



# M. THOOLEN

## FLOWERBULBS

Velserbroek - Holland

[www.mthoolen.com](http://www.mthoolen.com)  
[info@mthoolen.com](mailto:info@mthoolen.com)

SPRING







# M. THOOLEN

## FLOWERBULBS

Velserbroek - Holland

est. 1894

### Our Company



### Retail



### Professional



### Landscaping



## CONTACT DETAILS:

### M. THOOLEN B.V.

Hofgeester Eijnde 22  
1991 AX Verserbroek  
Holland  
Postbus 73  
2080 AB Santpoort-Zuid  
[www.mthoolen.com](http://www.mthoolen.com)  
Managing Partners:

Ust.Id.Nr.: NL005396682B01  
EORI: NL005396682  
K.v.K. Haarlem: H.R. 34051639  
Tel.: +31 (0)23 / 520 10 10  
Fax: +31 (0)23 / 520 10 15  
E-mail: [info@mthoolen.com](mailto:info@mthoolen.com)  
Johannes P. Roozen, Wouter Roozen



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## FLORA Elite





M. Thoolen B.V.  
Postbus 73  
2080 AB SANTPOORT

## *Certificate*

*Participation*  
*Stichting Keurmerk Bloembollen Holland*

The board of Stichting Keurmerk Bloembollen Holland (Quality Mark Foundation) herewith declares that

*M. Thoolen B.V.*

participates in the Quality Mark Foundation for the year 2017. The participant has to fulfil the quality standards of the foundation in order to be able to give a 100% quality guarantee at the flowerbulbs he offers. The participant has to meet the regulations of the foundation at amongst others the following:

- The flowerbulbs have a 100% quality guarantee;
- The flowerbulbs have a correct and optimum flowering size, as stated at the package;
- The bulbs fulfil the demands on health and quality;
- The bulbs are delivered true to name, cultivar/variety and colour, as stated at the package;
- Possible complaints from consumers will be handled sufficiently, according to the guidelines of the foundation.

The quality management system is frequently being checked by an official and independent inspector. In case bulbs or samples do not meet the regulations of the foundation, a formal procedure will follow. This way a member is able to give the quality guarantee at the performance of the bulbs he offers. Every year a new appreciation takes place.

STICHTING KEURMERK BLOEMBOLLEN HOLLAND

H.J. Kloosterboer  
Secretary



## OVERVIEW OF CONTENTS:

84-86	General terms and conditions of business (GTC)
47	Agapanthus
47	Alliums
48	Alocasia
48	Amaryllis belladonna
49-50	Anemones
51	Arisaema
52	Arums
52	Astilbes
53	Babiana
53-55	Begonias
55	Bessera
55	Bletilla
6	Flower bulbs for pick-your-own fields
56	Cardiocrinum
78-79	Calla lilies
56	Commelina
56	Convallaria
57	Cosmos
57	Crinum
58-59	Crocoshmia
60	Cyclamens
15-38	Dahlias
61	Dicentra
61	Dichelostemma

61	Eucomis
62	Freesias
62	Galtonia
7-14	Gladioli
62	Gladiolus
63	Gloriosa
63	Gypsophila
64	Habenaria
64	Hedychium
65	Hippeastrum
66-67	Hosta
68	Hymenocallis
68	Incarvillea
68	Ixia
69	Leucocoryne
69	Liatris
39-46	Lilies
81-83	Lilies, forced
69	Mirabilis
70	Nerine
70	Ornithogalum
70	Oxalis
71-73	Peonies
74	Pleione
74	Polianthes

74	Buttercups
80	Rhubarb
75	Rhodohypoxis
84-85	Index sorted by German names
75	Scadoxus
75	Selaginella
76	Sparaxis
76	Sprekelia
76	Tigridia
76	Tricyrtis
77	Trillium
77	Triteleia
78	Tropaeolum
78	Watsonia
78-79	Zantedeschia-Calla
79	Zephyranthes

## Abbreviations

**H:** = Height in cm  
**FT:** = Flowering time approx.  
**T9** = Pot size 9 cm  
**1L** = in 1 litre container

## Abbreviations

**OP** = Packaging unit  
**[2000]:** = Year in which the variety was discovered/cultured, introduced.

New items are indicated by this button in the picture and yellow highlighting in the text.



**martagon**, [1753] genuine Turk's cap lily, violet pink, semi-shade  
H = 120 cm, FT: VI-VII 50 99 68 10/12

**martagon albiflorum**, [2010] white with black speckles  
H = 120 cm, FT: VI-VII 50 99 75 10/12

**Orange Marmelade**, [2008] a pollen-free martagon hybrid in bright orange  
H = 120 cm, FT: V-VI 50 99 73 10/12

## PICK-YOUR-OWN FIELDS

**Pick-your-own fields are becoming more and more popular. A few tips on establishing these fields are provided below.**

### Location of the fields:

Note the traffic regulations both off and on the site:

**ON SITE:** Do not set up a field at a crossing region or junctions.

**OFF SITE:** It is not permitted to pull over and stop on German A- or B-roads or district roads.

**MEASURE:** Set up the field in such a way that it can be accessed via a field road. A permit for this must be requested from the public order office (for a fee).

### Erecting of information boards:

For example in Baden/Württemberg:

**SIGN SIZE UP TO 0.49 M<sup>2</sup>:** 4 m away from the district or B-road,

**SIGN SIZE UP TO 0.75 M<sup>2</sup>:** 20 m away from the district or B-road (distance between sign and white line on side of road)

**SIGN SIZE > 0.75 M<sup>2</sup>:** A permit is required from the city or district environmental office and the road construction office.

### Size of the fields:

At least 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>, e.g. 40x25 m. Long side parallel to road to ensure customers can see field better. There should be additional parking for several cars.

### Most common flowers:

Gladioli, narcissi, tulips – cornflowers, calendula, zinnia, rudbeckia, sunflowers, cosmea.

### Most common vegetables:

Courgettes, parsley, squashes (decorative gourds and edible pumpkins mixed), French beans, onions, beetroot, carrots. If the field is larger than 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>, the field should start with flowers at the entrance and switch to vegetables at the rear.

### Required machinery

**CROP PROTECTION SPRAYER** 1 m working width. Tractor 30 HP or higher. Rotary cultivator with 0.80 – 1 m working width (cultivating or rotary harrow), **NO WIDER**.

**CORN SEEDER** (mechanical) for beans, zinnia, sunflowers. Root seeder for beetroot, parsley, carrots. Two-furrow plough for tulips, narcissi, dahlias.

**POTATO PLANTER**, -two-row, semi- or fully automatic with large containers for planting gladioli. Potato cultivator, disk or drum roller 1 m working width.

### Prepare field:

The ploughed field is harrowed in winter or early spring, levelled out well at the edge to prevent tripping. The 1 m wide cultivating harrow or rotary cultivator is used only to make the beds ready for planting/sowing. Leave the vehicle tracks as paths. Do not use weedkiller in the vehicle tracks either, and do not hoe or till; at most, mow the paths. This produces a path that is firm under foot, even in bad weather.

### Plants:

**NARCISSI AND TULIPS:** Are planted at a depth of approx. 10-15 cm. Bed width 80-90 cm. Approx. 50-60 tulips over a 1 m length. 60-80 cm wide paths (applies for all crops).

**DAHLIAS:** 2 m distance between rows (grass path), in the row, 1-1.25 m spacing. A furrow 30-35 cm deep is made with the plough. Plant the dahlias, but always 6-8 bulbs to ensure strong plants. Cover using a spade and level off with rotary cultivator or harrow.

**GLADIOLI:** The machine should be set to a spacing of 62.5 cm. Use a semi-automated machine to plant 4-6 gladiolus corms 25-35 cm apart in the row. With a fully-automatic machine with large shovels 3-6 corms, depending on type. Different flowering times can be achieved by planting bulbs of different sizes and types and through multiple plantings.

**Very important:** Have gladiolus corms delivered in good time to receive only dormant bulbs, and then plant immediately. If germinated, the plant does not grow out of the ground straight, and has crooked scapes. Gladioli like to be hoed and earthed up like potatoes.

### Spray:

Only use preventive agents, as the pick-your-own customers do not take heed of waiting times. Spray fields of **NARCISSI, TULIPS AND DAHLIAS** with "Basta" before they come out of the ground. **SPRAY GLADIOLI** against thrips with an insecticide **REGULARLY** every 10 days once they have reached a height of 10 cm until the panicle has appeared, **BUT DO NOT SPRAY FROM ABOVE**, only from below, and if possible from several sides. Please ask your local plant protection consultant at the agricultural office for advice regarding the latest sprays.



# Gladioli

## Large-flowering gladioli / growing guide



OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid January to the end of April

The **large-flowering varieties** are strong growing and excellent as cut flowers. They have a dense, spiked inflorescence and are approximately 100 to 160 cm tall. The individual large flowers can reach a diameter of 10 to 15 cm and the total flowering season extends from June to September. On gladioli, **flower primordia** formation takes place after planting and is, like the development of the bloom, largely dependent on **temperature and light intensity**.

Gladioli can bloom both outdoors and in heated or unheated greenhouses.

Gladioli need a lot of light during **development of the bloom**. Even at the end of March, it could still be too dark. Development of the bloom should therefore not start too early, and earlier planting and a higher temperature are inadvisable as this leads to blindness.

A **wire mesh** must be used to prevent gladioli from toppling over. They always need a lot of air, and ventilation should start in the morning to avoid greenhouse temperatures getting too high. The soil should always be kept moist; when the plants are in bloom, only water between the plants to avoid spots (Botrytis) on the flowers.

The most common disease, **thrip**, (an insect), which causes pale spots on leaves and flowers, is best **prevented with regular spraying** with an insecticide.

Soil already used to grow gladioli or related plants (ixia) must be disinfected (through steaming or decontamination).

On request, we will be happy to send a detailed guide to growing gladioli.

### Growing guide:

**Gladioli** are relatively easy to grow. We recommend a colour distribution of 30% red, 20% pink, 10% blue, 20% yellow and 20% white varieties. If you want blooms over several weeks, you should plant the gladioli in several batches each 2 to 3 weeks apart. You can achieve the same effect by planting bulbs of different sizes e.g. 8/10, 10/12 and 12/14 in one batch. Covering with film or fleece brings forward the start of harvest. For cut flowers, corm size 10/12 offers a good quality, and with this size, mechanical planting with a potato planter is also straightforward.

**Planting:** Any healthy, well-aired humus soil with a pH value of 6.0 to 6.5, (6.0 to 7.0 for clay soil) is suitable for growing gladioli. From mid April, before planting, corms can be soaked for 3 hours in luke-warm water to which fungicide has been added; this encourages root and shoot growth. Plant the corms about 10 cm deep, i.e. deeper than in a greenhouse. To achieve better stability, plant 50 to 80 corms/m<sup>2</sup>, spacing between rows 25 cm, spacing within the row 10 cm, keep well moistened. They do not tolerate dry periods. Only use virgin soil, i.e. in which no gladioli or other iridaceae have grown before. If these plants have already been grown in the soil, the areas must first be decontaminated. Gladioli require a great deal of light. The bloom only develops from the corm through light energy in the habitat.

### Flowering time:

As of June – the harvesting time is when the lowest 3 to 4 individual blooms start to show colour. If you harvest too early, the top flowers fail to open in the vase.

### Growing time 4 to 5 months

#### Fertiliser:

Use 7 kg complete fertiliser NPK/100 m<sup>2</sup> as basic fertiliser, gladioli are heavy feeders.

#### Plant protection:

Chemical weed control possible after planting in pre-emergent stage (e.g. 2.5 l BUTISAN).

#### Disinfection of corms before planting:

Gladioli are disinfected to protect against botrytis, dry rot, Fusarium wilt and Curvularia.

We recommend the following disinfection shortly before planting:

In 100 l water: 0.4% SPORTAK (=400 g) or

In 100 l water: 1.0% CAPTAN (=1 kg)

Please ask your local plant protection consultant at the agricultural office for advice regarding the latest agents.

