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Growing Guide



Dear Garden Express Customer,

Welcome to the latest edition Garden Express Growing Guide.

A culmination of many years of experience, advice and input from various growers has contributed to this collection of growing notes, info and tips on gardening with the range of Garden Express products. This edition combines both summer and spring flowering bulbs and plants, as well as many of our landscaping pots, tree and trees seedlings, roses, natives and many more all into one complete and comprehensive growing guide. Note there are references to some General Notes, such as most fruit trees refer to FRUIT TREE GENERAL NOTES, and produce plants refer to PRODUCE PLANTS GENERAL NOTES.

Look to the guide on the next page (page 3) for these major categories of general notes.

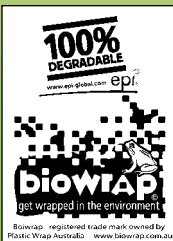
Every effort has been made to include all of the appropriate information for each plant, however, as with all gardening and living things, variations are bound to apply and occur depending on where you live. It is always advisable to seek local information where possible, listening to radio programs, visiting garden shows and open weekends all improve the quality of information you can garden with. Then of course there are several great magazines laden with information and experienced writers to answer any of your gardening questions.

I hope you enjoy your products and growing guide from the Team at Garden Express.

David Van Berkel
Managing Director
GARDEN EXPRESS



SUSTAINABLE GARDEN BUSINESS Garden Express is continuing its commitment to being a sustainable leader in gardening. In our efforts to work towards sustainable practices, the growing guide won't always be free. For a period of 12 months, we will endeavour to supply all of our existing and new customers with this guide free of charge. From June 2010, a cover charge of \$2.00 will apply for any extra copies that you may require. The growing guide is also available to download free of charge on line. To this end we hope reduce our paper use, by minimizing the old policy of a free guide with every order.



Paper used for this Garden Express catalogue is certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme (PEFC) which assures consumers that the utilised forestry products can be traced from a certified, responsibly managed forest through all stages of processing and production by a chain of custody process.



When you receive your order...

- Please unpack all items and check to confirm all items have been received in good order.
- Gently remove packaging from potted plants and give them a gentle water. Leave aside in a sheltered position for a few days before planting out to recover from the stress of travel.
- Bare Rooted plants, Rhizomes and Liliums must be planted without delay. If this is not possible store in a cool dark place for no longer than a week.
- Store bulbs until planting time in a cool, dry airy position (about 20 degrees and not in the fridge). If bulbs are in paper bags, open these to allow an adequate airflow.
- In areas with a warm winter, Tulips and Hyacinths will need to be refrigerated to ensure strong healthy flower stems. Place into the crisper part of the fridge in April, for planting in May- a maximum of 6 weeks in the fridge is adequate; any longer will over chill the bulbs and could cause flower deformities. **Ensure bulbs are not anywhere near ripening fruit and vegies during storage or refrigeration.

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Common Name: **ACHILLEA**

Botanical Name: *Achillea millefolium*, *A. ptarmica*

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Planting Time: Late Winter

Planting Width: 30–40cm **Depth:** Plant crown at soil level

General Information: Herbaceous plant with lacy, finely divided leaves and rounded white, yellow pink or red flowers.

Achillea multiplies rapidly. **Soil:** Can be prepared with well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser before planting but does quite well in poor soil. Keep moist and well drained. **Watering:** Fairly drought tolerant but does better with normal watering. **Fertilising:** No specific requirements. **Pruning:** Lightly prune after flowering, cut back during late autumn/early winter. **Lifting/Storage:** If desired, plants can be lifted and divided during the winter months. Replant immediately or store in moist peat temporarily. **Dislikes:** tropical/hot climates. **Pests:** Pest resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** borders and rockeries. Also makes good cut flowers and dried flower arrangements.

👉 **Tips:** In winter cut back foliage to ground level. Dig out the fresh outer shoots and plant separately. The young shoots produce more vigorous plants and better blooms. Frost hardy.

Also known as Yarrow, Milfoil

Family Name: Asteraceae

Size: 60cm H x 30cm W

Flowering: Summer to Early Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: **AGAPANTHUS**

Botanical Name: *Agapanthus orientalis*, *A. albus*, *A. variegatus*

Plant Type: Fleshy Rooted Perennial

Size Tall: 1.5m H x 50cm W **Size Dwarf:** 45cm H x 30cm W

Planting Width: 30-50cm apart **Depth:** Position the Crown at Soil Level **Flowering:** Mid Spring to Early Summer.

Positioning: Full Sun, tolerates Part Shade but flowering will be compromised.

General Information: Evergreen plant that will grow almost anywhere, with very little effort and tolerate almost total neglect. Can take over and crowd out weaker plants. Tolerates temperatures between 0 and –15. **Soil:** Well drained.

Watering: A drought tolerant plant. Water regularly when establishing, then only to supplement rainfall if required.

Fertilising: Not usually required, but can use a complete fertiliser in winter and spring. **Pruning:** Clumps can be thinned and replanted immediately after flowering. **Dislikes** frost, humidity. **Pests:** Generally resistant to pest and disease, however snails can be a problem. Bait as required.

✓ **Ideal for** borders, beside fences, along driveways.

👉 **Tips:** Remove flower heads after flowering to prevent seeding in unintended places.

Also known as African Lily, Lily of the Nile

Family Name: Liliaceae

Common Name: **AGAVE**

Botanical Name: *Agave attenuata*

Plant Type: Succulent

Flowering: at approx 10 years old

Also known as Fox Tail Agave

Family Name: Agavaceae

Size: Can get over 1.5m W

Positioning: Full Sun to Shade

General Information: Spineless rosettes of succulent-like, soft fleshy, lime green to bluish leaves. Agaves make a bold statement in any garden and have long been highlighted in gardening magazines and television shows used as features in pots, courtyards and landscapes. They are particularly popular in modern garden designs. **Soil:** Best grown in reasonably well drained soils. When planting into pots, a succulent mix would be best. **Watering:** In pots, need the occasional water. Thrives in periods of dryness. **Fertilising:** For strong healthy growth, fertilise every 3 months with a slow release fertiliser, however requires very little to survive. **Pruning:** Not required. **Dislikes:** frost. **Pests:** Generally resistant to disease but snails and slugs can be a problem.

✓ **Ideal for** pots on verandas & balconies and can be planted as courtyard features. Will tolerate exposed sites and look great inter-planted with other succulents, cacti, flax, bird of paradise.

👉 **Tips:** Agave are great used as feature plants in Mediterranean and modern style landscapes, pots and containers, rockeries, embankments and tropical style gardens. At approx. 10 years old, the plant produces a unique flower stalk to 3m high, with yellowish drooping flowers. After flowering, the mother plant dies and offsets, or pups, take its place.

Common Name: **ALLIUM**

Botanical Name: Allium

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Our Alliums vary in bulb size, type of foliage, and height of their brightly coloured flowers. The flowers grow to: Cowanii 50-60cm, Drumstick 60-90cm, Giganteum 1.0-1.8m, Globemaster 70cm, Moly 20-30cm, Murrayanum 25-35cm. Able to withstand temperatures down to -15°C. Drought hardy. Prefer Mediterranean to temperate conditions. **Soil:** Prefer well-drained soil with near neutral pH. **Watering:** Prefer well-drained soil. Water well after planting and while in bloom. Do not water after flowering, as wet soil will rot bulbs. **Fertilising:** Work a small amount of complete granular fertiliser or well-decayed manure through soil prior to planting. As buds form, apply a complete fertiliser.

Pests: Fairly pest resistant as they produce sulphur, which repels insects and most pests. **Lifting & Storage:** May be left undisturbed for many years, and should only be lifted and separated when over crowded. Dig just after flowering, normally mid December. Store in a cool, dry location.

👉 **Tips:** Best if planted late autumn. Require a cold winter in their dormant stage to flower. Alliums are very slow to multiply. Generally do not like to be planted in pots. For best results, plant in clumps. Flowers form as foliage starts to die off.

Common Name: **ALSTROEMERIA**

Botanical Name: Alstroemeria Hybrids

Plant Type: Tuberous Perennial

Flowering: Spring through Summer

Planting: Take care not to bury shoots too deep.

General Information: A clumping perennial that produces many flowers during the warmer months. Highly regarded as a beautiful cut flower. **Soil:** Well drained, fertile soil. **Watering:** Keep soil slightly moist while growing, do not allow plants to get too dry or too wet whilst dormant. **Fertilising:** Top dress during warmer months. Liquid feed fortnightly once flower buds appear. **Pruning:** 'Pluck' flower stems out of the ground to pick. Tidy up old foliage & cut back in winter to 50mm from the base. **Pests:** Slugs & snails can be a problem.

👉 **Tips:** Rhizomes are very fragile when they are dormant. Keep bare rooted plants damp and replant as soon as possible. Refrigerate is best for storing dormant plants.

Common Name: **ANEMONE**

Botanical Name: Anemone coronaria

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to Spring

General Information:

Anemones have wonderful rich and bright colours, and for picking as a cut flower they are hard to beat. They prefer to be massed in a sunny position. Suitable for Arid, Temperate and Mediterranean climates. Fully hardy - can handle all conditions. **Soil:** Need well-drained soil. **Watering:** Water well after planting, then weekly until leaves appear. Once up and growing, only water to supplement rainfall. **Fertilising:** Light organic or chemical fertiliser at planting time. Liquid fertilise regularly once buds start to form. **Pests:** Bait snails when buds appear. No other specific pest or disease problems are known. **Lifting & Storage:** Best treated as annual or bi-annuals - new bulbs planted every 1 to 2 years.

👉 **Tips:** To kick start the growing process, soak the bulbs in a bowl of water for about an hour before planting. Need protection from strong winds. Over watering will rot bulbs. Plant up to double the recommended depth in warm climates. Point of bulb faces down.

Also known as Ornamental Onion

Family Name: **Alliaceae**

Planting Depth: 8-10cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Also known as Princess Lily

Family Name: Alstroemeriaceae

Size: 30cm H to 1m H

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

Family Name: Ranunculaceae

Size: 30cm H x 10cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 4cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: **APPLE TREES**

Botanical Name: Malus domestica or Malus Hybrid

Family Name: Rosaceae

General Care: REFER Fruit Trees

Two varieties of are needed for pollination. Apple trees bear fruit on spurs, so care needs to be taken not to prune spurs from trees. Needs a 'chilling period' in winter to encourage fruit set so grows best in cool to cold climates.

👉 **Tips:** When picking fruit, they should be the true variety colour and the skin should be free of bruising.

Common Name: **APRICOT**

Botanical Name: Prunus armeniaca

Family Name: Rosaceae

General Care: REFER Fruit Trees.

Apricots are self-pollinating, therefore do not need another plant to cross-pollinate and bear fruit. Apricots are very adaptable and grow in a variety of climates, but will require a 'chilling' period to encourage fruit set.

👉 **Tips:** Apricots bear fruit on laterals produced the previous year and on spurs, which often bear for several years. When picking fruit, choose firm, plump and fully developed fruit with a bright apricot colour. Care must be taken to avoid leaf curl- a regular spraying program using a copper based fungicide will alleviate this.

Common Name: **AQUILEGIA**

Botanical Name: Aquilegia Hybrids

Also known as Granny's Bonnet, Columbine

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Family Name: Ranunculaceae

Planting Time: Winter

Size: 50–60cm H x 25cm W

Planting Width: 30–40cm,

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade, Prefers Semi Shade

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Flowers in first year are not as prolific as in following years. Can remain in the ground for many years. **Pruning:** Remove old flower stems after flowering. **Likes:** cool climates and damp areas, mulching. **Dislikes:** tropical or arid climates. **Pests:** If overgrown can be affected by powdery mildew. Remove the affected plant and improve air circulation by eliminating congested growth. Control thrip and aphids with insecticides.

✓ **Ideal for** foreground plant or borders. Good in cottage gardens and as decorative cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** In warmer climates, replace plants every second year to keep plants growing well.

Common Name: **ARUM LILY**

Botanical Name: Zantedeschia aethiopica

Also known as Green Goddess, Death Lily

Plant Type: Tuberous Perennial

Family Name: Araceae

Flowering: Spring to Early Summer

Size: 1m H x 60cm W

Positioning: Shady Area, Dappled Sun

Planting Width: 50cm **Depth:** 5cm

General Information: Arum Lilies have a tuberous root system and large showy leaves. They multiply quite rapidly and can reach 1m wide in 3 years. Normally deciduous in summer and early autumn, this species can stay evergreen if given enough moisture. **Soil:** Rich, damp or well watered. **Watering:** Once a week in dry periods. **Fertilising:** Mix a handful of a complete fertiliser through soil when planting and top-dress in Spring. **Pruning:** No need to lift unless clumps become too big. Lift in winter, replant immediately. **Likes:** wet feet and being undisturbed. **Dislikes:** hot tropics and dry conditions.

Pests: None

✓ **Ideal for** wet or boggy areas, garden beds, or around ponds. Excellent cut flower.

👉 **Tips:** Never dump arum lilies in areas with native vegetation, they may multiply and spread. Remove flower heads after flowering to prevent seeding in unintended places as some varieties of Arum lily can be a nuisance

Quarantine Restrictions: Not permitted in WA

Common Name: **ASH; 'CLARET', 'GOLDEN', 'GREEN', 'WHITE'**

Botanical Name: Fraxinus angustifolia

Family Name: Oleacea

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

Ash trees are amongst the most versatile and popular of all shade trees. The Ash tree will grow in moist soils as long as it is in a well-drained sunny position.

👉 **Tips:** Ash trees are fast growing and are better suited to a cool-temperate and cold climate.

Common Name: **ASPARAGUS**

Botanical Name: Asparagus officinalis

Family Name: Asparagaceae

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Size: 100cm

Planting Time: Winter and Spring

Planting Width: 25cm

Depth: Dig a trench about 20cm deep and cover the crown with 5cm of soil. As plant grows gradually add more soil, but never cover the tip.

Positioning: Full Sun to Semi Shade.

General Information: Asparagus' fern like leaves can be used in floral arranging. The male plant produces more spears; the female plant produces slightly larger spears. **Soil:** Well Drained. **Watering:** Regular watering is needed. **Fertilising:** Dig the soil well and add a liberal quantity of organic fertiliser prior to planting. After harvesting, re fertilise in preparation for the new growing season. **Pruning:** Spears can be cut from flat beds when they are about 15cm – 20cm long and can be cut over a period of 10 weeks from when they first appear in spring. At the end of harvesting, cut back the yellowing tops to ground level. **Dislikes:** Humidity.

👉 **Tips:** Generally a bed of asparagus takes up to three years to produce and the bed can last up to 15 years. Initial harvest from these crowns will be 18 mths after planting, generally during Oct and Nov.

Common Name: **ASTILBE**

Botanical Name: Astilbe hybrids

Also known as False Spiraea

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Family Name: Saxifragaceae

Flowering: Summer

Size: 60–90cm H x 30–90cm W

Depth: Position the Crown at Soil Level

Planting Width: 30cm

Positioning: Full Sun to Partial Shade

General Information: Astilbe grow well in average garden conditions providing the soil is rich with organic matter and kept moist. **Soil:** Moist, humus rich, fertile soil. Prepare with a large amount of organic matter. **Watering:** Watering in dry periods and from spring onwards during growth and flowering. Not tolerant of dry soils. **Fertilising:** Each plant needs to be mulched to conserve water and fertilised in late spring and summer to encourage rapid growth and abundant flowers.

Pruning: Once the plant has finished flowering, cut spent stems to ground level and remove dead leaves. Divide plants every 3–4 years in winter to maintain vigorous and quality flowering plants. **Likes:** wet areas and Part Shade. **Dislikes:** frost, chalky or clay soils prone to drying out. **Pests:** Pest Resistant but can be affected by powdery mildew.

✓ **Ideal for** boggy site, beside ponds. Attractive cut flowers, although they fade quickly.

👉 **Tips:** More tolerant of sun if located in a damp situation.

Common Name: **AVOCADO**

Botanical Name: Persea Americana

Family Name: Lauraceae

General Care: REFER Fruit Trees.

Avocados are an attractive large tree with tasty and nutritious fruit. Avocados will grow from Nth Queensland to Southern Victoria, but a sheltered frost free area is required in cooler climates.

👉 **Tips:** Ensure adequate water is provided as Avocados will not thrive in dry conditions but a well drained soil is essential or plants will suffer from root rot.

Common Name: **BABIANA**

Botanical Name: Babiana stricta

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for all climates. Babiana can tolerate very cold conditions, although protection from heavy frost is required. They will also tolerate dry conditions. **Soil:** Rich and well drained. **Watering:** May need additional watering when close to flowering. Can tolerate dry soil much better than over-watered soil, which can cause stress and lead to disease. **Fertilising:** Will respond to a light top dressing and all-purpose fertiliser in winter. **Lifting & Storage:** Babiana grow well in thick clumps and should be dug up every couple of years. The bulblets, which form above the bulb, can be saved for faster multiplication. Store in a dry and well ventilated location. **Pests:** Disease and pest resistant.

👉 **Tips:** Plant pointy end facing up.

Also known as Baboon Flower

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 15-25cm H x 5-10cm W

Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 8-10cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: **BABY GLADIOLI**

Botanical Name: Gladiolus nanus

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Spring

General Information: Suitable for Sub tropical, Mediterranean and Temperate conditions. Frost tender - could be damaged when temperature is below 5°C. **Watering:** Prefers a well-drained sandy soil. No other special requirements. **Fertilising:** Work a small amount of complete granular fertiliser through soil prior to planting. Top dress autumn and spring. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** May be left undisturbed for several years. **Pests:** Baby gladioli usually flower before pests become a problem. If brown spotting/streaking appears, spray with a general garden fungicide. Spray for aphids/thrip if they appear.

Ideal in rockeries, garden beds, pots or as a border.

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 60cm H x 15cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 8-10cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: **BANKSIA ROSE**

Botanical Name: Rosa banksiae

Plant Type: Evergreen Climbing Rose

Flowering: Warmer Months

General Information: Thornless climbing rose with double white or yellow flowers appearing in clusters from spring.

Soil: Tolerates a wide range of soil, but prefers well-drained moist soil. **Watering:** Keep moist in dry conditions.

Fertilising: Use a slow release during the growing period. **Pruning:** Can prune to shape and to keep vigorous, however annual pruning is not required. **Dislikes** water-logged soils.

Pests: Can suffer from powdery mildew in very humid conditions.

✓ **Ideal for** covering a fence.

👉 **Tips:** Requires a sunny position if it is to flower well

Also known as The Lady Banks Rose

Family Name: Rosaceae

Size: Can climb to 9m x 9m W

Positioning: Full Sun to Light Shade

Plant Type: **BARE ROOTED CROWNS GENERAL CARE**

General Information: Many perennial plants are supplied as bare rooted crowns. The root section may resemble a ballerinas' skirt, or hairy leggy bits, and the crown or growing tip often resembles a mass of dead leaves or stems. **Upon receipt of your order:** It is recommended that these are planted as soon after receipt as possible. If you cannot, store in a cool, well ventilated area in the original packaging. This is only suitable for a few days as the plants may die if allowed to dry out or stay too wet.

Planting: Width: Refer to the catalogue or additional information on specific varieties. **Depth:** A hole large enough to accommodate the root mass should be dug. The crown of the plant (where the leaves and roots meet) should be planted at the soil surface. Cover the roots with soil and water the plant well. If planted too deep it can cause rotting and death to the plants. Ideally, plants can be placed into mounded beds, and this will assist with any drainage problems.

Positioning: Refer to catalogue for individual plants. Usually Full Sun to Part Shade. **Soil:** Most plants appreciate well prepared, free draining soil. Prepare soils beforehand by working through well rotted animal manure and organic matter. An application of blood and bone whilst preparing the soil is usually beneficial.

Watering: Do Not Over or Under water the plants. Most perennials appreciate adequate water during the growing period. Keep soil moist but not too wet. **Fertilising:** An application of a slow release fertiliser during spring will help your plants put on a wonderful show when flowering season approaches. **Pruning:** Trimming off dead flowers stems once the blooms have faded can usually encourage a second flush of flowers. During Winter many perennials become dormant; this is the ideal time to cut back to about an inch above ground level.

👉 **Tips:** These plants can easily be divided after a few years. Simply dig up and divide clumps during winter then replant as soon as possible, as illustrated below.



Common Name: BARE ROOTED TREES GENERAL CARE

General Information: Bare rooted trees are an ideal way of transporting items that would normally be too heavy and bulky, during a time when there is very little stress or damage to the plant. Deciduous trees shut down during winter, so this is an ideal time to dig them up and send them out. These quality trees are grown for two years from a planted or grafted tree, so plants are between 1 metre and 1.8 metres tall with a number of branches. For tree seedlings, plants are up to 1 metre tall, and have no branching.

When Your Plants Arrive: Undo the parcel carefully and place the roots in tepid water and soak overnight or at the very least, a few hours. Inspect the roots thoroughly and if there are any that are ragged or broken, trim them with a sharp pair of clean secateurs. Plant the following day; do not let the roots dry out. If the plants arrive in advance of your desired planting time they should be heeled-in. If there is more than one plant to trim, dip secateurs in a solution of bleach and water, or methylated spirits or the like to disinfect them before using them on the different plants. **Heeling-in:** To keep bare rooted trees longer than a few days they should be "heeled-in". Select an open space in the garden, dig one large hole and plant all your bundled bare rooted trees in it and firm down soil. Water in well. They will keep for several weeks if kept watered. Alternatively, plants can be placed into moist potting mix or potted up until a permanent place is ready for the plant.

***NOTE: IT IS MOST IMPORTANT NOT TO LET THE ROOTS DRY OUT AT ANY STAGE OF PLANTING.**

Planting: The ideal time for planting bare root trees is during the winter months. Please note, generous watering will be necessary for the first few months until the plants have grown sufficient roots to sustain the foliage. If normal winter/spring rains are light make sure plants receive supplementary watering- this may mean a bucket of water per day every day until the plant has grown foliage. Check the moisture level around the roots to ascertain if this is required. It should be moist, but not wet at all times. The proposed bed should have been dug over many times prior to planting ready for the plants. A thorough cultivation at the time of planting is a bare minimum. Dig a hole twice as wide as would be necessary to take the roots, and a little deeper, then lightly fill some of the hole in, leaving a mound on which to spread out the roots, which should be placed down and outwards over the small mound at the bottom of the hole. Cover with soil and firm down moderately. Water in well. The bud graft or bud union (if evident) should remain approximately 5cm above soil ***except for Lilac trees where the graft MUST be planted well below the soil to avoid the rootstock growing through. If planting in an area with clay soils, be sure not to dig into the clay, rather build up the garden bed with topsoil, as clay will not allow water to drain away, and will result in the tree roots 'drowning'. CARE MUST be taken at planting time with the addition of fertilisers, as this may burn the roots. However, the addition of slow release fertiliser in a planting tablet form is beneficial. **Watering:** Once the roots are arranged and settled, cover with soil and firm gently. Make a small depression around the tree to stop the water running away, or alternatively use a tree surround to create a well for the water to stay within proximity to the roots. Water thoroughly to settle the soil around the roots. **Fertilising:** Fertilise once the plant has its full foliage. **Pruning:** Prune trees by about half when planting to encourage vigorous and compact growth. This will encourage a well shaped tree, and also allow the roots and branches a chance to balance up from when they were dug from their original growing spot. Always prune to an outside facing bud, to encourage the tree to develop a lovely shape.


Common Name: **BEAN TREE**

Botanical Name: *Catalpa bignonioides*

Family Name: Bignoniaceae

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

Fast growing deciduous tree. Bell shaped white flowers marked with yellow and purple in summer followed by large bean shaped pods.

 **Tips:** Grows best in a moist well drained soil. Requires sunny but sheltered position.

Common Name: **BEARDED IRIS**

Botanical Name: *Iris x germanica*

Plant Type: Perennial Rhizome

Size Dwarf: 40-60cm H

Flowering: Late Spring

Planting Depth: Roots into soil, top of the rhizome just above soil surface

General Information: Attractive flat, sword-like foliage and graceful elegant flowers produced en-masse in summer. Quickly develops thick clumps up to 70cm wide in 3-4 years. **Soil:** Well drained, but not too rich as this can inhibit flowering production. **Watering:** Drought tolerant plant, will rot if over watered. In most areas, natural rainfall should be enough. **Fertilising:** None really required, but a light application of low nitrogen fertiliser can be applied in autumn and spring. **Pruning:** Remove spent flowers. Remove old leaves in autumn to allow the sunshine to help dry out the soil while not flowering. Likes cool to cold winters, lime. **Dislikes** strong winds and frosts. **Pests:** Insects can attack, control with insecticide as required. The rhizome will rot if buried too deep, overwatered or mulched too close.

 **Ideal for** tall accents in the garden bed.

Common Name: **BELLADONNA LILIES**

Botanical Name: *Amaryllis belladonna*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: When dormant

Also known as Naked Ladies

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 60cm H x 15cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** Tip at soil level


Flowering: Late Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Suitable for all climates. Able to withstand temperatures down to -5°C.


Watering: Soil must be well drained. If you have poor soil you should dig in decayed organic matter a month or more before planting. Need deep, regular watering while in flower. Do not water once leaves have died down. They are tolerant of dry summers. **Fertilising:** Apply complete plant food after flowering as leaves appear.

Soil: Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Can be lifted and divided when dormant, however they are best left undisturbed. **Pest:** Resistant to most pests.

 **Tips:** Best flowers come from clumps that are left undisturbed for several years. Plant with neck just above the soil level. Belladonnas love warm locations. To be grown in pots and containers. An individual bulb should be planted into a 20cm pot, as bulbs can become very large.

Common Name: **BERRY FRUITS GENERAL CARE**

General Information: Grow the canes against a wall or fence or support with a trellis. If grown in rows, allow 1.5m between rows. Most berries bear fruit on 2nd year wood. The canes will grow vigorously the first year and then flower and fruit the second year. **Soil:** Likes a rich, well drained soil. **Watering:** For optimum fruit production canes need to be kept well watered. Will benefit from mulching in spring to conserve moisture in summer and keep roots cool. **Fertilising:** Prior to planting well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser should be thoroughly worked into the soil. As growth starts apply a complete fertiliser and a compost of well-rotted animal manure. **Pruning:** In winter prune the canes that bore fruit down to the ground and tie dormant canes to the support. These will fruit the following year.

 **Tips:** Protect plants from hot winds, and ripening berries from birds. Best grown in areas with a cold winter as a 'chilling period' will assist fruit set.

Common Name: **BIRCH TREE, Silver**

Botanical Name: Betula spp

Family Name: Betulaceae

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

The Birch tree is a slender tree and prefers a position in full sun but will tolerate a semi-shaded position. Birch trees are one of the most popular ornamental varieties, but needs regular watering in Summer and will benefit from mulching. Birch trees are better suited to a cool-temperate and cold climate. They are suitable for smaller gardens as they do not spread widely and look best planted to groups.

Common Name: **BIRD OF PARADISE**

Botanical Name: Strelizea reginae, S nicholai

Also known as Crane Flower

Family Name: Strelitziaceae

Plant Type: Clump Forming Perennial

Flowering: Spring to Summer

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Information: Magnificent foliage and uniquely shaped flowers. Very exotic looking but easy to grow. **Soil:** Well drained soil enriched with organic matter. **Watering:** Does well with minimal water. **Fertilising:** Fertilise during growing seasons. **Pruning:** Tidy up shabby foliage over winter. **Pests:** Relatively pest free, but may suffer from scale or spider mite. Use appropriate insecticide if this occurs.

✓ **Ideal for** pots, highlights in the garden.

👉 **Tips:** Is cold tolerant; foliage can look shabby in cool climate winters, but it will survive.

Common Name: **BLACK PEARL LILY**

Botanical Name: Ornithogalum arabicum

Also known as Arabs Eyes

Family Name: Liliaceae

Plant Type: Bulb

Size: 40-50cm H x 15cm W

Planting Time: Autumn

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 8cm

Flowering: Late Spring

Positioning: Full sun to part shade

General Information: Suitable for all climates except Tropical. Fully hardy to frost. **Watering:** Only necessary if soil begins to dry due to insufficient rainfall. **Fertilising:** Work organic/chemical fertiliser through soil prior to planting.

Soil: Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Can be left undisturbed for many years. If digging is required wait until flowers have died down. Keep the bulbs in a cool dry place and replant annually in Autumn. **Pests:** Pest resistant.

👉 **Tips:** Single bulbs will make up to 30cm over a few clumps years.

Common Name: **BLACK WALNUT**

Botanical Name: Juglans nigra

Family Name: Juglandaceae

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

Tall tree bearing edible dark brown nuts once mature (around 12 years old). Grows quickly in warm climates. Protect young trees from frost. Needs regular water.

Common Name: **BLACKBERRY THORNLESS**

Botanical Name: Rubus fruticosus

Family Name: Rosaceae

Plant Type: Perennial Cane

Size: 2m H x 4m W.

Planting Time: Winter to Spring

Positioning: Full Sun

General Care: REFER To Berry Fruits

Common Name: **BLUE MARGEURITE DAISY**

Botanical Name: Felicia amellioides

Also known as Kingfisher Daisy

Family Name: Asteraceae

Plant Type: Evergreen Groundcover

Size: To 60cm H x 1m W

Flowering: Late Spring to Autumn.

Positioning: Full Sun to Light Shade

General Care: REFER Ground Covers.

General Information: Sky blue daisy flowers with bright yellow centres.

Common Name: **BONSAI**

Botanical Name: Various Tree Varieties

Plant Type: Trees, Shrubs

Positioning: Outside with Morning Sun, and can be taken indoors for short periods

General Information: The aim of bonsai is to recreate nature on a small scale. Not all trees are suitable for bonsai, be sure to check trees suitability before you start. As miniature trees they require plenty of sunlight and fresh air, so grow outside with at least several hours of (morning) sunlight per day. Take care not to place where the base of the pot can over heat. Keep weeded and remove dead leaves from the pot surface. **Soil:** All Bonsais should be planted in a potting mix suited to the plant. A good quality potting mix should be always be used. **Watering:** Water daily in the warmer months until the water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Immersing the pot in water until the bubbles cease to appear, usually 2–3 minutes is effective. Take care not to over-water in winter, less watering is required. The tree can be allowed to develop moss to look like it is aged. **Fertilising:** Use a slow release fertiliser every 6 to 12 months and apply soluble fertiliser every few weeks to help maintain healthy bonsai. **Pruning:** Bonsais should be pruned or tip pinched periodically to maintain compact growth. Bonsai require re-potting after a few years to allow for new root growth and fresh potting mix, and roots must be trimmed at this time. **Dislikes** over and under watering.

Ideal plants to bonsai: Chinese Elm, Camellia, Fuchsia, Japanese Maple, Juniper, Wisteria, Silver Birch, Crab Apple, Azalea.

🌱 **Tips:** If shaping the trunk or branches, copper or aluminium wire may be used but do not leave on for too long as the bark could be permanently damaged. The wire usually only needs to be left on for 12 months or so to achieve the shape desired.

Common Name: **BROMELIADS**

Family Name: Bromeliaceae

Plant Type: Epiphytes (rock dwelling evergreen plant)

Positioning: Full sun to part Shade

Depth: Just below the soil surface, making sure the basal leaves are above ground level to avoid rotting

General Information: Exotic looking evergreen perennials that are amazingly adaptable, Bromeliads are tough and easy to grow. They often have colourful foliage and have colourful, long-lasting flower spikes. **Soil:** A well drained, open and rich soil is required. Orchid mix is ideal if grown in a pot. **Watering:** Moist soil and a humid atmosphere are ideal during the growing season. Do not allow to get too wet in winter. **Fertilising:** Use a 1/4 strength liquid fertiliser to the soil every fortnight or a 1/4 teaspoon of slow release fertiliser to the soil surface during spring & summer. Never add fertiliser to the central 'well' of the plant. **Pruning:** Remove spent flowers and any damaged leaves. The "mother" plant may die after flowering, but "pups" should grow on to mature size and eventually flower. Likes a humid, airy position. **Dislikes** frosts.

Pests: Bromeliads are relatively pest free.

✓ **Ideal for** indoor plant specimen, also ideal in garden beds with open and free draining soil.

🌱 **Tips:** In cooler climates, most varieties like to be protected from frost, can be grown indoors or in a very sheltered position outside. Although some bromeliads can be grown in full sun, plants grow better in filtered sunlight. If planted in a pot, they can be brought inside when in flower.

Common Name: **CALLA LILY**

Also known as Zantedeschia

Botanical Name: Zantedeschia hybrids

Family Name: Araceae

Plant Type: Tuberous Perennial

Size: 30–70cm H x 15–20cm W

Planting Time: Late Winter to Spring

Positioning: Full Sun, Prefers Morning

Flowering: Late Spring (Warm Climates), Summer (Cool Climates)

Planting Width: 20cm, **Depth:** 10cm

General Information: Callas have wide range of climate tolerance, except extreme heat and cold. An attractive foliage plant, they need 6 hrs of sun to flower-more shade results in more foliage but will decrease flowering. **Soil:** A rich, moist soil, with plenty of organic matter added is required. Soil needs to be well drained as bulb will rot if kept too wet. **Watering:** During summer they need to be kept moist; dryness will trigger dormancy. **Fertilising:** Well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or a complete fertiliser for flowering plants can be worked into the soil before planting. An annual application of fertiliser is necessary if plants are grown in pots. Nitrogen rich and fresh animal manure is not recommended. **Pruning:** Bulbs can be left in the ground for several years. Plants will die down in winter and can be lifted and clumps divided if required. Likes deep watering, being left undisturbed, morning sun and hot afternoon shade. **Dislikes** severe frost and waterlogged ground.

✓ **Ideal for** patio pots, long-lasting cut flowers and is an excellent garden plant.

🌱 **Tips:** In cool climates do not plant until August. Often will not flower the first season after planting. Plant rough side up. If planting in pots: 1 bulb for 15cm pot. 3 bulbs for 30cm pot.

Common Name: **CAMELLIA**

Botanical Name: Camellia spp

Plant Type: Evergreen Shrub

Flowering: Winter to Early Spring

Planting: Do not bury root ball too deep as Camellias are a surface feeder.

General Information: A slow growing, evergreen plant with masses of colourful blooms, most Camellias flower after 2–3 years and reach maturity after 10–20 years. **Soil:** Well drained and enriched with plenty of organic matter. If soil is heavy, dig in some gypsum to help break it up. Likes a low pH around 4.5–5.5. **Watering:** Moderate watering in dry periods. Mulch well to minimise drying out of root system. **Fertilising:** Prior to planting, dig in plenty of well-rotted animal manure, leaf mulch or compost. Mulch well with rich compost each spring. A feed of slow release fertiliser in spring is beneficial. **Pruning:** Do not need pruning however plants can be trimmed after flowering to keep the shape and height required. **Dislikes** excessive wind, limed or alkaline soil, wet or boggy soil, and heavy frosts. **Tips:** Can be affected by white or brown scale, aphids, caterpillars and red spider. Spray as required.

✓ **Ideal for** hedges and excellent in tubs.

👉 **Tips:** Some varieties of Camellia produce multiple buds on growth terminals' to ensure blooms of good size, these buds should be reduced to 1 or 2 per stem in January or February. Strong sunlight can scorch blooms. Most camellias prefer shade for 1/2 of the summer's day. Needs a cool root area.

Common Name: **CANNA LILY**

Botanical Name: Canna x hybrida

Plant Type: Herbaceous Rhizomes

Positioning: Full Sun

Flowering: Summer to Autumn (Cool Climates) Spring to Autumn (Warm Climates)

Planting Width: 50–70cm, **Depth:** 5cm, Roots facing down and growth tip facing upwards

General Information: Vigorous plant forming dense clumps of green and bronze leaves. Grows anywhere from Tasmania to Tropics. Very effective and showy in groups. **Soil:** Copes well with all soil types, also tolerates damp (even wet) conditions. **Watering:** Needs a good soak occasionally during the heat of summer. **Fertilising:** Top dress with fertiliser during spring. **Pruning:** Dies back in winter; the stems can be cut down to ground level and/or dividing for replanting. Remove spent flowers regularly. Canna Lilies can be left undisturbed for many years. If dividing, cut into sections with at least one good shoot each. Likes water, humidity, Full Sun and feeding over summer. Removal of spent flowers. **Dislikes** extreme cold over winter. **Tips:** Slugs, snails and caterpillars can be a common problem.

✓ **Ideal for** screening, backdrops, borders or as a hedge, even specimens. Edges of ponds and pools or poorly drained positions.

👉 **Tips:** Mulch heavily in very cold climates to protect rhizomes.

Common Name: **CATMINT**

Botanical Name: Nepeta spp

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Flowering: Profusely in Warmer Months

General Care: REFER Ground Covers.

A soft mounding plant with aromatic grey green leaves and blue flowers, Catmint requires watering only during dry spells once established. Cut to ground level in winter when plant is dormant. Traditionally used inter-planted with roses.

Common Name: **CHERRY 'STELLA'**

Botanical Name: Prunus avium

General Care: REFER Fruit Trees.

Cherry Stella is a self fertile variety, so only one tree is required. Mild summers and cold winters are best for fruit set as cherries must have a 'chilling period'. After the initial tree shaping, cherry trees require little pruning, if required, prune in Autumn.

Family Name: Theaceae

Size: 3-5m H x 1-3m W

Positioning: Part Sun to Full Shade.

Family Name: Cannaceae

Size: 90-150cm H x 80cm W

Family Name: Lamiaceae

Size: 40cm H x 40-60cm W

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: Rosaceae

Common Name: **CHINCHERINCHEE**

Botanical Name: Ornithogalum thyrsoides

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for most climates except tropical and semi-arid. Unsuitable for the tropics. Can withstand -5°C temperatures. **Watering:** Chincherinchee is drought hardy once established but will benefit from an occasional deep watering during the growing season. **Fertilising:** Although fertilising is not essential it would certainly be beneficial to apply a complete fertiliser during the growth period, this will encourage the plant to produce better blooms. **Soil:** Prefers a well drained but not very rich soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Can be left undisturbed for many years, divide only when very crowded. **Pests:** Generally a trouble free bulb, however it is susceptible to a fungal disease, which may occur during cool, showery weather. A fungicide may be required in this case.

👉 **Tips:** Cut spent flower stems at ground level. Chincherinchee makes an ideal cut flower that will last for weeks.

Common Name: **CHINESE GROUND ORCHID**

Botanical Name: Bletilla striata

Plant Type: Terrestrial Orchid

Positioning: Full sun to semi shade

Planting: Plant rhizome laying flat, about 5 cm under the soil surface.

General Information: Perennial plant with clumps of strap-like leaves. **Soil:** Needs a free draining humus rich soil. Orchid mix is ideal. **Watering:** Keep dry whilst not actively growing, water sparingly once shoots start developing and keep plant slightly moist whilst actively growing. **Fertilising:** Use liquid fertiliser every 2 weeks during the growing season. **Pruning:** Tidy up foliage when plant has died back in winter.

👉 **Tips:** Once established, plants flower very prolifically. Protect from late frost.

Common Name: **CHINESE LANTERN**

Botanical Name: Abutilon x hybridum

Plant Type: Evergreen Shrub

Flowering: Spring to Summer

General Information: Evergreen shrub with attractive maple-like leaves and bell shaped flowers during the warmer months. **Soil:** Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions. **Watering:** Required only during dry spells. **Fertilising:** Once a year in spring. **Pruning:** Prune hard in early spring, to keep compact. Tip prune when actively growing. **Pests:** Aphids can sometimes be a problem, but generally pest and disease free.

✅ **Ideal for** many situations and specimen plant.

👉 **Tips:** Will tolerate moderate frosts.

Common Name: **CHINESE PISTACHIO**

Botanical Name: Pistacia chinensis

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

Deciduous tree that has spectacular autumn foliage. An excellent shade tree, it is well suited to cool and temperate climates with dry summers and cool to cold winters.

Common Name: **CITRUS TREES GENERAL CARE**

Positioning: Full Sun but sheltered from cold winds. **Planting:** Dig a hole twice the size of the pot. Ensure the bud union on the tree is about 15cm above the soil level before backfilling.

General Information: Very hardy and do not require a lot of attention throughout the year. **Soil:** Well drained; Citrus dislike a heavy or clay soil. **Watering:** Trees need to be kept well watered particularly when young fruit is forming. A deep **Watering:** once or twice a week in the summer months is beneficial. **Fertilising:** Prepare the soil with plenty of animal manure before planting. Just after planting spread a small amount of slow release fertiliser around the tree and cover with mulch. It is good to alternate fertilisers i.e. dynamic lifter in spring and complete citrus food in autumn. If the citrus trees are potted use a slow release fertiliser.

Pruning: It is not necessary to prune citrus trees in order to produce fruit; however, the tree can be pruned to control or shape the growth. If growth becomes over crowded, thin out the stems after fruiting. Likes Warm Climates. **Dislikes** Severe Frosts **Pests:** Can suffer from a number of pests, these can be controlled with fungicides or insecticides as required.

🌿 **Tips:** Protect from the wind and frost when young. Also keep the area underneath the tree free of grass and weeds. Cover this area with mulch, making sure that it is kept away from the trunk to avoid collar rot.

Common Name: CLEMATIS

Botanical Name: Clematis x hybrids

Plant Type: Herbacious Perennial Climber

Flowering: Late Spring to Summer

General Information: Most Clematis plants will produce blooms within the first couple of years after planting. A deciduous vine that is reasonably fast growing, it will need support such as a lattice or a pergola when growing. **Soil:** Well-drained soil enriched with organic matter. **Watering:** Like to be kept moist and require deep regular watering during spring and summer. Avoid waterlogging. **Fertilising:** Use a general-purpose fertiliser regularly. **Pruning:** May need regular cutting back in warm moist conditions. Likes to keep their roots in the shade and their heads in the sun. **Pests:** Pest Resistant.

🌿 **Tips:** To ensure roots are kept cool, under-plant with a small shrub or you can fit a piece of shade cloth around the stem and cover with mulch.

Common Name: CLIVIA

Botanical Name: Clivia miniata

Plant Type: Fleshy Rooted Perennial

Positioning: Semi to Full Shade.

Flowering: Spring to Summer once plants are mature, generally at least 3 years old.

General Information: Clivia thrive in dappled shade and dry conditions. Will grow in a cool to subtropical climate. **Soil:** Fertile, well drained required. **Watering:** Dry tolerant if well shaded. In dryer months water occasionally, but allow them to dry out in winter. **Fertilising:** Work in some well-rotted animal manure or compost before planting. Tolerates neglect.

Pruning: Can lift and divide after a few years once clumps have gotten too big, this should be done in the cooler months and will affect flowering. Remove old leaves and flower stems. **Dislikes** root disturbance. **Pests:** Snails.

✓ **Ideal** for pots as they love being crowded.

🌿 **Tips:** Sensitive to sunlight and will burn easily, also frost tender so are best kept in pots where they can be moved undercover in winter or harsh sun.

Common Name: COLCHICUM

Botanical Name: Colchicum byzantinum

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Summer

Flowering: Autumn

General Information: Hardy and frost tolerant. Suitable for Temperate/dry and Mediterranean climates.

Watering: Keep soil moist while actively growing in order to ensure multiplication.

Fertilising: Prefer a fertile, well-drained soil with well-rotted compost and complete fertiliser. Top dress with a complete fertiliser in spring.

Soil: Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** If necessary lift corms in January, they can then be replanted immediately or stored in a dry position, otherwise bulbs can generally be left in the ground undisturbed. **Pests:** Bait snails and slugs.

🌿 **Tips:** Colchicum can flower indoors without soil or water, which makes them ideal for potting, or growing in decorative bowls. When grown this way they need to be planted in the garden after flowering.

Also known as Autumn Crocus

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 20-30cm H x 15-20cm W

Planting Width: 20cm **Depth:** Tip at soil level

Positioning: Full or part sun



Common Name: CONIFERS

Positioning: Full Sun to part shade.

General Information: Conifers are cone-bearing plants and are generally slow growing plants. They are a fully hardy plant and will adapt to growing conditions well. There are many different varieties of conifer available. **Soil:** Well drained and moist. **Watering:** Water well only when the soil is dry. **Fertilising:** Ensure that the soil is well dug and prepared with organic matter such as well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or leaf mould. Mulch well to conserve water and keep roots cool. Use a slow release fertiliser in spring. **Pruning:** Conifers require minimal pruning; as they grow to a definite (usually) symmetrical shape. If you have made a hedge from your conifers, trimming should be done from late spring to early autumn. Do not cut into the older wood.

✓ **Ideal for** formal gardens, screening and hedging.

👉 **Tips:** Best suited to cool-temperate and cold climates; humidity will cause problems.

Common Name: CORDYLINE

Botanical Name: Cordyline australis

Plant Type: Evergreen Perennial

Positioning: Full sun or part shade

General Information: Tough plant well suited for providing 'exclamation marks' in the garden. **Soil:** Suited to a wide range of well drained soils. **Watering:** Once established, water occasionally during dry spells. **Fertilising:** Apply a complete fertiliser in spring. **Pruning:** Only required if foliage gets a bit shabby or to take away spent flowers. **Dislikes** frost. **Pests:** May suffer from mealy bugs or scale can control with insecticides.

✓ **Ideal for** cooler climates to grow in a large tub in a sheltered position.

👉 **Tips:** Suckers can be transplanted in spring. Although they will survive in quite low light, they need a brightly-lit position for best foliage colour.

Common Name: COREOPSIS

Botanical Name: Coreopsis grandiflora

Plant Type: Perennial

Flowering: Late Spring to Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns

Honored as a 2005 Fleuroselect Gold Medal Winner, Rising Sun flowers earlier than all Coreopsis. This first year-flowering perennial produces semi-double blooms of yellow with a red fleck in the centre of each petal.

Also known as Tickseed

Family Name: Asteraceae

Size: 50–90cm H

Planting Width: 40-50cm,

Common Name: CRAB APPLE

Botanical Name: Malus domestica 'Gorgeous'

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

The Crab Apple tree flowers in Jan – May and is followed by fruit that is ideal for jellies and jams in Autumn. Will bear fruit at around 3 years of age.

Family Name: Rosaceae

Common Name: CREPE MYRTLE

Botanical Name: Lagerstroemia indica

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees.

General Information: A lovely tree, grown for both Summer flowers and Autumn foliage, the Crepe Myrtle also develops an attractive trunk as it ages. **Dislikes** humidity.

Also known as Pride of India.

Family Name: Lythraceae

Common Name: **CRINUM ALBA**

Botanical Name: *Crinum x powellii* 'Alba'

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn to Spring

Planting Width: 30cm

Depth: Just cover bulb with soil

General Information: *Crinum Alba* has lovely foliage and should be planted somewhere where this can be a feature.

Soil: Well drained soil. **Watering:** Water regularly only during dry periods, generally will cope with natural rainfall.

Fertilising: Prior to planting work well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser through the soil.

Pruning: Can be left undisturbed for 3 years. If moving is necessary, lift in May – June and replant by November.

Likes being left undisturbed. **Pests:** Snails and Slugs.

✓ **Ideal for** flowers in a shady position.

👉 **Tips:** Bulbs are best placed in a semi-permanent position as they grow very deep, large roots and will be difficult to dig after several years.

Common Name: **CROCUS**

Botanical Name: *Crocus vernus*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to early Spring

General Information: Suitable for Mediterranean and temperate/dry climates. With some exceptions *Crocus* are best grown in areas with cold winters. Success can be found in warmer regions however bulbs that flower well in the first year may not flower well in succeeding years due to insufficient chilling. Tolerates temperatures to -15°C.

Watering: Avoid excessive watering when corms are dormant. Give newly planted corms a thorough watering and then water again only if very dry. **Fertilising:** Apply a light covering of a complete plant food or blood and bone after flowering.

Soil: Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Clumps may become quite large over time; lift and plant them further apart. **Pests:** Generally few problems occur with *Crocus* however one pest you may encounter is birds which seem to be attracted to the flower.

👉 **Tips:** Excellent plants for rock gardens, they also make good container plants. It is essential not to remove leaves before they turn yellow, as they are important in building up next year's corms. Suitable for naturalizing in grass.

Common Name: **CROCUS SAFFRON**

Botanical Name: *Crocus sativus*

Planting Depth: 7 to 10cm

Watering: For best results plants like regular watering while in flower. **Fertilising:** Use only a small amount of Blood and Bone with a complete fertiliser at planting time and top dress annually in Summer. **Soil:** Soil must be well drained. Poor soil can be improved by digging in organic matter before planting.

👉 **Tips:** Saffron is one of the most expensive spice in the world and needs to be harvested with a pair of tweezers as soon as flowers open. Allow threads to dry in a shaded well ventilated area for 4 to 5 days then store in an airtight container.

Common Name: **CUBAN LILIES**

Botanical Name: *Scilla peruviana*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to early Spring

General Information: Generally pretty hardy. Suitable for Mediterranean and temperate/dry climates. **Watering:** Water when the bulb begins to flower and keep soil slightly moist until foliage dies back. **Fertilising:** Top dress with a complete fertiliser. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Can be left undisturbed until you wish to divide them. **Pests:** Bait snails and slugs.

👉 **Tips:** The foliage of Cuban lilies tends to turn yellow instead of dying back, to disguise this over the summer months you may want to inter-plant them with summer perennials. Longer lasting colour if planted in semi-shade. Makes a good cut flower.

Also known as *Crinum Lily*

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 60–90cm H

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade.

Also known as Dutch *Crocus*

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 8-15cm H x 7cm W

Planting Width: 7-10cm **Depth:** 10cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 60cm H x 25cm W

Planting Width: 15-20cm **Depth:** Tip at soil level

Positioning: Full sun to part shade.

