



CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN



BULB  
BAZAAR '09

October 2 – 4

A Project of the Woman's Board

## Letter from the President

THINK SPRING! Welcome to our annual Woman's Board Bulb Bazaar. When it is Bulb Bazaar time, we know spring becomes a possibility. Betsy Karp, chairman, and Jill Delaney, vice chairman, and their Woman's Board committee have selected over 100,000 bulbs for your pleasure. The bulbs are fresh and vigorous and in most cases just off the plane from Holland. They are the best quality available.

Woman's Board members and garden staff will be on hand to help you make selections and to offer planting advice. To help you, we offer packaged bulb collections for special conditions such as shade. We also feature forcing bulbs to brighten those dark winter days. Don't forget amaryllis and paperwhites make thoughtful seasonal gifts.

This bulb sale is a benefit project of the Woman' Board. The proceeds will benefit the Chicago Botanic Garden and its leadership role in plant conservation, sustaining a healthy earth, and tending to the most beautiful garden in the world.

We are deeply indebted to Jennifer Whitaker, the manager of plant sales for the Chicago Botanic Garden. This sale could not happen without her. We also thank all the volunteers who help sort and package bulbs and help staff our sale. Their help is invaluable.

The more bulbs you plant, the more joy you will have when they emerge next spring. They always say gardeners live for the next spring. Plant bulbs and you will know that old saying is true. Bring joy to your garden.

*Mary Hill*  
*President, Woman's Board*  
*Chicago Horticultural Society*

## 2009 Bulb Bazaar Administration

Betsy Karp – Woman's Board Chair  
Jill Delaney – Woman's Board Vice-Chair  
Joani Lowry – Woman's Board Committee Member  
Holly Rothschild – Woman's Board Committee Member  
Jennifer Whitaker – Manager of Plant Sales, Chicago Botanic Garden

## Bulb Bazaar Hours

### Members only:

Friday, October 2, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

### General Public:

Friday, October 2, 1 to 5 p.m.

Saturday, October 3, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sunday, October 4, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The sale will be held in the Regenstein Center at the Chicago Botanic Garden. Please park in the main parking lots and follow the signs directing you to the Bulb Bazaar.

## Payment

We encourage you to assist us in maximizing our support of the Garden by using cash or checks. However, if you wish to use a credit card, we gladly accept Visa, MasterCard and Discover.

## Disclaimer

Bulbs are offered for sale at retail only. Inasmuch as this is a benefit bulb sale and funds are to be contributed to the Chicago Botanic Garden, there are no discounts offered either to professionals or to members of our support groups or auxiliary boards. We do make every effort to price our bulbs fairly.

All sales are final. Bulbs cannot be exchanged or returned for refunds. All our bulbs are of premium quality. They are shipped directly from our growers in Holland and the United States. They are hardy and viable for planting in U.S. Department of Agriculture Zone 5, unless noted otherwise. We cannot be held responsible for losses due to extreme weather conditions, improper storage conditions, delayed planting, improper site conditions or improper climate plantings.

We strive to be accurate in both our catalog descriptions and labeling. We suggest you use the catalog as a good source of information for determining how these bulbs will perform in your landscape. Although information is based upon the fact that Chicagoland is located in Zone 5, bloom time, height and color are approximations and can be affected by weather and site conditions. We also suggest that you call our Plant Information hotline at (847) 835-0972 for any “how-to” questions or for information regarding the growth habits of the bulbs you purchase.

*The Chicago Botanic Garden is one of the green treasures of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.*

*Printed on Astrolite PC 100, a 100 percent post-consumer recycled paper, produced using on-site renewable hydroelectric generation.*

*Astrolite PC 100 has been certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, which recognizes it to be an environmentally responsible choice.*

**It is the policy of the Chicago Botanic Garden to purchase bulbs that are certified to be nursery-propagated.**

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## Catalog Symbols

○ Full Sun    ◐ Partial Shade    ● Full Shade    ☺ New Variety in 2009

### Locally made pottery hand thrown by Chicago Botanic Garden Senior Horticulturist Benjamin Carroll

Handmade pots, ideal for forcing bulbs, will be on sale at the 2009 Bulb Bazaar. Benjamin will be on hand to answer any questions and to sign his artwork. Each pot is handcrafted on the potter's wheel, the way pottery has been made for thousands of years. Since each one is crafted individually, no two are exactly alike, lending to their individual character and soul. Benjamin strives to continue the historic craft of handmade horticultural pottery and says, "To me, making flowerpots is just an extension of the craft of gardening."



*Allium*



### Ornamental Onion

Ornamental onions are elegant and spectacular. Their blooms range from a huge 12" to a tiny 1", in colors that vary from purple to pink to white to yellow. Best of all, deer and other pests have a strong distaste for them. Plant the small ones in rock gardens or as border plants; the larger in perennial gardens where other plants will hide the yellowing foliage. Blooms last from spring into summer and make wonderful cut flowers.

#### A. 'Gladiator'

### Ornamental Onion

A very tall stem supports the tightly formed, softball-sized, bluish to lilac-purple flower head. A great sculptural effect in the garden. Blooms in June on 3–4' stems.

#### A. 'Globemaster'

### Ornamental Onion

This is the biggest of them all! It has a 10" globe of silvery pinkish-purple florets that last up to a month in June. Stems reach 2–3'.

#### A. 'Hair'

### Ornamental Onion

An odd looking *Allium*. It produces hanging green leaves from aerial bulbils, resembling a head full of hair! May – June. 12–18".

#### A. 'Lucy Ball'

### Ornamental Onion

The striking, dark rosy-lilac blossoms on this variety measure up to 5" in diameter. Flowers are sweetly scented and emerge on tall stems in June. An impressive plant, it creates a beautiful display in early summer. Matures to 3–4' in height.

#### A. *afatanense* 'Purple Sensation'

### Ornamental Onion

Masses of tiny, violet-purple florets make up the 4–5" round flower head held aloft on a tall stem in April–May. The ribbon-like foliage is very decorative. Flowers are outstanding cut or dried. Adaptable to partial shade. Plant 5" deep. Reaches 2½'.

#### A. *atropurpureum*

### Ornamental Onion

Very dark purple, star-shaped florets create the tennis ball-sized flower head. The color is so rich it often appears purple-black. Combines well with other light-colored *Allium*. Blooms in May–June. Reaches 1–2'.

#### A. *christophii*

### Star of Persia

Silvery amethyst, airy florets make up the softball-sized globe in June. It is great as a cut flower, and also makes quite a statement in the perennial border. Plant 5" deep. Can reach 1½–2½'.

#### A. *cowanii*

### Ornamental Onion

A classic *Allium*, introduced in the 18th century. It blooms with graceful clusters of white stars. Pleasantly fragrant. 12–16".

#### A. *moly* 'Jeannine'

### Lily Leek

Long-lasting, star-like, bright yellow, golf ball sized umbels. Often grows two flower stems. It has been grown in Southern Europe for centuries to bring good luck and prosperity. 10–12".

*A. neapolitanum***Ornamental Onion**

A lovely selection with fragrant, 1–2" dome-shaped, glistening white flower clusters in late spring. It is an excellent cut flower. 12–14".

*A. nigrum***Ornamental Onion**

An elegant and refined selection with a multitude of lovely, green-eyed, crystalline-white florets radiating from atop sturdy stems to form lacy, mound-shaped, 3–4" flower heads in June. This is often a rebloomer. They look wonderful with peonies and Siberian iris. Matures to 1½–2½' tall.

*A. oreophilum***Ornamental Onion**

Fragrant, loosely formed 2" cluster of brilliant lavender-pink flowers is present from May to June. The showy flowers are accented by dark midveins. A fine variety for the front of the border or for the rock garden. Plant 5" deep. This dwarf form grows to only 6–8".

*A. roseum***Rosy Onion**

This elegant heirloom produces delicate, long lasting, rose pink flower clusters in late spring. Flowers measure 2" in diameter and are held on 12–15" stems. A smaller selection that works well in any garden!

*A. schubertii***Schubert Onion**

In June, the uniquely beautiful spheres created by pale rose florets sit on several stems varying in length from 18–24". The striking, airy flowers are ideal for cutting. Although this is a nonhardy variety, it will often overwinter if planted in a sheltered location with winter protection. You can also dig and store the bulb for spring planting. Stems reach 2'.

*A. sphaerocephalum***Drumstick Onion**

The rich burgundy florets of this selection form a tight oval blossom about 1" in diameter. The unusual flowers are very long lasting and emerge in May–June, creating an eye-catching display. One of the most reliable of all Allium, it reaches 2–3'.

*A. triquetrum***Three-Cornered Leek**

A 1798 heirloom with petite, white, pendant bell-shaped flowers in April–May. This variety can bloom for up to two months. As a native to damp, semi-shady areas, it will thrive in partial shade. Naturalizes well and spreads rapidly. Grows to 1–1½'.

*A. unifolium***Oneleaf Onion**

Domed 2" clusters of pink to lavender-pink bell-shaped flowers appear on 1–1½' stems atop grass-like foliage in June. This native prefers moist soils. Matures to 1–1½' tall.



Early Midseason Late



MARCH

APRIL

MAY

Bloom periods may vary based upon weather and individual site conditions.

*Narcissus*



**Daffodil**

Nothing can compare to a host of daffodils as a joyful and cheerful harbinger of spring. Due to their unique combination of beauty, versatility, and durability, daffodils are one of the best-loved perennials. All varieties are resistant to disease and unpalatable to most pests (especially deer and squirrels). Daffodils prefer well-drained soil and thrive in full sun to partial shade. They are ideal for naturalizing. Once established, they will bloom radiantly and reliably for many years with very little care.

We have researched at great length the diversity of all 13 divisions of daffodils. We have traveled to Holland and Virginia to select those cultivars that perform brilliantly while giving you the most eye appeal. We are proud to present some of the finest varieties from some of the best growers and breeders in the world.

## DIVISION I—TRUMPET DAFFODILS:

One flower per stem with a cup (corona) that is as long as or longer than the petals (perianth segments). Trumpets are best used as bedding plants to create a focal impact.

☺ *N. 'Lorikeet'* – Midseason. 16–20". Soft yellow petals with a halo at the base makes a glowing background for its long, flaring, salmon-pink trumpet.

*N. 'Marieke'* — Early to midseason. 18–24". This large, showy, upward-facing golden-yellow flower has a green eye. An excellent variety for massing or forcing. Exceptionally floriferous!

*N. 'Mount Hood'* – Midseason. 15–17". A favorite that opens with a touch of yellow in the center but matures to pure snowy white. Does well in cooler climates, zones 3–6.

*N. 'Rijnveld's Early Sensation'* – Very early. 12–14". Lovely yellow flower is just a shade darker at the tip of the cup. This is the earliest trumpet to bloom, often in February, and is easily forced.

*N. 'Spellbinder'* – Midseason. 16–18". These attention-getting 4" flowers are reverse bicolor. Yellow petals surround a frilly chartreuse-yellow trumpet that turns creamy-white as the flower ages.

## DIVISION II—LARGE-CUPPED DAFFODILS:

One flower per stem with a cup (corona) that is more than one-third, but less than equal, to the length of the petals (perianth segments). These varieties are good for bedding, cutting, naturalizing and forcing.

*N. 'Ambergate'* -- Midseason to late. 14–16". A showstopper with a bright, brick red cup that appears to melt into the copper-orange petals. Site in partial shade for most intense flower color.

*N. 'Avalon'* - Midseason to late. 14–16". A sturdy, long-lasting, blue ribbon winner because of its substance and perfect form.

The yellow petals take on a buff hue with time, and the cup turns pure white as it matures.

*N. 'Camelot'* – Late. 12–14". This is one of the most durable, best and latest of the all yellow daffodils. This is a long-lasting perennial with a remarkable substance.

😊 *N. 'Faith'* – Midseason. 14". This outward-facing variety is bright white with a trumpet-shaped, vivid salmon-pink cup and a rolled rim.

*N. 'Fragrant Rose'* – Late. 16–18". This perfectly formed flower with overlapping waxy petals of ivory, a reddish-pink cup and a greenish-white eye perfumes the air. It has the fragrance of rose with just a hint of raspberry.

*N. 'Gigantic Star'* – Early to midseason. 18–24". This is one of the finest giant yellow daffodils available. A long-lasting perennial with vanilla like fragrance.

😊 *N. 'Ice Follies'* – Early to midseason. 16–18". Creamy white petals and a very broad, 'wide-open', yellow cup that matures to pure white. This beautiful daffodil is a long-term perennial and good forcer!

*N. 'Passionale'* – Midseason to late. 14–16". Large, scented, light apricot-pink colored cups surrounded by white petals. Wonderful for mass plantings or clumps. A good companion for early tulips.

😊 *N. 'Pineapple Prince'* – Midseason. 14–16". This is a long-lasting flower. It is a reverse bi-color, turning white at maturity, creating a warm glow in the garden.

*N. 'Pink Charm'* – Midseason. 14–16". This elegant 3" flower has pure white petals surrounding a white cup banded with pale apricot deepening to Chinese coral at its flared and ruffled rim. It often produces two flowers per stem.

*N. 'Precocious'* – Midseason to late. 12–24". Pure white petals with a ruffled coral-pink center. Very showy!

*N. 'Serola'* – Midseason. 16–18". Primrose yellow petals and a sunproof, dark orange-red cup make this a dazzling addition that lights up the garden.

😊 *N. 'Sound'* – Midseason. 16–18". Sound has creamy-white petals and a golden-orange, disk-shaped cup with a darker, melon-orange, ruffled rim. A bit fragrant. It is outward facing and occasionally produces multiple stems per bulb.

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### DIVISION III—SMALL-CUPPED DAFFODILS:

One flower per stem with a cup (corona) that is not more than one-third the length of the petals (perianth segments). These selections are long-lasting perennials good for naturalizing and bedding.

*N. 'Barrett Browning'* – Early. 14–16". This heirloom from 1945 is so bright it almost glows. Brilliant white petals surround a reddish-orange cup. Good choice for naturalizing or forcing.

😊 *N. 'Dreamlight'* – Late. 16". A precious, late-flowering heirloom circa 1934. This daffodil has a snow-white perianth and a champagne-white, disk-shaped cup with a luminous green eye and an scarlet-orange rim.

😊 *N. 'Jamestown'* – Midseason to late. 14–17". This beautiful daffodil has a large, round, 3 1/2" bright white perianth and bowl-shaped, golden-yellow cup with an orange edged, frilled rim, and a glowing green center.

*N. 'Verona'* – Late. 14–18". Completely round, all white, small cupped flower with a small disc-like corona.

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**DIVISION IV—DOUBLE DAFFODILS:**

These flowers look like roses. They are good when used for bedding and cutting. The large flowers hold best when provided with protection from heavy winds and rain.

*N. 'Abba'* – Early to midseason. 14–16". A great variety with three to five creamy-white flowers flecked in the center with orange. This has a heavenly spicy fragrance and forces easily.