**Please note:**

FT: E = early,  
M = medium,  
L = late

**Large-flowering gladioli – reds and oranges****OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February to the end of April**Plant density: 80 bulbs / m<sup>2</sup> at size 12/14 and 14/+ | 100 bulbs / m<sup>2</sup> at size 10/12

<b>Belladonna</b> , [2009] dark red with white spot H = 140 cm, FT: M	50 11 84 12/14 50 11 85 10/12	<b>Oscar</b> , [1956] blood red H = 130 cm, FT: M	50 17 03 12/14 50 17 05 10/12
<b>Espresso</b> , [2009] dark purple H = 130 cm, FT: M	50 12 69 12/14 50 12 70 10/12	<b>Peter Pears</b> , [1957] salmon H = 140 cm, FT: E	50 17 52 12/14 50 17 54 10/12
<b>Hunting Song</b> , [1967] deep orange red, dark spot H = 140 cm, FT: E	50 14 49 12/14 50 14 54 10/12	<b>Traderhorn</b> , [1972] scarlet with cream spots H = 140 cm, FT: M	50 20 46 12/14 50 20 48 10/12
<b>Nikita</b> , [2008] scarlet with bright yellow eye H = 140 cm, FT: M	50 16 31 12/14 50 16 32 10/12	<b>Tricolore</b> <sup>®</sup> , [2009] orange red with purple spot H = 130 cm, FT: M	50 20 59 12/14 50 20 60 10/12



Gladiolus Belladonna



Gladiolus Espresso



Gladiolus Hunting Song



Gladiolus Nikita



Gladiolus Oscar



Gladiolus Peter Pears



Gladiolus Traderhorn

Gladiolus Tricolore<sup>®</sup>



Pinks and salmons

OP 250 bulbs

<b>Berlusconi</b> , [2015] bright deep pink with pale marking H = 140 cm, FT: E	502413 12/14 502414 10/12	<b>Princess Margaret Rose</b> , [1978] salmon pink with yellow heart H = 130 cm, FT: M	502832 12/14 502834 10/12
<b>Donatella</b> , [2013] pure salmon H = 130 cm, FT: M	502510 12/14 502511 10/12	<b>Priscilla</b> , [1983] pink with darker centre H = 140 cm, FT: L	502862 12/14 502864 10/12
<b>Greyhound</b> , [2014] pale pink with redder edge H = 140 cm, FT: M	502708 12/14 502709 10/12	<b>Sogno</b> , [2014] pinky red with whiter throat H = 150 cm, FT: M	502992 12/14 502993 10/12
<b>Jessica</b> , [1973] salmon pink H = 140 cm, FT: E	502712 12/14 502714 10/12	<b>Wine and Roses</b> , [1976] pink with a red spot H = 130 cm, FT: M	503112 12/14 503114 10/12
<b>Pink Lady</b> , [1982] pink with white throat H = 140 cm, FT: L	502762 12/14 502764 10/12		



Gladiolus Berlusconi



Gladiolus Donatella



Gladiolus Greyhound



Gladiolus Jessica



Gladiolus Princess Margaret Rose



Gladiolus Pink Lady



Gladiolus Wine and Roses



Gladiolus Priscilla



Gladiolus Sogno



Gladiolus Green Star



Gladiolus Jester



Gladiolus Nova Lux



Gladiolus Platini



Gladiolus Sunshine



Gladiolus Alpha



Gladiolus Anouk

### Large-flowering gladioli – yellows

#### OP 250 bulbs

<b>Green Star</b> , [2001] pale yellow / green	505241	12/14
	505243	10/12
H = 135 cm, FT: M		
<b>Jester</b> , [1963] dark yellow with a red throat	505373	12/14
	505375	10/12
H = 140 cm, FT: L		

<b>Nova Lux</b> , [1965] dark yellow	505476	12/14
	505478	10/12
H = 140 cm, FT: E		

<b>Platini</b> , [2014] bright yellow with a dark red throat	505501	12/14
	505502	10/12
H = 150 cm, FT: M		

<b>Sunshine</b> , [2012] yellow orange turning red at the edge	505634	12/14
	505635	10/12
H = 110 cm, FT: M		

### Large-flowering gladioli – blues

#### OP 250 bulbs

<b>Alpha</b> , [2012] bright pale lilac	506043	12/14
	506044	10/14
H = 140 cm, FT: M		

<b>Anouk</b> , [2014] dark violet with a large white throat	506049	12/14
	506050	10/12
H = 130 cm, FT: L		

<b>Blue Isle</b> , [1973] dark blue, pale throat	506086	12/14
	506088	10/12
H = 140 cm, FT: E		

<b>Fidelio</b> , [1959] dark lilac, darker heart	506173	12/14
	506175	10/12
H = 140 cm, FT: L		

<b>Mediterranee</b> , [2009] pale violet with a hint of white	506249	12/14
	506250	10/12
H = 160 cm, FT: M		

<b>Plumtart</b> , [1998] dark purple	506326	12/14
	506328	10/12
H = 140 cm, FT: M		

<b>Purple Flora</b> , dark purple	506317	12/14
	506318	10/12
H = 130 cm, FT: M		

<b>Sacramento</b> , [2014] pale lilac with dark purple marking	506337	12/14
	506338	10/12
H = 125 cm, FT: M		

<b>Valencia</b> , [2002] purple, white throat	506383	12/14
	506384	10/12
H = 130 cm, FT: M		



## Large-flowering gladioli – whites

<b>Bangladesh</b> , [2008]	506042	12/14	<b>White Friendship</b> , [1959]	507043	12/14
pure white	506043	10/12	cream, pale yellow flush	507045	10/12
H = 150 cm, FT: M			H = 130 cm, FT: E		
<b>Fiorentina</b> , [1994] white with	506658	12/14	<b>White Prosperity</b> , [1975]	507133	12/14
a red spot	506659	10/12	white, ruffled	507135	10/12
H = 140 cm, FT: M			H = 130 cm, FT: L		
<b>Paloma Blanca</b> , [2008]	506688	12/14	<b>Mixed</b>	507206	12/14
pure white	506689	10/12	large-flowering varieties	507208	10/12
H = 160 cm, FT: M			H = 130-150 cm, FT: E - L		



Gladiolus Bangladesh



Gladiolus Blue Isle



Gladiolus Plumtart



Gladiolus Fiorentina



Gladiolus Paloma Blanca



Gladiolus Fidelio



Gladiolus Purple Flora



Gladiolus White Friendship



Gladiolus White Prosperity



Gladiolus Mediterranee



Gladiolus Sacramento



Gladiolus Valencia



Gladiolus mixed



**Please  
note:***...the different  
delivery dates.***Small-flowering gladioli (glamourglads)****OP 250 bulbs**

These elegant dwarf gladioli are very free-flowering with bright, usually multicoloured flowers.

For the ideal eye-catching arrangement in the garden, they should be planted in groups of at least 10 per colour; however, they are also very well suited to pots and tubs, and for exclusive floristry. They need a lot of sun and good drainage.

Blooms over several weeks if you plant in staggered phases 2 weeks apart.

**Adrienne**, [2008] white with a deep pink centre  
H = 80-100 cm , FT: VII-VIII 50 72 20 10/12

**Alana**, [2003] yellow with orange-red edge  
H = 80-100 cm , FT: VII-VIII 50 72 22 10/12

**Daniella**, [2003] dark pink with white spot  
H = 80-100 cm , FT: VII-VIII 50 72 30 10/12

**Zippora**, pale violet with white 50 72 42 10/12  
H = 80-100 cm, FT: VII-VIII

**Glamourglads mixed** 50 72 46 10/12  
H = 80-100 cm , FT: VII-VIII



Gladiolus glamourgl. Adrienne



Gladiolus glamourglads Daniella



Gladiolus glamourglads Alana



Gladiolus glamourglads Zippora



### Butterfly gladioli

#### OP 250 bulbs

Butterfly gladioli are characterised by the exceptionally rich colours of their flowers. **The plants reach a height of 80-100 cm.** The flowers are somewhat smaller, but wider than the large-flowering varieties and have wavy petal edges. **Flowering time:** July to August, **grown** in same way as large-flowering gladioli.

<b>Alice</b> , [1970] salmon with a red spot	
FT: E	50 73 02 10/12
<b>Blue Star</b> , [2010] purple-blue with violet marking	
FT: M	50 73 13 10/12
<b>Break O' Dawn</b> , white with a yellow throat	
FT: M	50 73 16 10/12
<b>Cindy</b> , [1986] pink with red speckles on a yellow base	
FT: M	50 73 19 10/12
<b>Little Darling</b> , [2012] salmon orange with a yellow spot	
FT: M	50 73 26 10/12

<b>Mademoiselle de Paris</b> , reddish pink with cream throat	
FT: M	50 73 30 10/12
<b>Perseus</b> , lilac with a spot of cream	
FT: E	50 73 36 10/12
<b>Safari</b> , [2012] canary yellow with a large red spot	
FT: M	50 73 42 10/12
<b>Shocking</b> , white-pink with orange spot	
FT: M	50 73 43 10/12
<b>Mixed</b> , in wide variety of colour shades	
FT: E-M	50 73 50 10/12



Butterfly Gladiolus Little Darling



Butterfly Gladiolus Safari



Butterfly Gladiolus Alice



Butterfly Gladiolus Break O' Dawn



Butterfly Gladiolus Blue Star



Butterfly Glad. Mademoiselle de Paris



Butterfly Gladiolus Perseus



Butterfly Gladiolus Cindy



Butterfly Gladiolus Shocking



Butterfly gladioli mixed

### Gladiolus group (baby gladioli)



**OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from the start of February to the end of March**

A mini edition of the large-flowering gladioli, height of 45-60 cm, blooms earlier than the large-flowering varieties. These attractive gladioli flower in June/July with a relatively sparsely flowered spike and quite small flowers. In warmer regions, they can overwinter outdoors if provided with good frost protection. In other regions, they need the same growing conditions as the large-flowering gladioli. The elegant flower panicles make them excellent cut flowers.

**Growing:** In general, same as large-flowering gladioli.

**Plant density and depth:** 100 corms per net m<sup>2</sup>, 5-10 cm of earth over the corm. For growing in heatable blocks, the temperature should not exceed 12° C, as the action of light increases, the temperature can be increased to 15° C. For the entire growing period, the soil must not dry out; in particular during development of the pedicels the plant must be sufficiently watered; sufficient ventilation is an absolute must.

During the winter months, the gladioli must be protected against frost by a covering of straw.

### Gladiolus-colvillii

**alba, The Bride**, [1891] pure white  
H = 45-60 cm, FT: VI-VII      50 78 20    8/+

### Gladiolus-nanus

**Claudia**, scarlet, white throat  
H = 50-75 cm, FT: VII-VIII      50 78 34    8/10

**Impressive**, [1958] pale pink with red marking  
H = 45-60 cm, FT: VI-VII      50 78 46    8/9

### Gladiolus-tubergenii

**Charm**, [1920] violet red, cream-white lips  
H = 45-60 cm, FT: VI-VII      50 78 80    9/10

### Gladiolus mixed

**Mixed – baby gladioli**  
H = 45-60 cm      50 79 20    8/9



Gladiolus tubergenii Charm



Gladiolus colvillii alba The Bride



Gladiolus nanus Claudia



Gladiolus nanus Impressive



# Dahlias



## Dahlias

### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery as of January

We deliver robust tubers from German and Dutch special crops. Varieties that do not form tubers so well are delivered in the best possible quality.

#### Growing:

Dahlias for cut flowers are only suitable for outdoor cultivation. The flowering season is from mid July to the first night frost.

**Cuttings** can only be planted outdoors when the risk of night-time frost has passed (around 20 May).

**Tubers** can be planted somewhat earlier. They can also be forced under glass and planted outdoors when night frost is no longer expected. In storage, tubers must not be allowed to freeze or dry out, or be in a draught, prior to planting. The ideal storage temperature is 6° - 9° C.

#### Location:

Full sun; in the shade, the bloom does not flourish or is delayed.

#### Planting method:

4 to 6 tubers/m<sup>2</sup> net, pompon dahlias and small-flowering varieties can be planted somewhat closer together. Generally you need to plant more tubers than cuttings. If they are planted too close together, the bloom may be adversely affected. The tubers should be planted 5-10 cm deep. The soil should be humus and nutrient-rich, possibly also slightly acidic or alkali.

#### Feeding:

Make sure not to add too much nitrogen, particularly if you are using organic fertiliser. Nitrogen encourages mass development. This results in a lot of foliage, long, thin stalks and small flowers. It is best to use regular compost. When planting out, put some in the hole and mulch or loosely work in to the top layer. If you do not have compost, use predominantly organic matter such as dry manure, horn shavings or bone meal. Never use fresh farmyard manure, only well-matured manure. If none of this is available, you can use a balanced complete fertiliser that does not contain too much nitrogen.

To obtain larger individual flowers and stronger stems, you can remove the side shoots from the axils. Doing this removes the side buds but encourages shoots from the plant base. If you pinch off shoots regularly, you end up with strong cut dahlias with larger flowers all the way through to the autumn.

Dahlias need **a lot of water**, therefore in warm weather, be careful to ensure they do not dry out; but also be sure to avoid waterlogging.

If dahlias are in a pot/tub or window box, make sure water does not accumulate in the pot or saucer.

