

ADDITIONAL TIPS

- For dramatic effect, try larger groupings of flowers. For smaller groupings, try container plantings using pots, baskets or window boxes.
- Terra cotta pots and ornamental planters can be vulnerable to cracking in cold temperatures. First plant bulbs in plastic pots and then place the plastic pot inside the earthen one, creating a natural insulation between the two.
- Try laying out your bulbs on top of the soil where you want to plant them. Afterwards, use twigs to mark where you've already planted.
- Use creative plant markers to mark sections of bulbs. Wood, galvanized steel or terra cotta markers can be an attractive addition to your garden.
- Try a natural look by tossing handfuls of bulbs and planting them where they fall.
- Plan your flower bed according to height, planting shorter bulbs in front and placing taller varieties toward the back.
- Try staggering flowering times as tulips will bloom at different times. A little planning will greatly increase the number of months you will enjoy bulb flowers.
- In the fall, rake a layer of fallen leaf mulch over newly-planted bulbs. They will enjoy the extra bedding and insulation!
- For additional resources, go to digdropdone.com

CHOOSE THE RIGHT TOOLS!



SOIL KNIFE

Use for...

- A few bulbs
- Loose soil
- Tight planting spaces
- Small bulbs



POWER DRILL & BULB PLANTER ATTACHMENT

Use for...

- Naturalizing bulbs
- Random holes
- Tough soil



SHOVEL

Use for...

- Mass planting
- Saving time

DEER RESISTANT BULBS



- Daffodils/Narcissus
- Grape hyacinth
- Hyacinth



DON'T FORGET TO PICK UP

**BULB TONE.[®]
ORGANIC
FERTILIZER**

PLANTING GUIDE

FOR

BULB FLOWERS

The
Farm

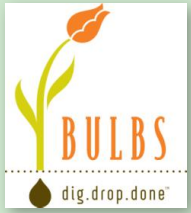
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GUIDE TO PLANTING BULBS



IT'S EASY AS "DIG, DROP, DONE!"

BULBS 101 A flower bulb is an underground storehouse and flower factory. It is a self-contained package containing everything the plant will need to sprout and flower. If you split a tulip bulb open, you can see its baby flower bud, leaves, roots, stem and food supply.

WHEN TO PLANT The colder the climate, the earlier you should plant. In general, there are two seasons when you should plant your bulbs:

Fall In the fall, plant after soil temperatures are below 50°F/10°C. These bulbs bloom the following spring and require the cold winter temperatures for development. Bulbs are pre-programmed to grow so even if you have to plant through snow, plant your bulbs!

Spring In the spring, plant after the danger of frost has passed (tender bulbs love soil that is at least 60°F/15°C). These bulbs bloom in summer/fall.

HOW TO PLANT Plant bulbs in a location that receives full or partial sun and with good drainage. Avoid planting where bulbs may be left in wet conditions, since they are prone to rot.

Good soil preparation is the very first step. Make sure it is loose and porous to make the planting easier, and since good drainage is

essential for all types of bulbs. Adding peat moss to the soil is a good trick to improve drainage. Also, include a bulb fertilizer such as **Bulb-tone® Organic Fertilizer** to the soil when planting.

The planting depth of bulbs depends on their size: a good rule of thumb is that the depth should be 3x the diameter of the bulb. For more specific planting depths, check the label on your bulb package.

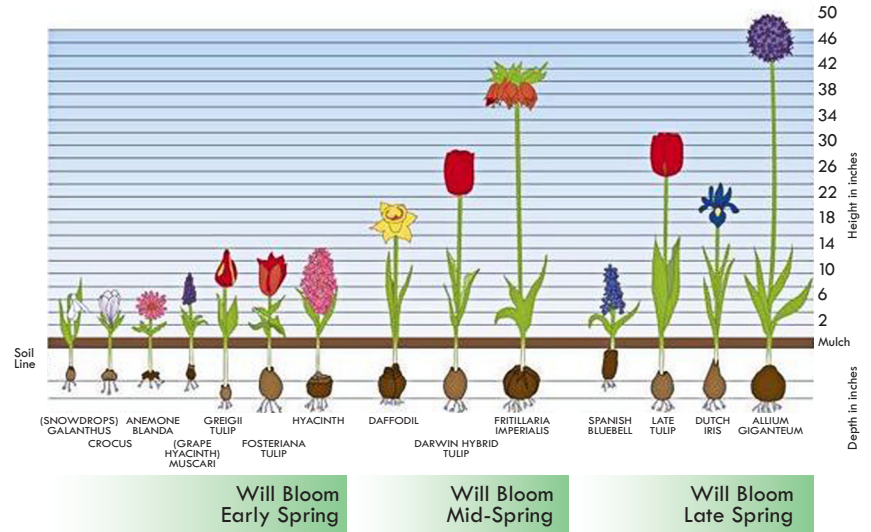
Spacing of the bulbs can vary the ultimate effect you are trying to achieve. Try planting in clumps of large groups rather than in single rows.

After loosening the soil gently press the bulbs pointed ends up in the bed, cover them with the removed soil and tap it down slightly.

Last, remember to water the bulbs thoroughly.

It's as easy as **"dig, drop, done"**—and then delight in the next season!

FALL-PLANTED BULBS FOR SPRING FLOWERING PLANTS



SPRING-PLANTED BULBS FOR SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS

