

## Planting Instructions for Paperwhites in Soil

**Step 1:** Fill a pot halfway with soil or gravel, set the bulbs gently in the soil and pack more soil around the bulbs leaving the tips visible.

**Step 2:** Water the bulbs thoroughly. Allow time for the soil to absorb enough water so it is thoroughly soaked, but not soggy.

**Step 3:** Place your pot in a sunny, warm location. Paperwhites are tropical bulbs and prefer temperatures around 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Step 4:** If you place your paperwhites for three to four weeks in a cooler place (40-55 degrees Fahrenheit) directly after planting, they generally stay shorter, which prevents them from falling over when in full bloom.

**Step 5:** In six to ten weeks, you will have a mass of pure white, multiple blooming Narcissus. When the plants begin to flower, remove them from direct sunlight for longer enjoyment.

## Planting Instructions for Your Paperwhite Growing Vase

**Step 1:** Place bulb in vase and note the base of the bulb. Remove bulb and fill the vase with water to just below where the base of the bulb was.

**Step 2:** Place bulb in vase. The water should not touch the bulb. If the bulb sits directly in the water, it will rot.

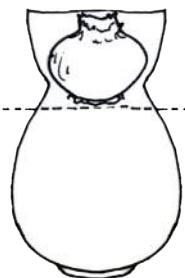
**Step 3:** Place the vase in a sunny, warm location. Paperwhites are tropical bulbs and prefer temperatures around 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Step 4:** If you place your paperwhites in a cooler spot (40-55 degrees Fahrenheit) directly after planting, for three to four weeks, the stems will stay shorter.

**Step 5:** Every week for the next several weeks, add or replace the water in the vase, filling the vase to the fill line, so that the bulb itself is not sitting in water.

**Step 6:** Flowers grow toward the light; to ensure a straight stem, turn the vase regularly.

**Step 7:** Plant bulbs in two week intervals for a constant display of flowers.



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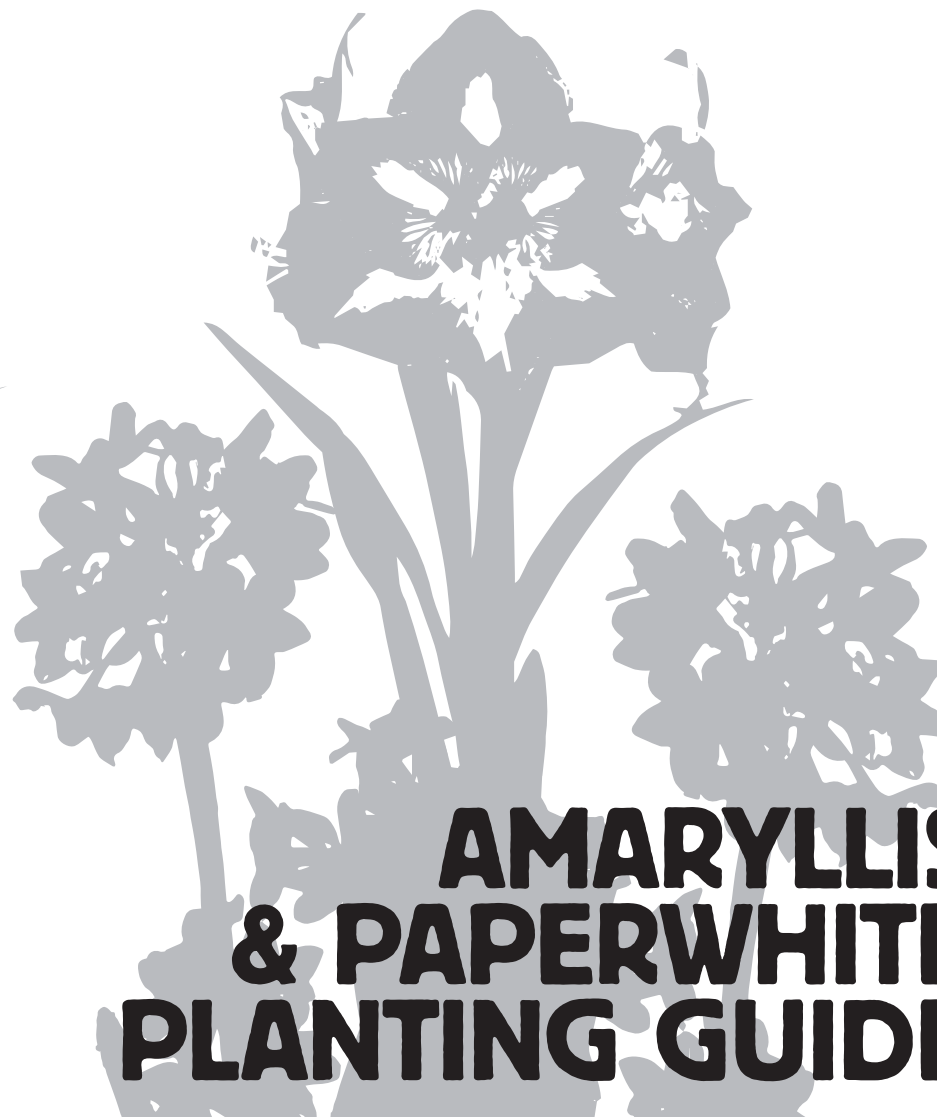
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# AMARYLLIS & PAPERWHITE PLANTING GUIDE

