



The Plant Professionals

Spring Bulbs

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Plant Time</u>	<u>Bloom Time</u>	<u>Sun Req.</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Spacing</u>	<u>Height</u>
Caladium, Fancy Leaf	March-June	April-Oct	AM Sun, PM Shade	3"	8-12"	18-24"
Caladium, Strap Leaf	March-June	April-Oct	AM Sun, PM Shade	3"	8-12"	12-15"
Calla Lily	March-June	Summer	AM Sun, PM Shade	3"	10-12"	18-24"
Canna	Feb-May	Summer	Sun	5"	10-12"	30"
Crinum Lily	March	Summer	AM Sun	3"	10-12"	36"
Elephant Ear	March-May	April-Oct	AM Sun, PM Shade	5"	12-15"	4'-6'
Gladiola	Feb-April	Summer	Sun	3"	4"-6"	3"-3.5"
Oxalis	Feb-March	Spring	Sun/Part Shade	2"	6"	6-12"

Spring bulbs in the Corpus Christi area perform best in a location providing morning sun, afternoon shade, good drainage (preferably a raised bed) and a thorough mix of the following materials with our existing soil. (Quantities are per 50 square feet of bed): Back to Nature Compost 3 bags- Sand 100 Lbs. – Gypsum 10 Lbs. Once the soils is prepared, mix ½ to 2 tablespoons Bonemeal (depending on the size of the bulb) in the hole where the bulb is to planted. Plant the bulb at the specified depth. Once planted, place a 1"-2" top dressing of pine bark mulch over the bed to help retain moisture for the bulb and retard weeds.

Saturate the soil well after planting. Because bulb roots travel deep into the soil, it is important to water deeply. Do not water again until the leaves begin to appear above the ground. Fertilize the plants with a balanced fertilizer, such as Peters 20-20-20, once a month after the plant begins to show above the ground. Because the foliage continues to manufacture food for the plant after blooming, it is very important to leave the foliage on the plant even if it begins to look unsightly, until the leaves have yellowed and can be pulled off easily. To prevent rotting of bulbs (those that stay in the ground from year to year) choose a location that does not require constant watering.