



BULB LOG.....27-10-2004



Autumn colours

Having just seen the start of the fall colours on my trip to North America I now return home just in time to catch the last few days of our own autumn colours in the garden.



Tropaeolum & Acer

Gardens left to their own devices will produce some lovely accidental combinations like this *Tropaeolum speciosum* creeping through the *Acer dissectum* – the effect heightened by the water droplets.

I had a great trip to the USA and Canada where I met lots of new friends, many of whom are regular visitors to our web site. I urge all our visitors to become active members of the site by registering and joining in the forum pages - ask questions, provide answers or just let us see some pictures of your plants and gardens. If you do not want to contribute in this way please at least sign our Guestbook and let us know you have visited.



Nerine bowdenii

Nerine bowdenii never fails to flower well for us as long as we do not plant the bulbs deeply. I know I am always telling you that many people do not plant their bulbs deep enough but this is an exception. They will not flower unless the bulb is almost half out of the ground. While in the USA I was impressed with how well Matt Mattus from Massachusetts was growing some of the *Nerine* cultivars: they were beautifully displayed in elegant pots that he had thrown himself.

Over the next few months I will try and address the many bulb related questions that arose on my tour and I am repeatedly asked.



Sternbergia flowers

In the front the small flowers are of *Sternbergia sicula* and the two larger ones to the rear are *S. lutea*. The reason for showing this picture is not just to show you the pretty flowers but I also want you to notice the amount of leaf growth that the plants have made so quickly since they were pictured on previous logs.



Sternbergia pots

This overview not only gives you an idea of the scale of leaf growth but look at the plastic pots and you should be able to see that they are being distorted by the growth of the bulbs and roots. I will now apply a level teaspoonful of sulphate of potash to the top dressing of each pot. Then, every time I water, some of this potash powder will be taken into solution and feed the bulbs.

There is a post in the Forum that suggests that I “grossly overfeed” my bulbs – I plead not guilty to this. For the last twenty years I have been experimenting to find the best methods and conditions to grow bulbs. When I very first started into growing bulbs in pots, like so many growers, I was briefly guilty of starving them of both sufficient water and nutrient for them to grow well. Then for a short period I was guilty of applying too much in the way of nitrogen; this produced very big bulbs. The downside was that these large bulbs were soft, very susceptible to fungal attack and did not flower very well, so I adjusted my regime. When I mix our bulb compost I add bone meal as a food supplement which provides a reasonably balanced diet of NPK(nitrogen, potassium and potash) but this is not enough, for the full period of growth, when you plant as many bulbs as I do in a pot. Bulbs are gross feeders and if you want them to be healthy and increase, you must supply an adequate amount of water and nutrient. I never suggest over feeding your bulbs but I do stress that you must supply a steady source of food. I recommend that you start to apply supplementary feeding of a high potash food around the time that the bulbs leaves are three quarters grown and the flowers are just going over, at this time the plant will start to make seed, if it has been pollinated, and also build up its bulb for next years flowering. I am not afraid of my methods being challenged, I am constantly challenging them myself as I continue to experiment, but I am concerned that people new to growing bulbs will be put off from feeding their bulbs adequately by such comments. It is my experience that most people are guilty of under feeding their potted bulbs rather than the other way around. I only recommend what I find works well for me and I provide you with the evidence on a weekly basis.



Crocus caspius

I showed you *Crocus caspius*, in log 40, as it was just emerging; well here it is still flowering four weeks on. It is wonderful to see all the superb pictures of *Crocus* appearing on the Forum pages, so many that they have their own thread now. I always like to tell people that the only month of the year that we do not have a crocus in flower is June, not many other genera of bulbs can boast that.



Colchicum sp. Greece

I have never managed to get a definitive identification of this lovely *Colchicum* sp. from Greece despite showing it to several experts but this does not stop me enjoying its lovely flowers.



Colchicum coustourierii

I have never managed to trace any record of this tiny flowered, sweetly scented, *Colchicum coustourierii*. That is the name I got it under but so far I have not found a mention of it in any books.



Colchicum autumnale

Not so with *Colchicum autumnale* this is one of the more commonly seen colchicum available. Along with its white form it must produce more flowers per corm than any other colchicum I know (at least eight flowers coming from this corm) and this makes it one of my favourites.



Narcissus cantabricus foliosus

The very first narcissus in flower for us this year is this *Narcissus cantabricus foliosus*. Sometimes it does not come into flower until January and I think that the time it flowers depends on the soil temperatures at the time the bulb is making its roots. If it is very cold then we get a late flowering, if it is mild then we get an early flowering like this year.



Bulb house

This is the sight from the bulb house that greeted me when I arrived back home last Thursday, still plenty of crocus to enjoy.



Crocus mathewii clone

Like *Crocus mathewii* which with the dark throat is a real stunner of a plant. This pot is a single clone which has been selected for the fine colour.

It is well worth taking a closer look at it.

Crocus mathewii