Common Name: **CURCUMA**

Botanical Name: Curcuma spp

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Part Shade.

General Information: A tall perennial herb; some Curcumas are grown for their lovely flowers. The dried rhizome of the C turmeric plant is ground up to use as the culinary Turmeric, and the flowers and young leaves of this plant can be used as a vegetable. **Soil:** Curcuma like a moist, well-drained soil with protection from wind and direct sun. Bulbs left in the ground during wet winters may rot, so they are best lifted and stored in a warm, dry place, then planted out again in September/October **Watering:** Keep dry when dormant, once plants have reshot keep moist. **Fertilising:** Prior to planting work well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser through the soil.

👉 **Tips:** Tubers are dormant until late spring then plants will flower from mid-summer until early to mid autumn. When the foliage starts to die back at the beginning of winter, remove the dead leaves and move the pot to a warm, dry place. When new leaves appear in spring, repot into a bigger container and feed with an organic or slow release fertiliser once new shoots appear. Curcumas can be grown in the garden as far south as Sydney. In cooler areas best planted in pots.

Common Name: **CURRANTS: Black, Red, White.**

Botanical Name: Ribes rubrum, R sativum, R petraeum

Plant Type: Perennial Cane

Planting Width: 1.5m.

Positioning: Full Sun

General Care: REFER Berry Fruits

White Currants may take 5 years to mature and bear fruit.

Common Name: **DAFFODILS**

Botanical Name: Narcissus

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to early Spring

General Information: Suitable for Mediterranean and temperate/dry climates. Daffodils will generally only flower from round mature bulbs. If you plant them too shallow they are prone to 'spilt up' into side bulbs too readily to reach maturity. Deeper planted bulbs appear to stay healthier, and split less frequently, thus producing more flowers for many years.

Watering: After planting the daffodils give them a thorough watering, but do not water again until the foliage starts to appear. Natural rainfall should be sufficient. Keep bulbs moist during dry spells in autumn and late spring. They do need water during their growth and flowering. Can tolerate frosts. **Fertilising:** After flowering has finished, apply light amount of blood and bone or complete plant food. If you have poor soil, sprinkle an all-purpose feed after flowering.

Soil: Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** If the daffodils are planted in soil with good drainage, the bulbs may be left in the ground and divided every 3 years. If you prefer to dig them up, spent flowers should be removed and foliage allowed to die off naturally. Once the daffodils leaves have died right down, they can be lifted and stored in a cool, dry, airy place.

Pests: Use a little snail bait regularly during growing period.

👉 **Tips:** They look beautiful mass planted in the garden. Daffodils can range in colours from yellow, white and pink. Smaller varieties need not be planted as deep. In warm climates plant all varieties slightly deeper than recommended. Different varieties flower at different times so mixed Daffodils flower over a longer period. Can be grown in pots, window boxes.

DAFFODIL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Do you have to lift the bulbs every year?

It is not necessary to lift daffodils every year, probably every three years is enough. The best guide is that if a clump is not flowering very well, that is if flowers are becoming fewer and fewer, this means that the clump has become too crowded. You should definitely lift and divide them, splitting these bulbs up so they get a new lease of life.

How do you store bulbs?

When you lift daffodil bulbs put them into an open mesh bag like an onion or orange bag and hang in a cool airy spot in the garage or garden shed. Keep them there until March which is the time to plant them in the garden.

Is it really necessary to wait until the leaves have died down before you lift the bulbs?

It is important to wait until the leaves wither before you do anything with the bulbs. After a bulb has put out its flowers it will have shrunk to a tiny size, so if it is to flower next season it will need to be replenished with food in the form of starch. This is the purpose of the leaves, making food to build up the bulb to a decent flowering size. If you cut or mow down the leaves too early the bulb will not have grown enough. Six to eight weeks after flowering has finished you can certainly cut off the withering leaves.

Why didn't my Daffodils flower?

The two main reasons why Daffodils don't flower:-

- They may be growing in too much shade, they prefer quite a bit of sunlight.
- They may have been planted too shallow, this causes splitting of the bulbs, which are then not big enough to flower, but will still produce leaves.
- The bulb may have been too hot in pots left in the summer sun.

What about feeding bulbs?

To build up a healthy bulb for flowering next season it is a good idea to spread around a well balanced fertiliser. Use a complete fertiliser, not one that contains only nitrogen as this will lead to all leaf growth. A balanced fertiliser such as one formulated for bulbs or an azalea or camellia food will be fine. The best time to feed is just as the flowering is finishing and the leaves are dying off.



Bulb Planter

Planting is breeze with this squeeze action, soil pick-up and release bulb planter available through Garden Express. Complete with depth markers on the outside to make planting even easier!



Dig...

Push planter into soil to the desired depth.



Plant...

Pull planter out of soil and drop bulb into hole.



Fill!

Squeeze handle to release soil to cover bulb.

Common Name: **DAHLIA**

Botanical Name: Dahlia hybrids

Plant Type: Tuberous Bulb

Planting Time: Spring to Early Summer

Planting Width: 60cm, **Depth:** 10cm

General Information: Dahlias need to be protected from strong winds or staked in windy positions. **Soil:** Rich, well drained with plenty of organic matter. **Watering:** Regular watering during growth period however do not over water until the shoots appear. **Fertilising:** Well-rotted animal manure should be worked through the soil prior to planting. Top dress with a complete fertiliser during the growing period. Too much Nitrogen can produce excessive leaf growth at the expense of the flowers. **Pruning:** Can be left undisturbed for many years, however lifting and separating is best every second year in winter. Make sure tubers have some of the old stem attached as this is where the new growth will come from. Removing old flowers will promote further flowering. **Dislikes** frost, under or over watering. **Pests:** Snails and slugs, red spider, grubs or aphids. Treat as required. Powdery mildew can be a problem late in the season or if plants are too close together in humid conditions.

✓ **Ideal for** cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** Staking may be required to stop plants from falling over. Picking the flowers will encourage a longer flowering period. When planting ensure 'eyes' of the tubers face upwards.

Types Available: Miniature or Bambino, Collarette, Decorative, Cacti, Water Lily, Giant or Dinnerplate, Tree.

Common Name: **DAPHNE**

Botanical Name: Daphne odora

Plant Type: Evergreen Shrub

Flowering: Winter to Early Spring

General Information: A neat and attractive plant for a shady area, grown for its strong fragrance when in flower. **Soil:** Well drained and neutral soil with added organic matter. Likes a low pH. **Watering:** Once a week during dry periods. do not over water. **Fertilising:** A well rotted animal manure, compost or blood and bone should be worked through the soil prior to planting. After flowering, fertilise with a NPK based fertiliser. **Pruning:** Cut back lightly during and after bloom to control shape and size. Likes cool, moist well drained soil. **Dislikes** root disturbance and heavy frosts. **Pests:** Bait snails if they appear. Plant in well drained soil as the roots will rot if they remain too wet.

✓ **Ideal for** cool to temperate climates only. Excellent in pots.

👉 **Tips:** Cut flowers to enjoy inside, also promotes multiple flowering periods.

Common Name: **DAY LILY**

Botanical Name: Hemerocallis x hybrid

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Day Lilies can produce up to 100 flowers over 4 months of flowering after 3 growing seasons. Flowers last one day but new flowers open over a long period of time. Will tolerate light frosts. Daylilies will multiply and clump up. **Soil:** Adapts to most soils. Prefers well drained, friable soil with lots of organic matter. **Watering:** Established plants are drought tolerant but do better with regular watering. **Fertilising:** Make sure soil is enriched with manure. **Pruning:** Dig up clumps and divide to get the best from them after they have been flowering for at least 3 years. Do this in their dormant period and replant immediately. Likes deep summer watering and organic fertiliser. **Dislikes** extreme hot dry weather, chemical fertilisers. **Pests:** Can be affected by thrip, aphids, spider mites, and white curl in the soil. If affected, treat as required.

✓ **Ideal for** containers, landscapes, ground cover or borders.

👉 **Tips:** Best results will be achieved after 2nd or 3rd year of flowering and are better off left in the ground to naturalise.

Family Name: Asteraceae

Size: 75–150cm H

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun to Light Shade

Also known as Winter Daphne

Family Name: Thymelaeaceae

Size: 100cm H X 90-150cm W

Positioning: Part Sun, Prefers Morning

Also known as Hemerocallis

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 60–75cm H

Planting Width: 60cm

Common Name: **DELPHINIUM**

Botanical Name: Delphinium hyb, D. grandiflorum

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Planting Width: 30–50cm

Positioning: Full Sun, Wind Protection

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Tall, stately spikes in blending hues of blue, pink, white and purple. These are relatively slow to spread. Tall varieties may require some staking and will require summer watering when conditions are dry. Protect from late frost.

Family Name: Ranunculaceae

Size Tall: 1.8m H x 30cm W

Size Dwarf: 30cm H x 30cm W

Flowering: Summer

Common Name: **DEVON SKIES**

Botanical Name: Sisyrinchium angustifolium

Plant Type: Evergreen Perennial

Flowering: Spring Through to Summer

General Information: Small tufting evergreen perennial producing attractive, tufted mounds of grass-like foliage. A terrific filler for small spaces in gardens, containers or as part of a mixed planting in larger tubs. **Soil:** Suits most soil types so long as they are well draining. **Watering:** Regular watering only advised whilst establishing and thereafter only during extended periods of heat. **Fertilising:** A single application of slow release fertiliser during spring will be beneficial of overall performance. **Pruning:** No pruning is required.

✔ **Ideal for** Edging paths, stepping stones or filling crevices in rockeries

Also known as Blue Eyed Grass

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 30cm H x 50cm W

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

Common Name: **DICHONDRA**

Botanical Name: Dichondra repens

Plant Type: Evergreen Groundcover

Positioning: Full Sun - Part Shade

General Care: REFER Ground Covers.

General Information: Very useful substitute for lawn, Dichondra will spread to provide a green mat in many climates.

👉 **Tips:** If used as lawn plant will not tolerate a great deal of traffic but will grow back quite quickly.

Also known as Kidney Weed

Family Name: Convolvulaceae

Size: 20cm H x 1.5m W

Common Name: **DIETES**

Botanical Name: Dietes grandiflora, D. bicolour

Plant Type: Evergreen Clumping Perennial

Flowering: Flowers through the warmer months.

General Information: Useful perennial with narrow sword shaped green foliage, with either white flowers marked with yellow (D. grandiflora), or lemon yellow flowers marked with brown (D. bicolour). **Soil:** Thrives in a wide range of soils. **Watering:** Drought tolerant, so usually required only during extended dry spells.

Fertilising: Use a complete fertiliser in spring.

Pruning: Tidy up clumps as required. Can deadhead flowering stems to prolong flowering period, but pruning not necessary.

✔ **Ideal for** landscaping, borders, pathways and fencelines.

👉 **Tips:** Frost and drought tolerant.

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 0.5–1m H x 1m W

Positioning: Full Sun or Part Shade



Common Name: **DUTCH IRIS**

Botanical Name: Iris x hollandica

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable to all climates except tropical. Grows best in cool to cold climates but does tolerate warmer areas. **Watering:** Water well after planting but don't water again until foliage emerges. Give thorough weekly watering during growth and flowering, but once it starts to die down stop watering. **Fertilising:** If the soil has been well prepared fertilising isn't necessary. If soil is of poor quality blood and bone can be applied after leaves begin to emerge. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Bulbs may be left undisturbed for years. If lifting bulbs do so once the foliage has died down completely and store in a warm and airy position. **Pests:** Watch for aphids and spray with insecticide if necessary.

👉 **Tips:** Dutch Iris rot easily if over watered or if soil is poorly drained.

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 50-70cm H x 10cm W

Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 10cm

Positioning: Full sun with some protection from wind

Common Name: **ELM: Golden, English**

Botanical Name: Ulmus glabra

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

Elms thrive in a cool to temperate climates and prefer a full sun position.

Family Name: Ulmaceae

Common Name: **EREMURUS**

Botanical Name: Eremurus bungei, E isabellinus

Plant Type: Perennial

Flowering: Early Summer

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Sun

General Information: Tall flower stems are made up of dense racemes of small star-shaped flowers and each crown usually bears one stem. Leaves die back after flowering. **Soil:** Sandy, fertile soils. **Watering:** Do not over water. Water regularly in dry weather. **Fertilising:** Dig through well rotted animal manure before planting, and a small amount of complete fertiliser can be added when growth commences. Mulch is recommended but not too close to the crown.

Pruning: Tidy up old leaves once plant dies down. If clumps become over crowded, divide after flowering is finished. Be careful to avoid damage to the crown and roots. **Dislikes** strong winds and being too wet. **Pests:** Snails and slugs tend to attack new growth.

✓ **Ideal for** tall border, adds height to and colour to the rear of garden beds.

👉 **Tips:** Raise the garden bed to assist drainage if soil is heavy. Cold winters enhance flowering, but new growth is frost tender.

Also known as Foxtail Lily, Desert Candle

Family Name: Asphodelaceae

Size: 90-160cm H x 60-90cm W

Planting Width: 40-60cm

Common Name: **ERYTHRONIUM**

Botanical Name: Erythronium tuolumnense

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for temperate/dry and Mediterranean climates. Needs to be protected against frosts.

Watering: Prefer a moist but well drained soil. **Fertilising:** Any commercial bulb or complete fertiliser can be used before planting. **Soil:** Well drained, rich in organic matter. **Lifting & Storage:** Does not like disturbance. **Pests:** Fairly pest resistant.

👉 **Tips:** Does best in a woodland setting or rock garden, in a shaded position. Can also be grown in clumps under deciduous trees. Always keep bulbs moist.

Also known as Trout Lily

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 35-50cm H x 20cm W

Planting Width: 20cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full Shade

Common Name: **FRANGIPANI**

Botanical Name: Plumeria obtusa, P rubra

Plant Type: Deciduous shrub to small tree

Flowering: Early Summer

General Information: These legendary flowers bring a heady, romantic fragrance to the garden, as well as a wide choice of warm, tropical colours. Frangipanis will grow and flower well as far south as Sydney and Perth, particularly in coastal gardens. In colder or inland areas grow them in pots against a warm masonry wall, in a north facing position and protect them from frost. **Soil:** Very well drained fertile soil. **Watering:** Water occasionally during the warmer months (leave them to nature in the cooler months). Drought tolerant but will perform best when watered weekly. In pots, allow potting mix to dry out between waterings, and allow plants to dry out whilst dormant. **Fertilising:** Fertilise regularly from when new growth appears in warmer months. Prefers a high phosphate fertiliser for strong root growth which will in turn promote the most blooms. **Pruning:** Prune to shape if required. Likes warm conditions. **Dislikes** wet feet. **Pests:** Relatively pest and disease free, but will defoliate when cold. "Black tip" fungus can occur after frosts and is treated by pruning to below the affected wood. Cleaning up and disposing of leaves after leaf drop will assist preventing the spread of any disease.

👉 **Tips:** Also perform exceptionally well in a large container. Transplant Frangipani or prune them when dormant in the cooler months.

Also known as TempleTree

Family Name: Apocynaceae

Size: Can get to 8m H

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

Common Name: **FREESIAS**

Botanical Name: Freesia x hybrida

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Grows well in warm to cool zones but is unsuitable for the tropics or extreme cold areas. Can tolerate temperatures down to 0°C. **Watering:** Water after planting and soak weekly while plants are in bud or flower, but at other times watering is only needed if very dry. **Fertilising:** Prefers addition of slow release granules to soil prior to planting. Top dress 6 weeks after shoots appear. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** Can be left in the ground or lifted and stored if clumps become too thick. If lifting wait until the leaves have turned yellow, dry and dust off bulbs with a cloth and store in a warm and airy position. **Pests:** Bait snails and slugs.

👉 **Tips:** If using for cut flowers, cut when the lowest flower on the spike is open, as this will ensure long vase life. Tall varieties may need support.

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 25-40cm H x 7-10cm W

Planting Width: 5-10cm **Depth:** 7cm

Positioning: Prefers full sun but tolerates very light shade for part of the day

Common Name: **FRITILLARIA**

Botanical Name: Fritillaria

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

Positioning: Full sun to part shade

General Information: Suitable for temperate/dry and Mediterranean climates. **Watering:** Prefer a well-drained soil. Water moderately during growth. Fully hardy to frost hardy. **Fertilising:** Work well rotted compost or animal manure through soil when planting. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Best if left in the ground. If you wish to lift them, store in a cool, dark place. Always keep the bulb moist. **Pests:** Pest resistant.

👉 **Tips:** Suitable for a sunny border or rock garden. Plant bulb slightly on one side to prevent rot.

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 30-40cm H x 5-10cm W

Planting Width: 5cm **Depth:** 12cm



Common Name: FRUIT TREES GENERAL CARE

Planting: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

General Information: Some fruit trees (see individual varieties) require cross-pollination with another plant of the same species to enable fruit production to occur. Two trees can be planted in the same hole if space is an issue. **Watering:** For optimum fruit production trees must to be kept well watered, especially when fruit is forming and ripening. Do not let roots dry out even in their dormant period. **Fertilising:** An annual application of fertiliser is essential to assist fruit production. **Pruning:** Prune in winter to a vase shape, this will encourage flowers and fruit. **Dislikes** Heavy and Water Logged Soil. **Pests:** Fruit Flies and Codling Moth, can be controlled with fungicides or insecticides as required.

👉 **Tips:** Protect from the wind and frost when young. Keep the area underneath the tree free of grass and weeds, mulch well area but keep away from the trunk to avoid collar rot. Fluctuating temperatures can cause problems with the pollination of fruit.

Common Name: FUCHSIA

Botanical Name: Fuchsia hybrids

Plant Type: Evergreen shrub.

Planting Time: Autumn and Spring

Positioning: Sheltered position in part shade. Tolerates full sun in cooler climates.

General Information: Fuchsias are one of the most popular garden plants in the world. They are extremely versatile and can be grown in shaded gardens or in hanging baskets and pots. **Soil:** Well drained, fertile, moist soil. **Watering:** Needs regular watering, especially when in a pot or basket. **Fertilising:** Fertilise regularly with a general purpose fertiliser. **Pruning:** Trim to keep plants vigorous. **Dislikes** frost. **Pests:** Susceptible to a wide range of sucking and chewing insects. Inspect regularly and treat with appropriate insecticides.

👉 **Tips:** Shelter from winds for best results.

Common Name: GALTONIA

Botanical Name: Galtonia candicans

Plant Type: Bulb

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Fragrant white flowers provide a real highlight to an early spring garden. **Soil:** Well drained, particularly in winter when dormant. **Watering:** Needs to be kept moist but not wet or bulbs will rot. **Fertilising:** Enrich soil with well rotted animal manure before planting, fertilise annually in late winter. **Pruning:** Enjoy being undisturbed for many years, however when lifting is required, dig the bulbs in early winter and ensure bulbs are dried quickly. Keep in a dry, cool and airy location and replant in late winter. **Dislikes** extreme frost.

✓ **Ideal for** attracting birds like Honeyeaters. Also good to provide height amongst lower growing ground covers.

👉 **Tips:** Thrive better in warmer areas. Produce better flowers when left undisturbed for years.

Common Name: GARDENIA

Botanical Name: Gardenia augusta, G radicans

Plant Type: Evergreen Shrub

Planting Time: Spring

Planting Width: 60-80cm

General Information: Small evergreen shrub that is well loved for its glossy foliage and extremely fragrant blooms. A stunning plant in any garden. **Soil:** Well drained, rich soil that is slightly acidic. **Watering:** Water regularly during dry periods. Regular watering is required after flowering also to keep the plants in good condition for the winter months.

Fertilising: Dig ground over with animal compost or a commercial product before planting. Apply fertiliser in Spring; may benefit from an annual application of Epsom Salts. **Pruning:** Prune shrubs after flowers have died off to remove spent flowers and trim back stray branches. Likes well drained soil and protected positions (in cooler climates it grows well against walls). **Dislikes** frosts. **Pests:** Watch for aphids, and treat with an insecticide if they appear.

✓ **Ideal for** Planting in borders or as a specimen flower in pots.

👉 **Tips:** Grows well in almost all areas of Australia, needs a warm position in cool climates. Very good when grown in pots.

Family Name: Onagraceae

Size: Varies

Flowering: Most of the year.

Also known as Summer Hyacinth

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 120cm H x 50cm W

Planting Width: 20cm,

Depth: 10cm

Family Name: Rubiaceae

Size: Up to 1m H x 1m W

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

Common Name: **GARLIC**

Botanical Name: Allium sativum

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Width: 5 – 10cm.

General Information: Garlic is a valuable and tasty source of Vitamins A, B1, B2 & C. It is a useful medicinal food, with proven anti bacterial and anti fungal properties, and is also a wonderful companion plant for roses and fruit trees as it will repel pests such as aphids and white fly. Planting Time: Autumn in warmer climates, winter in cool climates. Break Garlic bulb into cloves. Plant cloves about 5 cm deep with the pointy end up. The tops of the cloves should be just below the soil surface. Harvest in Summer once the tops are mainly brown. Ease bulbs out of the soil gently with a fork, taking care not to bruise the bulbs. Let bulbs dry out to prevent rotting and store whole in a cool dry place. Plaiting the leaves and hanging them up is a traditional way of drying and storing Garlic. **Soil:** Well drained friable soil is essential, if soil is too heavy, bulbs will be poorly shaped. **Watering:** Regular watering is essential for optimum bulb production. Stop watering once the tops start browning. **Fertilising:** Dig compost or well aged manure into the soil prior to planting Apply a fertiliser such as Blood and Bone or Dynamic Lifter at planting and again after flowering.

👉 **Tips:** Garlic can be used to make a natural garden pest repellent by mixing finely chopped garlic with grated soap and water. Strain and spray in a hand sprayer. Young shoots can be eaten or used as a garnish.

Common Name: **GERBERA**

Botanical Name: Gerbera jamesonii G. hybrids

Plant Type: Deciduous Crown

Size: 45cm H x 45cm W

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Gerberas originated from South Africa and grow best in a warm climate or conditions. Need to be sheltered from strong winds. **Soil:** Extremely well drained raised garden beds is essential. **Watering:** Regular and thorough watering during the growth period is required- do not allow plants to become waterlogged. **Fertilising:** Gerberas like a general fertiliser with occasional liquid feeds whilst growing. Likes tropical climates and humidity.

Dislikes cold climates, frost and strong winds.

Pests: Will suffer from Root Rot disease if soil conditions are not perfect. Planting in pot with a good quality potting mix (without water saving granules) is a solution if soil is too heavy.

Common Name: **GENTIANA BLUE HERALD**

Botanical Name: Gentiana acaulis 'Blue Herald'

Plant Type: Evergreen Groundcover

Size: 25cm H x 30cm W

General Care: REFER Ground Covers.

General Information: An alpine plant, Gentianas need an open position and a free draining, humus rich soil. Drainage needs to be perfect or these plants will die quickly. Prefers a climate with distinct season. **Watering:** Do not over water however the soil needs to remain moist during the growing period.

Common Name: **GINGER LILY**

Botanical Name: Hedychium spp

Plant Type: Perennial Rhizome

Flowering: Summer and Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun and Semi Shade

General Information: Very hardy Plant. **Soil:** Well drained. **Watering:** Regular watering is required, like to be kept moist. **Fertilising:** Well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or compost should be worked through the soil prior to planting. A top dressing of fertiliser in spring is recommended. **Pruning:** Stems should be cut off when flowering has finished. Clumps can be lifted and divided during winter months. If unable to replant immediately, they can be temporarily stored in peat moss. Likes regular fertilising. **Pests:** Snails and slugs.

👉 **Tips:** Cut stems off once flowering has finished to promote additional flowering and growth.

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 30cm H x 5 – 7.5cm W

Positioning: Full Sun to Semi Shade.

Also known as African Daisy

Family Name: Asteraceae

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: Gentianaceae

Flowering: Late Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: Zingiberaceae

Size: 90cm H

Planting Width: 45cm

Common Name: **GINGER THAI COOKING**

Botanical Name: Alpinia galanga

Plant Type: Perennial Rhizome

Planting Width: 45cm

Family Name: Zingiberaceae

Size: 90–150cm H

Positioning: Full Sun and Semi Shade

General Information: A perennial herb, the spice made from the dried rhizomes is called Galangal or Thai Ginger. The young rhizomes can also be sliced and used cooked as a vegetable, as can the shoots, flower buds and flowers, but these are very hot and spicy if eaten raw. **Soil:** Adaptable to most soils. Mulch well in summer. **Watering:** Water regularly in warmer climates. Soil must be kept moist while the plant is actively growing. **Fertilising:** Well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or compost should be worked through the soil prior to planting. A top dressing of fertiliser in spring is recommended. **Pruning:** Remove old stems in winter. Plant is deciduous after 1st frost. If grown in a pot, needs a large pot i.e. 35cm or larger.

👉 **Tips:** High humidity is preferred.