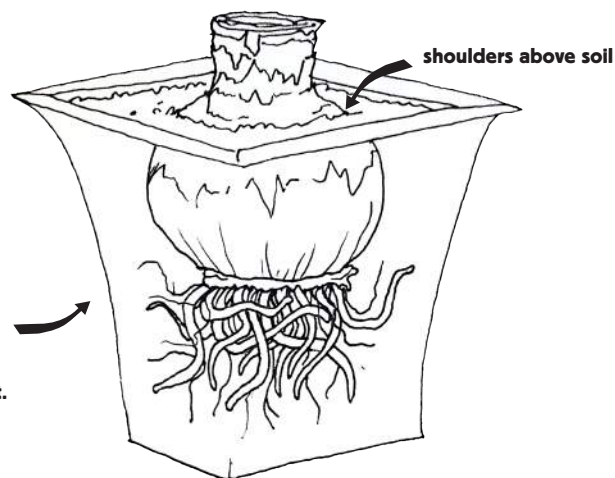
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# Amaryllis Planting Instructions

## Getting Started When Your Bulbs Arrive

Open the box right away and check the contents.

Choose a standard size flower pot, so the large bulb has approximately 1" around the sides and at the bottom (these bulbs do not need much root space). Amaryllis do not need specific soil, however we suggest using soil, or a mixture of soil, peat and perlite (do not use pine bark, as it may encourage rot). Place the bulb so the top inch or so of the shoulders sticks up out of the soil (see below).



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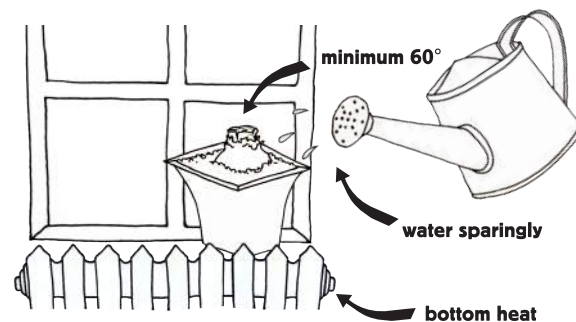
Amaryllis can get top-heavy when they bloom, so a sturdy pot is best.

## Watering

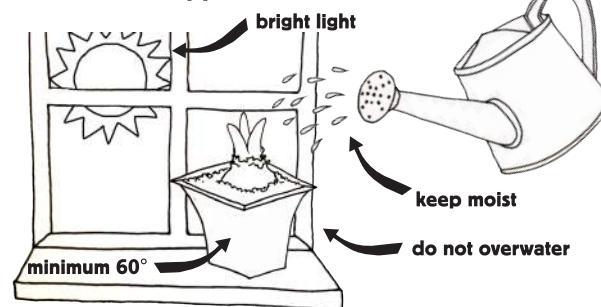
Water **very** sparingly until the sprout is well out of the bulb. When first planted, place the pot in a sunny window, and add "bottom heat" if possible. Many people do this by placing the pot on a radiator. Once the sprout appears, water regularly, but **do not** overwater. Overwatering is the quickest way to kill amaryllis. Your amaryllis will grow quickly and produce its spectacular huge flowers with minimal care.

Remember to keep turning the pot regularly to make the stalk grow straight, as they have a tendency to grow toward the light. Once the bulb is flowering, it is best to keep the plant out of direct sunlight. Your bulb will produce several flowers on each stalk and most will grow two or three stalks. Remove each flower as it fades.

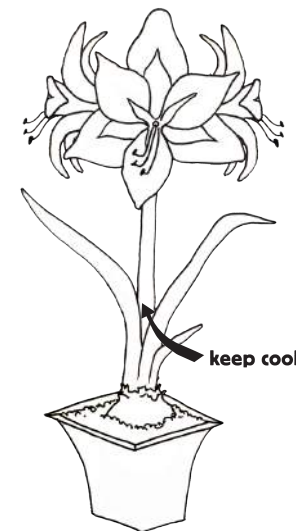
## After Planting Amaryllis



## When Growth Appears



## Flowering



## Amaryllis Outdoors (Zones 9 - 11)

Since these bulbs are tropical (native to South America), they can be grown successfully outdoors in very warm and frost-free zones. This means from southern Georgia down through Florida, southern Texas, and much of the Pacific coast. Planting time in these areas is usually October or November, and if the bed is well-cared for, the bulbs will stay in the ground and flower for years.

## Aftercare

After winter bloom, if you want to rebloom your amaryllis, it is quite simple. When blooms fade, cut off the tubular flower stems near the top of the bulb, leaving the foliage to continue growing.

Water as usual and apply water-soluble fertilizer every four weeks. Once spring arrives and frost is past, sink the amaryllis pot in the garden in a sunny place. Continue to fertilize. At the end of the summer, when frost threatens, simply pull the pot out of the ground, wash it out, and take it inside. Allow it to dry out completely in a warm dry place like a utility room. Once the leaves are dead and the bulb is dry (usually five to six weeks), the bulb is ready for repotting. Simply cut off the dry leaves and repot your bulb in fresh potting soil to start the growing cycle again.