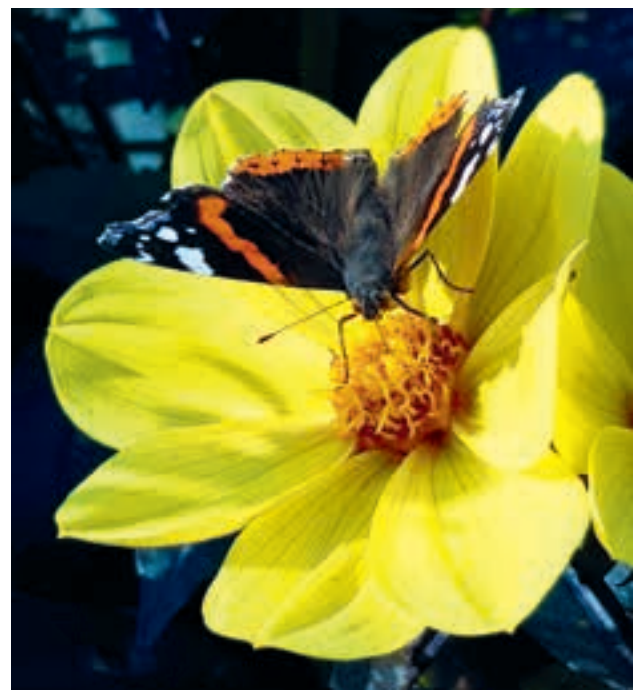
#### Diseases:

Lice and thrips are possible. Severely afflicted plants must be removed, others can be dusted with suitable agents.

#### Harvest:

Dahlia buds do not open well in the vase, so do not cut until the bloom has fully developed; preferably harvest in the early morning or late afternoon on a day that is not too hot. It is also advisable to add food to the water directly after cutting.

**We may replace unavailable varieties with equivalents, unless you expressly state that you do not want this.**



### Cactus dahlias

#### OP 25 bulbs

Cactus dahlias have very full blooms. The petals are pointed and mostly slender.

**C** = particularly well-suited for cutting

**Alauna Clair Obscure**, [2001] purple with white tips

H=90 cm **50 88 78**

**Ambition**, [1967] dark lilac, ruffled

H=100 cm, **C** **50 88 88**

**Berger's Rekord**, [1964] bright red, very rich-flowering

H=100 cm **50 88 92**

**Chat Noir**, [1975] mahogany red, very strong stems

H=100 cm, **C** **50 89 06**

**Gold Crown**, [1960] golden orange

H=120 cm **50 89 24**

**Hy Pimento**, [2000] yellow with red stripes

H=110 cm, **C** **50 89 32**

**Hy Trio**, [2004] white with a lilac flame

H=100 cm **50 89 33**

**Jeanne d'Arc**, [1967] pink

H=100 cm, **C** **50 89 35**

**Karma Bon Bini**®, [2000] yellow centre, deep orange tips

H=90 cm, **C** **50 89 36**

**Karma Corona**®, [1999] bronze

H=100 cm, **C** **50 91 29**

**Karma Pink Corona**®, [2005] pink

H=90 cm, **C** **50 91 40**

**Karma Red Corona**®, [2005] bright red, dark green leaves

H=90 cm, **C** **50 91 33**

**Karma Sangria**®, [1998] yellow centre, salmon pink towards the tips, dark green leaves

H=120 cm, **C** **50 91 34**

**Kenemerland**, [1973] yellow

H=110 cm, **C** **50 91 41**

**Okapi Sunset**, [2009] white/yellow with an orange centre and white tips

H=100 cm **50 89 71**

**Orange Turmoil**, [2012] bright orange with a pink glow

H=100 cm **50 89 68**

**Pinelands Princess**, [1995], stag variety, white with lilac tips, very fluffy

H=110 cm **50 89 65**

**Purple Gem**, [1957] purple

H=100 cm **50 89 67**

**Shooting Star**, [1984] cream white with a hint of lilac

H=130 cm **50 89 78**

**Tahiti Sunrise**, [1975] yellow with pinkish-red tips

H=110 cm, **C** **50 89 98**

**Tu-tu**, [1958] pure white

H=110 cm, **C** **50 90 02**

**Vulkan**, [1974] bright orange red

H=130 cm, **C** **50 90 05**

**Worton Blue Streak**, [1975] bright lilac pink

H=100 cm **50 90 07**

Cactus dahlia Alauna Clair Obscure with Ambition



Cactus dahlia Berger's Rekord



Cactus dahlia Chat Noir



Cactus dahlia Gold Crown



Cactus dahlia Hy Pimento



Cactus dahlia Hy Trio





Cactus dahlia Jeanne d'Arc



Cactus dahlia Karma Bon Bini®



Cactus d. Karma Corona® with Pink Corona®



Cactus dahlia Okapi Sunset



Cactus dahlia Karma Red Corona®



Cactus dahlia Karma Sangria®



Cactus dahlia Kennemerland



Cactus dahlia Orange Turmoil



Cactus dahlia Purple Gem



Cactus dahlia Tahiti Sunrise



Cactus dahlia Shooting Star



Cactus dahlia Tu-tu



Cactus dahlia Vulkan



Cactus dahlia Pinelands Princess



Cactus dahlia Worton Blue Streak



## Decorative dahlias

### OP 25 bulbs

Decorative dahlias have full blooms that reveal no disc. All varieties are excellently suited to cutting and wreathmaking.

C = particularly well-suited for cutting

**Ace Summer Emotions**, [2008] white with lilac tips

H=80 cm 509034

**After Dusk**, [2015] dark purple, almost black

H=100 cm, C 509020

**Akita**, [1978] red with yellow stripes, yellow centre, rolled petals with yellow tips

H=90 cm 509030

**Arbatax**, [2015] white with pale pink tips

H=90 cm, C 509021

**Bahama Apricot**, [1988] apricot with white tips

H=110 cm, C 509096

**Cherry Jill**, [2014] cherry red

H=100 cm, C 509023

**David Howard**, [1960] orange, **dark leaves**

H=100 cm 509075

**Faith**, [2016] clear orange red

H=100 cm, C 509012

**Flashback**, [2015] white with lilac edge, **dark leaves**

H=90 cm, C 509022

**Fleurel**®, [1997] white, very good for cutting

H=90 cm, C 509045

**Foxy Lady**, [1994] creamy yellow with dark pink tips

H=110 cm, C 509024

**Golden Emblem**, [1981] dark yellow

H=100 cm 509043

**Karma Fiesta**®, [2009] orange, yellow centre

H=100 cm 509044

**Karma Prospero**®, [2004] pale lilac pink

H=100 cm, C 509130

**Karma Yin-Yang**, [2001] deep red with white tips

H=100 cm, C 509136

**Lady Darlene**, [1984] yellow with red tips

H=120 cm, C 509115

**Le Baron**, [1995] purple

H=100 cm, C 509051

**Maja**, [1990] salmon/cream



Decorative dahlia After Dusk with Karma Ying-Yang



Decorative dahlia Bahama Apricot



Decorative dahlia Ace Summer Emotions



Decorative dahlia Flashback





Decorative dahlia Akita



Decorative dahlia Arbatax



Decorative dahlia Foxy Lady



Decorative dahlia Cherry Jill



Decorative dahlia David Howard



Decorative dahlia Faith



Decorative dahlia Golden Emblem



Decorative dahlia Fleurel®



Decorative dahlia Karma Fiesta®



Decorative dahlia Karma Prospero®



Decorative dahlia Karma Yin-Yang



Decorative dahlia Lady Darlene



Decorative dahlia Le Baron





Decorative dahlia Maja



Decorative dahlia Mediterranee



Decorative dahlia Medusa



Decorative dahlia Painted Girl



Decorative dahlia Painted Madam



Decorative dahlia Pasolini



Dinner-plate dahlia Peaches and Cream



Decorative dahlia Purple Pearl



Decorative dahlia Rebecca's World



Decorative dahlia Red Rock

## Decorative dahlias - continued

H=80 cm 509052

**Mediterranee**, [1991] lilac with white

H=70 cm 509049

**Medusa**, [2016] buttercup yellow

H=100 cm 509011

**Painted Girl**, [2007] violet, with dark purple speckles

H=80 cm 509063

**Painted Madam**, [2008] yellow with red speckles

H=90 cm 509048

**Pasolini**, [2014] yellow-orange with a red flame

H=100 cm, C 509010

**Peaches and Cream**®, [2000] peach yellow, cream tips

H=120 cm 509198

**Purple Pearl**, [2004] purple with a delicate white edge

H=100 cm 509060

**Rebecca's World**, [2001] purple with white

H=110 cm 509061

**Red Rock**, [2004] red with cream-white tips

H=80 cm 509062

**Rifka**, [2015] red with white tips

H=90 cm 509009

**Rip City**, [1994] black-crimson

H=110 cm 509070

**Santander**, [2008] white with maroon stripe

H=100 cm, C 509069

**Senior's Dream**, [2014] white with maroon tips

H=100 cm, C 509029

**Senior's Favorite**, [2015] pink, yellow heart

H=90 cm, C 509064

**Senior's Happiness**, [2017] red with white tips

H=80 cm, C 509032

**Senior's Love**, [2015] brilliant red, dark leaves

H=80 cm, C 509065

**Snowstorm**, [1942] pure white

H=110 cm, C 509074

**Sunlady**, [2014] primrose yellow

H=100 cm, C 509026

**Sunset Tropical**, [2006] orange, pale orange tips, well suited for containers

H=80 cm, C 509056

**Sweet Love**, [2012] delicate pink

H=100 cm, C 509014

**Time For All**, [2015] white with delicate pink

H=90 cm, C 509008

**Thomas A. Edison**, [1929] dark purple

H=100 cm, C 509079





Decorative dahlia Rifka



Decorative dahlia Rip City



Decorative dahlia Senior's Dream



Decorative dahlia Santander



Decorative dahlia Senior's Favorite



Decorative dahlia Senior's Happiness



Decorative dahlia Senior's Love



Decorative dahlia Snowstorm



Decorative dahlia Sunlady



Decorative dahlia Sunset Tropical



Decorative dahlia Sweet Love



Decorative dahlia Time For All



Decorative dahlia Thomas A. Edison





Waterlily dahlia Blue Wish



Waterlily dahlia Bonesta



Waterlily dahlia Cantiflora



Waterlily dahlia Apricot Desire



Waterlily dahlia Chianti®



Waterlily dahlia Gerrie Hoek



Waterlily dahlia Graceland

### Waterlily dahlias

#### OP 25 bulbs

Like decorative dahlias, waterlily dahlias have full blooms, but usually with larger petals that roll inwards or outwards along the longitudinal axis. They give the bloom a flat appearance. **Highly recommended for cutting.** Early and richly blooming with long stems that are strong but not too thick. Long-lasting flowers, can be cut in large quantities.

**Apricot Desire**, [2009] salmon orange

H=120 cm, C 509110

**Blue Wish**, [2004] white with pale violet tips

H=110 cm 509033

**Bonesta**, [2000] pale pink with dark pink stripes

H=100 cm 509111

**Cantiflora**, [2015] bright purple

H=110 cm, C 509112

**Chianti**®, [2003] creamy yellow with a pink blush

H=90 cm, C, dark leaves 509039

**Gerrie Hoek**, [1942] pure pink

H=110 cm, C 509118

**Graceland**, [1998] orange with yellow

H=120 cm, C 509117



Waterlily dahlias - *continued*

**Karma Choc**®, [2005] red to almost black, dark leaves

H=100 cm , C 509127

**Karma Fuchsiana**®, [1989] fuchsia pink

H=90 cm , C 509119

**Karma Lagoon**®, [1994] violet purple

H=90 cm , C 509121

**Karma Maarten Zwaan**®, [1999] pure white

H=80 cm , C 509123

**Karma Naomi**®, [1996] dark crimson

H=110 cm , C 509125

**Karma Serena**®, [1995] cream, pale yellow centre

H=90 cm , C 509126

**Mister Frans**, [1995] peach

H=120 cm , C 509113

**Nagano**, [2001] deep orange, white tips, flat bloom

H=100 cm , C 509101

**Pacific Ocean**, [2009] yellow with pinkish-red tips

H=70 cm 509042

**Silver Years**, [1992] white with a hint of pink

H=120 cm , C 509135



Waterlily dahlia Karma Choc®



Waterlily dahlia Nagano



Waterlily dahlia Karma Lagoon®



Waterlily dahlia Karma Naomi®



Waterlily dahlia K. Maarten Zwaan®



Waterlily dahlia Karma Fuchsiana®



Waterlily dahlia Karma Serena®



Waterlily dahlia Mister Frans



Waterlily dahlia Pacific Ocean



Waterlily dahlia Silver Years



### Pompon dahlias

#### OP 25 bulbs

Ball-shaped, compact, abundant blooms, particularly suited for cutting.