*N. 'Acropolis'* – Midseason to late. 18–20". This beautifully sculpted show flower is pure gleaming white with flecks of red in the center. It looks like it originated in the tropics and has a spicy fragrance.

*N. 'Bridal Crown'* – Midseason to late. 14–16". A multiflowering white and saffron-colored variety, it has three to six flowers per stem. One of the earliest doubles to bloom. This incredibly fragrant daffodil is a great forcer.

😊 *N. 'Flower Drift'* – Midseason. 10–14". A wonderful variety offering broad frilled brilliant white with yellow flowers. Very nice as a cut flower for an early spring bouquet.

*N. 'Manly'* – Midseason to late. 12–14". These huge, beautiful flowers are pale yellow interspersed with petals of mandarin-orange color. Sturdy and durable flowers are borne on strong stems.

*N. 'Obdam'* – Midseason. 18–20". One of the largest of the double daffodils. Each delicately ruffled ivory-white flower measures nearly 5" across.

*N. 'Replete'* – Midseason to late. 18–20". Large, 4", double flowers of soft salmon pink surrounded by creamy white petals all standing tall on slender foliage. Nice in containers and as cut flowers.

*N. 'Tahiti'* – Midseason to late. 14–16". The large, long-lasting, and beautifully shaped flower is soft sulfur yellow with bright orange-red inner segments. This show flower has particularly strong stems.

*N. 'White Medal'* – Late. 14–16". The pure white, double flower shows nicely on a sturdy, green stem. Elegant and with great form, this variety makes a nice statement.

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**DIVISION V—TRIANDRUS DAFFODILS:**

Two to three nodding or pendulous flowers per stem. All have flowers with a fruity fragrance. These graceful varieties are good for bedding, rock gardens, cutting, and containers.

*N. 'Lemon Drops'* – Midseason. 12–24". Creamy white petals with a yellow center. Large, teardrop shape.

*N. 'Petrel'* – Midseason to late. 12–14". Dainty white flowers, up to seven per stem, dance atop graceful foliage. Exceptional fragrance.

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**DIVISION VI—CYCLAMINEUS DAFFODILS:**

The graceful, trumpet like cup (corona) has flared petals (perianth segments). The foliage is small and low growing. These are very early flowering and perform well in borders and containers. They are also good for naturalizing and forcing.

*N. 'Elizabeth Ann'* – Midseason. 12–16". This is a graceful, dainty flower with white petals and a salmon-pink rimmed, creamy cup. It is not as reflexed as most in this group, but very precious.

*N. 'February Gold'* – Early. 12–14". This very early flowering selection has sulfur yellow petals and a yellow-orange cup. This heirloom from 1923 is excellent for forcing and naturalizing.

*N. 'Kaydee'* – Midseason. 10–12". This is the pinkest of all cyclamineus daffodils. Lovely pure white petals provide the perfect backdrop to the vivid, salmon-pink cup.

*N.* ‘**Toby the First**’ – Very early. 10–12”. This selection often welcomes spring while snow is still on the ground. The very early flowers have creamy-white petals that surround a soft yellow cup. Produces abundant flowers that are held above the foliage.

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#### **DIVISION VII—JONQUILLA DAFFODILS:**

Many small flowers per stem, with a honeysuckle or jasmine fragrance. The dark green, reed-like foliage is finer than that of most daffodils. These varieties thrive in our hot summers. They are good for naturalizing, bedding, and cutting.

*N.* ‘**Blushing Lady**’ – Midseason. 12–16”. This stunning selection has fragrant soft yellow flowers and a halo at the base of the cup. As the blossom matures, the rim of the cup develops a beautiful pink blush.

*N.* ‘**Fruit Cup**’ – Midseason to late. 10–12”. This American-bred white and pale yellow hybrid has the sweet, fruity fragrance of a jonquilla but the perfect form and grace of a large cup. Spectacular!

*N.* ‘**Hillstar**’ – Midseason to late. 14–16”. Yielding 2–3 flowers per stem, this showstopper has bright lemon yellow petals and a buff white halo around the base of the ivory cup.

*N.* ‘**La Belle**’ – Midseason to late. 6–10”. Packed with color, this charmer has soft yellow petals and a wide, flat deep orange-red cup. Excellent for use in containers.

*N.* ‘**Pipit**’ – Early. 14–16”. This sweetly fragrant flower has light yellow petals with a white and yellow cup. There are several blooms to one stem.

*N.* ‘**Quail**’ – Midseason. 12–14”. This is one of the most prolific of all daffodils. It has two to four deep golden-yellow flowers per stem.

*N.* ‘**Sailboat**’ – Midseason. 12”. Creamy-white, swept-back petals. Pale yellow center. Sweetly fragrant.

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#### **DIVISION VIII—TAZETTA DAFFODILS:**

Many flowers per stem with a musky-sweet fragrance. These are excellent perennializers and are great for bedding, cutting, and forcing. This division contains a subgroup of non-hardy tazettas. These cultivars can be forced without a cold period. (See Indoor Bulbs.)

*N.* ‘**Thalia**’ – Late. 18–20”. Elegant bent-back white petals and fluted trumpets make this cluster-flowered daffodil a winner!

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#### **DIVISION IX—POETICUS DAFFODILS:**

These have flowers with a red-rimmed yellow cup (corona) and white petals (perianth segments). They all have a spicy fragrance. Perfect for naturalizing, borders, and cutting.

*N.* ‘**Actaea**’ – Midseason to late. 14–16”. Beautiful white, rounded petals frame a shallow yellow cup with a dark red rim. This wonderful heirloom from 1927 was named for one of King Solomon’s concubines. Sweetly scented.

☺ *N.* ‘**Pheasant’s Eye**’ – Late. 14”. A wonderful variety with white, reflexed petals and a small, yellow cup, edged red with a green eye.

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#### **DIVISION XI—SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS:**

The cup (corona) of the flower is split for at least one-third of its length. The large, upward-facing blooms make this one of the showiest types of daffodils. Excellent when used in mass plantings and as cut flowers. This division contains a subgroup called the Papillion or “butterfly” type. They have a sunburst of color that radiates outward from the center of the cup.

*N. 'Cum Laude'* – Midseason. 14–16”.

Creamy white petals with a salmon-pink split corona. The frilled cup makes this one of the showiest split corona varieties.

*N. 'Orangery'* – Midseason. 8–12”. White petals with a ruffled, orange split corona.

*N. 'Sorbet'* – Midseason to late. 14–16”. Unusual yellow cups with scarlet-orange accents and a green eye. Lush white petals surround 4” blooms.

*N. 'Trilune'* – Early. 16”. Pure white flowers with a yellow center. The fringed cups are uniquely divided into three segments.

*N. 'Tripartite'* – Midseason to late. 12–14”. An entirely new look in daffodils, the blossom looks like a cluster of yellow butterflies. It has a cluster of three or four lemon-yellow flowers with cups that lie almost flat against the petals. Delightfully sweet fragrance.

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#### **DIVISION XIII—BOTANICAL DAFFODILS:**

These types are distinguished solely by botanical name.

*N. albus plenus odoratus* – Late. 12–14”. This extremely fragrant, double, pure white variety has flowers that resemble gardenias.

*N. jonquilla 'Simplex'* – Late. 10–12”. This is an original jonquil, grown since the mid-1700s. It produces several small golden yellow side-facing flowers with small cups. Sweetly fragrant.

*N. poeticus var. recurvus* – Late. 10–12”. Sparkling white petals are slightly reflexed, with a yellow cup that has a red rim. The flowers have a spicy-sweet fragrance.

