



SUMMER FLOWERING GROWING GUIDE

CALLA LILY GROWING GUIDE



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: They need 6 hrs of sun to flower—more shade results in more foliage, but will decrease flowering.
Soil: Rich organic 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: 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 divided.
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.



DAHLIA GROWING GUIDE



Common Name: **DAHLIA**
Botanical Name: Dahlia hybrids **Family Name:** Asteraceae
Plant Type: Tuberous Bulb **Size:** 75–150cm H
Planting Time: Spring to Early Summer
Flowering: Summer to Autumn
Planting Width: 60cm, **Depth:** 10cm
Positioning: Full Sun to Light Shade
General Information: Dahlias need to be protected from strong winds, stake if necessary.
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: Top dress with a complete fertiliser during the growing period. Too much Nitrogen can produce excessive leaf growth.
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.
Dislikes: frost, under or over watering.
Pests: Snails and slugs, red spider, grubs or aphids. Powdery mildew can be a problem, if planted too close.
Ideal for: cut flowers.
Tips: Picking the flowers will encourage a longer flowering period. When planting ensure 'eyes' of the tubers face upwards.



GLADIOLI GROWING GUIDE



Common Name: **GLADIOLI**
Botanical Name: Gladiolus x hybrid **Family Name:** Iridaceae
Plant Type: Corm **Size:** 1.5m H x 15cm W
Planting Width: 10cm **Depth:** 7cm
Positioning: Full Sun, Wind Protection
General Information: Gladioli flower around 100 days after planting.
Soil: Well drained light soil is best; 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.
Dislikes: frost, fresh animal manure, boggy ground.
Pests: Aphids and thrips. Dust with an insecticide if thrip damage is noticed and if problem persists, make sure new bulbs are planted in a different part of the garden.
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.



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HIPPEASTRUM GROWING GUIDE



Common Name: **HIPPEASTRUM** Also known as Amaryllis,
Botanical Name: Hippeastrum x hybridum **Family Name:** Amaryllidaceae
Plant Type: Bulb **Size:** 30–60cm H x 30–40cm W
Planting Time: Late winter, early spring **Planting Width:** 30cm **Depth:** 1/3rd of bulb above soil
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. Over watering 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. Fertilise once flowered.
 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.

LILIUM GROWING GUIDE



Common Name: **LILIUM**
Also known as: Longiflorum – Christmas Lily, November Lily, Oriental – Florist Lily
Botanical Name: Liliium spp **Family Name:** Liliaceae
Plant Type: Fleshy Bulb **Size:** 70 cm to 120cm
Planting Time: Winter to Spring **Planting Width:** 20–40cm **Depth:** 10–20cm
Flowering: Summer
Positioning: Full Sun to Part Shade
General Information: LA Hybrids, Oriental, Asiatic, and Longiflorum. They 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 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 in 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. Dislikes being moved, wet feet. **Pests:** Aphids but generally pest resistant.
Ideal for: pots, excellent cut flowers.
Tips: Do not allow the bulbs to dry out. 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. 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.

PAEONY ROSE GROWING GUIDE



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: Paeony Roses 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 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.
Watering: Keep well watered during the growing period.
Fertilising: Prepare the soil with well-rotted compost 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 & 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