**sm.** = small-flowering; **m** = medium-sized pompon; **C** = particularly good for cutting

**Bantling**, [1979] very vibrant orange

H=90 cm, **sm.**, **C** 509212

**Burlesca**, [2012] dusty pink, interesting colour, good for cutting

H=100 cm, **sm.**, **C** 509220

**Franz Kafka**, [1974] lilac pink

H=90 cm, **m**, **C** 509240

**Funny Face**, [1994] yellow with red splashes

H=90 cm, **m**, **C** 509230

**Gipsy Night**, [2007] dark reddish black

H=100 cm, **C** 509239

**Golden Scepter**, [1926] yellow

H=90 cm 509241

**Little Willem**, [1954] garnet red, white towards the tips

H=90 cm, **sm.**, **C** 509250

**Natal**, [1959] reddish black

H=90 cm, **m**, **C** 509257

**Pink Isa**®, [2008] white with lilac pink tips

H=70 cm 509274

**Salsa**, [1989] orange-red

H=100 cm, **m**, **C** 509298



Pompon dahlia Bantling



Pompon dahlia Gipsy Night



Pompon dahlia Burlesca



Pompon dahlia Franz Kafka



Pompon dahlia Funny Face



Pompon dahlia Golden Scepter



Pompon dahlias – *continued*

**Souvenir d'Ete**, [1986] yellow orange  
H=90 cm, m, C 509308

**Stolz von Berlin**, [1884] pink  
H=95 cm, m, C 509314

**Stolze von Europa**, [2001] pink  
H=100 cm, m, C 509311

**Viking**, [2001] dark red  
H=120 cm, C 509319

**White Aster**, [1879] pure white  
H=90 cm, m, C 509334

**Zippity Do Da**, [2009] lilac pink with red  
H=100 cm, m, C 509333



Pompon dahlia Natal



Pompon dahlia Little Willem



Pompon dahlia Pink Isa®



Pompon dahlia Viking



Pompon dahlia White Aster



Pompon dahlia Salsa



Pompon dahlia Stolze von Europa



Pompon dahlia Stolz von Berlin



Pompon dahlia Souvenir d'Ete



Pompon dahlia Zippity Do Da





Ball dahlia Babette



Ball dahlia Beatrice



Ball dahlia Boom Boom Red



Ball dahlia Boom Boom White



Ball dahlia Boom Boom Yellow



Ball dahlia Boy Scout



Ball dahlia Caproz Pizzazz



Ball dahlia Checkers



Ball dahlia Cornel



Ball dahlia Cornel Brons

## Ball dahlias

### OP 25 bulbs

**Heights approx. 100 cm.** For experts and connoisseurs, **the best in cut dahlias.** This type is increasingly replacing the pompon varieties. Ball dahlias have a much longer stem and the flowers are of unprecedented profusion.

**Babette**, [1998] purple

H=100 cm, C 509351

**Beatrice**, [1997] copper orange, very good for cutting

H=100 cm, C 509349

**Boom Boom Red**, [2005] dark red

H=90 cm, C 509342

**Boom Boom White**, [2004] pure white

H=90 cm, C 509343

**Boom Boom Yellow**, [2009] pale yellow

H=90 cm, C 509344

**Boy Scout**, [1966] cyclamen

H=80 cm, C 509359

**Caproz Pizzazz**, [2001] white with violet red tips

H=85 cm, C, decorative dahlia 509355

**Checkers**, [2001] flame red with white tips, very long-lasting

H=90 cm, C, decorative dahlia 509356

**Cornel**, [1992] red

H=100 cm, C 509352

**Cornel Brons**, [2004] bronze

H=100 cm, C 509357

**Diva**, [2010] dark maroon

H=120 cm, C 509335

**Downham Royal**, [1972] lilac

H=90 cm, C 509367

**El Paso**, [1996] pink, cream-coloured, yellow heart,

H=90 cm, C, decorative dahlia 509369

**El Santo**, [2009] lilac pink, yellow centre

H=70 cm, C 509363

**Eveline**, [1982] white with a hint of pale blue

H=100 cm, C 509365

**Genova**, [2007] lilac pink with white

H=90 cm, C 509393

**Golden Torch**, [1971] golden yellow

H=110 cm, C 509366

**Hawaii**, [2003] yellow with dark pink, white tips

H=80 cm, C, decorative dahlia 509362

**Icoon**®, [2008] warm yellow, small red tips

H=100 cm, C, decorative dahlia 509374

**Ivanetti**, [1999] very dark red, very good for cutting

H=100 cm, C 509373





Ball dahlia Diva



Ball dahlia El Paso



Ball dahlia El Santo



Ball dahlia Downham Royal



Ball dahlia Genova



Ball dahlia Golden Torch



Ball dahlia Eveline



Ball dahlia Hawaii



Ball dahlia Icon®



Ball dahlia Ivanetti





Ball dahlia Jowey Arenda®



Ball dahlia Jowey Chantal®



Ball dahlia Jowey Frambo®



Ball dahlia Jowey Gipsy®



Ball dahlia Jowey Joshua®



Ball dahlia Jowey Linda®



Ball dahlia Jowey Mirella®



Ball dahlia Jowey Nina®

Ball dahlias – *continued*

<b>Jowey Arenda®</b> , [2015] yellow with red tips H=110 cm	<b>509421</b>	H=110 cm, C	<b>509387</b>
<b>Jowey Chantal®</b> , [2006] orange H=90 cm, C	<b>509375</b>	<b>Orange Fox</b> , [2007] (early Zundert Mystery Fox) salmon orange H=100 cm, C	<b>509388</b>
<b>Jowey Frambo®</b> , [2015] pinky red H=90 cm	<b>509422</b>	<b>Palmares</b> , [2007] salmon orange with a purple back H=100 cm, C	<b>509408</b>
<b>Jowey Gipsy®</b> , [2004] pink with a yellow centre H=100 cm, C, decorative dahlia	<b>509378</b>	<b>Red Cap</b> , [1957] scarlet H=100 cm, C	<b>509395</b>
<b>Jowey Joshua®</b> , [2014] dark maroon with cream H=110 cm, C	<b>509384</b>	<b>Red Fox</b> , [1998] bright red H=100 cm, C	<b>509396</b>
<b>Jowey Linda®</b> , [2005] orange H=90 cm, C	<b>509381</b>	<b>Ryecroft Jan</b> , [2001] pure white H=100 cm, C	<b>509385</b>
<b>Jowey Mirella®</b> , [2008] dark red H=90 cm, C, decorative dahlia	<b>509377</b>	<b>Safe Shot</b> , [1964] deep orange H=110 cm, C	<b>509401</b>
<b>Jowey Nina®</b> , [2005] dark pink H=100 cm, C	<b>509379</b>	<b>Sandra (Pink Sylvia)</b> , [1999] dark pink, strong stem H=100 cm, C	<b>509380</b>
<b>Lilac Fox</b> , [2011] lilac H=90 cm	<b>509400</b>	<b>Sunny Boy</b> , [1987] orange with red centre H=90 cm, C	<b>509407</b>
<b>Linda's Baby</b> , [2002] pink H=80 cm, C	<b>509391</b>	<b>Sylvia</b> , [2001] orange, very strong stems H=100 cm, C	<b>509406</b>
<b>Lipoma</b> , [1943] lilac pink H=90 cm, C	<b>509336</b>	<b>White Renova</b> , [2013] creamy white H=90 cm, C	<b>509412</b>
<b>Maroon Fox</b> , [2006] maroon H=85 cm, C	<b>509392</b>	<b>Wizard of Oz</b> , [2006] pink H=90 cm, C	<b>509410</b>
<b>Night Queen</b> , [1992] very dark red			

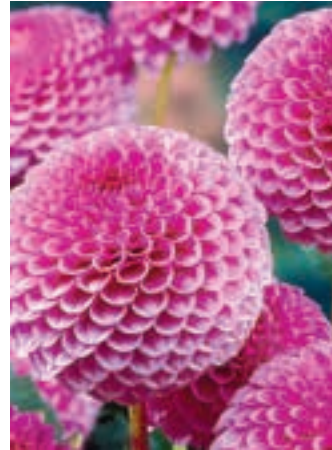




Ball dahlia Lilac Fox



Ball dahlia Linda's Baby



Ball dahlia Lipoma



Ball dahlia Maroon Fox



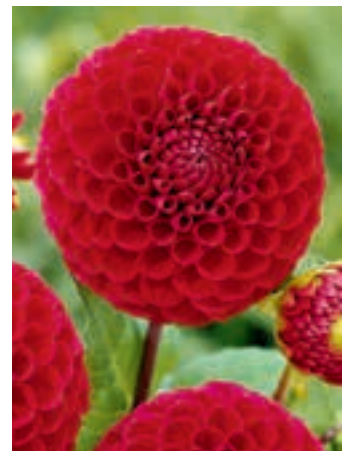
Ball dahlia Night Queen



Ball dahlia Orange Fox



Ball dahlia Palmares



Ball dahlia Red Cap



Ball dahlia Red Fox



Ball dahlia Ryecroft Jan



Ball dahlia Safe Shot



Ball dahlia Sandra (Pink Sylvia)



Ball dahlia Sunny Boy



Ball dahlia Sylvia



Ball dahlia White Renova



Ball dahlia Wizard of Oz



### Giant-flowering decorative dahlias (dinnerplate) XL

#### OP 25 bulbs

Giant-flowering dahlias with a **flower diameter of 20 cm or more**, on strong stems. Very unusual and striking.

**Café au Lait**, [1967] delicate apricot

H=100 cm

509183

**Mick's Peppermint**, [1992]

white with lilac stripes

H=120 cm

509192

**Myth**, [2015] dark maroon with yellow-white spots

H=100 cm

509190

**Otto's Thrill**, [1956] pink

H=110 cm

509194

**Tartan**, [1950] purple with white tips

H=130 cm

509197



Giant-flowering dahlia Myth



Giant-flowering dahlia Tartan



Giant-flowering dahlia Café au Lait



Giant-flowering dahlia Mick's Peppermint



Giant-flowering dahlia Otto's Thrill



## Gallery dahlias

### OP 25 bulbs

The excellent characteristics of this type include:

A compact plant structure, early and richly blooming, fast growing and with sturdy stalks. Suitable for **gardens, parks, pots and containers.**

**Art Deco**®, [1994] deep orange, red/brown underside

H=45 cm 509160

**Art Nouveau**®, [1997] purple, maroon underside

H=45 cm 509161

**Cezanne**®, [1995] yellow

H=30 cm 509162

**Matisse**®, [2002] salmon orange

H=40 cm 509165

**Monet**®, [1997] white with lilac, cream heart

H=35 cm 509166

**Pablo**®, [1994] salmon orange, pale yellow centre

H=35 cm 509167

**Rembrandt**®, [1994] pale pink, cream heart

H=40 cm 509168

**Salvador**®, [1994] pale pink, purple tips

H=35 cm 509170

**Singer**®, [1994] vermillion

H=35 cm 509171



Gallery dahlia Art Deco®



Gallery dahlia Art Nouveau®



Gallery dahlia Monet®



Gallery dahlia Pablo®



Gallery dahlia Cezanne®



Gallery dahlia Matisse®



Gallery dahlia Salvador®



Gallery dahlia Singer®



Gallery dahlia Rembrandt®





Melody dahlia Allegro®



Melody dahlia Bolero®



Melody dahlia Dixie®



Melody dahlia Latin®



Melody dahlia Dora®



Melody dahlias Harmony® and Fanfare®



Melody dahlia Gipsy®



Melody dahlia Mambo®



Melody dahlia Pink Allegro®



Melody dahlia Swing®

### Melody® dahlia collection (decorative dahlias)

#### OP 25 bulbs

These **Melody dahlias** are the logical **development of the Gallery series**. The varieties have been carefully selected for plentiful blooms, bright colours, strong flowers, a good flower shape and continuous flowering. They grow to a height of between 50 and 70 cm, and are therefore particularly well suited for **beds** and **grounds**, but are also very good **container plants as of a container size of 3 litres**. They sell very well as a flowering plant in garden centres.

**Allegro®**, [2002] salmon orange

H=60 cm, **decorative** 509174

**Bolero®**, [1996] red

H=60 cm, **ball** 509175

**Dixie**, [1999] lilac purple with a cream-white heart

H=60 cm, **decorative** 509157

**Dora®**, [1996] yellow with a hint of orange

H=65 cm, **decorative** 509188

**Fanfare®**, [2005] lilac pink, **dark leaves**

H=60 cm, **decorative** 509179

**Gipsy®**, [1996] pink, pale yellow base

H=65 cm, **semi-cactus** 509181

**Harmony®**, [2005] delicate lilac turning cream towards the centre, **dark leaves**

H=60 cm, **decorative** 509176

**Latin®**, [1999] yellow

H=50 cm, **decorative** 509191

**Mambo®**, [2001] dark red

H=55 cm, **decorative** 509158

**Pink Allegro®**, [2009] pink, lighter centre

H=60 cm, **decorative** 509180

**Swing®**, [1997] orange

H=60 cm, **decorative** 509178



## Happy Days® dahlias

### OP 25 bulbs

A new, **single-flowering**, short, **dark-leaved** group of dahlias for park grounds, as well as – in particular – pots and tubs.