Common Name: **GINKO**

Botanical Name: Ginkgo biloba

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

Family Name: Ginkgoaceae

Unique ancient species this slow growing tree has deciduous foliage and fan shaped leaves that are reminiscent of the maidenhair fern. Foliage turns a bright yellow during autumn.

Common Name: **GLADIOLI**

Botanical Name: Gladiolus x hybrid

Plant Type: Corm

Positioning: Full Sun, Wind Protection

Depth: 7cm

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 1.5m H x 15cm W

Planting Width: 10cm

General Information: An elegant cut flower, Gladioli can be planted late Autumn, Winter and Spring. In cold climates plant the corms after the danger of frost is over. Gladioli flower around 100 days after planting. **Soil:** Well drained light soil is best; improve heavy soils by adding organic matter. Plant corms with flat side facing down. **Watering:** Do not over water however keep moist during the growing period. **Fertilising:** Fertilise prior to planting. **Pruning:** Corms can be dug 4–6 weeks after flowering or as soon as the leaves yellow. After digging, store in a cool, dark, dry, airy place and dust with an insecticide to prevent thrips. **Dislikes** frost, fresh animal manure, boggy ground. **Pests:** Aphids and thrips. Dust with an insecticide if thrip damage is noticed (streaking of leaves, damage of flowers), and if problem persists, make sure new bulbs are planted in a different part of the garden. NB: Extreme heat can cause similar symptoms to thrip damage on flowers.

✓ **Ideal for** tall background colour and perfect cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** Pick flowers by taking a knife down along the stem then twisting across the stem at the required length. This method will help ensure that the foliage is left, allowing the bulb to continue growing. For long vase life, flowers should be picked as the first floret opens.

Bulb Planting & Storage Baskets

Great for planting all bulbs that need to be dug up after flowering and to prevent the loss of smaller bulbs or bulblets. Ideal for Gladioli which produce lots of pips, also Tulips, Hyacinths and other precious bulbs.

Great for dry storing bulbs out of season.



Common Name: **GLOBE ARTICHOKE**

Botanical Name: Cynara scolymus

Plant Type: Corm

Positioning: Full Sun, Wind Protection

Depth: 7cm

Family Name: Asteraceae

Size: 1.5m H x 1.2 m W

Planting Width: 10cm

Flowering: Spring to Summer

General Information: The Globe Artichoke is a compact, architectural plant with grey green foliage & thistle-like flowers. The immature flowerheads are harvested and cooked and mature flowers are very useful as cut flowers. **Soil:** Plant in a well drained compost rich soil. **Watering:** Grows best with regular, deep watering but will cope with periods of dryness. If grown as a vegetable, regular watering will provide best results. **Fertilising:** Will benefit from an annual application of manure in spring. Use Potash regularly to encourage flower production. **Pests:** Snails & slugs can sometimes affect young leaves, aphids & mites can sometimes damage new growth.

👉 **Tips:** Plants develop suckers that can be divided- use a spade to ensure minimal damage to parent plant and offshoots. Artichokes prefer a cool, moist summer. Plants can be difficult to grow and quite short lived in humid areas. Artichokes for eating should be harvested when the buds reach maximum size but before the bracts begin to open or change color to purple. The tastiest buds develop when the temperature is between 15 to 18 degrees.

Common Name: **GRASSES AND STRAP LEAFED PLANTS**

Mondo Grass, Fairy Fishing Rods, Ponytails, Liriope, Dietes

Description: Many of the grasses and strap leaved plants are extremely tolerant to withstanding periods of drought once they are established. **Watering:** Water regularly during the warmer months initially, but once the plants have been in the ground for a full year, they will generally only need assistance during times of extreme dryness. **Fertilising:** Generally many strap leaved plants will do well with minimal fertilising. Use a general purpose fertiliser in spring if desired. Care needs to be taken for Australian Natives to use a specific fertiliser for Australian Native plants. **Soil:** Well drained soil is preferred for many of these plants. Mulching well will also assist plants to withstand dry periods.

Common Name: **GROUND COVERS GENERAL CARE**

General Information: A ground cover plant will grow wider than it grows higher, and is a very useful addition for landscaping and 'infill' amongst garden beds. Dense groundcover plants will smother and shade-out weeds quite effectively. **Planting:** Plant in a hole at least twice the size of the pot, plant in soil the same level as in the pot.

Positioning: Full Sun to part shade (refer to catalogue for individual plant's requirements).

Common Name: **GOOSEBERRY THORNLESS**

Botanical Name: Ribes ura-crispa

Plant Type: Perennial Cane

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: Grossulariaceae

Size: 100cm

General Care: REFER Berry Fruits

General Information: Large juicy berries that ripen from green to purple if left on the bush. Fruit develops on both second year and older wood, and pinching laterals back to 3 buds promotes spur production. By removing the centre of the plant you develop more open structure to allow light in for easier picking. The plant should be pruned to the shape of a wide mouthed teacup for the first two years. Begins to crop as a 2-3 year old plant. **Pests:** Fungal diseases may rot fruit; use appropriate fungicides.

👉 **Tips:** Use thick gloves when pruning; and picking as plants are thorny despite their name. Needs a 'chill period' to set fruit.



Common Name: **GYMEA LILY**

Botanical Name: Dorianthes excelsia

Plant Type: Evergreen Perennial Lily

Positioning: Full Sun or Part Shade.

Flowering: Once mature (about 10 years old), flowers appear in spring and can reach 6m

General Information: Large red torch like flowers are borne at the end of very tall flower stems. These plants are bird attracting when in flower. **Soil:** Requires a well drained soil to do well. **Watering:** Very drought tolerant, benefits from watering well during the growing season. **Fertilising:** none really required. **Dislikes** Although the foliage is resistant to frost damage, the developing flower buds need protection in areas of heavy frost, particularly if seed collection is planned.

Pests: Generally pest and disease free, but birds will sometimes damage the flower head whilst feeding on it.

✓ **Ideal for** large rockeries and gardens, an ideal position would be below an elevated patio where its tall flower spike can be appreciated.

Common Name: **GYPSOPHILA**

Botanical Name: Gypsophila paniculata

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Planting Width: 40–50cm,

Positioning: Full Sun

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns

General Information: A popular cut flower, Gypsophila is a lovely addition to the perennial garden but needs regular watering throughout the growing period to perform well

Also known as Baby's Breath

Family Name: Caryophyllaceae

Size: 50cm H

Flowering: Summer to Mid Autumn

Common Name: HEDGING PLANTS & SHRUBS GENERAL CARE

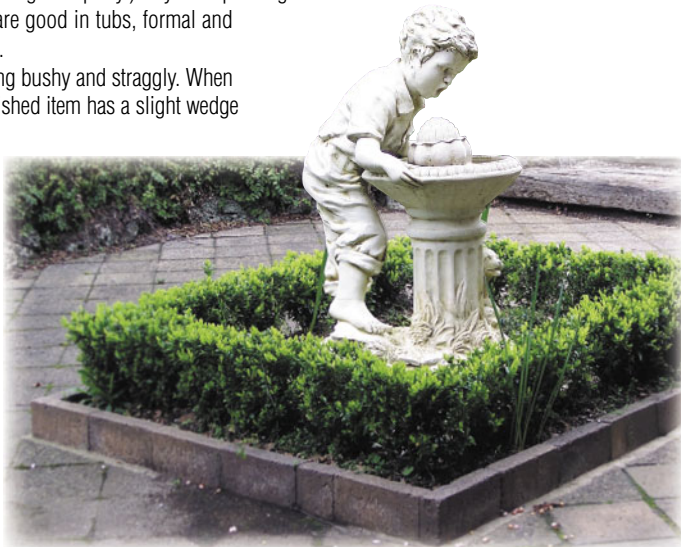
Planting Width: Varies depending on the species. (refer to measurements in the catalogue.)

Depth: Plant in soil the same level as in the pot.

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Information: We sell many varieties of hedging plants, for example, Buxus (English Box, Japanese Box etc), Euonymus, Ligustrum, Pittosporum, Photinia and Westringia. Most hedging plants are suitable for a range of climates and are very adaptable to different conditions. **Soil:** Well Drained. **Watering:** Regular deep watering in dry spring and summer conditions is required. Hedging plants like to be well watered. **Fertilising:** Ensure that the soil is well dug and prepared with organic matter such as well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or leaf mould. Mulch well to conserve water and keep roots cool. **Pruning:** Shaping and pruning may need to be done several times during the growing period to keep plants in shape and to train them (if using as topiary.) Any hard pruning should be done in late winter. Some species are good in tubs, formal and informal hedges, privacy screens, and topiary.

👉 **Tips:** Prune regularly to avoid hedge looking bushy and straggly. When shaping your hedge, it is important that the finished item has a slight wedge shape, with the top foliage slightly narrower than the lower foliage. This will enable all branches access to light, and will result in an overall healthier hedge with foliage all the way down to the ground level. Some species are known to perform better in different climates and situations. Eg: Photinia dislikes humidity, Japanese Box tolerates more heat than the other Buxus spp. Rely on information in catalogue for suitability to your particular situation. For an informal planting or specimen shrubs, trim lightly once or twice during the growing season to encourage compact growth.



Common Name: **HELLEBORUS**

Botanical Name: Helleborus orientalis, Helleborus hybrids

Family Name: Ranunculaceae

Plant Type: Evergreen Herbaceous Perennial

Planting Width: 40cm

General Information: Very easy to grow. **Soil:** Moist, well drained **Watering:** Enjoys damp ground and needs to be kept well watered throughout dry periods. **Fertilising:** A well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser should be worked through the soil prior to planting. Each winter, top dress with well-decayed animal manure, this will help growth and produce larger blooms. **Pruning:** Can be transplanted in early winter. Do not allow the roots to dry out during the transplanting process. **Dislikes** full sun, drying out. **Pests:** Snails and slugs.

👉 **Tips:** Will perform best in a semi-shaded position that remains damp. Foliage can be trimmed before flowering to enable flowers to be more visible.

Common Name: **HEUCHERA**

Botanical Name: Heuchera americana

Plant Type: Evergreen Perennial

Planting Width: 30–40cm Apart

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Care: REFER Ground Covers.

General Information: Evergreen Plant. Mounds of attractive scalloped foliage with clusters of small, coral pink bells in spring and summer.

✓ **Ideal for** borders, tub planting, good for planting underneath medium sized shrubs or trees.

👉 **Tips:** Will tolerate full sun in cool climates with regular watering.

Common Name: **HIPPEASTRUM**

Botanical Name: Hippeastrum x hybridum

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Late winter, early spring

Flowering: Late Spring

Positioning: Full Sun, Protect from Strong Winds

General Information: Produces spectacular trumpet shaped blooms in various colours. **Soil:** Rich, well drained.

Watering: Weekly at the base of the bulbs, not into the foliage or over the bulb nose. Overwatering will cause stem rot and red rust. **Fertilising:** Prepare soil with well-rotted animal manure. **Pruning:** After blooming the stem may be cut close to the bulb, leaving the leaves to grow on. **Pests:** Protect from snails. Can get leaf scorch due to a fungus so do not water on the leaves or nose of the plant.

✓ **Ideal for** Pots or as cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** If planting in pots, allow 3–4 cm of soil around the bulb. Make sure that you have good drainage. Fertilise once flowered. Likes a sunny position so that the bulb can settle and grow to a good size.

****Bulbs can be held for flowering later in the season by placing bulb in the crisper part of the fridge (about 5 degrees) in September to hold back the flower progression. Remove bulbs and pot up as per previous directions about 5 weeks before flowers are required and keep plants about 20-25 degrees in a reasonably bright position. Flower development can be slowed by placing into a cooler position, or hastened by placing into a warmer position. After flowering bulbs will continue with normal foliage development.**

****Bulbs grown in Hippeastrum vases need to be planted into soil or pots after flower has faded to complete the growth cycle. Bulb can be used again in the vase the following year.**

Also known as Winter Rose

Flowering: Late Winter and Early Spring

Size: 40cm H

Positioning: Part to full shade, tolerates frost

Also known as Coral Bells

Family Name: Saxifragaceae

Size: 30–40cm H x 30–40cm W

Flowering: Summer and Autumn

Also known as Amaryllis,

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 30-60cm H x 30–40cm W

Planting Width: 30cm **Depth:** 1/3rd of bulb above soil



Common Name: **HOSTA**

Botanical Name: Hosta plantaginea, H lancifolia

Plant Type: Herbacious Perennial

Planting Width: 30–90cm,

General Information: Hostas are very long lived under the right conditions and come in many shapes and sizes and some can be fragrant. **Soil:** Moist, fertile and well drained. **Watering:** Require moist conditions, does not tolerate drought. Keep well watered while they are actively growing. **Fertilising:** Apply a complete fertiliser annually in spring. Hostas love soil that is high in organic matter, so it helps to work in some well-rotted animal manure each spring.

Pruning: No pruning is required however you can tidy the plant up as it becomes dormant in winter. Dislikes drying out.

Pests: Snails and slugs. Hosta anthracnose can cause whitish spots with brown edges to form on leaves and stalks, remove the affected leaves.

✓ **Ideal for** shady areas.

👉 **Tips:** Do better if left undisturbed. Removing flower stalks after blooming encourage growth.

Common Name: **HOYA**

Botanical Name: Hoya carnosa 'compacta'

Plant Type: Climber

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Filtered Sunlight.

General Information: This unusual twining plant can be grown as a climber or trailing from a hanging pot. Leaves have a contorted twisted appearance and wax like flowers resemble cake decorations. Requires bright light, but not direct sunlight as it but will make the foliage very yellow and damage leaves. Too dark and plants will grow very well but may not flower. Easily grown in a wide range of climates ranging from tropical to very cold. **Soil:** This plant does better in a pot situation, planted into well draining potting mix. **Watering:** Allow the soil surface to become quite dry between watering. **Fertilising:** As soon as hoyas commence making new growth, increased watering and fertilising can begin. Choose a fertiliser low in nitrogen and use it sparingly. Fertilising should cease before the onset of winter. Likes to be potbound. **Pests:** Aphids, mealy bugs, red spider mites and scale. All are easily controlled by systemic insecticides.

👉 **Tips:** Can survive in frosty areas if they are under cover, shady trees or patios, ferneries or partially enclosed spaces.

Hoya flowers drop a sticky nectar that is sweet to the taste. As the flowers come from the same spurs as the old ones, it is best not to pick the flowers.

Common Name: **HYDRANGEA**

Botanical Name: Hydrangea macrophylla

Plant Type: Deciduous shrub

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

General Information: Hydrangeas thrive in a cool, moist position, sheltered from hot summer sun and northerly winds.

Soil: Moist, rich, well-drained. **Watering:** Regular watering is required, especially in late spring and through summer.

Deep soaking once or twice a week is ideal. Have a saucer of water underneath pots. **Fertilising:** In winter while the plant is dormant, use a fertiliser designed for the pH (colour) you are after. Also fertilise in spring. **Pruning:** Prune back by about 1/3 when dormant in winter. Cut back to double leaf buds to encourage flowers the following year.

👉 **Tips:** Flower colours can be enhanced or altered depending on the pH level in the soil low pH makes them blue, high pH makes them pink.

Common Name: **HYMENOCALLIS**

Botanical Name: Hymenocallis spp. Syn. Iseme

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Late winter, early spring

Flowering: Summer

General Information: Exotic looking plant, fragrant white flowers. Flowers before the foliage appears. Looks lovely grown in clumps. **Soil:** Well drained to sandy soil. **Watering:** Soil needs to remain moist, water regularly during dry periods.

Also known as Spider Lily

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 60cm H x 25cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** Tip at soil level

Positioning: Full Sun

Fertilising: Work well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser through the soil prior to planting.

Pruning: Cut off spent flowers Dislikes being moved and heavy frost. **Pests:** Pest Resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** patio pots, sub tropical and tropical gardens. Great for cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** If potted, can be bought inside to enjoy when in flower. Requires a dry dormant period in autumn to flower regularly in summer.

Common Name: **HYACINTH**

Botanical Name: Hyacinthus orientalis

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 20-25cm H x 15cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 12cm

Positioning: Full sun or partial shade, however will not thrive in heavy shade

General Information: Suitable for temperate/Dry and Mediterranean climates, thrives in a cool to cold climate but can be grown in warmer areas if chilled 4-6 weeks prior to planting. Frost hardy when in the ground. Can be susceptible to damage from frost if in pots outdoors. **Watering:** Water well after planting but not again until after leaves emerge unless particularly dry. Give regular deep watering from when the buds appear until stems die down. **Fertilising:** Manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser should be worked through the soil before planting. Soil must be well drained and enriched with organic matter. **Soil:** Well drained, rich in organic matter. **Lifting & Storage:** Once the foliage of the hyacinth turns yellow they need to be dug up, dried and cleaned with a cloth and stored in a dry and airy place until the next season.

Pests: Hyacinths are generally not susceptible to pest and disease problems.

👉 **Tips:** For best results in the next season remove spent flower stems and continue to water and feed the plant until all the foliage starts to turn yellow and die down. Potting Hyacinths: Hyacinths grow particularly well in pots. Choose a pot at least 15cm deep so you can apply a good base of potting mix to the bottom of the pot. Place the bulbs 10 cm from the surface of the potting mix. Water well after planting and place pot where it will receive at least half a day of sun.

Common Name: **IRIS JAPONICA**

Botanical Name: Iris japonica

Plant Type: Rhizome

Planting Width: 15-20cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Also known as Variegated Japanese Iris

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 60-80cm H

Flowering: Late Spring to Summer

General Information: Lovely flowering water or bog plant. **Soil:** Well drained, prefers an acid soil. **Watering:** Needs constant moisture while growing. **Fertilising:** Work well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser through the soil prior to planting. Extra animal manure or compost in spring and a dose of complete fertiliser will assist these plants. Likes cool to cold climates, tolerant of frosts.

✓ **Ideal for** moist areas.

👉 **Tips:** Can plant closer together for a denser flower display. Protect from Strong Winds

Common Name: **IXIA**

Botanical Name: Ixia maculata

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Spring to early Summer

Also known as Corn Lily

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 50-70cm H x 10cm W

Planting Width: 5-10cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Suitable for most conditions, excluding tropical climates, dry inland and warmer higher areas.

Tolerates temperatures down to 0°C. **Watering:** Water well in spring but allow to dry off after flowering. **Fertilising:**

Animal manure or compost should be worked into the soil before planting. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:**

Ixia can generally be left undisturbed for many years however if clumps do become too thick they can be lifted once foliage turns yellow and replanted in spring. **Pests:** Spray for insects and bait snails when buds appear.

👉 **Tips:** Makes fantastic cut flowers. If soil isn't particularly well-drained sprinkle some sand under them before planting.

Common Name: **JONQUILS**


Botanical Name: Narcissus

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to early Spring

General Information: Suitable for all climates except tropical. Very hardy, often surviving in old gardens after everything else has perished. Jonquils flower better in warmer climates than Daffodils. They will generally only flower from round mature bulbs. If you plant them too shallow they are prone to 'split up' into side bulbs too readily to reach maturity. Deeper planted bulbs appear to stay healthier, and split less frequently, thus producing more flowers for many years. **Watering:** Water bulbs after planting and not again until foliage appear unless experiencing extremely dry conditions. Once buds appear give a good weekly watering. Prefers a well-drained soil. **Fertilising:** Fertilise lightly when planting and after flowering use a commercial bulb fertiliser. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** After about 3-4 years bulbs should be lifted, cleaned and stored as clumps tend to become congested and will produce poorer quality flowers. **Pests:** Bait snails regularly as they like to chew the blooms of jonquils.

 **Tips:** In warmer climates plant up to double the recommended depth.

Common Name: **KING FABIOLA** REFER Queen Fabiola


Common Name: **KIWI FRUIT**

Botanical Name: Actinidia deliciosa

Plant Type: Deciduous Vine

Flowering: Summer

General Information: Deciduous vine that is suited to mild or temperate climates with warm summer months. Female vines take 4 – 5 years to bear fruit and will keep bearing for at least 20 years. Fruit is formed on the first 3 – 5 buds on current seasons growth so plants should be selectively pruned to keep plants controlled. **Male plants are required for fruit fertilisation; 1 male to up to 9 female plants** **Soil:** Well Drained, deep loam. **Watering:** Regular watering is needed from spring to early winter when fruit ripens. Keep moist during summer as plants can become heat stressed. **Fertilising:** Make sure that the soil has been prepared with rich organic matter before planting. Kiwi Fruit needs to be fertilised regularly, at least twice a year in spring and autumn. A complete fertiliser or well-composted animal manure is ideal. **Pruning:** Prune laterals back to 2 or 3 buds beyond previous seasons crop. If overcrowding occurs you can remove some laterals completely. If vine grows too quickly in summer, prune back growth. Dislikes Late frosts **Pests:** None usually if vine is healthy and growing vigorously.

 **Tips:** It is impossible to tell the male and female plants apart when not in flower so it is recommended to prune the male plant as soon as it has finished flowering. Must be trained onto a trellis or fence.

Common Name: **LABURNUM VOSSII**

General Information: REFER Dormant Trees.

 **Tips:** *Caution* all parts of this plant are toxic. Use gloves when planting or pruning. Keep children and livestock away.

Common Name: **LANDSCAPING POTS GENERAL CARE**

Plant Type: Tube stock, young plants.

Size: 50 mm Landscaping Pot

Planting Width: Refer to the catalogue or additional information on specific varieties.

Positioning: Depends on the plant; refer to catalogue for specific information.

General Information: Landscaping pots are young plants, which are quite young and have a small root system. As they are a young plant care must be taken to ensure their survival by following specific watering, fertilising and planting guidelines.

When you receive your order - Gently remove the packaging. Your landscaping pots will require a water when you first receive them. A short soak in a container of water making sure they are wet from the top right through to the bottom. It is recommended you let your plants recuperate from their travelling for a few days before planting. Unpack and place them in a semi-shaded area away from the hot afternoon sun for a few days. Water gently as required until damp. Do not over or under water. We advise that you also water your plants thoroughly approx. half hour prior to planting, this will assist removing your plant from its container.

PLANTING

To remove your plant, place your fingers either side of the plants stem covering the top of the container so no potting media falls out. Turn the container upside down and with your other hand gently squeeze the sides and bottom of the container and then lift away from the plant. Plant into your prepared area. Once they are in the ground settle them in with a good watering.

Planting Depth - When you plant your plants the soil level should be equal to that of the media in the tube. Planting too deep could cause rotting and the death of your plants, raised planting may be a good idea in boggy areas. (see diagram)

Fertilising - Your plants already contain a small amount of slow release fertiliser. This should last them 6-8 weeks after purchase. When they do require feeding again we would recommend a slow release fertiliser such as Osmocote or Nutracote, or an organic product such as Dynamic Lifter or Organic Life. These products should be used as directed. Please note: Do not put fertiliser directly into the planting hole, as this will most likely burn the roots.

Delayed Planting - If you are unable to plant straight away, your containers can be kept together in a safe place. They must be kept moist and put in a partly sunny position away from hot afternoon sun. For plant spacing and general information about your specific varieties please refer to the catalogue you purchased from.

MAINTENANCE

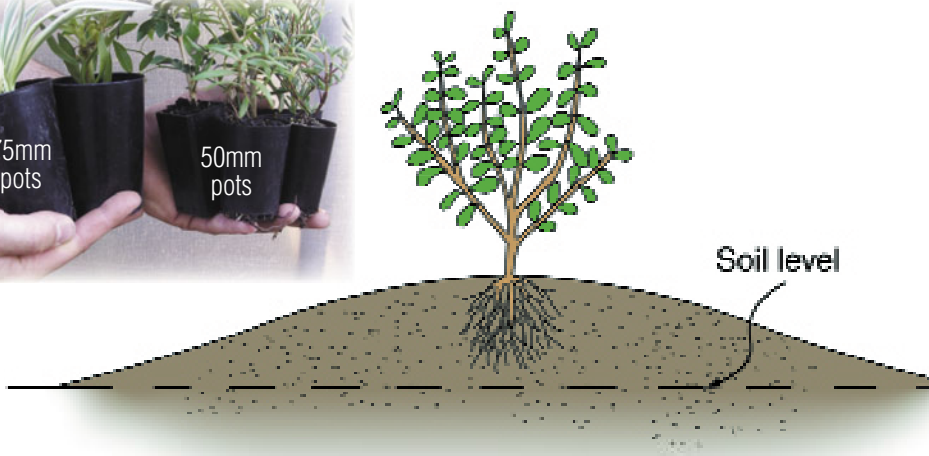
The ongoing maintenance of your landscaping plants will depend on their type and use.

Hedges - formal hedges require more attention to achieve and keep in their defined shape but can occupy less space than an informal hedge. Whilst growing to the required size, some trimming is usually beneficial to encourage side growth and more dense foliage from ground level up. Keep in mind the importance of light when creating your desired shape so that foliage lower down the hedge receives sufficient light to encourage healthy, even growth. Slower growing species require more patience to establish but have the reward of less regular maintenance once the desired size is attained. Avoid trimming at times when new growth could be affected by frosts.

