas.
- * To help flowers continue year after year, top dress with fertiliser each May and again immediately after flowering with 1 – 2 handfuls of bulb food to the square metre.
- * If lifting bulbs, allow the leaves to die right back, lift and dry in a cool position. Only break apart small bulbs that readily come off the mother bulb.
- * Daffodils are best left in the ground where they will bloom naturally year after year.

TULIPS

- * Tulips like a cool, well drained position, ideally in afternoon shade.
- * Plant approx. 10 – 15cm below the surface of the soil.
- * Water regularly and spray with a fungicide spray 2 – 3 times during their growth for best results.
- * When the flowers finish, wait for the leaves to turn yellow before digging the bulb.
- * Store the bulbs in an airy position - an old stocking is ideal, under the house or in a cool garage and replant again in May. The dry husk can be peeled away before replanting.



TOWN & COUNTRY
GARDENS
NURSERY
garden • design • home

FACT SHEET

Bulbs

HYACINTHS

- * These bulbs are highly fragrant and easy to grow.
- * Plant these large bulbs anytime from March to May, 10 -15cm deep in a sunny position.
- * You will see the large spikes appear through the soil during late winter and the flowers bloom early spring.
- * Very hardy, hyacinths do well in cool as well as warm climates.
- * Bulbs can be dug when leaves turn yellow, stored in a warm position and replanted.

RANUNCULI

- * Plant with claw facing downwards with approx 2 – 3 cm of soil covering the top of the corm, and 10 – 15cm apart. Ranunculi prefer a sunny position and require a little extra food added to the soil. Liquid feed during growth would be most beneficial.
- * Corms can be left in the ground if required. If lifting, do so when stalks yellow, dry and then cut off the old stalks above the corms.
- * Keep in a dry position until replanting again.

ANENOMES

- * As with ranunculi, these prefer a well drained soil. Plant with the point downwards, but this is sometimes difficult to determine. If in doubt, just place them anyway 2cm under the soil and they will sort themselves out.
- * Plant 10 – 15cm apart.
- * Water moderately at first and then freely when in full growth.
- * Liquid fertilizer added during growth would be most beneficial. If leaving in the garden, give a top dressing of blood and bone or any bulb food during autumn and early spring.
- * Corms can be dug and stored similar to ranunculi.

FREESIAS

- * For fragrance, beauty and ease of flowering, few rival the freesias.
- * Plant in a sunny position 3cm deep and 4 – 6cm apart.
- * Freesias are best left in the ground where they will flower readily each spring and multiply rapidly to form a cluster of beauty for years to come.