**Happy Days Cream White®**, [2012] cream white  
H=45 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 70

**Happy Days Lemon®**, [2012] lemon yellow  
H=40 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 74

**Happy Days Neon®**, [2012] fluorescent red  
H=40 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 76

**Happy Days Pink®**, [2012] pink with a bit of white

H=40 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 78

**Happy Days Purple®**, [2012] purple

H=45 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 79

**Happy Days Scarlet®**, [2012] scarlet

H=40 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 82

## Low bed dahlias for grounds and borders

### OP 25 bulbs

P=suitable for pots

**Aspen**, [1989] white  
H=40 cm, **P, cactus** 50 91 46

**Berliner Kleenex**, [1967] salmon pink  
H=50 cm, **P, decorative** 50 91 45

**Bluesette**, [1985] lilac blue  
H=50 cm, **P, decorative** 50 91 47

**Ellen Huston**, [1975] red, **dark leaves**  
H=40 cm, **decorative** 50 91 48

**Extase**, [1982] salmon pink, yellow centre  
H=50 cm 50 91 50

**Little Tiger**, [1973] red with white tips  
H=60 cm **decorative** 50 91 37

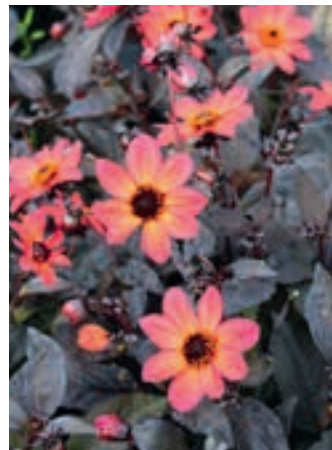
**München**, [1980] yellow  
H=50 cm, **P, cactus** 50 91 54



Happy Days dahlia Cream White®



Happy Days dahlia Lemon®



Happy Days dahlia Neon®



Low bed dahlia Berliner Kleene



Happy Days dahlia Pink®



Happy Days dahlia Purple®



Happy Days dahlia Scarlet®



Low bed dahlia Aspen





Low bed dahlia Bluesette



Low bed dahlia Ellen Huston



Low bed dahlia Extase



Low bed dahlia Little Tiger



Low bed dahlia München



Anemone-flowered dahlia Blue Bayou



Anemone-flowered dahlia Floorinoor



Collarette dahlia Night Butterfly



Anemone-flowered dahlia Purple Haze



Anemone-flowered d. Teesbrook Audrey

### Anemone-flowered and collarette dahlias

#### OP 25 bulbs

They have flowers with one or more outer rings of usually flat petals framing a dense group of tubular florets; as these are longer, they do not form a flat disc.

**Blue Bayou®**, [1998] lilac, dark centre  
H=100 cm **anemone-flowered** 509202

**Floorinoor**, [2000] pink, orange centre  
H=100 cm **anemone-flowered** 509199

**Night Butterfly**, [2006] dark red, white ruffle  
H=90 cm **collarette** 509214

**Purple Haze**, [2002] lilac purple, dark leaves  
H=70 cm **anemone-flowered** 509205

**Teesbrook Audrey**, [1999] white with a hint of lilac, white ruffle  
H=110 cm 509221



## Mignon dahlias

### OP 25 bulbs

Single dahlias with a single ring of petals which may overlap. A round, visible disc forms the centre.

**Catherine Deneuve®**, [2000] orange

H=70 cm, **dark leaves** 509081

**Rotkäppchen**, [1957] red

H=45 cm 509086

**Roxy**, [1964] magenta, **dark leaves**

H=50 cm 509105

**Sneezy**, [1941] white

H=40 cm 509088

**Sunshine**, [1998] orange-yellow

H=70 cm, **dark leaves** 509090

**Twynings Smartie**, [2004] purple with white

H=110 cm 509087

**Yellow Sneezy**, [1948] yellow

H=40 cm 509106



Mignon dahlia Catherine Deneuve®



Mignon dahlia Rotkäppchen



Mignon dahlia Sneezy



Mignon dahlia Roxy



Mignon dahlia Sunshine



Mignon dahlia Yellow Sneezy



Mignon dahlia Twynings Smartie

### Orchid dahlias

#### OP 25 bulbs

This group of dahlias is so called because the flower structure is reminiscent of an orchid.

<b>Honka Pink</b> , [2008] pink H=80 cm	509072	<b>Honka Yellow</b> , [1990] yellow H=90 cm	509073
<b>Honka Rood</b> , [2008] red H=70 cm	509093	<b>Verrone's Obsidian</b> , [2007] reddish black star dahlia with yellow centre H=100 cm	509071
<b>Honka Wit</b> , [2008] single-flowering, pure white, yellow centre H=90 cm	509091	<b>Windmill</b> , [2008] single-flowering, white with red edge H=80 cm	509082



Orchid dahlia Honka Pink



Orchid dahlia Verrone's Obsidian



Orchid dahlia Honka Rood



Orchid dahlia Honka Wit



Orchid dahlia Honka Yellow



Orchid dahlia Windmill



## Duplex dahlias (peony dahlias)

### OP 25 bulbs

Dahlias in this group cannot be classified in any of the previous groups. They are varieties with open blooms having more than one row of petals. As a result, they are no longer classified as single dahlias.

**Ideal for planting in municipal areas, lovely colour contrast thanks to the dark foliage that all varieties have in common.**

**Bishop of Auckland**<sup>®</sup>, [2002] reddish-black  
H=90 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 34

**Bishop of Canterbury**<sup>®</sup>, [2002] dark lilac  
H=90 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 36

**Bishop of Dover**<sup>®</sup>, [2005] white  
H=90 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 37

**Bishop of Llandaff**<sup>®</sup>, [1928] dark strawberry red with dark leaves. An heirloom rarity that is enjoying renewed popularity.  
H=95 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 40

**Bishop of Leicester**<sup>®</sup>, [2002] pale pink  
H=95 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 38

**Bishop of Oxford**<sup>®</sup>, [2002] orange  
H=95 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 42

**Bishop of York**<sup>®</sup>, [2002] bronze yellow  
H=90 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 44

**Fascination**<sup>®</sup>, [1964] lilac  
H=80 cm, **dark leaves** 50 94 46



Duplex dahlia Bishop of Auckland<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Bishop of Canterbury<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Bishop of Dover<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Bishop of Llandaff<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Bishop of Leicester<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Bishop of Oxford<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Bishop of York<sup>®</sup>



Duplex dahlia Fascination<sup>®</sup>

### Happy Single dahlias

#### OP 25 bulbs

A new dahlia collection with attractive **dark foliage**. They are single-flowering and all have a beautiful dark heart. This group is ideal for gardens, beds, landscaping and traffic isles, **at 50-70 cm they are not as tall as the Bishop varieties**. Butterflies and bees love these dahlias.

**Happy Single Date®**, [2004] orange with red  
H=70 cm, **dark leaves**      50 94 49

**Happy Single Flame®**, [2005] red tips, yellow  
centre  
H=70 cm, **dark leaves**      50 94 48

**Happy Single Party®**, [2004] yellow, dark leaves  
H=70 cm, **dark leaves**      50 94 55

**Happy Single Princess®**, [2009] white with  
delicate lilac  
H=60 cm, **dark leaves**      50 94 56



Happy Single dahlia Date®



Happy Single dahlia Flame®



Happy Single dahlia Princess®



Happy Single dahlia Party®



# Lilies

## Lilies for open-air cultivation

**Delivery: Mid February to the start of April**

**Lilies** need sufficient moisture but do not tolerate waterlogging; they thrive particularly well between low-growing perennials.

There are around 100 kinds of lily and they are native to Europe, Asia and North America. A huge range has developed as a result of breeding and crosses.

**Lily bulbs** consist of tile-like segments, which form perennial roots, or one-year stem-roots, on the base of the bulb just under the surface of

the ground. Well-matured bulbs can be planted in the autumn or the spring. The soil should be humus-rich, slightly acidic (pH 6.0) and well-draining. In these conditions, they tolerate winter wet to a limited degree. If planted in the autumn, the soil should be lightly covered after planting.

**Lilies** can remain in the ground for years. If their ability to bloom starts to wane, well-matured bulbs should be replanted.

## Lilies – Asiatic hybrids

### OP 25 bulbs

Flowering time from June to July

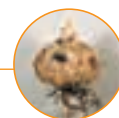
**Cogoleto**, [2013] pink with speckles of maroon  
H=150 cm, **SCENT** 509879 14/16

**Golden Stone**, [2008] yellow  
H=120 cm, **SCENT** 509885 14/16

**Mapira**, [2012] reddish black  
H=80 cm, **SCENT** 510026 14/16

**Navona**, [1994] white  
H=85 cm, **SCENT** 509899 14/16

**Netty's Pride**, [2004] cream-white with an almost black throat  
H=70 cm, **SCENT** 509886 14/16



Asiatic hybrid lily Cogoleto



Asiatic hybrid lily Golden Stone



Asiatic hybrid lily Mapira



Asiatic hybrid lily Navona



Asiatic hybrid lily Netty's Pride

Lilies – Asiatic hybrids– *continued*

<b>Orange Ton</b> , [2010] orange-red H=140 cm, <b>SCENT</b> 509893 14/16	<b>Rosella's Dream</b> , [2008] pink/white H=100 cm, <b>SCENT</b> 510005 14/16
<b>Purple Eye</b> , [2010] purple pink with a black centre H=100 cm, <b>SCENT</b> 509897 14/16	<b>Twosome</b> , [2012] orange with brownish red patches H=140 cm, <b>SCENT</b> 509898 14/16
<b>Red County</b> , [2010] dark red H=140 cm, <b>SCENT</b> 509906 14/16	<b>Whistler</b> , [2014] salmon/purple H=85 cm 509895 14/16
	<b>Yellow County</b> , [2012] yellow H=95 cm, <b>SCENT</b> 509904 14/16

## Follow the "SCENT"

Following numerous requests, we have marked those varieties with a scent (balsamic, sweet, light and fruity or spicy-sweet) with the word "SCENT".

If you would like to know more about garden scents, we recommend Helga Urban's book "Ein Garten der Düfte", published by BLV Munich / ISBN 3-405-15406-5



Asiatic hybrid lily Orange Ton



Asiatic hybrid lily Purple Eye



Asiatic hybrid lily Red County



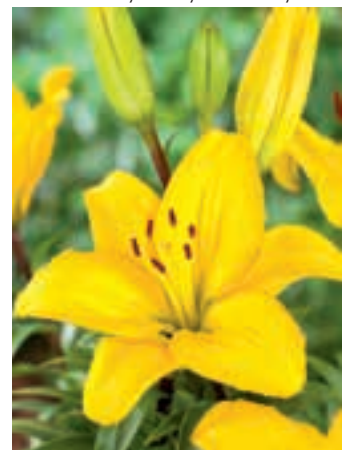
Asiatic hybrid lily Rosella's Dream



Asiatic hybrid lily Twosome



Asiatic hybrid lily Whistler



Asiatic hybrid lily Yellow County



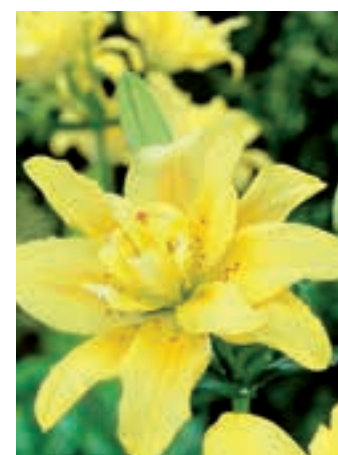
## Lilies – double hybrids (pollen-free)

OP 25 bulbs | Flowering time June/July

**Annemarie's Dream**, [2007] white, double flowersH=80 cm, **SCENT** 51 00 06 14/16**Fata Morgana**, [2005] lemon yellow with brown spots, double flowersH=70 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 48 14/16**Must See**, [2012] colour ranges from orange to whiteH=100 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 47 14/16**Red Twin®**, [2008] dark orange redH=110 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 52 14/16**Spring Pink**, [2005] delicate pink, double flowersH=70 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 50 14/16

## Lilies – Oriental hybrids

OP 25 bulbs | Flowering time July

**Baferrari**, [2015] white/yellowH=100 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 13 16/18**Casablanca**, [2001] whiteH=120 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 12 16/18**Josephine**, [2010] pinkH=125 cm, **SCENT** 50 98 81 16/18**Stargazer**, [1975] pink/whiteH=90 cm, **SCENT** 50 99 19 16/18

Double hybrid lily Fata Morgana



Double hybrid lily Annemarie's Dream



Double hybrid lily Red Twin



Double hybrid lily Spring Pink



Double hybrid lily Must See



Oriental hybrid lily Baferrari



Oriental hybrid lily Casablanca



Oriental hybrid lily Josephine



Oriental hybrid lily Stargazer

## Please note:

...the different delivery dates.