Groundcovers - use mulch to control weeds and retain moisture while plants are establishing themselves. Some groundcovers will grow more quickly than other so ensure more active plants do not encroach on less active ones or beyond your intended space. Remember that areas with many groundcovers will have competing root systems and when required, water in a manner that each receives their share.

Climbers evergreen climbers can be trimmed as necessary to keep the desired shape and prevent them encroaching on other plants. Periodic trimming will generally be better than infrequent, more severe maintenance. Ensure plants have adequate support and prune to encourage growth in the desired direction. Some species, particularly deciduous ones, may benefit from the removal of old wood to encourage new growth.

👉 **Tips:** Will need to be protected from extreme heat, frosts and strong winds for at least their first growing season until established.



Common Name: **LAVENDER**

Botanical Name: *Lavendula* spp

Plant Type: Evergreen Shrub

Planting Time: Autumn or Spring

Planting Width: 30–40cm

General Information: Lavender is a very pretty and fragrant plant which has many uses such as in flower decoration, cooking, dried flowers and potpourri or lavender bags. As a rule, none of the Lavender family will grow well in humid conditions, however French Lavender (*L. dentata*) has been reported to tolerate humidity better than any of the other lavender spp. **Soil:** Well drained. **Watering:** Only water during dry periods, do not over water. A very hardy and drought tolerant plant and once established. **Fertilising:** Use a slow release fertiliser once established, and top-dress with a complete fertiliser in late autumn. **Pruning:** It is important to keep bushes pruned after every flush of flowers in order to keep the plant in a manageable and tidy shape and size. Trim the flower stems off then trim the remaining foliage to shape. Do not cut back to the old wood, this can damage the plant and affect flowering performance next season. Can look straggly if left unpruned. Dislikes wet feet, humidity, frost and being undisturbed.

✓ **Ideal for** cut flowers, floral arrangements, aromatherapy, or a border or in pots.

👉 **Tips:** Picking the blooms will help keep the bush compact.

Common Name: **LEMON 'EUREKA'**

General Information: REFER Citrus

The Lemon 'Eureka' Tree fruits all year round, mostly in winter. This variety is better suited to temperate climates, and even does well in coastal areas.

Common Name: **LEMON 'LEMONADE'**

General Information: REFER Citrus

The Lemonade tree is becoming a very popular citrus tree within Australia. The rounded fruit is the sweetest of the lemons and really does taste like lemonade.

Common Name: **LACHENALIA**

Botanical Name: *Lachenalia*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for all climates except tropical. Will tolerate temperatures down to 0°C.

Watering: Water when the growth appears and keeps the soil slightly wet until the foliage dies off after flowering. When the bulbs are dormant keep them relatively dry. **Fertilising:** Animal manure or compost should be worked through soil before planting. **Soil:** Will grow in any well-drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Bulbs can be left in the ground for many years. **Pests:** Generally free from pests and diseases.

👉 **Tips:** Excellent for borders, drifts or pots and containers. Combines beautifully with blue Muscari.

Common Name: **LIATRIS**

Botanical Name: *Liatris Spicata*

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Planting Time: Winter to Spring

Planting Width: 10–20cm, **Depth:** 5cm

General Information: Clumps of grass like leaves with tall spikes of rose-purple flowers. Very easy to grow. **Soil:** Moist, well drained. Avoid heavy clay soils. **Watering:** Requires regular watering during dry periods. **Fertilising:** Work well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser through the soil prior to planting. **Pruning:** Cut back after flowering. Likes a damp position. **Pests:** Thrips and aphids may attack during flowering.

✓ **Ideal for** border or backdrop, large container plant or cut flower.

👉 **Tips:** Plant in clusters for a good effect. Can be left in the ground for many years. If lifting, do this in winter and store in a cool, dry, airy place until replanting.

Family Name: Lamiaceae

Size: 60–90cm

Flowering: Late Spring to Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

Also known as Soldier Boys

Family Name: Hyacinthaceae

Size: 20cm H x 10cm W

Planting Width: 7cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full sun to light shade

Also known as Gay Feather, Blazing Star

Family Name: Asteraceae

Size: 70cm H x 10cm W

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

Common Name: **LILAC**

Botanical Name: Syringa vulgaris

Family Name: Oleaceae

General Information: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

A deciduous tree that thrives in a cool-temperate and cold climate. Does not tolerate heat. Prefers a Full Sun to Part Shade position.

👉 **Tips:** Likes a lime enriched soil. The trees are excellent backdrops or for use in limited spaces. Can give a light prune annually to keep in shape. ***It is important when planting Lilacs to bury the graft union 10 cm BELOW the soil surface. This is to prevent the Privet rootstock from growing through and diminishing the vigour of the Lilac.

Common Name: **LILIUM**

Also known as Longiflorum – Christmas Lily, November Lily, Oriental -. Florist Lily

Botanical Name: Lilium spp

Family Name: Liliaceae

Plant Type: Fleshy Bulb

Size: 70 cm to 120cm

Planting Time: Winter to Spring

Planting Width: 20–40cm,

Flowering: Summer

Depth: 10–20cm

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Information: There are many varieties of lilies; LA Hybrids, Oriental, Asiatic, and Longiflorum. All have long lasting flowers. **Soil:** Well drained, friable and moist. If growing in pots use a potting mix specifically for bulbs.

Watering: Responds well to generous watering in summer. **Fertilising:** Prepare the soil with well-rotted animal manure or a complete fertiliser before planting. Mulch well to keep soil cool and moist. Liquid fertilising once plants are setting buds is beneficial to keep lower foliage green. Top dress with fertiliser in late winter. **Pruning:** It is best to remove old flower heads once flowers fade to promote bulb growth. Cut down to ground level once foliage has died off completely. Bulbs can be left in the ground to naturalise or lifted and separated. Replant without delay.

Dislikes being moved, wet feet. **Pests:** Aphids but generally pest resistant.

✓ **Ideal** for pots, excellent cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** Plant immediately after purchase and do not allow the bulbs to dry out. Oriental lilies prefer a cooler, more sheltered position and may require staking and protection from hot winds. Double Tiger Lily lilium lancifolium requires the same conditions as other lilliums except this one grows to a height of 1.5 m and is a little less fussy about soil type. If growing in pots, make sure the pot is 200 mm minimum. Place no more than 3 bulbs per pot, and make sure the bulbs are leaning slightly inwards to encourage plants to support each other. Grow outside in a sunny aspect and pots can be brought inside once flowering. After flowering, or when picking for cut flowers, cut the plant to about half way down the stem to enable the plant to develop the bulb for next year's flowers.

Common Name: **LILY OF THE VALLEY**

Botanical Name: Convallaria majalis

Family Name: Liliaceae

Plant Type: Rhizome

Size: 20m H x 30m W

Planting Time: Winter

Flowering: Spring

Planting Width: 10cm, **Depth:** Pips to 3cm.

Positioning: Semi Shade.

General Information: Delightful woodland plant with a wonderful fragrance. Widely used in bridal bouquets. **Soil:** Well drained, moist, humus rich soil is required. **Watering:** Needs to be kept moist during spring and summer **Fertilising:** Well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or a complete fertiliser should be worked into the soil before planting. A top dressing of well-decayed animal manure in winter will also assist growth and produce larger blooms. Also likes to be mulched regularly with a leafy moss or compost. **Pruning:** Leave undisturbed once established. Likes a cool, damp shady position. Dislikes warm humid weather and acid soils. **Pests:** Aphids, snails and slugs.

✓ **Ideal** for pots, under trees. Highly prized as a cut flower.

👉 **Tips:** Lily of the Valley take a few years to become established and are best when undisturbed. More suited to cold climates and will bloom best after a hard, cold winter.

Common Name: **LIME 'TAHITIAN'**

Also known as Persian lime

General Care: REFER Citrus

'Tahitian' is the most popular variety of Lime. It is a small many-branched tree with green; thin-skinned fruit around 5cm in diameter. Flesh is seedless and pale green in colour.

👉 **Tips:** Needs warmer conditions than most other citruses.

Common Name: **LIME 'KAFFIR'**

Botanical Name: Citrus hystrix

General Care: REFER Citrus

Kaffir lime is a different species to the Tahitian Lime, and is grown more for its aromatic leaves that are used extensively in Asian cuisine. Fruit is knobbly and fragrant, and can be used in the usual ways any citrus fruit can be used, although not terribly juicy.

👉 **Tips:** Needs warm conditions, but can tolerate a frost free cool climate. Seems to be more tolerant of dry spells than other citrus trees.

Common Name: **LIQUIDAMBAR**

Botanical Name: Liquidambar styraciflua

Family Name: Hamamelidaceae

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

The Liquidambar tree is a deciduous tree which is grown widely for its outstanding autumn color. Leaves turn brilliant shades of orange, red and purple during the cooler months.

👉 **Tips:** Tolerates a wide range of conditions including wet sites, but performs best in moist, slightly acid soil and full sun.

Common Name: **LIRIOPE**

Also known as Lily Turf

Botanical Name: Liriope muscari

Family Name: Liliaceae

Plant Type: Clumping evergreen perennial

Size: 30cm - 60cm H x 45cm W

Flowering: Autumn

Planting Width: 15cm.

Positioning: Full sun to semi shade. Grows well in heavy shade but will be slower to establish.

General Care: REFER Grasses and Strap Leafed plants

General Information: These plants are a low maintenance plant with a long flowering period. They are drought and frost tolerant. **Pruning:** In late winter cut back ragged leaves.

👉 **Tips:** Excellent plant well suited to just about any condition. Plant in the foreground as a foliage highlight all year

Common Name: **LOUISIANA IRIS**

Botanical Name: Iris 'Louisiana Hybrids'

Family Name: Iridaceae

Plant Type: Evergreen rhizome

Size: 70cm to 1 metres

Flowering: Mid to Late Spring

Positioning: Full Sun to part shade.

Planting Width: 20 cm.

Depth: 5 cm.

General Information: Very beautiful iris well suited to all parts of Australia. Flowers are held well above the foliage and last well in a vase. **Soil:** prefers moist, acidic soil and does not tolerate lime. If growing in a pot use a potting mix for Camellias and Azaleas. **Watering:** Deep and regular watering required during the growing and flowering period. Can be grown submerged in water. **Fertilising:** Apply a complete plant food as new growth starts in spring. Enrich soil with plenty of organic matter prior to planting. **Pruning:** Cut off spent flowers and remove dead foliage, do this also at the end of the growing period. Lift and separate after 3 – 4 years. Likes being covered in acidic mulch after planting. Dislikes Lime.

✓ **Ideal for** cut flowers. Around water features & low lying garden areas.

👉 **Tips:** Thrives even in humid areas. Mulch well to protect from extreme cold.

Common Name: **LYCORIS**

Botanical Name: Lycoris radiata, L. aurea

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Late Spring to Summer

Flowering: Late summer to autumn

General Care: REFER Nerines.

Exotic looking plant with iridescent red or gold flowers.

Also known as Spider Lily

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 60cm H x 25cm

Planting Width: 15cm.

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: **MAGNOLIA**

Botanical Name: Magnolia lilliflora, M. lilliflora x M. stellata 'Rosea'

Plant Type: Deciduous large shrub/ small tree

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade.

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees.

General Information: Flowers appear before the foliage. Magnolias are fast growing and relatively maintenance free.

Young plants need to be watered well weekly in periods of hot and dry weather. Once established they prefer minimal watering but WILL require additional watering in dry weather. Likes mulching around the base of the tree as this helps conserve moisture and keep the root system cool. Grows best in a humus rich and well drained soil. Dislikes cultivation around base of tree as root system is close to the surface and easily damaged.

👉 **Tips:** Protect young plants from frost but once established, very frost hardy.

Family Name: Magnoliaceae

Flowering: Spring

Common Name: **MANDARIN 'IMPERIAL'**

General Care: REFER Citrus Trees.

The 'Imperial' is an Australian hybrid variety and one that is very widely grown.

👉 **Tips:** The 'Imperial' mandarin should be thinned quite heavily as these trees can overcrop; if left unthinned this may result in vast amounts of very small hard fruit and tree decline. When harvesting, choose firm and heavy fruit; skin should be glossy with a strong orange colour. In cooler climates harvesting around May will ensure fruit is sweet.

Common Name: **MAPLE 'JAPANESE'**

Botanical Name: Acer palmatum,

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

The Maple tree is admired for its colourful autumn foliage and is a fast growing tree that needs to be protected from strong winds when young. **Pruning:** Not required except to trim excess growth and shape the tree.

👉 **Tips:** Likes cold and temperate climate and a full sun to semi shaded position. Maples require to be kept moist and if allowed to dry out the tips of the leaves will dry out.

Family Name: Aceraceae

Common Name: **MEDITERRANEAN BELLS** REFER to Allium

Common Name: **METROSIDEROS TAHITI**

Also known as Christmas Bush

Botanical Name: Metrosideros polymorpha

Family Name: Myrtaceae

Plant Type: Evergreen shrub

Size: 1m H x 1m W

Flowering: Late winter to spring.

Positioning: Part Shade to Full Sun.

General Information: REFER Hedging Plants & Shrubs



Common Name: **MUSCARI**

Botanical Name: Muscari armeniacum

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to Spring

General Information: Fully hardy, suitable for all climates except sub/tropical or semi arid. **Watering:** Only necessary if the ground begins to dry out due to insufficient rainfall. **Fertilising:** Add organic or chemical fertiliser to ground before planting. Top dress as buds appears. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** Bulbs can be left undisturbed for many years. As clumps and borders thicken fertilising becomes important. Dig when foliage turns yellow.

Pests: Very hardy to pests and diseases. Bait snails and slugs during growing period.

👉 **Tips:** Plant in long borders as an edging plant.

Also known as Grape Hyacinth

Family Name: Hyacinthaceae

Size: 15cm H x 7cm W

Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full sun to partial shade

Common Name: **NATIVE GRASSES**

Botanical Name: Dianella caerulea, D. Tasmanica

Botanical Name: Lomandra longiflorum

Plant Type: Evergreen Clump Forming Perennial

Flowering: Spring and Early Summer

General Information: Very tough 'No Irrigation Gardening' range of Australian native grasses. **Soil:** Tolerant of a wide range of soils. **Watering:** Water the plants well for the first 8 to 12 weeks until established. **Fertilising:** None required, but can fertilise in spring with a specialist fertiliser for Australian natives. ✓ **Ideal for** tough, dry positions.

👉 **Tips:** The term "No Irrigation Gardening" means that once established these plants generally require no irrigation for most populated areas of Australia. These plants are often used for roadside plantings where they perform well, with no irrigation, only natural rainfall.

Also known as Flax Lily or Mat Rush

Family Name: Phormiaceae

Family Name: Lomandraceae

Size: To 70cm H x 70cm W

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

Common Name: **NATIVE PLANTS GENERAL CARE**

Plant Type: 50 mm Landscaping Pot

Planting: Plant in a hole at least twice the size of the pot, the same level as the pot.

General Information: Natives can provide attractive flowers and foliage and they also attract many varieties of birds into the garden. Many natives will survive on little water and will take warmer conditions. **Soil:** Usually require well drained soil. **Watering:** Only water when the soil appears dry (approx 1cm below the surface), then water until damp. Do not over water natives. **Fertilising:** At planting add some Native Plant fertiliser to the hole then cover with some soil before placing the plant in (otherwise you will burn the roots). A diluted liquid seaweed product is beneficial to all native plants. It also helps to place some mulch, such as compost, dry grass or leaf mould around the shrub after planting to preserve moisture. However, do not smother the plant or place the mulch too close to the stem of the plant. Most natives benefit from a yearly application of a complete fertiliser specifically designed for Australian Natives during spring. **Pruning:** Most natives require gentle pruning in order to keep tidy and promote vigour to the plant. Dislikes being over watered. **Pests:** Generally pest resistant in most locations.

✓ **Ideal for** attracting birds and wildlife to the garden.

👉 **Tips:** If planting in a windy area the plant may require staking until established.

Common Name: **NEOMARICA GRACILIS**

Botanical Name: Neomarica gracilis

Plant Type: Herbaceous perennial

Planting Time: Dormant during winter.

Planting: Prefers indoors or warmer climates.

General Information: This unusual Iris has sword shaped leaves and delicate fragrant flowers that only last a day, but many flowers are produced during late spring. **Soil:** Well drained, fertile soil. **Watering:** This is not a 'water' iris, so care needs to be taken not to over water. **Fertilising:** Light general purpose. **Pruning:** Can be divided during cooler months.

✓ **Ideal for** gardens and excellent house plant in large pot. Dislikes being too wet.

👉 **Tips:** Once the flower is spent, the stem that it was borne on lays to the ground and from that a new plant is formed. For that reason it is said to be walking across your garde. Place green end of rhizome in the direction you want the plant to grow.

Also known as Walking Iris

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 60 – 90cm tall, multiplies well.

Flowering: Spring

Positioning: Filtered light.

Common Name: **NECTARINE, PEACHARINE, PEACH**

Botanical Name: Prunus spp

Family Name: Rosaceae

General Information: REFER Fruit Trees.

Nectarines, Peacharines and Peaches are similar in the way that they grow. Both bear fruit on laterals produced the previous summer. Laterals only fruit for one season so in order to maintain a continuity of cropping plenty of new laterals must come on each year. Peacharines, Peach 'Anzac' and Nectarines are self-pollinating so there is no need to purchase another tree in order to bear fruit.

👉 **Tips:** Prune each winter to encourage new growth. Care must be taken to avoid leaf curl; a regular spraying program using a copper based fungicide will alleviate this .

Common Name: **NERINE & LYCORIS**

Botanical Name: Nerine spp

Plant Type: Bulb

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 30cm – 60cm H x 10cm.

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun

Planting Width: 10 – 20cm. **Depth:** Neck of bulb just above the soil.

General Information: Nerines are frost tolerant and perform better when crowded. **Soil:** Moist, well-drained. **Watering:** Watering is required only to supplement natural rainfall. Nerines will thrive with dry spring and summer conditions.

Fertilising: Before planting, dig ground over with well-rotted animal manure. **Pruning:** Cut off any spent flowers. If transplanting, ideally complete this in early spring, however bulbs like to be crowded. Likes dry hot Summers and being crowded. Dislikes Being disturbed, & tropics.

✓ **Ideal for** container plants and excellent cut flowers.

👉 **Tips:** Bulbs are best left in the ground to naturalise. If they are left undisturbed, they will produce more flowers. Cut flowers will last up to 3 weeks in water.

Common Name: **OAK**

Botanical Name: Quercus spp

Family Name: Fagaceae

General Information: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

The oak tree is a large and deciduous tree, that prefers a temperate to cold climate. Drought tolerant once established, requires deep watering during dry periods.

Common Name: **OLIVE**

Botanical Name: Olea europaea

Family Name: Oleaceae

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Olive plants are evergreen trees with greyish foliage and a graceful, attractive billowing appearance. They withstand dry periods extremely well but produce good fruit at an earlier age when watered and fertilised regularly. Can be trimmed to the height and width desired.

👉 **Tips:** Olives perform well in both warmer and colder climates and are self-pollinating to a large extent, but planting another variety nearby will help increase fruit set. Different varieties are grown for oil and fruit production.

Common Name: **ORANGE 'WASHINGTON NAVEL'**

General Information: REFER Citrus Trees.

'Navel' oranges are excellent quality oranges that are usually seedless. Bears fruit late autumn to spring and fruit will be sweet even in cooler climates.



Common Name: **ORCHIDS**

Family Name: Orchidaceae

General Information: There are many varieties of orchids; the most popular varieties are Cymbidium, Dendrobium and Sarcocylus. Our Orchids take 2 – 3 years to flower. **Soil:** Well drained. Must use an orchid mix potting mix, as orchids will not grow in normal garden soil or potting mix. **Watering:** Regular watering during the growing period is beneficial. They like to be kept moist but not wet. A guide is to test the top 2cm of soil. If dry, water well. Watering once or twice a week in winter and daily in summer is a good guide. **Fertilising:** A weak solution of complete fertiliser is beneficial during the growing period to assist growth. Never fertilise the plant if it is dry. A guide for feeding is to use a slow release fertiliser in spring or liquid fertilise once a week in summer and monthly in winter. **Pruning:** Divide the clumps after flowering every two to three years or when the pots are fully filled. They should be re potted at this time. Use a light cane or metal stake to support the flower spikes as they develop.

Dislikes Dark Areas. **Pests:** Snails and Slugs

✓ **Ideal for** Pots.

👉 **Tips:** It often helps to consult a specialist or join an orchid society when growing orchids, as some varieties can be difficult to grow.



TYPES AVAILABLE:

Common Name: **CYMBIDIUM ORCHIDS**

Botanical Name: Cymbidium spp.

General Information: Cymbidiums are the most widely cultivated of all orchids. Grow easily in mild areas. Grow in Semi Shade. Prefer cool temperatures. Flower through autumn, winter and spring, depending on the variety. Cymbidiums are more susceptible to diseases than other varieties or orchids; these can be controlled with relevant pest control sprays if required.

Common Name: **DENDROBIUM / DOCKRILLA ORCHIDS**

Botanical Name: Dendrobium spp. Dockrilla spp

Family Name: Orchidaceae

General Information: Dendrobium orchids are epiphytic (they grow on something else, such as a fence, pole or tree) and need a well drained mix of bark or charcoal, with added leaf mould to thrive. They come in a various sizes, flower shapes and colours.

Common Name: **VARIETY SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS**

Also known as Orange Blossom Orchid

Botanical Name: Sarcocylus spp., S. hartmannii

Family Name: Orchidaceae

Size: Up to 15cm H

General Information: Needs frost free conditions. Pot in a potting mix suitable for cymbidium orchids. Needs to be given plenty of water in spring and summer. These orchids are Epiphytic.

Common Name: **PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA**

Also know as Fern Leafed Peony

Botanical Name: Paeonia Tenuifolia

Family Name: Paeoniaceae

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Size: 30 cm.

Positioning: Full Sun to Semi Shade. Needs sunlight for flowers but must have a cool root area.

General Information: A rare dwarf species of herbaceous peony with fern like leaves. **Soil:** Paeonies like a rich, well drained, well dug, neutral to slightly alkaline, slightly heavy soil. **Watering:** Needs regular watering during dry weather.

Fertilising: Enrich soil with compost and well-rotted farm manure prior to planting. Top dress annually with blood and bone and old manure or mulch with compost or add leaf mould and bone meal. Also likes an annual application of lime. Needs ample fertiliser to enable flower production. **Pruning:** Deadhead flowers, trim back foliage once it has died off for winter.

✓ **Ideal for** Cooler climates Dislikes Humidity.

👉 **Tips:** This peony flowers earlier in spring than other peonies and the foliage also dies back earlier than others. Must have a cold winter to succeed. Small or no blooms the first year is typical, do not allow plants to flower heavily until a few years old. Plants can be affected by fungus, use a fungal spray during spring, if necessary.

Common Name: **PALMS**

Botanical Name: *Chamaedorea elegans* (Parlour), *Rhapis excelsa* (Rhapsis)

Family Name: Arecaceae

Plant Type: Evergreen plant

Size: Varies depending on variety.

Positioning: Semi shaded or full shade. If keeping indoors needs a well-lit position out of direct sunlight.

General Information: Palms are ornamental and a generally very easy to grow. Best suited to temperate to sub tropical areas however can be grown anywhere. **Soil:** Well Drained. **Watering:** Regular deep soakings are beneficial however once established, palms are drought tolerant. **Fertilising:** Prepare the soil with plenty of organic matter prior to planting. Add blood and bone and a slow release fertiliser to the bottom of the hole when planting. Keep the soil around the palm mulched to prevent the roots drying out. **Pruning:** Palms die if the top is cut off and recover slowly if green leaves are cut off. When the lower fronds die they can be removed once they are quite yellow. Some palms will drop dead fronds.

✓ **Ideal for** Privacy screen or shelter. Some palms, especially 'Parlour' and 'Rhapsis' Palms are excellent container plants for both indoors and patios. Dislikes Direct Sunlight.

👉 **Tips:** If transplanting palms it is better to plant in the warmer months when there is active growth, unlike most trees and shrubs. If keeping the palm indoors, it is recommended to take the palm outside every 2 – 3 months. While outside, hose down or allow standing in the rain but ensuring that the palm is not in direct sunlight or the fronds will burn.

Common Name: **PASSIONFRUIT**

Botanical Name: *Passiflora edulis*

Family Name: Passifloraceae

Plant Type: Evergreen vine

Size: 2.5 – 5m

Fruit: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Passionfruit is self-fertile, therefore does not need more than one vine to bear fruit. When fruit changes from green to purple or the skin becomes wrinkled it is ripe and ready to eat. A fence or pergola, wires or wire netting are required to allow the plant to climb. **Soil:** Well drained fertile soil is necessary for good fruit production.