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#### **OTHER—MINIATURE DAFFODILS**

*N. 'Baby Moon'* – Division VII. Midseason to late. 4–8”. Petite and pretty! Grass-like foliage with quarter-sized, sweetly fragrant, golden-yellow flower. Perfect for rock gardens and containers.

😊 *N. 'Kokopelli'* – Midseason to late. 5–6”. A jonquilla that is very fragrant and very floriferous. Each bulb produces a bouquet of 3 or more stems, each bearing 3–5, button-eyed, bright yellow flowers.

*N. 'Minnow'* – Division VIII. Midseason. 5–6”. This variety has four to five fragrant flowers with white or yellow petals and tiny buttercup-yellow cups. The dainty flowers give an impressive display in containers.

*N. 'Segovia'* – Division III. Midseason. 6”. Glistening white petals reflex slightly at the tips to provide a perfect foil for its delicate, clear-yellow cup. This blue-ribbon winner increases prolifically in the garden.

*N. 'Sundisc'* – Division VII. Late. 6”. A charmer with very rounded, overlapping petals that form the buttercup-yellow flowers. The sweetly fragrant blossoms are atop narrow, dark green foliage.

*N. 'Tête-à-tête'* – Division XII. Early. 6–8”. These small, bright yellow flowers produce multiple stems. An heirloom bulb that is great for rock gardens, borders, and forcing.



Early Midseason Late



Bloom periods may vary based upon weather and individual site conditions.

*Tulipa*



**Tulip**

The stars of the garden in April and May, tulips, with their wide range of colors and sizes, are some of the most versatile of ornamental plants. They are great when used in perennial borders, city gardens and containers. Since most varieties thrive for only a few years, gardeners should treat tulips as annuals. However, there are a number of varieties that perform exceptionally well year after year. We have selected several of these perennial tulips and they are noted in the descriptions below. Tulips grow best in full sun (some will adapt to partial shade) and well-drained soil. They will not tolerate overwatering during their dormancy. Plant 6–8" deep.

We have listed the varieties alphabetically by type. Each description lists the name, type, season of bloom and height, followed by a brief description.

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### SINGLE EARLY TYPES:

These single-flowering varieties are among the earliest to bloom. Since they open earlier in spring, the flowers tend to hold longer than those of later-flowering varieties. They have strong and durable stems and flowers, many of which are fragrant. Use in borders, in containers or for forcing.

*T. 'Bestseller'* – Midseason. 12–16". This flower is so bright, it glows like a fire. The petals are a beautiful mixture of red, orange, and yellow.

*T. 'Mickey Mouse'* – Early. 10–14". This Rembrandt-type flower has yellow petals with bright red tips. An attention grabber!

*T. 'Purple Prince'* – Early. 14". The outer petals of this tulip are lilac-purple and the interior petals are deep purple.

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### DOUBLE EARLY TYPES:

These are long-lasting, early flowering selections with blossoms that resemble a peony or rose. They are typically short-stemmed and very sturdy. Excellent for beds and borders, containers and forcing.

*T. 'Monte Carlo'* – Early. 10–12". Fully double yellow blooms. A prolific bloomer. Wonderfully fragrant.

*T. 'Montreux'* – Early. 16". Imagine the softest yellow possible, and that is how this flower looks. It typically takes on a pinkish apricot glow as the flower matures. A stunningly beautiful combination of colors.

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### TRIUMPH TYPES:

This is the largest group of tulips with the widest range of colors. The flowers are slightly smaller than the Darwin types, on strong stems of medium height. These are the best tulips for forcing. They work well in borders and containers.

*T. 'Arabian Mystery'* – Midseason. 16–20". This majestic selection has deep violet-purple flowers accented with pristine white margins.

☺ *T. 'Boston'* – Midseason. 12–16". A colorful tulip with strawberry-red petals and yellow flames. It has terrific substance and a strong stem.

*T. 'Calgary'* – Midseason. 10". In Holland, we unanimously voted this to be our favorite white tulip. Large flowers are luscious ivory white with very subtle creamy yellow flames on very short stems. Use it in containers, window boxes, or borders. It makes a stunning statement when planted en masse.

*T. 'Indian Summer'* – Midseason. 12–14". A beautiful blend of yellows and pinks makes this tulip a wonderful variety. Great for containers.

*T. 'Leen van der Mark'* – Midseason. 20". A beautiful cardinal-red tulip with a white edge. Its tall height makes it really stand out in the garden.

*T. 'Princess Irene'* – Midseason. 12". Tangerine-orange flowers with deeper purple and ochre staining from the base. The blooms last long through the season.

*T. 'Salmon Pearl'* – Midseason. 14". The rosy-pink outer petals of this variety are edged in apricot, while the interior is bright golden-yellow. It positively glows! A great forcer with a wonderful fragrance.

☺ *T. 'Sugar Love'* – Midseason. 12–16". Soft rose-pink flower with paler pink edges. This variety would look terrific with purple and white tulips or blue *Muscari*.

*T. 'Wendy Love'* – Midseason to late. 16–22". This tulip produces gorgeous yellow blooms that begin to "blush" soft red as they mature. These are mid-sized tulips with compact leaves and shorter flower stems. They are ideal for pots or even a spring color hedge.

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#### DARWIN TYPES:

Among the most versatile of varieties, these are perfect for naturalizing, borders,

cutting, and forcing. They are very cold- and drought-tolerant. The brilliant flowers are long-lasting on strong stems and hold up well against wind and weather. These are regarded as the longest-lasting, perennial tulips.

☺ *T. 'Appledoorn'* – Midseason. 18–20". A favorite variety with a vivid cherry to signal red bloom. Inside, the flower is yellow-edged with a black heart.

*T. 'Banja Luka'* – Midseason. 18". This extremely large selection has a striking contrast in colors. The golden-bronze petals are flamed with rich blood-red. This is an excellent variety and combines wonderfully with many others.

*T. 'Big Chief'* – Midseason. 20–24". Rosy-salmon petals with a silver tinge and a yellow base. Long-lasting blooms that will multiply year after year.

*T. 'Comeback'* – Midseason. 18". The name could not be more appropriate! This variety, with its deep blood-red flower accented with a tiny green base, is said to be the most reliable tulip in the garden. You can be assured of years of enjoyment from this great perennializer.

*T. 'Gudoshink'* – Midseason. 24". This flower is a spectrum of color! It ranges from solid red to creamy-yellow, flamed and spotted rose to solid yellow.

*T. 'Ollioules'* – Midseason. 22". A prolific flowerer with rose-colored petals softened with white edges and a yellow base. The violet anthers add a splash of color.

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#### IMPRESSION SERIES DARWIN TULIPS:

This is a new series recently selected from the much-valued *T. 'Pink Impression'*. They are coveted for their enormous, goblet-shaped blossoms held atop tall, sturdy stems. Touted as great bloomers year after year.

*T. 'Pink Impression'* – Midseason. 20". An incredibly luminous specimen, both in the

garden and as a cut flower; its petals show a range of rose tones that mature to deep pink.

☺ *T. 'Red Impression'* – Midseason. 20–22". Similar growth habit as Pink Impression. This flower is a beautiful blend of delft rose and oxblood red.

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#### SINGLE LATE TYPES:

Formerly referred to as cottage tulips, these are great for borders, beds and cutting.

*T. 'Big Smile'* – Late. 26". This award winner has egg-shaped flowers. The blooms are enormous and are a lemon-yellow color.

