

Spring to Fall

We cover it all

Siberian squill *scilla siberica* B fp

Pushkinia species striped squill B fp

Chionodoxa Glory of the snow B fp

Ernathus hhyemalis winter aconite T SP

Galanthus snowdrops B FP SP

Corydalis solida 'Beth Evans' T FP

Anemone blanda 'Blue Star'

Iris reticulata 'Katherine Hodgkin' B fp

Iris cristata

Iris henryi

Daffodils *Thalia*, *Hawera*, *Baby Moon* and *Delnashaugh* B FP

Tulips *Flaming Purissima*, *Purissima*, *t. clusiana* 'Lady Jane' B FP

Camssia leichtilnii B FP

Alliums *Milenium*, curly and *a*, *thunbergii* 'Ozawa' B FP

Nectaroscordum B FP

Elephant ears *colocasia* and *alocasia* b

Caladium

Gladiolus C SP

Lily *Scheherazade*, and *Martagon* B Autumn

Eucomis B SP

Dahlia TR SP (*Kelsey Annie Joy*, h

Trycirtus R

Colchicum C Summer

Hippeastrum (amaryllis) B

Sources: John Scheepers, B&D Lilies, Brent and Becky's Bulbs, Swan Island Dahlias, Old House Gardens, Ebay Etsy Amazon

Pacific Bulb Society (bulb wiki)

True Bulbs: embryonic flower surrounded by fleshy scales usually covered in papery tunic. Contains nutrients for dormancy period (allium)

Corms: round flat bottomed flattened stem (basal plate), nutrient holding like bulbs but dies off after food stores used and new corms form (gladiolus)

Tuber: swollen stem lacking basal plate and tunic. Also lacks organization of growing points (they are scattered all over) and standard shape (anemone)

Tuberous roots: swollen root at base of a crown, forms fibrous roots when planted. Each root needs a bud or eye near crown section to grow on (dahlia)

Rhizome: thickened nutrient filled stem, grow horizontally with main growing point at tip but other buds can form along surface and sides (some iris, canna)

Key: B Bulb, C Corm, T Tuber, TR tuberous root, R Rhizome, SP Spring Plant
FP Fall plant

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