Watering: Requires regular watering, as roots are shallow. Mulching is good for plants however make sure that it is kept away from the stems to avoid collar rot. **Fertilising:** Apply a complete fertiliser in spring when new growth starts and follow up with light top dressings of a complete fertiliser every 3 – 4 weeks through summer. (It is very difficult to over fertilise a passionfruit). **Pruning:** Cut vines back after fruiting if too dense to encourage new laterals and more fruit. Can be a heavy cropper so thin fruit if too many form. Dislikes Frost. **Pests:** Can be susceptible to fungal problems if conditions are too cold and wet, can suffer from the usual sucking insects that attack fruiting plants.

✓ **Ideal for** training on fences, railings of balconies or terraces and on pergolas.

👉 **Tips:** After 4 – 5 years vines can become weak or spindly, a reasonable pruning every few years can avoid this. 'Nelly Kelly' is a grafted plant, remove growth from below the graft to maintain good growth habit.

Common Name: **PEACOCK ORCHID**

Family Name: Iridaceae

Botanical Name: *Acidanthera bicolor* Syn *Gladiolus callianthus*

Plant Type: Bulbous corm

Size: 90cm H x 20 – 30cm W

Planting Time: Winter to Spring

Flowering: Summer

Planting Width: 15cm. **Depth:** 10-15cm

Positioning: Full Sun or Part Shade

General Information: The Peacock Orchid is a tropical plant that will grow well in most parts of Australia. **Soil:** Well drained and friable. **Watering:** Keep moist during the growing season. Do not allow to get too wet. **Fertilising:** Prior to planting, dig over ground with well-rotted animal manure. **Pruning:** Can leave in the ground to naturalise or can be lifted and stored in late autumn in a dry, airy place until replanting in late winter or spring. Lifted corms must be dried quickly to avoid soft rot. **Pests:** Thrip insects (treat as per other Gladioli).

✓ **Ideal for** Cut Flowers, has a lovely fragrance. Dislikes Wet feet.

👉 **Tips:** The small bulblets that form around the main corm, if separated and replanted, will produce lovely flowers quite quickly.

Common Name: PEAR 'SENSATION', 'NASHI'

Botanical Name: Pyrus spp

Family Name: Roseaceae

General Information: REFER Fruit Trees.

Pears need two varieties in order to cross-pollinate and bear fruit and can take up to 5 years to fruit (2 years for Nashi). Best quality fruit requires a mild summer and cool to cold winters.

👉 **Tips:** When picking fruit, take from the tree when firm and ripen indoors. Pears ripen from the inside out after harvesting. To test the ripeness, apply gentle pressure at the stem.

Common Name: PAEONY ROSE (HERBACEOUS)

Botanical Name: Paeonia lactiflora Hybrids

Family Name: Paeoniaceae

Plant Type: Herbaceous woody rootstock

Size: 70cm H x 40cm W

Planting Time: Winter and Early Spring

Flowering: Mid Spring to Early Summer

Planting Width: 30cm - 60cm **Depth:** 5cm. Eyes of rootstock must not be buried too deep.

Positioning: Full Sun to Semi Shade. Needs sunlight for flowers but prefers a cool root area.

General Information: The Holy Grail of gardeners, the Peony must have a cold winter to succeed. In warmer climates this can be manipulated by watering with chilled water in the warmer months and tipping ice cubes around the root systems of plants while they are dormant. Having a lovely fragrance, these flowers will scent a room when used as a cut flower and will last well in a vase. Having a slow multiplication speed, Peonies can take 12 months to establish and flower after being transplanted. **Soil:** Well drained, but will tend to flower better in a heavier type of soil. Add lots of organic matter for best results. **Watering:** Keep well watered during the growing period. **Fertilising:** Prepare the soil with blood and bone, or well-rotted compost (avoid fresh animal manure) prior to planting. Top dress with a 2 inch thick layer of pelletised chook manure and Dolomite Lime in Winter, and a good layer of blood and bone in Spring and Autumn. **Pruning:** Remove spent blooms, remove old foliage in winter once plant is dormant. Dislikes Fresh animal manure. Hot climates. **Pests:** Botrytis can be a problem in spring; this can be controlled with regular use of a commercial spray during spring.

👉 **Tips:** Protect from heavy frosts once new growth starts. Make sure that plants are sheltered from strong winds. Buds can be picked to open in the vase. Small or no blooms can be expected in the first year. Peonies thrive after a cold winter.

Common Name: PERENNIAL PHLOX

Botanical Name: Phlox paniculata

Family Name: Polemoniaceae

Plant Type: Perennial rhizome

Size: 20cm – 70cm H x 25cm W

Planting Time: Spring

Flowering: Summer to Early Autumn.

Planting Width: 30cm

Positioning: Full Sun to light shade

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Phlox produce mass flowers over several months and are very hardy. These multiply at a vigorous pace and are 50cm – 60cm wide in approx 3 yrs. Frost tolerant. **Soil:** Rich, well drained soil. Will tolerate poorer soils but a better display is achieved by planting into a well fertilised soil. **Watering:** Keep moist during the growing period, then water regularly during warm periods. Phlox will tolerate fairly dry conditions but flower better with adequate moisture. **Fertilising:** Cover with a mulch of well-rotted animal manure in early spring, although they dislike mulch directly covering the crowns. A feed of soluble fertiliser when buds appear will create a better display. **Pruning:** Remove spent flowers to promote new growth. Plants can be lifted and divided in winter for replanting. Dislikes Strong Winds. **Pests:** Snails and Black Spot. Treat as necessary.

✓ **Ideal for** Backdrop or a low border along driveways. Also look very good mass planted.

👉 **Tips:** Protect from strong winds. Avoid overhead watering when in flower, so they last better.

Common Name: PHORMIUM

Botanical Name: Phormium tenax hybrids

Plant Type: Evergreen Perennial

Flowering: Late Spring to Summer but mainly grown as a foliage plant.

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Information: Very hardy plant that handles dry conditions and salt air. Suitable for a very wide range of conditions. **Soil:** Well drained but moisture retentive soil. **Watering:** Requires regular watering throughout drought periods to look their best, but will survive dry conditions. **Fertilising:** Prior to planting, dig some well-rotted manure into the ground. **Pruning:** If tidying up is required, cut back leaves to the base of the plant to make way for new ones. **Pests:** Pest and Disease Tolerant.

✓ **Ideal for** Background or Accent Plant. Dislikes Tropical areas in Full Sun.

👉 **Tips:** Leaves can be burnt by extreme sun, in hotter areas, plant more in a shaded area.

Common Name: PINEAPPLE LILY

Botanical Name: Eucomis comosa

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Winter and Spring

Planting Width: 25 – 30cm. **Depth:** Level with or just under the soil surface.

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Information: Very hardy plant with unusual and attractive flowers. Suitable for all climates. **Soil:** Rich, well drained soil. **Watering:** Normal watering is required during dry periods. **Fertilising:** Work through a well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser before planting. **Pruning:** Remove spent flowers. Leave undisturbed for many years. If lifting, do so after the foliage has died back, remove offsets. Store in a cool dry and airy position before replanting in Spring. Likes Being undisturbed, wet soil.

✓ **Ideal for** Large Tubs.

👉 **Tips:** Cut flowers last up to 6 weeks in a vase.

Common Name: PLUM OR PLUMCOT

Botanical Name: Prunus Hybrid

General Information: REFER Fruit Trees.

Plums tolerate a heavier soil and moist conditions better than other varieties of stone fruit. Little pruning is required after the tree has been shaped. The 'Santa Rosa' plum tree is self fertile (the only variety of plum that does not require another variety to cross pollinate), and plums will readily interhybridise with Apricots and Cherries, hence the deliciously fruiting Plumcot tree.

👉 **Tips:** The tree bears fruit on one-year-old wood so heavy or selective pruning is not required. All plums are best when picked fully ripe. When picking fruit, look for firm, bright and fully developed fruit with no sign of wrinkling. Needs a 'chilling period' in winter to encourage fruit set so grows best in cool to cold climates.

Common Name: POKERS

Botanical Name: Kniphofia hybrids

Plant Type: Herbaceous perennial

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

General Information: Fantastic feature plant with tall bright spikes in orange and yellow. Can be relied upon to give great flowering results every year. Will clump to over 1m W in 3 – 4 years. Very frost and wind tolerant. **Soil:** Free draining soil required. Plants will rot over winter if soil is boggy. **Watering:** Only water to supplement natural rainfall. **Fertilising:** Fertilise with a commercial fertiliser in Spring. Can also use well-rotted animal manure. **Pruning:** Cut off dead flower stems after flowering finishes. Do not divide clumps that have been planted for less than three years. **Pests:** Pest Resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** borders, backdrops and along driveways. Dislikes Being disturbed. Tropics.

👉 **Tips:** Mulch to protect young plants from frosts.

Also known as New Zealand Flax

Family Name: Agavaceae

Size: 30cm – 60cm

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 75cm

Flowering: Summer and Early Autumn

Family Name: Roseaceae

Also known as Torch Lily

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 1.5m H x 70cm W

Positioning: Full Sun or Part Shade.

Common Name: PONYTAILS

Botanical Name: Beaucarnea recurvata

Family Name: Ruscaceae

Plant Type: Evergreen shrub/tree

Positioning: Likes full sun, but will tolerate low light situations indoors.

Size: Outdoors- to 9 m H x 3 m W. Indoors to 1 m X 60 cm.

General Information: A slow growing and unusual addition to the garden, this lovely plant can be grown quite happily as a lovely indoor plant. **Soil:** Well drained soil is required; this plant will not tolerate waterlogging. **Watering:** Allow plant to dry out between waterings. Drought tolerant. **Fertilising:** If required use a commercial fertiliser in Spring.

Pruning: Can tidy up old foliage if desired. Dislikes Being overwatered. **Pests:** If overwatered, this plant will suffer from stem and root rot. Mealybugs can sometimes be a problem.

✓ **Ideal for** An unusual statement plant in the garden indoors as a potted specimen.

👉 **Tips:** If grown as an indoor plant, leaves may need cleaning periodically. Ponytails will benefit from short periods outdoors.

Common Name: POTATOES

Botanical Name: Solanum tuberosum

Plant Type: Tuber

Planting Time: Winter to Spring

Planting Width: 20 – 25cm

General Information: Known throughout the world as a staple food that can be prepared and eaten a number of different ways, potatoes can be grown in most parts of Australia and will be ready to harvest 60-90 frost free days after planting. Before planting, spread potatoes out in a well-lit warm place for several weeks so they get some short thick sprouts.

Tubers can be cut so one or two eyes are evident on each piece but ensure cut pieces are allowed to dry before planting to minimise risk of rotting. Also, cutting into pieces too small can reduce the yield. Plant tubers about 15 cm deep in the soil and then cover with 25-30 cm of mulch. **Soil:** Well drained, humus rich soil is required, but can also be grown in 'no dig' tyres, drums and large pots. **Watering:** Need to be kept well watered. Potatoes will grow for longer periods of time when soil temperatures remain low and soil is moist, this results in a bigger harvest too. **Fertilising:** Prepare soil well with a well-rotted animal manure or complete fertiliser before planting. Mulch over the emerging shoots with a deep straw mulch to encourage the formation of more tubers and to ensure the roots are not exposed to the sun. Liquid feed 3 – 4 times during the growing season. **Pruning/Harvest:** Harvest when the leaves begin to die back, dry tubers as quickly as possible and store in a dark cool place. Potatoes exposed to light will turn green and these potatoes are poisonous and should not be eaten under any circumstances. Potatoes harvested early as 'new' potatoes do not store well. **Pests:** Potatoes suffer from many pests and diseases; rotating crops every 3-4 yrs to avoid build up of pests and diseases in the soil and growing only Certified Seed Potatoes will help to avoid this. Likes long periods of mild weather; this will help build a good crop.

👉 **Tips:** Potatoes can be grown all year round in areas without heavy frost but as the weather gets warmer the risk of pest and disease increase.

QUARANTINE ISSUES: We are not permitted to send potatoes to WA, TAS & QLD under current quarantine laws.

Also known as Certified Seed Potatoes

Family Name: Solanaceae

Size: 50cm

Flowering: Summer to Autumn

Positioning: Full Sun



Divide your seed potatoes as per diagrams

Common Name: PROTEA

Botanical Name: Protea spp, Leucodendron spp, Telopea spp(Waratah), Serruria spp(Blushing Bride), Leucospermum spp

Plant Type: Evergreen woody perennial

Flowering: Mainly Autumn to Spring.

Positioning: Full sun or light shade

General Information: Most proteas have bird attracting flowers or colourful foliage and will perform best in full sun.

Soil: Well drained, poorly fertilized, neutral to acidic pH. Sandy soils need added organic matter. Proteas will not survive in a heavy clay soil. If planting into a pot a potting mix.

Watering: In the ground: water regularly until established (generally until the end of their first summer.) Water regularly in hot conditions once established. If planted in a tub or container deep watering regularly is required. Check soil moisture with fingers before watering care must be taken not over water mature plants. **Fertilising:** Generally not required if planted into ground, but a slow release fertiliser for Australian Native plants must be used if planted in a pot. **Pruning:** To keep plant compact, prune back after flowering. Dislikes Being moved once established. Tropical heat. **Pests:** Can suffer from leaf miner. Fungal root rot will kill Proteas if soil conditions are too heavy or if overwatered.

✓ **Ideal for** long lasting cut flowers. To prolong flower life: use 1 tablespoon of bleach per 1lt of water in the vase.

👉 **Tips:** Proteas need good air movement to prevent fungal leaf problems, when planting allow plants room to spread out and grow. Once established proteas are fairly frost tolerant. ***Some Proteas can take up to 3 to 6 years to flower. Do not cultivate around the roots of the plant as Proteas are shallow rooted, pull out surrounding weeds by hand. A natural mulch such as bark, straw or leaves can be used to suppress weeds and this will help protect the plant's surface roots.

Common Name: QUEEN FABIOLA

Botanical Name: Tritellia laxa

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Spring to Summer

General Information: Suitable for all climates. Fairly frost hardy. In frost prone areas, protect with thick mulch.

Watering: Water well in growth period and let them dry out while dormant, as corms are susceptible to rot.

Fertilising: Top dress with a complete fertiliser or bulb food in Winter. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** Can be left in the ground for many years. **Pests:** Fungicide spray beneficial in wet climates.

👉 **Tips:** Plant in borders or clumps for good mass effect. One of the best characteristics of Queen Fabiola is that it blooms late in spring when almost all the other spring bulbs are well and truly finished.

Common Name: RAIN LILY

Botanical Name: Zephyranthes

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Winter, Spring & Summer

Flowering: Summer

General Information: Suitable for all climates. Generally frost hardy, but can be damaged when temperatures reach 0 to -5°C. Drought hardy. **Watering:** Rain Lilies rely on occasional summer/autumn watering or natural heavy rainfall to initiate flowering. **Fertilising:** Decayed manure or compost dug into soil well before planting will improve growth. Supplementary fertiliser is not essential but a scattering of complete plant food may be given in spring. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** Generally, best left undisturbed. **Pests:** Highly pest and disease resistant.

👉 **Tips:** Rain Lily's love warm locations with ample summer watering or rainfall. Multiplies rapidly - after 2 years you can have up to 60 mature bulbs.

Common Name: RANUNCULI

Botanical Name: Ranunculus asiaticus

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for all climates except tropical. Very hardy, will grow in most conditions. One Ranunculi corm can produce more than 20 flowers. To keep blooms coming for a longer period, regularly cut off any dead and dying blooms. These little bulbs will keep your garden and house in flowers for many weeks. Ranunculi have wonderful rich and bright colours, and for picking as a cut flower they are hard to beat. They prefer to be massed in a sunny position.

Watering: Water well after planting; soak weekly until shoots appear, then only to supplement rainfall. Prefer a well-drained soil. **Fertilising:** Light organic or chemical fertiliser at planting time. Liquid fertilise once buds start to form.

Lifting & Storage: Best treated as annual or bi-annuals. New bulbs planted every 1 to 2 years. **Soil:** Well drained.

Pests: Bait snails when buds appear. Mildew can be a problem in autumn.

👉 **Tips:** Plant with claws facing downwards. To kick-start the growing process soak the bulbs in a bowl of water for around an hour before planting.

Also known as King Fabiola and Brodiaea

Family Name: Alliaceae

Size: 25-40cm H x 15cm W

Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full sun or partial shade

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 60cm H x 25cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** Tip at soil level

Positioning: Full Sun to part shade

Family Name: Ranunculaceae

Size: 40-60cm H x 10cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 4cm

Positioning: Full Sun. Shelter from the wind recommended

ROSES GENERAL CARE

Summary

- Select a sunny aspect well clear of existing trees and shrubs
- Prepare the garden bed in well drained soil
- Do not use fertiliser when planting
- Do not let the roots dry out at anytime after opening your rose package
- Plant with all roots going downwards & outwards
- Water in well after planting.
- Re-prune the branches to a good growth eye if necessary.

Your enclosed bare-root roses have been packed with care and should arrive to you in good condition. All the roses sold by Bulb Express are bud grafted. They are supplied as bare root plants when dormant during the winter months. After roses are dug the roots are washed free of soil prior to packing and transport. Bare root roses travel extremely well and should remain fresh in transit for up to two weeks. If you have doubts about the condition of your plants please contact us immediately.

When your plants arrive-

Step 1. Undo the parcel carefully and soak the roots in water overnight.

Step 2. Plant the following day (as per planting instructions & diagram), do not let roots dry out.

Step 3. If the plants arrive in advance of your desired planting time they should be heeled-in*.

*To keep bare rooted roses longer than 3 days they should be "heeled-in". Select an open space in the garden, dig one large hole and plant all your bundled roses in it and firm down soil. Water in well. They will keep for several weeks if kept watered.

*Note: It is important not to let the roots dry out at any stage of planting.

Choosing the right position - All roses require an open, sunny and well drained position. At least 5 hours sun per day is required, preferably more. Although shaded areas will allow roses to do well, the quantity of flowers will reduce with the percentage of shade. Shaded parts of the garden are more liable to attacks from fungus diseases as the plants remain wet for too long after rains or dewy nights. Protection from wind is essential for good blooms but remember to allow for movement of air. Avoid planting too close to established shrubs and trees.

Soil preparation - Ideal soils are not available to everyone, but roses are very adaptable with some help from the gardener. Best soils are medium to heavy loam to about 35cm minimum depth, over a good clay subsoil. However roses can be grown successfully in many soil types. The important thing to remember is that light sandy soils retain less moisture and nutrients. Light sandy soils require copious quantities of compost and animal manures, as well as more frequent watering. Mulching is advisable with all soil types as it eliminates many problems, such as less watering and weeding and also retains better average soil temperature. Some mulches to use: Pea straw, lucerne, tan or pine bark, leaf mould, peat moss, and horse or cow manure.

DO NOT - use fowl manure or other quick soluble fertilisers at planting time.

DO NOT - replant into old soil where roses have been removed. Renew with fresh soil.

DO NOT - use weedicides or pre-emergence weedicides. (Roundup™ type weed killers can be used to clean an area prior to planting).

Sucker Growth - Most rose plants are budded onto "root-stocks". Occasionally a shoot from the root stock grows and is known as a "sucker". It will come from below the graft and the foliage will look distinctly different. This growth must be removed immediately, as it grows quite vigorously and will completely take over the plant. To remove sucker growth, first find where it originates. This may be on the main stem or from a root below ground. Take a sharp knife and remove the growth completely. Do not use secateurs and do not cut off growth at ground level.

DO NOT confuse water shoots with suckers. Water shoots ALWAYS come above the graft.

Dead heading - Regularly removing old flowers (dead heading) will encourage the production of more flowers throughout all of the warmer months.



How to plant - The ideal time for planting bare root roses in Australia is June and July. Later planting is possible, depending upon climate, but generous watering will be necessary until the plants have full foliage. The proposed rose bed should have been dug over many times prior to planting and brought to a good tilth, ready for the plants. A thorough cultivation at the time of planting is a bare minimum. Dig a hole large enough to take the roots, which should be placed down and outwards over a small mound at the bottom of the hole. A hole approximately 30cm wide by 25cm deep should be sufficient. Cover with soil and firm down moderately. Water in well. The bud graft or bud union should remain approximately 5cm above soil level. **Do not use fertilisers at planting time**, as this may burn the roots. However, the addition of well rotted animal manure and a small amount of blood and bone well dug in is beneficial.

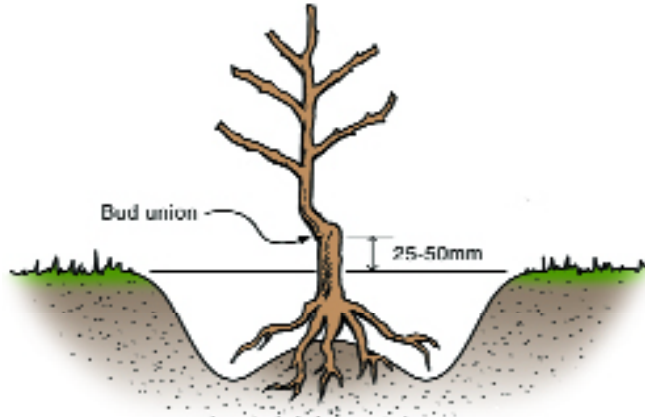
The following can be used as a guide for spacing your plants:

Hybrid Tea Bush
Average 1 - 1.3 metre apart

Floribunda Bush
Average 0.6 - 1 metre apart

Ground Covers
Average 1 metre apart

In most circumstances the graft or bud union of all bush roses should remain approximately 5cm above soil level. Water in well and firm moderately.



Twin Coloured Roses - Twin color roses need specific care. In order for these roses to reach their full potential, it is important that the more vigorous color is managed to allow the other color to grow and flourish. As these plants are growing, please ensure equal growth from both colours by cutting back the white flowering stems a little harder than the other colour rose. This will ensure that the more vigorous color will not overtake and crowd out the second colour of these lovely plants.

Pests and diseases - With most diseases of roses prevention is the best cure. Most diseases can be prevented but not always cured. While it would be desirable to grow roses without spraying, they do need treating to retain good health and vitality and consequently better quality flowers. Fungus diseases such as black spot and mildew are more prevalent in the humid areas of Australia. The following suggestions are what we have found to be most satisfactory.

Black Spot - Probably the most troublesome disease because if left unattended the plant will become defoliated and consequently lose vigour and become debilitated. It is important to remember that Black Spot cannot be cured, so a preventive spraying program is necessary. Immediately after Winter pruning spray the roses and surrounding ground with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur, this helps eradicate any fungus spores left on the pruned plant. In early spring, when good growth commences, start spraying thoroughly every 10 days. The following fungicide sprays are considered effective: Triforine (Saprol), Mancozeb, Dithane M45, Baycor, Systhane. A good organic control for fungal infections is 1 part full cream milk to 10 parts water and sprayed onto foliage every 7 to 14 days.

Mildew - Mainly effects the young growth and is usually at its worst in sub-tropical areas where night air is cool and dews are prevalent. Spray every 10 days or when necessary with Nimrod, Triforine (Saprol), or Rubigan. For both Black Spot and Powdery Mildew avoid watering roses overhead in the late afternoon or evening, as night dampness is conducive to the spread of fungus diseases.

Rust - Appears as rust coloured spots or swellings on the underside of leaves and occasionally on the stems. Not very common, but if noticed spray the undersides of leaves with Rubigan, Triforine, or Zineb.

Insects - Aphids, two spotted mite (Red spider mite) and other sucking insects can be controlled with the following: Rogor, Metasystox, Mavrik, Torgue. These are all systemic sprays, rotate usage to avoid insects becoming partly immune. Caterpillars & Chewing Pests- Can be eradicated using Cabaryl (Septene) or Bugmaster (Sevin).

IMPORTANT NOTE: All the above sprays should be used strictly in accordance with directions on labels and compatibility investigated if using more than one at a time. Use protective clothing for safety and do not spray when temperature is above 25C. Always store chemicals well out of reach of children.

Common Name: **RASPBERRY**

Botanical Name: Rubus idaeus

Planting Time: Winter

Planting Width: 60cm. **Depth:** 5cm.

General Care: REFER To Berry Fruits

Heavy cropping plants that produce plenty of berries, Raspberries are excellent eaten fresh or used in cooking. **Soil:** Deep well drained soil with plenty of organic matter. **Watering:** Water well once planted and throughout the growing season.

Fertilising: Prepare and fertilise soil with a poultry manure or compost plus ration of mixed fertiliser before planting.

Pruning: Thin strongest new canes to 15cm apart to avoid over-crowding and top them slightly for a manageable height.

Likes Needs a 'chilling period' in winter to encourage fruit set so grows best in cool to cold climates. **Pests:** Raspberries can suffer from a root rot fungus, however the varieties we provide appears to have more resistance than other varieties.

👉 **Tips:** Raspberries bear fruit for many years. Pick the fruit when ripe and well coloured.