*T. 'Blushing Lady'* – Late. 36". One of the tallest tulips available. It has buff orange and yellow flowers with a blush rose flame.

*T. 'Candy Club'* – Late. 16–18". Clear white petals edged with a thin line of deep pink. Multi-flowering. This flower is so sweet you could eat it!

*T. 'Douglas Bader'* – Late. 14–18". This variety produces flowers that are soft pink. A beautiful classic color.

☺ *T. 'El Niño'* – Late. 14–18". This variety produces large and vibrant yellow, red, and orange flowers on tall stems.

*T. 'Kingsblood'* – Late. 30". A beautiful flower with cherry-red flowers and scarlet edges. Like other single-late tulips, the flowers have a single row of petals and long stems, making them excellent cut flowers.

☺ *T. 'Queen of Night'* – Late. 24". Produces deep velvety maroon hues. Adds shadows to a sunny garden. Looks beautiful with *N. 'Thalia'*.

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#### LILY FLOWERED TYPES:

A late-flowering favorite with reflexing, curving petals. Lily Flowered tulips are known for their tall, strong stems and elegant blooms.

*T. 'Elegant Lady'* – Late. 24". What a lady! A wonderful tulip with creamy-yellow flowers edged in soft pink and deepening in color as it matures.

*T. 'Fokker Fan Fan'* – Late. 16–18". Highly recommended by Chicago Botanic Garden staff, this flower has fire-orange, pointy petals and red flames. Fragrant.

☺ *T. 'Jacqueline'* – Late. 14–16". A lovely tulip with dramatic medium pink coloration. It is great in pots and with other perennials.

☺ *T. 'Red Shine'* – Midseason. 24". Pointy, reflexed red petals, forming brilliant flame-like tulips.

*T. 'Westpoint'* – Late. 20". In the market since 1943, this classic is highly fragrant. Bright yellow, uniquely curved petals.

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#### FRINGED TYPES:

Similar to parrot tulips but less frilly, they are edged in crispy, short, spiky fringes. Most flower late in the season. They are best used in the garden and for cutting, but do not force easily.

*T. 'Aleppo'* – Late. 20". Raspberry-red flowers with mango-orange fringes. Great for use in mass plantings, in a container, or along a border.

☺ *T. 'Curly Sue'* – Late. 15". A purple tulip with deeper purple on the inside of the flower with a finely cut fringe around the outer edge. The color deepens as the bloom matures.

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#### VRIDIFLORA TYPES:

These single late-flowering varieties are green with one or more secondary flower colors. They are striking and will add character to any spot in the garden. These long-blooming varieties are great as cut flowers. These typically do not force easily.

*T. 'Golden Artist'* – Late. 14–16". Yellow petals with golden orange and green streaks.

*T.* ‘**Spring Green**’ – Late. 18”. Elegant, waxy, white flower with soft green feathering down the center of each petal.

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#### PARROT TYPES:

The heavily fringed and scalloped petals are multicolored and showy. Since the flowers are so large and full, protection from strong wind and heavy rain is best. Superb when used in beds, borders and containers—and especially as cut flowers.

*T.* ‘**Apricot Parrot**’ – Late. 18”. A lovely rose, apricot, and yellow flower delicately flecked with green. This fragrant flower is a novelty in the garden or a smashing addition to an arrangement.

*T.* ‘**Black Parrot**’ – Late. 20”. This tulip has been around since 1937. The blooms are a deep purple-black with ruffled edges.

*T.* ‘**Flaming Parrot**’ – Late. 26”. The outside of this flower is creamy yellow with crimson feathering. The interior is primrose-yellow with red feathering. A very showy flower held on an exceptionally strong stem.

😊 *T.* ‘**Rococo**’ – Late. 14”. Very much like rococo architecture with its rich but graceful ornamentation, Tulip Parrot ‘Rococo’ is an ornament to your garden. The fire-red flowers with carmine edge do very well in red harmonies.

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#### DOUBLE LATE TYPES:

These are late flowering, double flowers that resemble peonies and roses. They are wonderful anywhere in the garden and are great for cutting.

*T.* ‘**Cool Crystal**’ – Late. 16–18”. Double fringed bloom. Exceptionally full flower heads, the petals are liberally splashed and striped with luscious pink and white. Will bring color and texture to your garden borders or as cut blooms for the home.

*T.* ‘**Mount Tacoma**’ – Late. 16”. Beautiful pinkish-green buds open to long-lasting creamy white flowers.

*T.* ‘**Orange Princess**’ – Late. 12”. A gorgeous, almost triple-flowering selection with petals that are nasturtium-orange accented with purple-red flames. Fragrant.

*T.* ‘**Yellow Mountain**’ – Midseason to late. 14–18”. White and yellow flower with flecks of red. One of the largest double late tulips.

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#### KAUFMANNIANA TYPES:

Long-lived, low-growing perennial tulips that flower very early in spring. The flowers usually open flat and wide like water lilies. These low growers are great in rock gardens, beds, borders, and containers.

*T. kaufmanniana* ‘**Ancilla**’ – Early. 6–8”. This choice variety resembles a water lily when fully open. The exterior is rosy-red and soft pink, while the interior is white with a yellow base banded in red. Quite showy.

😊 *T. kaufmanniana* ‘**Early Harvest**’ – Early. 8–10”. This variety is a multicolored tulip, in shades of red, gold and orange, with yellowish margins and bronze green basal marks.

*T. k.* ‘**Scarlet Baby**’ – Early. 6–8”. A blazing scarlet-red flower with a sunny yellow heart. The exterior of the petals is a shade darker than the interior.

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#### FOSTERIANA TYPES:

These early-blooming flowers are typically large and also quite long. The flowers are very long-lasting. Broad green to gray-green foliage is often mottled or striped, for additional interest.

*T.* ‘**Albert Heyn**’ – Early. These large beautifully shaped flowers have dark pink petals with just a blush of scattered white. Plant in drifts for a spectacular display. 12–14”.

*T.* ‘**Orange Emperor**’ – Early. 14”. Pure orange with a yellow base that flushes

upward. A very showy flower that mixes well with others.

*T. 'Sweetheart'* – Early. 14". This wonderful variety is a delicious combination of colors. It has a yellow base that feathers up into the creamy-white petal edges. Simply delightful.

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#### GREIGII TYPES:

These are known for their striking purple-stripped foliage. The large chalice-shaped flowers open wide to reveal interior colors. They perennialize well and are perfect companions for midseason daffodils.

😊 *T. 'Corsage'* – Midseason. Salmon-colored petals.

*T. 'Pinocchio'* – Early 10". This tulip is a knockout. It is red and white striped, like a candy cane.

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#### SPECIES TYPES:

These are often the first tulips to bloom in spring. Originally found in the wild, they are now in cultivation. Good for rock gardens, borders, naturalizing and containers. Provide an area with rich, well-drained soils.

*T. 'Lady Jane'* – Midseason. 8–10". This unique hybrid of *T. clusiana* has striking, alternating red and white overlapping petals that create a candy-cane appearance. A wonderful newer, very vigorous tulip that will perennialize easily.

*T. 'Little Beauty'* – Midseason. 4–6". This fragrant flower is rosy-purplish-red with a blue base edged in white. Unbelievably beautiful!

😊 *T. batalinii 'Bright Gem'* – Midseason. 4–6". Fragrant tulip with sulphur yellow petals that are flushed with orange.

*T. marjoletti* – Very late. 10–14". An heirloom with rich creamy white petals edged and blushed in raspberry.