Trumpet lily African Queen

### Lilies – trumpet lilies

#### OP 25 bulbs | Flowering time July

Strong-growing lilies with large, trumpet-shaped flowers. They are propagated by seed and are therefore not entirely uniform and growth and colour always vary somewhat.

<b>African Queen</b> , [1958] apricot			
H=120 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509921	18/20	
<b>Golden Splendour</b> , [1955]			
H=150 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	510007	18/20	

<b>Pink Perfection</b> , [1950] pink			
H=150 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509923	18/20	
<b>Regale</b> , [1908] (king's lily) white, pinkish-purple streaks on the outside			
H=150 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509924	18/20	
<b>Regale Album</b> , [1955] pure white			
H=150 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509925	18/20	



Trumpet lily Golden Splendour

### Lilies – OT hybrids

#### OP 25 bulbs | Flowering time July/August

New varieties from America with unusual colours. OT lilies are a cross between Oriental and Trumpet lilies, and sometimes Black Beauty and Henryi. These new varieties are extremely robust and produce strong plants and larger flowers and are more durable and resistant to disease.

<b>Debby</b> , [2010] orange/red			
H = 120 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509915	16/18	
<b>Easter Moon</b> , [2010] pink			
H = 120 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509930	16/18	

<b>Late Morning</b> , [2012] large white flowers with a yellow throat, robust			
H = 140 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509928	16/18	
<b>Robert Swanson</b> , [2003] yellow with a reddish-brown throat			
H=140 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509917	16/18	



Trumpet lily Pink Perfection



Trumpet lily Regale



Trumpet lily Album



OT hybrid lily Easter Moon



OT hybrid lily Late Morning



OT hybrid lily Debby



OT hybrid lily Robert Swanson



Lilies – Tigrinum hybrids

OP 25 bulbs | Flowering time June/July

**Night Flyer**, [2011] very dark red  
 H=120 cm 509960 14/16

**Pink Giant**, [2009] pale pink with dark brown speckles  
 H=100 cm, **SCENT** 509951 14/16

**Red Life**, [2012] red with black spots  
 H=120 cm, **SCENT** 509884 14/16

**Sweet Surrender**, [2004] cream petals, greenish throat with brown speckles, very free-flowering  
 H=70 cm, **SCENT** 509929 14/16

**Tiger Babies**, [1980] salmon with brown spots  
 H=100 cm 509961 14/16

**tigrinum splendens (lancifolium splendens)**, [1810] orange. Flowering time July/August  
 H=150 cm, **SCENT** 509935 14/16

**White Twinkle**, [2000] pure white with brown spots  
 H=120 cm, **SCENT** 509959 14/16

**Yellow Bruse**, [2014] bright yellow with brown spots  
 H=110 cm, **SCENT** 509936 14/16



Tigrinum hybrid lily Night Flyer



Tigrinum hybrid lily Pink Giant



Tigrinum hybrid lily Red Life



Tigrinum hybrid lily Sweet Surrender



Tigrinum hybrid lily Tiger Babies



Tigrinum hybr. lily tigrinum splendens



Tigrinum hybrid lily White Twinkle



Tigrinum hybrid lily Yellow Bruse

## Lilies – for pots – and beds (Asiatic and Oriental lilies)

OP 25 bulbs | Flowering time June/July

<b>Abbeville's Pride®</b> , [2008] orange H=45 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	510017	14/16	<b>Londrina®</b> , [2011] red H=40 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509940	14/16
<b>Belem®</b> , [2010] white H=40 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509942	14/16	<b>Mona Lisa®</b> , [1991] pink with white H=45 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	510011	14/16
<b>Cavoli®</b> , [2001] maroon H=45 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	510032	14/16	<b>Rio de Janeiro®</b> , [2014] yellow H=40 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509939	14/16
<b>Foxtrot®</b> , [2008] pink H=45 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509941	14/16			
<b>Goldband</b> , [2008] white with a yellow central vein, spots of red, bred from <i>L. auratum</i> H=45 cm, <b>SCENT</b>	509914	14/16			

Other lily varieties on request



Pot/bed lily Abbeville's Pride®



Pot/bed lily Belem®



Pot/bed lily Elgrado®



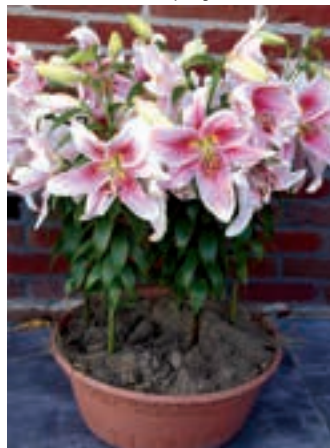
Pot/bed lily Foxtrot®



Pot/bed lily Goldband



Pot/bed lily Londrina®



Pot/bed lily Mona Lisa®



Pot/bed lily Rio de Janeiro®



### Species lilies and Tulband lilies (lilies with reflexed petals)

OP 25 bulbs | Some only available in limited quantities

**Apricot Fudge**, [2014] LA hybrid type, yellow-orange, spectacular rose-shaped flower  
H = 120 cm, FT: VII, **SCENT** 509984 14/16

**Black Beauty**, [1957] dark red, almost black-red in the centre, darkest of the garden lilies we know **SCENT**

H = 140 cm, FT: VII-VIII, **T** 509983 16/18

**Fusion**, [2014] a cross between *L. longiflorum* and *L. paradalinum*, robust stalks with large, wide-open flower, red with a yellow centre with a lot of brownish purple spots.

H = 100 cm, FT: IV-VII, **SCENT** 509976 14/16

**Henryi**, [1888] orange-yellow giant Turk's cap lily with brown spots, **SCENT**

H = 125 cm, FT: VII-VIII, **T** 509966 18/20

**Kushi Maya**, [2008] a *L. nepalense* hybrid, cream white, chestnut brown throat with a hint of green

H = 130 cm, FT: VIII, **SCENT** 509980 14/16

**Lankongense**, (native to Tibet) white with delicate violet pink and dark spots

H = 80 cm, FT: VI-VII, **SCENT** 509986 8/10

**pumilum**, [1812] syn. *Lilium tenuifolium*, scarlet

H = 45 cm, FT: V-VI, **SCENT** 509972 10/12

**Sheherazade**, [2001] brownish red with cream-coloured edge and yellowish-green throat

H = 130 cm, FT: VII-VIII, **T**, **SCENT** 509920 16/18

**speciosum var. Rubrum Uchida**, [1956] white with pink, dark pink central rib and spots

H = 120 cm, FT: VIII-IX, **SCENT** 509938 16/18



*Lilium* Apricot Fudge



*Lilium* Black Beauty



*Lilium* Fusion



*Lilium* Henryi



*Lilium* Kushi Maya



*Lilium speciosum* Lankongense



*Lilium* pumilum



*Lilium speciosum* var. *Rubrum* Uchida



*Lilium* Sheherazade

### Lilium martagon, Linné, 1753, Turk's cap lily

#### OP 25 bulbs | Some only available in limited quantities

The Turk's cap lily is, like the fire lilies and Madonna lilies, a lily that is native to and generally known in Germany. It grows in Eurasia, reaching to Siberia in the east. It is widespread at heights of up to 2300 m in the north and south Limestone Alps. *L. martagon* reaches a height of 60-120 cm in the wild or 180 cm in cultivation.

In the evening in particular, but also at night, the Turk's cap gives off a sweet, heavy scent that attracts long-proboscis butterflies and moths such as hawk moths.

**The assortment below relates only to martagon hybrids** resulting from crosses between *Lilium martagon* and *Lilium tsingtauense*, *Hansonii*, Mrs. Backhouse, *martagon album* or, in particular *martagon* var. *cattaniae*. Almost all of these varieties come from the USA or Canada. These new martagon hybrids grow more strongly and taller than the wild type.

All these new martagon hybrids are also excellent for cutting.

All varieties like chalky soil with a pH value of 6-7, full sun or semi-shade and prefer a damp, well-draining soil, but will not tolerate waterlogging.

**Claude Shride**, [2008] very pretty dark red variety

H = 120 cm, FT: V-VI 510012 14/16

**hansonii**, [1871] Turk's cap lily, orange-yellow, beautiful cut lily originating in Japan, a real speciality for lily aficionados, semi-shade

H = 50 cm, FT: VI, **SCENT** 509965 14/16

**Manitoba Morning**, [2010] a new variety in the martagon group, dark pink mottled with yellow-orange

H = 65 cm, FT: V-VI 509970 14/16

**martagon**, [1753] genuine Turk's cap lily, violet pink, semi-shade

H = 120 cm, FT: VI-VII 509968 10/12

**martagon album**, pure white

H = 120 cm, FT: VI-VII 509969 10/12

**Orange Marmelade**, [2008] a pollen-free martagon hybrid in bright orange

H = 120 cm, FT: V-VI 509973 14/16



Lilium Claude Shride



Lilium hansonii



Lilium Manitoba Morning



Lilium martagon



Lilium martagon album



Lilium Orange Marmelade



# Miscellaneous

*Acidenthera callianthus Murielae* ("star gladiolus") – see *Gladiolus* page 62

## Agapanthus (African lily, lily of the Nile) (Alliaceae)



### Delivery as of Mid February

Lovely solitaire plant for tubs and large pots, with decorative leaves. It should be located in a warm, protected place and replaced after three years. Plant density: 9 bulbs /m<sup>2</sup>  
Winter protection required

**Blue Giant**, [2004] blue, 2-3 eyes

H = 70-90 cm, FT: VII-IX      508117      1

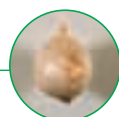
**Dr. Brouwer**, dark blue

H = 120 cm, FT: VII-VIII      508119      1

**Polar Ice**, [2004] white

H = 100 cm, FT: VII-VIII      508124      1

## Alliums (Liliaceae)



Allium moly

### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February to April

Onions, a family that also includes our cooking onion. Very easy to grow, but a sunny spot is best.

**moly (luteum) (Yellow Allium)**, [1596] golden yellow umbels, some winter protection required, naturalises rapidly, does not tolerate full sun

H = 25 cm, FT: VI      508142      5/+

**neapolitanum (large-flower Naples garlic)**, [1788] white, spherical umbels, completely scent-free, for cutting and open-air and greenhouse cultivation, very early

H = 40-50 cm, FT: VI      508145      4/+

**oreophilum (ostrowskianum)**, [1873] carmine pink, small umbels, a pretty variety for rockeries

H = 10-15 cm, FT: VI-VII      508147      4/+



Allium neapolitanum



Allium oreophilum



Agapanthus Blue Giant



Agapanthus Dr. Brouwer



Agapanthus Polar Ice



Allium moly





Alocasia esculenta



Amaryllis belladonna

### Alocasia (dasheen, elephant's ear, taro) (Araceae)

**OP 10 bulbs | Delivery from start of March**

Alocasia is a species of plants from the arum family. Alocasia is native to tropical Asia, where it is an important food crop and has been for more than 2,000 years. From the "taro", as the plant is called in Asia, people primarily use the starchy roots in the same way as potatoes.

They are large, evergreen, perennial, herbaceous plants in which leaves and inflorescence are present at the same time. As in all arums, the inflorescence consists of a scape, a spathe and the spadix.

To grow, Alocasia needs tropical conditions such as high temperatures and high humidity. It also loves scattered light (rainforest plants) and need a lot of nutrients.

**esculenta (Colocasia), [1551]** native to Sri Lanka, green foliage  
H=80 - 100 cm                      508132 28/+

### Amaryllis (belladonna lily) (Amaryllidaceae)

**OP 10 bulbs | Delivery from mid February**

Amaryllis belladonna grows wild in South Africa and is cultivated outdoors in southern Europe and in our warmer regions. In early summer, 40-50 cm long, ribbon-like leaves appear, which die off shortly afterwards. A few weeks later, around the start of August, the leafless scape then appears. Amaryllis belladonna needs a very warm, protected environment, e.g. a south-facing wall, and a strong, water-permeable, sandy/loamy soil. Plant approx. 25 cm deep in a trench, needs 1-2 years to first bloom. In winter, cover to protect effectively against frost. The more undisturbed the bulbs are, the more richly they bloom over several years, if handled correctly.

**belladonna, [1712]** pink  
H=50 - 60 cm, FT: IX                      508220 18/20





## Anemone Coronaria (poppy anemone) (Ranunculaceae)



### Delivery all year round

Allow bulbs to soak in lukewarm water for around 12 hours prior to planting as this helps the plant to root and proliferate. Cultivation in the open air and early forcing under glass are both possible.