Common Name: **RHUBARB**

Botanical Name: Rheum x hybridum

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Planting Width: 1 - 1.5m

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Very easy to grow with large dark green leaves, Rhubarb is a tasty and ornamental addition to the vegetable garden. **Soil:** Well drained and very rich soil with lots of organic matter. **Watering:** Rhubarb likes a lot of water and being moist. Do not allow plants to dry out as this will inhibit growth. **Fertilising:** After planting add a cup of general-purpose fertiliser per plant. Thrives with regular composting. Be sure not to use fresh manure as this is too acidic and will burn it. **Pruning:** Crowns need to be dug up in winter and trimmed or separated to ensure another good growing season. After winter cut off the last leaves and mulch well to assist in keeping soil moist. When harvesting, cut stalks with a sharp knife at ground level. Stop harvesting when new stalks being produced are thin. Likes Cool to cold environment.

Pests: Snails and crown rot can be a problem.

✓ **Ideal for** ornamental look in semi shade and awkward corner.

👉 **Tips:** It is not a good idea to harvest stalks in the first year. DO NOT eat the leaves as they are toxic, however safe to compost.

Common Name: **ROBINIA MOP TOP**

Botanical Name: Robinia pseudoacacia inermis

Plant Type: Deciduous Tree

Positioning: Part to Full Sun, protected from wind.

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Trees

General Information: Spineless standard form of the popular Mop Top Robinia, this plant is grafted onto 1.2m rootstock for a compact rounded head of bright green leaves and bears few, if any flowers. **Soil:** Tolerates a wide range of soils.

Watering: Tolerant of a wide range of climates, once established this plant would only require watering during extended dry spells. **Pruning:** Prune lightly to retain dense form.

Ideal for Specimen plant or large formal borders.

👉 **Tips:** Grafted plant, remove growth from below the graft to maintain good growth habit.

Common Name: **ROSEMARY**

Botanical Name: Rosmarinus officinalis

Flowering: Spring to summer

General Information: Hardy fragrant plant well suited to many situations, but renowned for tolerance to heat. **Soil:**

Tolerates different soil situations but good drainage is essential. **Watering:** Once established, water deeply during extended dry spells. **Fertilising:** An annual application of a general purpose plant food can be given in spring. **Pruning:** Trim to maintain shape and vigour. **Dislikes** poor drainage. **Pests:** Usually pest and disease resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** Hedge or shrub.

👉 **Tips:** Tolerant to salt spray, so a great coastal plant.

Family Name: Rosaceae

Fruiting: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: Polygonaceae

Size: 70cm - 1.5m

Positioning: Full to part sun

Also known as False Acacia

Family Name: Fabacea

Size: Up to 5m H x 5m W (after 20 years)

Family Name: Lamiaceae

Plant Type: Evergreen perennial

Positioning: Likes Full Sun

Common Name: **RUSSELL LUPINS**

Botanical Name: Lupinus Russell Hybrids

Plant Type: Herbaceous perennial

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Very easy to grow and hardy plant, Lupins thrive in a cooler climate but are fairly adaptable to all areas. **Soil:** Well drained humus rich. **Watering:** Normal watering required throughout the dryer periods. Do not over water. **Fertilising:** Lupins do not need a well fertilised soil. Care must be taken with the application of fertiliser to these plants. Too much nitrogen fertiliser will favour an abundance of foliage at the expense of the flowers. They do like an application of lime to the soil. **Pruning:** Lightly cutting back after flowering can sometimes promote a second flush of flowers. Prune to ground level in winter. Dislikes Being moved and disturbed once established. **Pests:** Pest Resistant. ✓
Ideal for feature plant, cut flowers, clumped display.

👉 **Tips:** Protect crowns from frost by applying a layer of mulch. Lupins can spread rapidly in the right conditions and in some areas are considered a weed or a pest. Ensure they are not planted near a bushland in sensitive areas.

Common Name: **SALVIA**

Botanical Name: Salvia spp

Plant Type: Semi evergreen Herbaceous Perennial

Positioning: Will flower better if planted in full sun, but will grow in shade.

General Information: Salvias are a wonderful addition to any garden, with their aromatic foliage and boldly colored flowers and bracts they liven up the garden during the warmer months. **Soil:** Prefers a well drained light textured soil.

Watering: Drought hardy once established, but will benefit from watering during dry spells. **Fertilising:** Appreciates an application of complete fertiliser during spring. **Pruning:** Can be pruned fairly hard in winter to encourage good spring growth. **Pests:** Slugs and snails could be a problem. Dislikes humidity.

✓ **Ideal for** Great 'filler' plants for a perennial bed, the relaxed habit of these plants fills empty spaces well. Good for adding height and color to the beds.

👉 **Tips:** Many Salvias are edible, the leaves can be used for flavouring fruit salads and drinks.

Common Name: **SCABIOSA**

Botanical Name: Scabiosa caucasica

Plant Type: Semi evergreen Herbaceous perennial

Planting Width: 30 – 50cm.

Positioning: Full Sun and can tolerate some light shade.

General Care: REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.

General Information: Pretty pincushion flowers and a long flowering season make this an attractive addition to the garden. **Watering:** Water well when growth appears, and keep moist until the foliage dies off after flowering. Ensure you do not over water, and soil remains well drained, especially during winter. **Pruning:** Prune spent flowers. Foliage may be occasionally cut back during the growth period to promote new growth. **Pests:** Aphids, leaf spot, and grey mould (Botrytis) may be troublesome. Treat as required.

✓ **Ideal for** Makes an excellent cut flower as it has both a large flower and long vase life.

👉 **Tips:** Frost tolerant to -20C.

Family Name: Fabaceae

Size: 60cm – 150cm H

Flowering: Summer

Planting Width: 50 – 100cm.

Family Name: Lamiaceae

Flowering: Summer to autumn


Also known as Pincushion Flower


Family Name: Dipsacaceae


Size: 60cm – 90cm H


Flowering: Late Spring to Summer



Common Name: SCADOXUS**Botanical Name:** Scadoxus multiflorus ssp Katherinae**Plant Type:** Semi-evergreen perennial**Flowering:** Summer**General Information:** Scadoxus is a semi-evergreen perennial that may have a short dormant period during Autumn/Winter in cooler climates. A spectacular flowerhead is produced in Summer and will last for 1-2 weeks either on the plant or in a vase.**Soil:** Requires a well drained, humus rich soil. Ensure soil never becomes waterlogged. **Watering:** Needs regular watering during the growth phase. Ensure plants are kept fairly dry during the dormant phase. **Fertilising:** Will benefit from an annual application of well rotted manure or a complete fertiliser. A regular liquid feed whilst in the growing phase is also beneficial. **Pruning:** Prune spent flowers. Foliage can be cut back if damaged or when plant is dormant. Likes protection from frost. **Pests:** Snails & slugs can damage the foliage. **Ideal for** Pot culture, shady gardens. **Tips:** Tolerating more sun in a cooler climate, to full shade in warmer areas; this plant will flourish in most areas in Australia. All parts of this plant are toxic- care is needed around young children.

Common Name: SEA HOLLY**Botanical Name:** Eryngium spp**Plant Type:** Herbaceous perennial**Flowering:** Summer to Autumn – they flower for about 6 months annually.**General Care:** REFER Bare Rooted Crowns.**General Information:** Frost tolerant and drought hardy plants, Sea Holly's spiky flowers are an unusual feature. Some varieties are evergreen, others are dormant in Winter. **Soil:** Well drained fertile soil. Will tolerate poor soil conditions very well. **Watering:** Water well until plant is established. Once established, water only during dry spells. **Fertilising:** Prepare the soil with some well-rotted animal manure or all purpose fertiliser prior to planting. Fertilise annually in Spring. **Pruning:** Remove all spent flowers. Likes Well drained soil. **Pests:** Pest Resistant. **Ideal for** unusual feature plant. **Tips:** Frost tolerant, and drought hardy once established. These Thistle-like flowers are superb in the garden or the vase. Plants will collapse if in wet heavy soil in winter.

Common Name: SEASIDE DAISY**Botanical Name:** Erigeron karvinskianus**Plant Type:** Evergreen groundcover**Flowering:** Most of the year.**General Care:** REFER Ground Covers**General Information:** Very hardy groundcover that is rarely without flowers. **Soil:** Suits any soil. **Watering:** Only requires additional watering during extended dry spells. Very drought tolerant, cut back at end of summer to encourage new growth. **Tips:** Can spread, so care needs to be taken where this plant is situated.

Common Name: SEDUM**Botanical Name:** Sedum spp**Plant Type:** Herbaceous perennial**Flowering:** Summer to autumn**General Information:** There are many different cultivars of Sedum; all have succulent like foliage and many have stunning flowers in late Summer to Autumn before going dormant for Winter. **Soil:** Free draining. **Watering:** Ensure plant gets adequate moisture in spring when actively growing, extremely drought tolerant over the hotter months. **Fertilising:** Fertilise in spring with a complete plant food. **Pruning:** Cut back to ground level in winter, before the frosts start. **Pests:** Snails and slugs can disfigure foliage. **Ideal for** most gardens, foliage interest and late summer color. **Tips:** Frost hardy, if not cut back before first frost foliage will turn mushy but plant will reshoot from base.**Family Name:** Amaryllidaceae**Size:** 50-100 cm H x 60 cm W**Positioning:** Full sun to part shade.**Family Name:** Apiaceae**Size:** 80cm H – 45cm W**Positioning:** Full Sun**Family Name:** Asteraceae**Size:** To 15cm H x 50cm W**Positioning:** Full Sun to shade.**Family Name:** Crassulaceae**Size:** 80cm H x 70cm W**Positioning:** Full Sun to light shade

Common Name: **SHALLOTS**

Botanical Name: Allium sativum

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Winter

Planting Width: 20cm

Family Name: Alliaceae

Size: 25cm

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: Bulbs will keep for up to a year once they have been dug. **Soil:** A rich loam soil is required for a good crop. **Watering:** Normal watering is required during dry periods. **Fertilising:** Enrich soil with low nitrogen fertilisers and lime a few months before planting time. **Pruning:** Harvest the bulbs in Autumn, when the tops begin to fall over. Dry after digging and then clean and separate the bulbs. Store in a cool dry place or hang in an open weave bag. Save some good sized bulbs for planting in winter again.

👉 **Tips:** Do not plant the bulbs too deeply; push them into the soil so the tops are still visible. It is important that the bulbs are lifted when the tops begin to fall over or they may begin a second growth and will cause the bulb size to decrease.

Common Name: **SNOWFLAKES**

Botanical Name: Leucojum aestivale

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to Spring

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 45cm H x 12cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 10cm

Positioning: Full sun or part shade

General Information: Snowflakes are suitable for tropical regions; however they do prefer the warm or cooler areas.

Frost hardy. **Watering:** Give the bulbs a really good watering after planting. When the leaves starts to surface give them regular watering, continue watering until the foliage begins to die off. **Fertilising:** Fertilise in winter with decayed manure, blood and bone or compost. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** Bulbs can be left in the ground for a few years without being disturbed. If required they can be dug after the foliage has died down, if required. Store in a cool, airy position. **Pests:** None. 👉 **Tips:** Will perform well in the shade.

Common Name: **SOLOMON'S SEAL**

Botanical Name: Polygonatum x hybridum

Plant Type: Rhizome

Planting Time: Late Autumn to Early Winter.

Planting Width: 25cm. **Depth:** 3 – 5cm

Family Name: Liliaceae

Size: 60cm H

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Cool and shady position required.

General Information: Excellent plant for cool climates. **Soil:** Well-drained soil, but will adapt to most soils. **Watering:** Keep moist during growing season, a light water occasionally is required during dry periods to stop dormant rhizomes drying out. **Fertilising:** Work through a well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or complete fertiliser prior to planting. **Pruning:** Cut back dead foliage in winter. If necessary to move the plant, lift and divide during the winter months. Replant immediately. Likes Being left undisturbed to naturalise. **Pests:** Pest Resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** growing under trees.

👉 **Tips:** A wonderful woodland plant, they seem to flower better if grown under trees.

Common Name: **SPREKELIA**

Botanical Name: Sprekelia formosissima

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Late Winter to Early Spring.

Flowering: Summer

Also known as Jacobean Lily

Family Name: Amaryllidaceae

Size: 15 – 30cm H x 10 – 15cm W

Planting Width: 15 - 20cm **Depth:** Top of Bulb just above soil surface.

Positioning: Full Sun to Half Sun.

General Information: This hardy adaptable bulb produces beautiful Crimson red orchid-like flower. **Soil:** Well drained, moderately fertile soil. **Watering:** Watering is only required throughout dry periods. **Fertilising:** A well rotted animal manure, blood and bone or a complete fertiliser should be worked into the soil before planting. In winter, top dress with well-decayed animal manure, this will help with growth and produce larger blooms. **Pruning:** Cut foliage off once totally dead. Likes being left undisturbed; if thinning out of clumps is required, lift bulbs in late autumn or early winter. Separate, clean and spread bulbs, allowing them to dry. Replant anytime throughout winter. **Dislikes** being disturbed; may not flower first year after planting. **Pests:** Pest Resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** Pots, Borders, Cut Flowers. 👉 **Tips:** Protect from heavy frosts.

Common Name: SPANISH BELLS

Botanical Name: Hyacinthoides hispanica

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Spring

Also known as Scilla & Blue Bells

Family Name: Hyacinthaceae

Size: 40-45cm H x 10cm W

Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 8cm

Positioning: Will do best in a shaded area, or in a position that receives morning sun and afternoon shade.

General Information: Suitable for temperate and Mediterranean climates. Does best in cooler climates with temperatures down to 0°C. **Watering:** Requires regular soakings in spring, but during summer can be kept dry. **Fertilising:** Work compost, leaf mold or rotted manure through the soil before planting, this will increase fertility and improve drainage, then fertilise every winter when foliage appears. **Soil:** Well drained, rich in organic matter. **Lifting & Storage:** Generally a carefree plant that you can forget about, Spanish Bells enjoy being left to thicken into clumps. Digging may be necessary every 2-3 years or so to divide clumps into smaller groups. If digging is required do so in January.

Pests: Pests and disease are rare.

👉 **Tips:** To tell which way to plant them, look for scales folded around each other, this is the top and should be planted with the top facing up. Once you have planted them, add a 10cm thick layer of mulch to insulate. Each spring remove spent flower stems. One of the latest Spring flowering bulbs.

Naturalising with bulbs

Create a natural landscape of beautiful blooms by using bulbs suitable for naturalising.

What is naturalising? Naturalising means bulbs that grow in a largely untouched manner. They are left to bloom, multiply and die back each year with no digging or special care. Naturalised bulbs are left in the ground to do their own thing for many years. Bulbs can be naturalised in lawns, under and around deciduous trees, along driveways, in cottage gardens or just about anywhere you would like to plant and forget. Certain bulb varieties are more suitable to naturalise. A list of better selections include:-

- Jonquils
- Snowflakes
- Spanish Bells
- Rain Lilies
- Muscari
- Spring Star
- Belladonnas
- Colchicums
- Refracta Alba Freesia

Planting bulbs in bulk can give the most stunning results. A great way to achieve a natural look is to throw your bulbs from a bucket onto prepared ground and plant them wherever they fall.



Daffodils create a colourful landscape under a deciduous blossom tree.



Pink & Yellow Daffodils grow happily amongst silver birches and unkempt grass.

Common Name: **SPARAXIS**

Botanical Name: Sparaxis tricolor

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for all climates. Sparaxis generally grow with ease but growth may be affected in areas where the soil freezes. **Watering:** During their dormancy phase Sparaxis are not water hungry. Once growth appears start watering, and even then only give an occasional deep watering. **Fertilising:** Six weeks after shoots appear top dress with a complete fertiliser. **Soil:** Well drained soil. **Lifting & Storage:** When clumps become too thick, dig them up once the foliage has turned yellow, clean and store until autumn. This may only be needed every 4-5 years.

Pests: Generally pest free but it may be beneficial to spray for insects and bait snails when buds appear.

👉 **Tips:** In very cold areas they can be lifted in autumn and replanted in spring. They can be grown in pots and make great cut flowers.

Common Name: **SPRING STAR**

Botanical Name: Ipheion uniflorum

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Winter to Spring

General Information: Suitable for all climates except tropical. Frost tender. **Watering:** Only required through dry winter spells. Can become water logged in winter, but will thrive in well drained soil. **Fertilising:** Prepare soil with complete fertiliser or animal manure. A yearly top-dressing with a complete fertiliser is sufficient to maintain excellent growth and multiplication. **Soil:** Thrives in most soil types. **Lifting & Storage:** Spring star can be left undisturbed for many years, however after some time the clumps may become too thick in which case they can be dug up and divided. If they do need to be lifted wait until the leaves turn yellow and lay flat. **Pests:** Spring star are extremely resistant to both pests and diseases. Bait slugs and snails during growing period if necessary.

👉 **Tips:** When grown under trees or shrubs, plants will become naturalized. Spring star make striking borders and are great in rock gardens. When planting, remember to allow some extra space for multiplication, which will occur quite rapidly.

Common Name: **STAR OF BETHLEHEM**

Botanical Name: Ornithogalum umbellatum, O. nutans

Family Name: Liliaceae

Plant Type: Bulb

Size: 40-60cm H x 15cm W

Planting Time: Autumn

Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 4-6cm

Flowering: Spring

Positioning: Sun or Shade

General Information: Suitable for all climates except tropical. Fully hardy to frost. **Watering:** Prefers the soil to be kept damp during active growing time. **Fertilising:** Apply blood and bone or compost before planting. **Soil:** Well drained soil.

Lifting & Storage: They can be left in the ground for several years and may be divided when very crowded. They are great for naturalising. If lifting is desired, cut spent flower stems at ground level. Lift once foliage has died off, store in a cool, airy place. **Pests:** Generally pest and disease free.

👉 **Tips:** Looks great planted in clumps.



Common Name: **STRAWBERRY**

Botanical Name: *Fragaria x ananassa*

Plant Type: Herbaceous Perennial

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: There are several varieties of strawberries, some suited to warmer climates (Torrey) or cooler climates (Red Gauntlet). **Soil:** Well Drained, moist and friable. **Watering:** Keep soil moist but not too wet. **Fertilising:** Prepare the soil with poultry manure or compost plus a ration of mixed fertiliser. Mulch with an organic material such as straw or lay black plastic to prevent weeds, this will also maintain an even soil temperature and prevent moisture loss in summer. After flowering starts, feed with a liquid fertiliser every few weeks. **Pruning:** Remove old dead leaves and trim straggly roots before planting.

Dislikes Frosts and Hot Winds. **Pests:** Snails, Slugs, Aphids, Thrip and Red Spider Mites. Treat as required.

✓ **Ideal for** Containers, Hanging baskets or Garden Beds.

👉 **Tips:** To obtain a third crop of fruit, prune plants to 2cm above the crown once the second crop has finished. Fruit should be clean and brightly coloured when picking with no sign of soft spots or mould. Look for a green stem cap and avoid fruit with white or green areas. ***Purchase only Certified Virus Free Strawberry runners and for best results discard plants after 3 years and replace with new Virus Free runners in a different area of the garden.

Common Name: **STERNBERGIA LUTEA**

Botanical Name: *Sternbergia lutea*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Summer

Flowering: Autumn

General Information: Tolerates frost. Suitable for Temperate/dry and Mediterranean climates. **Watering:** Maintain moisture while leaves are showing. Leave dry over summer. **Fertilising:** Add well-rotted compost or complete fertiliser before planting. Top dress each autumn. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** Leave in year after year. Can be dug in November if preferred or they can be lifted if the flowering starts to decline. You should lift the congested clump and replant sections further apart to ensure continued flowering. If you would like to store them, they need to be stored in a warm, dry position until planting in January to March. **Pests:** Bait snails when buds appear.

👉 **Tips:** They need lots of summer sun to produce great blooms. They are frost hardy. Useful to be planted as garden and rockery plants or can be potted in pots. They do grow indoors. Look great under and around roses. Preferably, they should be grown in masses or good size groups.

Common Name: **SUCCULENTS**

Plant Type: Evergreen Perennial

Size: Varies depending on the variety. Refer to catalogue for individual species information

General Information: Very easy to grow and require little attention, these plants have numerous features which enable them to survive in extreme conditions. These include; fleshy stems and leaves to increase water storage, spines, thorns and hairs, to reduce transpiration, and light coloured, reflective surfaces to reflect heat. **Soil:** Well drained, sandy soil. **Watering:** Water when soil is dry to touch. **Fertilising:** Feed with a slow release fertiliser in Spring and Autumn. **Pruning:** Cut off spent flowers and damaged or drying leaves. Likes Dry areas. **Pests:** Snails can be a problem.

✓ **Ideal for** Pots or hanging baskets, under trees or in rockeries

👉 **Tips:** Prefer a dry atmosphere so in warmer climate they need plenty of air circulation. Can be left in pots for many years before transplanting is required.

Family Name: Crassulaceae

Positioning: Full Sun to Semi Shade.



Common Name: **TIGRIDIA**

Botanical Name: *Tigridia pavonia*

Plant Type: Corm

Planting Time: Autumn to Winter

Planting Width: 7cm – 12cm **Depth:** 7cm

General Information: Individual flowers only last one day but there is a succession of blooms throughout summer.

Soil: Well Drained **Watering:** Water well after planting, then only as the ground dries. Do not overwater. **Fertilising:** Once the leaves are 10cm – 15cm high, a light dressing of all-purpose fertiliser is beneficial. **Pruning:** Cut back when the foliage yellows. Lifting is not necessary as plants prefer to be left undisturbed. Only lift if plants become too crowded. Likes/Dislikes Likes: Sunny Locations and being undisturbed for many years. **Pests:** Snails and Slugs.

Also known as Jockey Cap Lily.

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 30cm – 50cm

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: **TRAILING LASIANDRA**

Botanical Name: *Heterocentron elegans* Syn. *Schizocentron elegans*

Plant Type: Trailing evergreen groundcover.

Flowering: Summer

General Information: REFER Ground Covers

Also known as Spanish Shawl, Creeping Lasiandra

Family Name: Melastomaceae

Size: 5cm H x 3m W

Positioning: Sun or Part Shade.

Common Name: **TREE DAHLIA**

Plant Type: Woody perennial

Planting Time: Winter

Flowering: Late Autumn to Winter

Pruning: Cut back severely in Winter or Spring so that new growth sprouts from ground level. This will also help control the size of the tree.

👉 **Tips:** If left unchecked the Tree Dahlia can grow to heights of 4m – 6m. Annual pruning or growing in a cool climate will assist in keeping them to a more manageable size of approx 2m.

Botanical Name: *Dahlia imperialis*

Size: 2 – 6m H x 1m W

Planting Width: 1m. **Depth:** Crown at the soils surface.

Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade. Likes a cool to temperate climate.

Common Name: **TREE PEONIES**

Botanical Name: *Paeonia suffruticosa*

Plant Type: Deciduous woody shrub

Flowering: Spring to Summer

General Information: During the first year or so very small or no blooms are normal and it is best to remove them so the plant puts energy into establishing. Large blooms will follow in the years after. **Soil:** Well drained, but will tend to flower better in a heavier type of soil. Add lots of organic matter for best results. **Watering:** Keep well watered during the growing period. **Fertilising:** Prepare the **Soil:** with blood and bone, or well-rotted compost (avoid fresh animal manure) prior to planting. Top dress with a 2 inch thick layer of pelletised chook manure and Dolomite Lime in Winter, and a good layer of blood and bone in Spring and Autumn. **Pruning:** Remove old and broken branches. Dislikes Fresh animal manure. Hot climates. **Pests:** Botrytis can be a problem in spring, control with regular use of a commercial spray.

👉 **Tips:** Protect from heavy frosts once new growth starts. Make sure that tree peonies are sheltered from strong winds.

Family Name: Paeoniaceae

Size: 2m H x 1m W

Positioning: Full Sun to Semi Shade.

Common Name: **TRITONIA**

Botanical Name: *Tritonia crocata*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Frost hardy. Suitable for all climates except tropical. **Watering:** Regular watering is needed, ample water during winter and spring. The plants should remain fairly dry during summer and most of autumn. Water is more important to Tritonia prior to flowering. **Fertilising:** Prefers addition of slow release granules to soil prior to planting or fertilise 6 weeks after shoots appear. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** Digging only necessary when clumps become too thick. Dig up after foliage turns yellow. **Pests:** Spray for insects and bait snails when buds appear.

👉 **Tips:** Tritonia does multiply. Can be grown from seed sown in autumn. They need to be grown in full sun; however they need to be sheltered from strong winds. Grow in warm position with plenty of sunlight. Ideal in pockets of rockery or planted in generous clumps in a garden bed. Even look beautiful in containers.

Family Name: Iridaceae

Size: 25-45cm H x 8-10cm W

Planting Width: 8-10cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full Sun

Common Name: TROPICAL PLANTS GENERAL CARE

General Information: Heliconias, Zingiber and Alpinia are all members of the same family and like similar conditions.

Soil: Well drained. **Watering:** Regular watering is required, most like to be kept moist. **Fertilising:** Well-rotted animal manure, blood and bone or compost should be worked through the soil prior to planting. A top dressing of fertiliser in spring is recommended. **Pruning:** Stems should be cut off when flowering has finished to promote additional flowering and growth. Likes regular fertilising.