*T. tarda* – Early. 4". The star-shaped flower is white with a brownish-purple flush on the outside. The interior is white with a big yellow center. These tulips form colonies and are perfect for naturalizing.

*T. wedenskyi 'Tangerine Beauty'* – Midseason. This variety produces soft orange-red flowers. They are great in patio planters and fronts of borders; midspring. Excellent for rock gardens, front of borders, forcing, and containers. 6–8".

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#### MISCELLANEOUS TYPES:

*T. 'Antoinette'* – Late. 16". A spectrum of color, this flower opens yellow and white, turning yellow and pink, maturing to deep salmon.

😊 *T. humilis 'Alba Coerulea Oculata'* – Midseason. 6–8". Exquisite white tulip with steel blue base. It is delicate but strong.



While these varieties are categorized as specialty bulbs, they are some of the easiest and most reliable to grow.



*Anemone*



**Anemone/Windflower**

Daisy-like flowers perennialize easily and spread to create a carpet of color. They are perfect under early tulips, daffodils, and woody plants. They prefer to be sited in bright shade and will adapt to most soil conditions. They are free from pest and wildlife problems. Good for forcing in small pots. Soak the tubers overnight before planting them on their sides. We recommend planting in quantities of at least 25 for an effective display. Plant 4" deep and 2" apart.

*A. blanda* **'Blue Shades'** – Wonderful rich, pale to dark blue flower with a yellow center; blooms in April–May. A low grower that reaches only 3–4".

😊 *A. b.* **'Mixed'** – Cute, colorful, carefree, daisy-like blooms in a mix of hot pink, pure white, and deep purple. They naturalize easily to provide a welcomed spring spectacle year after year. 6".

*A. b.* **'White Splendour'** – Pure white flower with a yellow center.



*Arum italicum*



**Arum**

This wonderful selection has arrow-shaped, lush green foliage, often accented with creamy variegation. Foliage is present throughout the growing season and is followed by light yellow-green flower spathes the following spring. The flowers give way to spikes of brilliant red berries that hold throughout the summer. An incredible multiseason, pest-resistant plant, it is ideal in every garden. 10–12".

*Calochortus*



**Fairy Lantern**

This unusual selection with sword-like foliage and striking, bowl-shaped flowers blooms in late spring to early summer. It performs best when sited in well-drained soils. It does not like freezing and thawing; protection with winter mulch is advised. Annual fertilization is beneficial to success. Perfect for bedding, long-lasting as cut flowers. Plant 4" deep.

*C.* **'Cupido'** – A tiny, soft violet flower resembling the butterfly for which it was named. 3–5".

*C.* **'Golden Orb'** – Canary-yellow flowers have burgundy blotching on the interior of the petals. 1½'.

*C.* **'Symphony'** – This flower is perfect in a pastel colored garden. The outer petals are a soft pink and the insides are white. Makes a nice cut flower. 12–18".



*Camassia*



**Camass**

Tall spikes of many star-like florets appear in May–June. These varieties will naturalize and

thrive. Adaptable to the heavy clay soils of the Chicago area. Stunning when placed in a border or at a pond edge. This native plant was used as food by early Americans. Plant 5" deep.

*C. cusickii* – Light, metallic-blue, star-shaped flowers. 28–32".



*Chionodoxa* ○◐

### Glory of the Snow

Extremely hardy, this is one of the first bulbs to bloom. It produces brilliant star-like flowers with white centers. Very attractive when used with Scilla and Muscari in a woodland setting. These plants will easily colonize. Plant 4" deep. Matures to 6".

*C. forbesii* ‘Pink Giant’ – An unusual, slightly larger form with up to 10 star-like, blushed pink flowers per stem in March–April. 6–8".

*C. luciliae* – The vibrant blue color on this flower pops out in the garden. The center is a lighter blue. They produce many stems per bulb and they naturalize well. 12".



*Colchicum* ○◐

### Autumn Crocus

The flowers appear in September–October and the foliage in the spring. Plant these immediately upon receiving them. They are beautiful when interplanted with ground covers. Pest-free, they will readily naturalize. Plant 4" deep. An unexpected surprise in the fall, these giant blooms will add dramatic color to your garden.

*C. ‘Lilac Wonder’* – Very large goblet-shaped flower with narrow amethyst-violet

petals that have white lines in the center. One of the most free-flowering. 8".

*C. ‘Waterlily’* – Double, lilac-pink flower. 6–8".



*Corydalis solida* ◐

### Corydalis

A lovely, dainty little woodland plant with glaucous fernlike leaves. Clumps of foliage are topped with clusters of long, tubular, lipped mauve and purple flowers in mid- to late spring. 6–12".



*Crocus* ○

### Crocus

These wonderful bulbs herald the end of winter. They often bloom just as the snow melts, before winter finally retreats. These are perfect wherever you want color in very early spring. Ideal when planted in rock gardens tucked between perennials in the border, under trees and shrubs or interplanted in ground covers. Good for naturalizing. The grass-like foliage will die back by late spring. An added bonus is the ease with which these plants can be forced. Plant 4" deep.

*C. ‘Barr’s Purple’* – Large, rich flowers with amethyst-violet on the inside petals and gray on the outside. Squirrel resistant. 3–6".

😊 *C. ‘Vanguard’* – This large-flowered crocus combines purple and white on showy 2- to 4-inch blooms that arise several weeks after the Snow Crocus passes. Each bulb boasts up to 6 blooms. 4–6".

*C. ancyrensis* 'Cream Beauty' – Long-lasting, light creamy yellow flowers with bright orange stamens and a darker colored interior. 3–6".

*C. crisanthus* 'Snowbunting' – Pure white flowers with a tinge of lilac and a yellow center. 3–6".

😊 *C. flavus* 'Yellow Mammoth' – This rich, golden-yellow gem will create brilliant, sunny tapestries on your lawn. 5".

😊 *C. vernus* 'Pickwick' – A wonderful variety that bears single, tubular, white flowers heavily covered with rich purple stripes, up to 2 1/2 inches long. 3–6".



*Dichelostemma congestum*  
'Pink Diamond'

#### Firecracker Flower

This beautiful bulb produces clusters of silver dollar sized, perfectly formed pinkish purple flowers that sway on 18–24" stems. A native American flower.



*Eranthis hyemalis*

#### Winter Aconite

In early spring, usually between February and April, beautiful yellow blooms are borne over a mound of rich green foliage. This is good for the border, in rock gardens, under trees and shrubs, or in woodland settings. Once established, this vigorous selection will multiply rapidly. We recommend planting en masse for the best effect. Soak tubers overnight and then plant immediately. Plant 4" deep. This low grower reaches 3–4" tall.



*Eremurus*

#### Foxtail Lily

An incredible plant with a very tall spike of flowers in early summer. Perfect for a vertical effect or to give height to the border, it makes an excellent cut flower. Protect from strong winds. These are the stars in the border of the English Walled Garden in June.

*E. 'Cleopatra'* – This creates a bright, eye-catching display with its tall spikes of burnt-orange flowers accented with a red midrib. 4–5'.

*E. 'Spring Valley Hybrid'* – American grown, this is an amazing mixture of pink, white, yellow and copper colors. Extremely vigorous, it tends to flower slightly later than others. 3–5'.

*E. stenophyllus* – Bright yellow flower matures to orange, then russet brown. 2–3'.



*Erythronium*

#### Trout Lily

These woodland plants bloom in April–May with 5 to 10 small, lily-shaped flowers on a wiry stem over attractive mottled foliage. Plant immediately in moisture-retentive, rich soil. Very nice when interplanted in ground covers. Plant 4" deep. Matures to 6–12".