## Anemone Coronaria – single

### OP 250 bulbs

<b>de Caen, mix</b> H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX	508411	6/7	<b>Mr. Fokker, [1927] blue</b> H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX	508432	6/7
<b>Bicolour, white/red</b> H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX	508415	6/7	<b>Sylphide, [1927] violet</b> H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX	508426	6/7
<b>Hollandia, [1927] red</b> H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX	508420	6/7	<b>The Bride, [1870] white</b> H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX	508438	6/7

**Please note:**  
...the different delivery dates.



Anemone de Caen The Bride



Anemone de Caen bicolour



Anemone de Caen Sylphide



Anemone de Caen mix



Anemone de Caen Hollandia



Anemone de Caen Mr. Fokker

### Anemone Coronaria – double

OP 250 bulbs

#### St. Brigid, mix

H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX 508461 6/7

#### The Admiral, [1927] violet

H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX 508470 6/7

#### The Gouverneur, [1927] red

H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX 508476 6/7

#### Lord Lieutenant, [1927] blue

H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX 508482 6/7

#### Mount Everest, [1954] white

H = 25 cm, FT: IV-IX 508488 6/7

### Anemone sylvestris (snowdrop anemone, wood anemone) (Ranunculaceae)

OP 24 pots | Delivery from mid February

Anemone sylvestris naturally grows in sunny woodland / edges of woods, embankments etc. on warm, deep earth. The individual, large, white flower nods slightly and has downy hairs on the outside. Dark green leaves. In a mild climate, spreads strongly through stolons.

#### sylvestris, [1850] pure white

H=15-30cm, FT: V-VI,  
potted 508320 P9



Anemone St. Brigid The Admiral



Anemone St. Brigid The Gouverneur



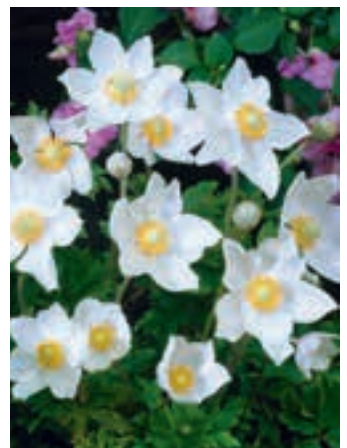
Anemone St. Brigid Lord Lieutenant



Anemone St. Brigid Mount Everest



Anemone St. Brigid mix



Anemone sylvestris



## Arisaema (Jack in the Pulpit) (Araceae)

OP 10 bulbs | Delivery from start of March

Arisaema are a group of more than 100 species, most native to the Himalayas, China, Japan and North America. Not all are perennial, but a number of them are long-living here. They must be planted 15-20 cm deep, light shade is usually the best location.

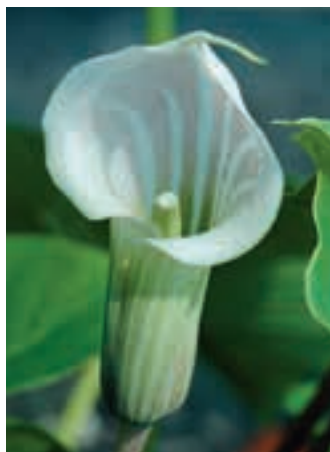
**candidissimum**, [1924] "striped cobra lily" has a three-lobed leaf. The flowers are white in colour with a hint of pink, striped with pale green  
H = 40 cm, FT: VI **508509** |

**griffithii**, [1879] is native to the eastern Himalayas, where it grows in woodland at a height of around 2,500 m. Large flowers speckled with purple, very large leaves  
H=40-50 cm, FT: IV-V **508500** |

**nepenthoides**, [1879] is an eyecatcher from April to May, when the pale, translucent brown stems appear and shoot up into the air within just a few days. The two leaves develop later. The spathe has three lobes, the central one curving like a snake's head over the spadix. Careful handling – dry storage if possible – in winter is important  
H = 40 cm, FT: V-VI **508502** |

**speciosum**, [1872] exceptionally attractive with a hood-like spathe, greenish purple on the outside, dark violet with lighter stripes on the inside. The spadix, which extends to a long pointed, often twisted tip, is unique  
H=40-50 cm, FT: IV-V **508506** |

**triphyllum**, [1664] flowers in June to July with a green spathe, purple on the inside, with a hood-shaped tip that extends over the dark brown spadix. Also known as "Jack in the pulpit". Very hardy  
H=30-70 cm, FT: IV-VII **508510** |



Arisaema candidissimum



Arisaema triphyllum



Arisaema speciosum



Arisaema nepenthoides



Arisaema griffithii

## Arum (Araceae)



### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Arum grows in central Europe and the Mediterranean region through to Persia and is still relatively unknown here. Planted in our gardens, the arum offers three plus points: the pretty foliage that develops in March, the calla-like inflorescence that follows, and the bright red autumn fruits.

**italicum**, [1693] in May arrow-shaped, dark green leaves with a markedly white veins, **excellent for cutting**. The spathe is around 15 cm long, greenish-white on the inside, reddish on the outside. The spadix extends to the middle of the spathe and matures to yellow. The poisonous orange-red berries on the spadix come out in the autumn, often winter-green.

H = 30 cm, FT: IX-X **508494** |



Arum italicum

## Astilbe hybrids – japonica (Saxifragaceae)

### Delivery as of Mid February | [1837]

Astilbes thrive particularly well in semi-shaded or shady spots and prefer a cool, fresh and damp soil. Rotted horse manure (not cow manure!) works wonders. With its lovely fern-like foliage, it is particularly striking both before and after flowering. During replanting (also possible in autumn), separate the lumpy root stocks with a knife. You can also cover the root stocks with soil and then plant in spring.

**Censation® Black and Blue**, maroon, green leaves, large panicles, **excellent for cutting**, great impact in containers, also for tubs  
H = 70 cm, FT: VI-VII **508480** |

**Censation® Glitter and Glamour**, pink with dark green leaves, large panicle, **excellent for cutting**, but also suitable for tubs  
H = 70 cm, FT: VI-VII **508481** |

**Ellie**, pure white

H = 50 cm, FT: VI-VII **508484** |

**Montgomery**, dark red

H = 50 cm, FT: VI-VII **508485** |

**Rheinland**, pink

H = 50 cm, FT: VI-VII **508486** |



Astilbe Censation® Black and Blue



Astilbe Censation® Glitter and Glamour



Astilbe japonica Ellie



Astilbe japonica Montgomery



Astilbe japonica Rheinland



## Babiana (baboon flower) (Iridaceae)



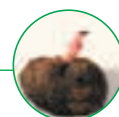
### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

The plants, which are related to gladioli, come from south western Africa and are still relatively unknown here. They love strong sun and are perennial in warmer regions, but even there, need winter protection. They thrive best on a sunny slope or border in front of a south-facing slope. If they can remain in the earth over the winter, they should be allowed to grow undisturbed for a few years. In a cooler climate, they must be grown in pots. The flower spike consists of 45 goblet-shaped blooms with a diameter of 2-3 cm and a sweet scent.

**stricta mix**, [1795] has flower spikes with 4 to 5 goblet-shaped, sweet-smelling blooms with a diameter of 2-3 cm diameter, mostly blue, but some violet and pink shades

H=25 - 35 cm, FT: VII-VIII      50 84 98    5/+

## Tuberous begonias (Begoniaceae)



### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from the start of January to the end of February

### Double, large-flower (Begonia hybrida gigantea plena)

Dark red      50 00 50    5/6

Yellow      50 00 70    5/6

Orange      50 01 00    5/6

Pink      50 01 10    5/6

White      50 01 20    5/6

### Double, hanging / pendula begonias (Begonia hybrida pendula plena)

They form plentiful 40 cm shoots that branch off from all sides and densely flowered.

Yellow [1865]      50 02 20    5/6

Orange [1865]      50 02 30    5/6

Pink [1865]      50 02 35    5/6

Red [1865]      50 02 25    5/6

White [1865]      50 02 45    5/6

## Begonia crispa marginata

White with a red edge [1865]      50 02 00    5/6



Babiana stricta mix



Begonia double large-fl. mix



Begonia pendula mix



Begonia crispa marginata

### Please note:

*All the characteristics, cultivation descriptions, flowering times and heights of varieties and species provided in our catalogues and brochures are based on experiences from repeated plantings during the main cultivation period. Earlier or later planting out may produce different results, as can the effects of the weather, soil, location and different types of cultivation.*

**Please note:**

We may replace unavailable varieties with equivalents, unless you expressly state that you do not want this.

**Begonia tuberhybrida F1-Nonstop**

Large double flowers, blooming freely over the foliage. Ideal branchy plant structure, blooms early, very abundant flowers.

**Yellow**, [1865] leaves have metallic sheen  
500510 4/5

**Orange**, [1865] orange

500515 4/5

**Red**, [1865]

500520 4/5

**Double tuberous begonias, connoisseur varieties (Begonia grandiflora tuberosa)**

For puts, tubs and bowls

**Golden Balcony**, [2008] yellow blending with orange, double flowers, hanging

H = 20 cm, FT: VII-X 500278 5/6

**Pink Balcony**, [2008] pink, double flowers, hanging

H = 20 cm, FT: VII-X 500279 5/6



Begonia Nonstop Orange



Begonia Nonstop Yellow



Begonia Nonstop Red



Begonia double flower Golden Balcony



Begonia double flower Pink Balcony



### Multiflora begonias from cuttings (*Begonia hybr. multiflora plena*)

Ideally suited for planting in cemeteries, borders, front gardens and as a rewarding bowl plant that flowers into the autumn.

**Flamboyant (Feuerflamme)**, semi-double, bright red, abundantly flowering variety  
500380 2.5/5

**Richard Galle**, double, orange yellow, dark green foliage  
500394 2.5/5



Begonia hybr. multifl. Flamboyant

### Bessera (Coral Drops) (Liliaceae)

#### OP 10 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Coral Drops is a pretty garden plant originating from Mexico. The bulb produces narrow leaves with a 60-70 cm high wiry flower stem crowned with 10-15 delicate flowers that hang down. Here, only perennial in protected locations in vineyard regions.

You plant the bulb approx. 10 cm deep in nutrient-rich sandy earth; water well during growth. The plant blooms in August/September. When the foliage has withered, the resting period starts and you must stop watering. In open air, provide protection against rain in the form of a glass pane or similar. In a good location, clusters develop with lovely flowers for cutting.

**elegans**, [1830] red to maroon, 3-4 cm large flowers with a white centre  
H = 60 cm, FT: VIII-IX 508512 5/+



Beg. hybr. multifl. Richard Galle

### Bletilla (urn orchid) (Orchidaceae)

#### OP 50 bulbs | Note the regulations relating to species conservation | Delivery as of Mid February

Native to: Asia, China, Japan.

Needs a sunny to semi-shaded location that is sufficiently moist in spring but must be well-drained; and a humus soil. In a harsh climate, it is advisable to grow in a pot that you can place in a bed in the summer. 3-5 slightly nodding flowers in clusters, not perennial.

**striata**, [1802] (hyacintina) purple pink  
H = 25 cm, FT: VI-VII 508516 I



Bessera elegans



Bletilla striata



Cardiocrinum giganteum



Commelina coelestis



Convallaria majalis



Convallaria majalis rosea



Crinum Ellen Bosanquet

### Cardiocrinum (giant Himalayan lily) (Liliaceae)

#### Delivery from start of March

Native to eastern Asia. The giant Himalayan lily is an impressive plant for a garden with a woodland character, also suitable for a damp, shaded woodland edge. The plant needs a cool, damp location and well-draining, deep humus-rich soil. During planting, the tip of the bulb should be at surface level. Keep a distance of 60 to 90 cm between the plants.

A season may pass before the plants flower sufficiently, but patience is rewarded when up to 20 strong-scented flowers then appear on the spectacularly tall flower stalk. Cardiocrinum are monocarpic, which means that the bulbs die after flowering, but they leave a number of bulblets, which continue to grow and reliably bloom in subsequent years.

**giganteum**, pure white

H=180-350 cm, FT: VII 508620 1.5l

**During planting, do not remove the plastic film around the root-ball.**

### Commelina (dayflower) (Commelinaceae)

#### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

New buds that appear constantly ensure a long flowering period from June into the autumn, although the individual flowers only bloom for a few days. They like full sun and a loose, humus soil. The root tuber can be forced in a pot from March onwards; once the shoots appear, keep cooler and plant in the open air as of early/mid May. Always water regularly. In autumn, cut the shoots back to 2 cm and overwinter with a root ball at 6° C.

**coelestis**, [1700] blue

H = 50 cm, FT: VII-X 508811 l

### Convallaria (lily of the valley) (Liliaceae)

#### OP 25 per bunch = minimum order quantity | Delivery February to March | [1753]

We only supply the best quality from specialist German cultivators. Particularly suitable for groups of trees and shady borders, prefers semi-shade.