👉 **Tips:** Many Tropical plants will go dormant in cooler areas and most will need protection from frost or they will die over winter.



Common Name: TUBEROSES

Botanical Name: Polianthes tuberosa

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Width: 15cm – 20cm

Planting Time: Late winter, early spring

General Information: These are a favourite in bridal bouquets and possess a wonderful perfume. Plant with the tip of bulb just at soil surface. **Soil:** Well drained and rich. Must be heavily enriched with well rotted organic matter. **Watering:** Soil needs to be moist at time of planting but keep fairly dry until green tips emerge. Keep moist during the growing period. Continue watering until foliage starts to yellow and die off. **Fertilising:** Once growth appears apply complete plant food and repeat every 4-6 weeks. **Pruning:** Magnificent flower stems are produced, so cutting them and enjoying inside is ideal. Leave the bulbs in the ground and divide only every 2 – 3 years. Dig the bulbs around May and June, cut off old leaves and allow to dry. Shake off dirt and trim roots. Small bulbs can be separated and should flower in the following season. Likes Warmer climates, can be grown in cooler climates but need protection from frost. Dislikes Lime.

Pests: Thrip. Treat with an insecticide as required.

✓ **Ideal for** Cut flowers, pots.

👉 **Tips:** Once an individual bulb has bloomed it will not flower again but will produce bulblets, which can be separated in early spring. Occasionally will not flower the first year after planting or being disturbed. Must be sheltered from strong winds

Family Name: Agavaceae

Size: 70cm - 1.2m H x 10cm W

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Full sun

Common Name: TUBEROUS BEGONIA

Botanical Name: Begonia tuberhybrida

Plant Type: Tuber.

Planting Time: Late winter, early spring

Flowering: Summer

General Information: Plant in spring when pink growth buds start to show on tubers, this occurs when the temperatures reach approx. 16-18 C. Cover with 2-3cm of soil. **Soil:** Requires well drained, humus rich soil. Can be grown successfully in pots; use a potting mix specifically for bulbs. **Watering:** Needs regular watering in dry weather. **Fertilising:** Prepare soil with a well-rotted animal manure, or compost prior to planting. Feed with a slow release fertiliser every 3 – 4 months. Applying a liquid fertiliser every couple of weeks will promote more rapid growth towards flowering. **Pruning:** Remove old spent flowers to avoid any diseases developing. Dislikes Poorly drained soil. **Pests:** Snails can be a big problem for these plants.

👉 **Tips:** For protection from frosts, when growth has died off, dig tubers up, wash off the dirt & allow the tubers to air dry for 4-5 days (this hardens the skins.) Store the dried tubers in dry potting mix or sand in a cool dry position. Replant when buds begin to sprout on tubers.

Family Name: Begoniaceae

Size: 30 – 40cm H x 30 – 40cm W

Planting Width: 20–40cm.

Positioning: Semi Shade.

Common Name: TULIPS

Botanical Name: Tulipa

Size: 20-60cm H x 15cm W

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Spring

General Information: Suitable for temperate/dry and Mediterranean climates. Require winter chilling in warm climates.

(See instructions on chilling below). **Watering:** Tulips like to be kept cool and moist but not too wet. After planting, water well, and once leaves appear they should be given a good watering every 7-10 days depending on how dry the weather is. During dry times of the year, be sure to water regularly, especially after the buds have appeared.

Fertilising: Prepare the soil with a complete organic fertiliser before planting and then use a liquid fertiliser once the buds have appeared and then again after the flowers have faded.

Soil: Well-drained soil, high in organic matter. **Lifting & Storage:** Should be lifted each year. Dig after the foliage has turned yellow. Allow the bulbs to dry out, out of the sun, and then store them in a cool, dry and airy position. **Pests:** Aphids can be controlled by regular rinsing and insecticide.

👉 **Tips:** Plant in cool weather (late April or May), if required place bulbs in the crisper for 4-6 weeks before planting.

Double, Darwin and Triumph Tulips flower earlier than Single Late and Parrot varieties, so to keep Tulips in bloom throughout the season plant a mixture of early and late flowering varieties. If using as cut flowers choose blooms that are not fully open, cut them early in the morning and change vase water frequently. They like some protection from the wind.

Family Name: Liliaceae

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 10cm

Positioning: Full sun position, but can be grown in a position that receives at least half a day full sun.

Chilling bulbs for flowering

Step 1: Purchase premium bulbs in February. Early varieties suit this purpose better. Ask your supplier for advice in making your selection.

Step 2: In the beginning of April, place the bulbs in an 'open' container or tray, laid only one layer thick. Put the container or tray into the fridge (not freezer) for 4-6 weeks. If cooling Tulips, do not use a fridge that contains fruit or vegetables. The ethylene gas produced by fruit and vegetables will kill the flower buds inside the Tulips. Consider using a bar fridge that contains only drinks. The temperature of the fridge should be between 2 and 5 degrees Celsius. This temperature is standard for most fridges.

Step 3: Open the fridge once every few days for about 30 seconds to a minute. This is to allow fresh air around the bulbs.

Step 4: After 4-6 weeks of refrigeration, remove the bulbs from the fridge and begin to plant them up. For growing in pots use a quality Australian standards potting mix for bulbs and select a well drained pot. Mix some slow release fertiliser through your potting mix if not already done by the manufacturer. Plant the bulbs so they are covered by 2.5-3cm of soil above their tips. Allow for the potting mix to settle after it is watered so have a bit more mix above the bulbs to allow for this. Remember, bulbs don't mind being a bit crowded and a full pot will look best. Water the pot well after planting.

Step 5: Place the planted pot in a cool shaded spot and water regularly. Note: It is important that the pot remain cool and damp whilst the roots develop.

Step 6: Once bulbs are starting to flower, pot can be taken to a bright location indoors. The bulbs will now continue to grow and flower inside your home. Do not place the pot near a heater. Water as necessary. Soil should remain damp under the surface.

Note: If you don't get regular frosts over winter, Hyacinths and Tulips require chilling.



Keep lids open or removed from containers at all times. Bulbs should only be one layer deep.



Open paper bags are an ideal way to store bulbs in the fridge.



Only Garden Express aerated plastic bags should be used for bulb storage.



Never place bulbs with ripening fruit. The gases produced may kill flower buds.



Never store bulbs in sealed containers.

Common Name: **VIOLET VIOLA 'MARS'**

Botanical Name: *Viola hirtipes* x *japonica*

Plant Type: Evergreen perennial

Flowering: Summer

Positioning: Semi Shade.

General Care: REFER Ground Covers

General Information: Eye catching green and maroon leaves and fragrant lavenders flowers make this lovely groundcover a valuable addition to the garden.

Common Name: **WATER LILIES**

Botanical Name: *Nymphaea* hybrids

Plant Type: Rhizome

Planting Width: 50 - 70cm.

Depth: 45cm Plant the tubers lying flat.

General Information: Water lilies are available in a variety of colours. **Soil:** In the pond: plant in a sandy soil at the bottom of the pond, covering the tuber with only an inch or two of soil. A light layer of sand or gravel will stop the soil from floating away. For planting in a pot, enrich garden soil with well rotted manure and blood & bone, or use a slow release tablet especially for aquatic plants. (This method is recommended, as maintenance is easier) **Watering:** Must be grown in water depth of at least 45cm and will grow in water up to 1.8m deep. **Fertilising:** Fertilise in spring using slow release tablets for waterplants. **Pruning:** Lift and divide the plants every 3 – 4 years. Dislikes Shallow Water. **Pests:** Pest Resistant.

✓ **Ideal for** Ponds, Dams or Water Features.

👉 **Tips:** Will flower best in an area that gets at least 5 hours of sunlight per day. Water lilies are compatible with fish in ponds.

Common Name: **WATSONIA**

Botanical Name: *Watsonia borbonica* x *meriana*

Plant Type: Bulb

Planting Time: Autumn

Flowering: Late Spring to early Summer

General Information: Suited to all climates except the tropics. Very hardy & generally self-sufficient. They're also drought tolerant once established. **Watering:** Start watering when growth appears and keep soil slightly moist until foliage dies off after flowering. It is ideal to keep bulbs relatively dry whilst dormant. **Fertilising:** Top dress with a complete fertiliser each autumn. **Soil:** Well drained. **Lifting & Storage:** These bulbs require very little care. Leave them to naturalise. **Pests:** Spray for insects and bait snails when buds appear.

👉 **Tips:** Leave room for quick multiplication at planting time.

Common Name: **WISTERIA**

Botanical Name: *Wisteria floribunda*

Plant Type: Deciduous Climber

Planting Width: 50 - 70cm.

Positioning: Full Sun

General Information: As the stems of this vine can become quite thick, bear in mind that a strong and suitable structure will be required if allowing the vine to take its natural form. As this vine climbs, it twists itself in a clockwise motion, which looks fantastic as the vine matures (can grow between 1 to 3m a year). **Soil:** Moist, deep and fertile soils are preferred. Will tolerate many types of soils. **Watering:** Water well during dry spells, and regularly if grown in a pot. **Fertilising:** Add a blood and bone or complete fertiliser before planting. **Pruning:** Prune to shape and direct plant where required.

👉 **Tips:** Plant can become very heavy, so ensure support used is suitable for the job. Can be trained as a standard very easily, simply prune off laterals until stem reaches desired height.

Family Name: *Violaceae*

Size: 10cm H

Family Name: *Nymphaeaceae*

Size: 35cm H x 40 – 50cm W

Flowering: Late Spring to Mid Summer

Positioning: Full Sun

Family Name: *Iridaceae*

Size: 60-100cm H x 15cm W

Planting Width: 15cm **Depth:** 5cm

Positioning: Full sun. Part shade in warmer climates.

Also known as Japanese Wisteria

Family Name: *Fabaceae*


Size: Can grow up to 10m in length.

Flowering: Late Spring to Mid Summer

Growing bulbs in pots

Bulbs are perfect in pots to decorate a sunny patio, entrance or court yard. Because they're portable they can be moved to brighten up an otherwise dull spot. When they are in full flower they can be brought indoors for a few days so your friends can gasp at your gardening prowess.

What type of pot?

Decide which bulbs you want to grow (see symbol  in catalogue for appropriate varieties) our first job will be to make a suitable pot selection. Bulbs need space for healthy roots to grow so choose a pot at least 15-20cm high as a minimum. Try and avoid black plastic pots or other heat absorbing materials. Spring flowering bulbs grow best in cool winter climates and will not appreciate being in a pot that over heats the soil every time the sun comes out. In this way, larger pots are best especially in light coloured materials or natural terracotta. Make sure the pots have a hole in the base as bulbs must remain well drained.

What type of soil?

Use a good quality potting mix with added fertiliser. Most stores now sell mixes made to the Australian standard.

How many bulbs do I need?

Bulbs look best in pots planted fairly close together, so don't be scared to crowd the pot a little.

As a rough guide follow the table below for a brilliant display.

How do I plant them?

As a guide fill your pot two thirds with soil, place bulbs and then add remaining one third of soil ensuring bulbs are covered. In larger pots, smaller bulbs such as Muscari and Freesia can be planted in a layer above larger bulbs for different heights of colour and extended flowering.

What position is best?

For the first few weeks keep the soil damp and place the pot in the shade. This will allow a healthy root system to develop in cool ground. Once the first shoots appear above the soil, move the pots into a sunny position. Remember pots do not hold moisture like a garden bed so regular watering will be important.

Can I grow different varieties together?

When starting out, grow one variety and one colour to each pot. This will ensure a huge display of colour at flowering time. Different species and even different varieties within one species will often flower at varying times, giving a display without much impact. Experiment with combinations as you get familiar with each variety.



Variety	Bulbs to fill 15cm pot	Bulbs to fill 30cm pot	Bulbs to fill 40cm pot
Hyacinth	3	8	12
Tulip	4	10	15
Daffodil	4	10	15
Jonquil	4	10	15
Dutch Iris	4	10	15
Muscari	15	35	55
Spring Star	15	35	55
Freesia	8	20	30
Spanish Bells	5	12	18

Beautiful Bulbs

Spring just wouldn't be the same without the magical world of bulbs. Think of spring and a picture of golden yellow daffodils immediately comes to mind, they certainly brighten up the grey winters.

Why think of spring bulbs now?

Bulbs do need some forethought, by planting them now - even though you see little happening for several months - you can be assured of a myriad of colour in spring.

Where should bulbs be planted?

Bulbs can be planted almost anywhere in the garden or in pots. Some suggestions are:

- Rock gardens
- Amongst shrubs
- In pots to brighten up a dull spot
- Large drifts under deciduous trees
- Amongst flowering annuals

In's & out's of growing spring bulbs

Growing bulbs is easy, by following these instructions you are sure to have a beautiful display in your garden this Spring.

Choosing Bulbs

Be sure to choose bulbs that are suitable to your climate. You will find a complete list of bulbs that are best suited to your garden on page 2.

Planting

- Most spring bulbs need to be planted 4 to 5 months ahead of flowering time.
- When planting bulbs, put the flat end down and the pointed end up. If in doubt, put the bulb on its side and it will right itself.
- Use good, well drained soil as waterlogged soil will rot the bulbs.
- Fertilise the soil with some old compost or well rotted manure. A cup of complete garden fertiliser per square metre can be forked in to a depth of 20cm. ***Be sure not to use fresh manure as this can burn the bulbs.***
- As a general rule plant bulbs at a depth that is twice their own size allowing room to develop.
- In warmer areas plant the bulbs a little deeper and apply a layer of mulch 5 - 10cm thick to protect the bulbs from the direct sun.
- Bulbs need sunlight to develop flowers properly, this is often the reason why daffodils fail to flower a second season.

After flowering

- Allow the leaves to die back naturally on the bulb; this replenishes it after flowering, ensuring the bulb has enough strength to produce a flower the following year.
- Lift and store in a cool, dry spot with good air movement.
- Many bulbs need not be lifted out of the ground for years, if at all. Some of these include: Jonquils, Snowflakes, Spanish Bells, Refracta Alba Freesia, Rain Lilies, Muscari, Spring Star, Belladonnas.

Bulbs for beginners

What a great way to get the children away from the TV and out in the fresh air. They can learn all about the wonders of nature. These bulbs are great for children to try because they almost always flower in their first year:

- Spring Stars • Ranunculi • Freesias • Muscari • Hyacinths in a pot

To look even better

You can grow shallow rooted flowering annuals around the bulbs, lovely displays of Violas, Pansies, Sweet Alice, Forget-me-nots or Virginian Stocks that can be matched or contrasted in colour to your choice of bulbs. As the leaves of bulbs must be left to die off naturally, at least these seedlings continue on the colour for a bit longer.

Growing spring bulbs in warm climates

To grow spring flowering bulbs in warmer winter regions of Australia (north of Sydney along the east coast) you have to try and achieve one important thing - cool soil temperatures over winter. How?

1. Delay planting until April or May when the worst of the summer heat has passed.
2. Choose a cooler spot in the garden, but not full shade.
3. Stop the sun from hitting the soil directly with a protective layer of mulch 5-10cm thick. This will also conserve water and act as insulation against rapid temperature changes.
4. Damp soil is cooler than dry soil so once you've mulched, give the ground a good soak. Most warm winter climates are also dry winter climates, so a good once a week watering will keep things cool and healthy.
5. Bulbs are best lifted and stored in a cool, dry spot like the garden shed.



Rain Lilies flower continuously for months in areas that have warm and wet summers.



Freesias are a favourite in warmer parts of Australia.



Jonquils are preferred over Daffodils in coastal areas north of Sydney.

NOTE: See climate map on page 62 for bulbs that suit your climate.

As the year goes by for Bulbs

Month by month guide to bulbs in the garden

January- Bulbs that have been lifted should be stored in a cool dry spot.

February / March- Prepare garden beds for planting, dig in plenty of compost and remove weeds. Mulch beds to reduce weed growth. Tulip bulbs can be put in the crisper of the refrigerator for six weeks to build up their strength. Start planting bulbs, e.g. Daffodils and Jonquils once the soil has cooled down.

April- Plant bulbs like Freesias, Lachenalia, Muscari, Narcissus, Hyacinth and Dutch Iris.

May- Plant Tulips that were in the crisper of the refrigerator. Plant Anemones and Ranunculi (plant their 'claws' downwards).

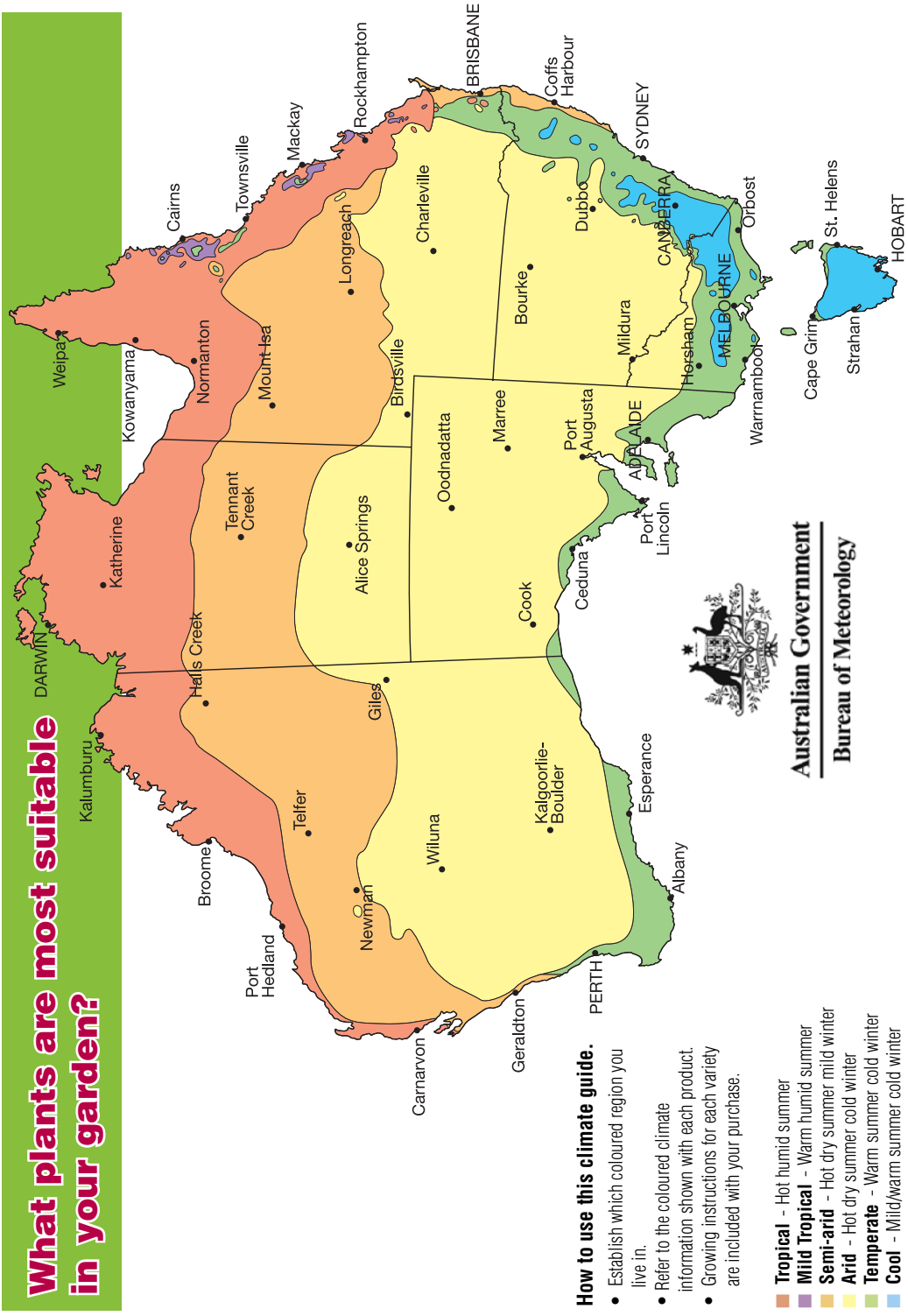
June- Keep garden beds weed free.

July- Early flowering Daffodils are looking good. Keep checking for slugs and snails that can damage flower buds and leaves.

August / September / October- Bulbs in flower, especially with September giving the most wonderful display. As flowers finish, dead head immediately the old flowers and feed with a complete fertiliser. It is important to leave the foliage (by now, yellowing and withering) on long enough after flowers finish, to make enough energy for next year's flowers.

November / December- Approximately six-eight weeks after flowering ends pull or cut off the leaves which by now have put enough nutrient back into the bulb. Spring flowering bulbs will be drying off, and can be lifted cleaned and stored in a cool, dry spot. Bulbs in pots should be moved into a garden bed, lifted and stored or the pots placed in a shaded area to avoid bulbs overheating.

What plants are most suitable in your garden?



How to use this climate guide.

- Establish which coloured region you live in.
- Refer to the coloured climate information shown with each product.
- Growing instructions for each variety are included with your purchase.

- Tropical** - Hot humid summer
- Mild Tropical** - Warm humid summer
- Semi-arid** - Hot dry summer mild winter
- Arid** - Hot dry summer cold winter
- Temperate** - Warm summer cold winter
- Cool** - Mild/warm summer cold winter

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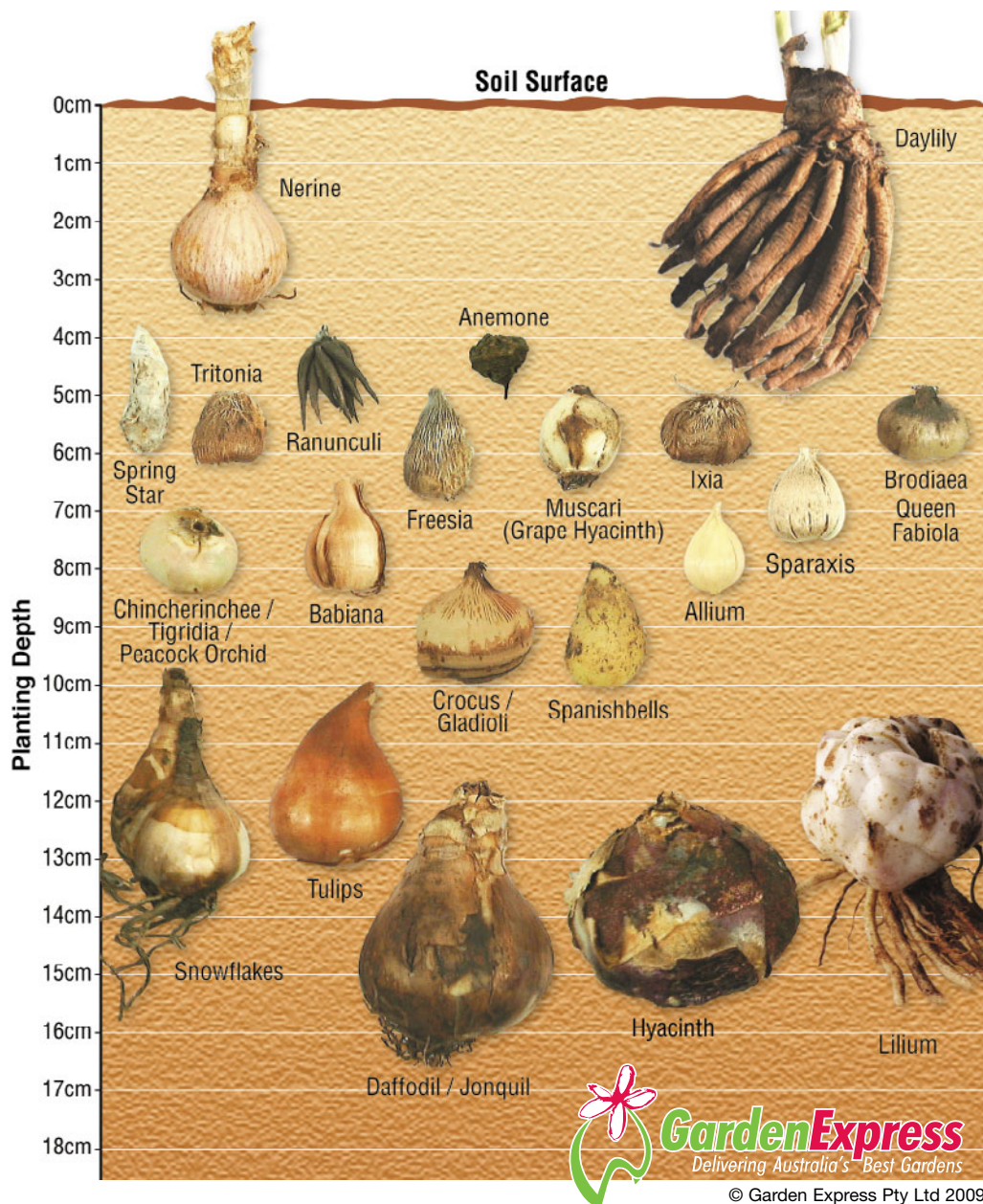
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