*E. 'Pagoda'* – A large, robust sulfur yellow hybrid with a brown ring in the center. The foliage is soft green with an attractive mahogany mottling.

*E. dens-canis* – Variable in color, but typically a rose-pink to purple flower with a pale yellow or brown base.



*Fritillaria*



### Fritillary

This most unusual group of plants comes in a variety of sizes and colors. They all have bell-shaped, usually pendulous, flowers. They perform best when sited in moist, rich, well-drained soils. Pest-free. Keep the bulbs moist before planting.

*F. imperialis* ‘**Lutea**’ – Crown Imperial Clear lemon-yellow flowers bloom below a tufted “crown” of green leaves.

*F. i.* ‘**Rubra Maxima**’ – This classic has been on the market since 1665. Bright red-orange petals. 24–32”.

*F. meleagris* – Guinea Hen Fritillary. In April–May, this selection has wonderful, nodding flowers with a faint creamy-white, checkered pattern over the reddish-purple petals. It has distinctive charm and performs well in a damp location with dappled shade. Naturalizes easily. 1’.

*F. michailowsky* – A uniquely colored fritillary with purple bell-shaped flowers edged in yellow. 4–10”.

*F. persica* – Persian Fritillary. This heirloom has 2–3’ tall spikes with as many as 30 small, conical, bell-shaped, dark purple flowers in April–May. A spectacular plant, it is perfect for the perennial border. The stems may need additional support. Provide a site with good drainage. Plant bulbs 6” deep on their sides. 2–3’.

☺ *F. pudica* – Bright yellow, nodding flowers. 3–6”.



*Galanthus*



### Snowdrop

One of the first to bloom in the spring, usually in February–March, these extremely hardy plants naturalize well. Great when planted with other early-flowering selections or when interplanted in ground covers. Distasteful to deer and other wildlife. Performs best in rich, moist soils. Plant 4” deep. Grows 4–6”.

*G. nivalis* – Delightful, fragrant, nodding white flower with a green tip.



*Geranium tuberosum*



### Geranium

A very floriferous, tuberous woodland perennial, it has mounds of deeply cut foliage topped with clusters of deep rose-purple flowers overlaid with darker veins. The decorative foliage lasts until midsummer and is a handsome underplanting when used with larger bulbs and perennials. Blooms in mid- to late spring. An heirloom from 1596. 6–8”.



*Gladiolus communis* ssp. *byzantinus*



### Hardy Gladiolus

This hardy selection of the beloved gladiolus has deep, purple-red flowers often marked with white stripes on the interior of the blossoms. Although the flowers are smaller than the hybrid cousins, it is striking in its display. Typical strap-like foliage. Blooms in late spring. 2’.



*Hyacinthoides* ○●

**Bluebells**

One of the most adaptable bulbs. Charming bell-shaped flowers in May–June hover over low-growing foliage that quickly disappears. Very attractive when mixed with late-spring tulips, hosta, and ferns. Will colonize and spread, so give them room. Grows 8–12”.

*H. hispanica* ‘**Excelsior**’ – Spanish Bluebells. This beautiful plant is likely the best of the species. It has the largest blossoms and most vigorous habit of all. The rich, deep blue, bell-shaped flowers flare at the edge.

*H. h.* ‘**Queen of the Pinks**’ – Lovely selection with large, soft, lavender-pink flowers. Similar in form, habit, and vigor to ‘Excelsior’.

*H. non-scriptus* – English Bluebells. The smaller and more pendant blue-violet flowers of this variety open with a heavenly fragrance on spikes about a week earlier than their Spanish relatives. This graceful English wildflower carpets the woodland floor with soft blue as it colonizes under deciduous trees across the landscape. A 1597 heirloom and a great companion to Camassia, late daffodils, and species tulips.

*Hyacinthus* **Multiflowered ‘Blue Festival’** – This hyacinth has baby blue with darker blue midribs. It is fragrant and naturally multi-stemmed like the old-fashioned hyacinths.

*Hyacinthus* **Multiflowered ‘Pink Festival’** – This soft pink, multi-stemmed flower is an excellent choice for containers.

*Hyacinthus orientalis* ○

**Hyacinth**

These large, fragrant, vividly colored flower spikes are a springtime favorite. Plant in rich, very well-drained soil or force indoors. Flowers in mid- to late May. 8–10”.

*H. o.* ‘**City of Harlem**’ – Since 1898, this flower has been the best yellow hyacinth available on the market. The clear yellow matures to a creamy white. Mix this with several shades of blue grape hyacinths for a French country look. 10–12”.

*H. o.* ‘**Crystal Palace**’ – An unbelievably elegant hyacinth with perfectly double star-shaped florets of the richest navy blue.

*H. o.* ‘**Gipsy Queen**’ – This unique selection has warm coral flowers highlighted with salmon and peach.

*H. o.* ‘**Peter Stuyvesant**’ – A wonderful variety with rich purple flowers showing deep blue highlights. The stems are bronze colored. Very fragrant. 10–12”.

*H. o.* ‘**Sky Jacket**’ – This light blue hyacinth has a somewhat darker midrib on each floret with pale yellow anthers. 8”.

*H. o.* ‘**Woodstock**’ – A vivid selection, it has intense reddish-purple flowers.

😊 *H. o.* ‘**Yellow Queen**’ – A wonderful, sweet smelling flower with shades of rich butter, fading to butter cream. 8–10”.



*Ipheion uniflorum* ○●

**Spring Starflower**

In April–May this has long-lasting, 1”, star-shaped flowers that show amazing tolerance for temperature extremes. The grass-like foliage has a faint garlic fragrance when crushed—hungry wildlife and other pests will overlook it. One of the best bulbs for naturalizing. Perfect for rock gardens or perennial borders. Reaches 3–4”.

*I. u.* ‘**White Star**’ – Clear white-flowering selection.

*I. u.* ‘**Wisley Blue**’ – Selected at the Royal Horticultural Society’s Wisley Garden, this sweetly fragrant, large-flowered form is a

prolific bloomer with varying shades of blue flowers. The extensive flowering period provides an easy care display.



## Iris



### Dwarf Iris

Very small, very early, and fragrant. These are best in rock gardens, woodlands, or the front of the border, as well as for forcing. They naturalize easily in all types of well-drained soil. Blooms in March–April. Typically grows up to 24”.

*I.* ‘**Eye of the Tiger**’ – Dark violet-purple and maroon falls with bright gold eyes. Excellent for cutting. This is one of the most cold-resistant varieties of the Dutch iris. 20–24”.

*I. reticulata* ‘**Danfordiae**’ – Brilliant yellow flowers are accented with greenish-brown spotting. Although smaller, growing only 2–3” tall, these darlings are very vigorous.

*I. r.* ‘**J.S. Dijt**’ – Also a *reticulata* iris. One of the latest to bloom, this has a purple flower with a reddish-purple fall. 4”.

*I. r.* ‘**Spring Time**’ – Also a *reticulata* iris. This iris is sure to brighten up the spring! Dark blue flowers. 6–12”.



## *Leucojum aestivum*



### Summer Snowflake

Pendulous, white, flaring bell-shaped flower tipped with green rises just above the foliage in late April or May. Lightly fragrant. Pest-resistant and adaptable to a variety of light and soil conditions. Moisture-tolerant and naturalizes well if left undisturbed. Plant 4” deep. 1–1½’.

*L. a.* ‘**Gravetye Giant**’ – A larger, more robust selection. Great when combined with the species or when planted en masse. 1½–2’.

## *Muscari*



### Grape Hyacinth

These long-lasting, fragrant clusters of grapelike blooms thrive and naturalize rapidly. Great when used under other bulbs, in lawns or under trees and shrubs. The Dutch use them to create “rivers” that flow through the garden, and this effect is breathtaking. The foliage of these pest-resistant bulbs re-emerges in fall, making it a great “garden marker” to help locate other spring-flowering bulbs needing attention. We recommend that you always plant these en masse. Plant 4” deep.

☺ *M.* ‘**Peppermint**’ – The flowers are the lightest blue there is without being white. Precious and fresh looking especially for that pale pastel area. 4–6”.

*M. ameniacum* ‘**Christmas Pearl**’ – This is an extremely early-flowering variety with cobalt blue blossoms. An ideal selection for forcing, with little or no cold period needed. A perfect companion for early flowering daffodils. 4–6”.

*M. a.* ‘**Valerie Finnis**’ – Extremely pale lavender-blue with tightly formed “grapes”. Their beautiful color makes a complete color palette for the serious garden artist. 6–8”.

*M. aucheri* ‘**Mount Hood**’ – A spectacular new selection, with royal blue flowers that grow paler at the top until eventually fading to white. Blooms in midspring. This gives the effect of snow on the mountain, hence its name. Precious and eye-catching. 6”.

*M. azureum* – In April, small, bright blue flowers with a darker striping effect are set atop the stems. The more open florets of the blossom give the appearance of a tiny ruffled skirt. Charming. 4”.

*M. botryoides* ‘**Album**’ – Italian Grape Hyacinth. Dense spike of shimmering pure white “pearls” flowers in April. Fragrant. 6”.



*M. comosum* ‘**Plumosum**’ – Feather Hyacinth. Lavender-violet, feathery, plume-like flowers are present in May–June. The most unusual form of the genus. 8”.

*Nectaroscordum siculum*  **Sicilian Honey Garlic**


This interesting *Allium* relative has many bell-shaped flowers that are greenish-white and tinged with rose. The flowers are borne in loose clusters on long, arching stalks in May. They are superb as cut flowers and dry beautifully. Grows 2–3’.



*Ornithogalum*  **Star-of-Bethlehem**

These heirlooms with spikes of bell-shaped flowers are simply delightful. They naturalize easily and are perfect for the perennial border.

*O. nutans* ‘**Silver Bells**’ – A semi-shade lover, this fragrant naturalizer has 3 to 12 bell-shaped, iridescent white flowers with green midveins per stem. 12”.

*Puschkinia scilloides* var. *libanotica*  **Striped Squill**

Pale blue to white, star-like flowers with dark blue striping are clustered at the top of the stems in April. These are wonderful in rock gardens, in perennial borders and under trees and shrubs. They are undemanding, remain trouble-free and increase rapidly. Matures to 4–6” tall.

*P. s. var. l. 'Alba'* – Pure white-flowering selection. Combines beautifully with Vinca.



*Scilla* 

### Squill

In March and April, a wonderful blanket of flowers announces the arrival of spring. One of the best bulbs for Chicagoland, this selection adapts easily to almost any soil and light condition. Plants readily naturalize. Use them in lawns, perennial beds, woodland gardens, and meadows. 4–6”.

*S. siberica* – Siberian Squill. This one, with its beautiful blue flowers, is the most familiar in our area. It readily naturalizes, creating a wonderful blue carpet.

*S. siberica* ‘**Alba**’ – An elegant white-flowering form. 4–6”.

*Triteleia* 

### Triplet Lily

These beautiful flowers look similar to *Allium*, but they do not have the onion fragrance. They have bell-shaped flowers over green leaves. The foliage dies back before flowers appear. These are easy to grow bulbs. They tolerate drought, but do best with extra water in dry situations. Don’t try to keep them in pots. Zones 5–9.

*Triteleia hyacinthina* – Lovely, white, cupped flowers with chartreuse veins and center. It naturalizes well. 6–12”.

*Triteleia ixioides* ‘**Starlight**’ – Creamy-yellow, star-shaped flowers with light green midvein. 20–24”.



## *Hippeastrum* ○

### Amaryllis

These are wonderful indoor bulbs with long, strap-like foliage and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. They are stunning when used as centerpieces, accent plants or cut flowers.

Planted indoors from October through April, these bulbs should bloom within 6–12 weeks. Plant in a deep, well-drained pot 2–3” wider than the bulb. Cover  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the bulb with soil, leaving  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the bulb and its neck exposed. Firm soil to stabilize the bulb. Water sparingly until a bud forms, then gradually increase the amount of water. Provide a warm environment to encourage blooming. Stake flower stems for support. Cooler room temperatures prolong flower show. Fertilize twice a month and move the plant outdoors in summer. When foliage yellows or prior to first frost, bring the pot indoors and store bulb in a dark, cool, dry location for six weeks before beginning growth cycle again.

**H. ‘Apple Blossom’** – Lovely, large, pale pink and white flowers make this one of the most popular of all the amaryllis. This beautiful showy bulb will be the star of your indoor winter garden! 24–36”.

**H. ‘Elvas’** – A fantastic double amaryllis with pinkish-white flowers edged in red. 18–24”.

**H. ‘Exotica’** – This is a large bulb with saucer-like shape. It is pale apricot with white highlights and a dark apricot starburst throat. 20–24”.

😊 **H. ‘Grand Cru’** – A great choice to brighten your holidays. The red petals will add to the festivities or will pick up your spirits during the long winter months. 18–36”.

😊 **H. ‘Lemon Star’** – A large amaryllis that has white petals with a lemon-lime colored center. 20”.

😊 **H. ‘Lima’** – These petals arch backwards like the wings of a bird. Soft green petals with burgundy striations. 18–24”.

**H. ‘Nymph’** – A stunning selection with very large, double, creamy-white flowers brushed with rose-pink down the center of each petal. 24–36”.

**H. ‘Picotee’** – Large, white blossoms with fine red petal margins. A very clean and distinctive look. 18–22”.

**H. ‘Pink Impression’** – A lovely flower with a fantastic blend of rosy-pink and soft, creamy-pink petals that lead to a chartreuse throat. 24–36”.

**H. ‘Red Nymph’** – Brilliant red, the double blossoms are formed with a plentitude of full-sized petals. A perfect gift or display for Christmas or Valentine’s Day! 18–30”.

😊 **H. ‘Santa Cruz’** – Berry red with a grape green throat and white petticoat edges peeking out at the petal tips. Flowers have full, rounded forms for a lush look. 18–24”.

**H. ‘White Nymph’** – Pure white, fully double flowers. The large blooms measure up to 6” across. Very elegant. 20”.



*Narcissus*



### Daffodil

We are offering the following paperwhites, which we believe to be the best for forcing. They have many musky-sweet fragrant flowers per stem. Plant small groups of bulbs in soil, covering the bulbs completely. Water well and allow to drain. Place in a cool, 55–65° F location out of direct sunlight. When foliage reaches 3–4" in height, move into bright light at typical room temperatures. Once in bloom, cooler room temperatures prolong flowering. Provide staking as needed. Bulbs can also be planted in pebbles, glass beads or in a bulb glass. When planting in pebbles or glass beads, cover bulbs to the neck to anchor and provide support. Be sure water level remains just below the base of the bulb. A tablespoon of charcoal in the bottom of the container will assist in preserving water freshness.

*N. 'Galilee'* – Division VIII. 12–14". This non-hardy tazetta will bloom in three to four weeks. A pure white form with strong stems and a moderately musky fragrance.

## Shade Garden Collection

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