**majalis forcing pips**, Outdoor planting, higher quality than forcing pips, with formation of flowers (25 per bunch)

H = 20 cm, FT: V, **SCENT** 508812 l

**majalis rosea**, pale pink

H = 20 cm, FT: V, **SCENT** 508814 l

**majalis planting pips**, outdoor planting, only flower as of the second year (25 per bunch)

H = 20 cm, FT: V, **SCENT** 508816 l



## Cosmos (Compositae)



### Delivery as of Mid February

Native to Mexico, needs a sunny location, the bulb is sensitive to frost; in central Europe overwintering in a cold house (dark, as for dahlias) is required.

**atrosanguineus**, [1861] Chocolate Cosmos, dark reddish brown, intensive scent reminiscent of dark chocolate

H = 60 cm, FT: VII-X, **SCENT** 508820 1

## Crinum (crinum lily) (Amaryllidaceae)



### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from start of March

A magnificent bulb plant with amaryllis-like flowers. Growing in cold frame recommended. In the open, very good winter protection required. Plant deep enough that only the tip of the narrow root neck is exposed above the soil.

**Ellen Bosanquet**, dark pink

H=75 - 100 cm, FT: VII-VIII 508823 1

**powellii**, [1850] pale pink

H=60 - 80 cm, FT: VII-IX 508821 24/+

**powellii album**, [1893] pure white

H = 60 cm, FT: VII-IX, **SCENT** 508824 20/24



Cosmos atrosanguineus

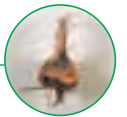


Crinum powellii



Crinum powellii album

### Crocsmia (montbretia, falling stars) (Iridaceae)



#### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Crocsmia or garden montbretia is an indispensable ornamental plant, loves full sun; winter protection required.

**Planting:** February to March after the frost, 120-140 bulbs / m<sup>2</sup>, Plant depth: approx. 4 cm earth covering the bulb

**Soil type:** Sand or light clay soil. Planting after mid April has a negative impact on the bloom.

**Early forcing under glass:** Planting time start of February, 13-15°C, depending on greenhouse temperature max. 4 weeks earlier than outdoors.

### Crocsmia – small-flowering varieties

<b>crocsmiiflora Carmin Brilliant</b> , [2008] lovely scarlet colour		
H=60 - 70 cm, FT: VIII	508846	6/+
<b>crocsmiiflora George Davison</b> , [1913] yellow		
H=50 - 80 cm, FT: VIII	508831	6/+
<b>crocsmiiflora Meteore</b> , [1887] orange		
H=50 - 80 cm, FT: VIII	508833	6/+

<b>crocsmiiflora Red King</b> , [1929] red		
H=50 - 80 cm, FT: VIII	508834	6/+
<b>crocsmiiflora small-flowering mix</b>		
H=50 - 80 cm, FT: VIII	508836	6/+



Crocsmia crocsmiifl. Carmin Brilliant



Crocsmia crocsmiifl. George Davison



Crocsmia crocsmiiflora Meteore



Crocsmia crocsmiiflora Red King



Crocsmia – large-flowering varieties

**crocsmiiflora Babylon**, [1995] orange  
H=60 - 80 cm, FT: VIII 508837 6/+

**crocsmiiflora Buttercup**, [2006] yellow  
H=80 - 100 cm, FT: VIII 508829 7/+

**crocsmiiflora Columbus**, dark yellow  
H=50 - 60 cm, FT: VIII 508845 7/+

**crocsmiiflora Emberglow**, [1977] orange-red,  
yellow centre  
H=70 - 90 cm, FT: VII 508839 8/10

**crocsmiiflora Emily McKenzie**, orange-red  
with a red spot, particularly prized cut flowers  
H=60 - 80 cm, FT: VIII 508840 7/+

**crocsmiiflora Lucifer**, [1979] flame red  
H=80 - 100 cm, FT: VII 508842 8/10

**crocsmiiflora fine mix**  
H=80 - 100 cm, FT: VIII 508850 6/+

**pottsii Culzean Pink**, from opening to wilting,  
the flower changes from apricot to coral red,  
bright green leaves, **perennial**, to ensure best  
possible growth, sufficient moisture must be  
provided in the summer when very warm  
H=60 - 90 cm, FT: VIII 508847 8/10



Crocsmia crocsmiiflora Babylon



Crocsmia pottsii Culzean Pink



Crocsmia crocsmiiflora Columbus



Crocsmia crocsmiiflora Lucifer



Crocsmia crocsmiifl. Buttercup



Crocsmia crocsmiiflora Emberglow



Crocsmia crocsmiifl. Emily McKenzie





Cyclamen coum ssp. coum



Cyclamen hederifolium



Cyclamen cilicicum



Cyclamen hederifolium (neapolitanum) album

## Cyclamens (Primulaceae)

OP 50 bulbs | Note the regulations relating to species conservation

Delivery: as of February

Cyclamens were one of the very first plants on our earth. There are around 17 species native to southern central Europe and the Mediterranean region. In their habitat, most of the species grow in semi-shaded spots in front of rock faces, among foliage and in coniferous woods, and often also in gravel under blazing sun.

Cyclamens need a semi-shaded location, humus-rich and chalky soil. After planting, the bulbs should be covered by 3-5 cm of soil. In winter, cover to protect against frost and cold winds. For them to multiply well, the plants should remain in the same place over years.

**cilicicum**, [1872] pale pink

H=10 - 12 cm, FT: IX-XI

508866 13/+

**coum ssp. coum**, [1596] dark violet to violet

H=8 - 10 cm, FT: XII-III

508868 10/+

**hederifolium**, [1583] (ivy-leaved/Neapolitan violet) pink

H=13 - 15 cm, FT: IX-XII, **SCENT** 508871 15/20

**hederifolium (neapolitanum) album**, white

H = 15 cm, FT: IX-XI

508872 10/+





**Dicentra (dielytra, bleeding heart) (Fumariaceae)**



Delivery as of Mid February

Popular garden plant; for protected, semi-shaded location. Also suitable for forcing.

**spectabilis**, [1816] heart-shaped pink flowers  
H=50 - 60 cm, FT: V-VI      509598    3/5

**spectabilis alba**, [1816] white  
H=50 - 60 cm, FT: IV-VI      509602    3/5



Dicentra spectabilis

**Dichelostemma (Alliaceae)**



**OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February**

These American flower bulbs are most effective planted together in large groups. They are planted 15-20 cm deep in a warm, sheltered location in full sun. A well-drained soil is important. Ideal locations are rockeries and areas in front of house walls or south-facing walls. Good winter protection required.

**ida-maia**, [1870] grows naturally in north-west American woodland areas. It usually has three leaves measuring 30-50 cm in length and 4-8 mm in width. The stem can be up to 90 cm long and it topped with an umbel of up to 15 bright red, hanging bell-shaped flowers with a yellow edge and green tips. Easy to grow in cold boxes or alpine greenhouse; outdoors needs a warm place.

H = 60 cm, FT: V-VII      509616    5/+



Dicentra spectabilis alba

**Eucomis (pineapple flower, pineapple lily) (Liliaceae)**



**OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from mid February**

Suitable for indoor growing, easy to grow, can also be planted or placed outside in a tub. Not perennial, remove bulbs before frost comes.

**autumnalis**, [1760] white  
H=20 - 30 cm, FT: VII-VIII      509607    14/+

**Twinkle Stars®**, pale pink  
H = 80 cm, FT: VII-VIII      509610    14/16

**Sparkling Burgundy**, [2005] pink flowers and maroon leaves  
H=25 - 30 cm, FT: VII-VIII      509609    18/20



Dichelostemma ida-maia



Eucomis autumnalis



Eucomis Sparkling Burgundy



Eucomis Twinkle Stars®



Single freesias mixed



Double freesias mixed



Galtonia candicans



Gladiolus callianthus Murielae



Gladiolus communis ssp. byzantinus

### Freesias (Iridaceae)

OP 250 bulbs [1795] | Delivery from March to April

Do not plant outdoor freesias before mid April, light semi-shade, keep well watered.

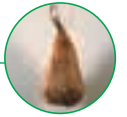
Popular cut flower and garden decoration.

#### Single freesias, mixed

H=40 - 50 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509622 5 / 6

#### Double freesias, mixed

H=40 - 50 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509624 5 / 6



### Galtonia (Hyacinthus candicans) (summer hyacinth) (Hyacinthaceae)

OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Summer hyacinth is an ornamental onion from South Africa with large, bell-shaped flowers on a spike that can grow up to 1 m tall, not perennial.

#### candicans, (1860) white

H = 100 cm, FT: VII-IX, **SCENT** 509638 14 / 16



### Gladiolus (Iridaceae)

OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

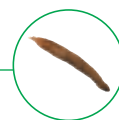
**callianthus Murielae (Acidanthera) (Abyssinian gladiolus)**, [1896] white with purple blotches. Fragrant, star-shaped white cup-like flowers with a violet throat, 5 - 6 elegant flowers per spike, excellent for cutting. Planting in April  
H = 90 cm, FT: VII-IX, **SCENT** 509650 8 / 10

**communis ssp. byzantinus**, [1629] maroon with white stripes, frost-resistant if lightly covered  
H = 50 cm, FT: V-VI 509652 6 / +





## Gloriosa (flame lily) (Colchicaceae)



### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from start of March

Place rhizomes flat and horizontally in good, nutrient-rich soil; protect against strong sunlight. Valuable cut flower for cold house cultivation, also outdoors as of end of May.

Cultivation period approx. 10 weeks. The shoots, which can reach 250 cm, must be staked.

**lutea**, [1920] yellow, the flowers are somewhat smaller than those on Rothschildiana

H=80 - 150 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509762 I

**Rothschildiana**, [1900] dark red, wavy yellow edge

H=80 - 200 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509760 20/+

**Superba**, orange with yellow

H=100 - 150 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509767 I



Gloriosa lutea

## Gypsophila (baby's breath) (Caryophyllaceae)

### OP 10 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Gypsophila is common in many gardens, combines well with roses and border plants, good for cut flowers in summer arrangements, multi-annual.

**paniculata "Bristol Fairy"**, large-flowering, pure white, double

H = 120 cm, FT: VII-IX 509770 I

**paniculata "Flamingo"**, pink, double

H = 140 cm, FT: VII-IX 509768 I



Gloriosa Rothschildiana



Gloriosa Superba



Gypsophila paniculata "Flamingo"



Gypsophila paniculata "Bristol Fairy"



Habenaria radiata

### Habenaria (bog orchid) (Orchideaceae)

#### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Habenaria radiata is native to Japan and Korea and grows there in bogland. The flower shape is reminiscent of a egret (Jap. Sagi-Sou), hence the name "white egret flower". From July to September, this outdoor orchid variety produces numerous small, snow white flowers. It prefers a pond edge, bogland or edge of woodland, but certainly somewhere damp and semi-shaded. In harsh areas, it is beneficial to overwinter in cool rooms or alternatively, cover well. For optimum growth, these small, peanut-sized root tubers, which must be soaked in luke-warm water for around 30 minutes prior to planting, need orchid soil or a mix of flower soil, sphagnum and perlite. Always keep well moistened, after around 6 weeks the plants can then be potted or planted out in a protected location.

**radiata (syn. Pecteilis radiata),** snow white

H=20 - 40 cm, FT: VII-IX      509771      I



Hedychium aurantiacum

### Hedychium (ginger lily) (Zingiberaceae)

#### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from start of March

Hedychium originates from the Himalayas and is therefore very robust. The canna-like rhizomes produce an approx. 150cm high stem with lance-shaped, grey-green leaves and around 25 cm long flower spikes, which bloom one after the other and give off a lovely scent. Overwinter in a frost-free place; also suitable as a tub plant. Allow to soak up moisture for one day in hand-warm water and then stimulate at 22-25 °C, similar to canna. It can take up to 3 years for the plant to produce a full bloom.

**aurantiacum,** scarlet

H = 150 cm, FT: VIII-X      509769      I

**gardnerianum,** lemon yellow

H = 150 cm, FT: VIII-X      509772      I



Hedychium gardnerianum





**Hippeastrum hybrids (Knight's-star-lily) (Amaryllidaceae)**



**OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from December to April | Please only order in individual colours**

Best Dutch quality bulbs, large flowers, eager to bloom, strong growth.

<b>Christmas Gift</b> , [1991] pure white H = approx. 60 cm, FT: I-V     509795 26/28	<b>Red Lion</b> , [1958] scarlet H = approx. 60 cm, FT: I-V     509798 26/28
<b>Minerva</b> , [1962] red with white stripes H = approx. 60 cm, FT: I-V     509794 26/28	<b>Rilona</b> , [1962] salmon orange H = 50 cm, FT: I-V             509799 26/28
<b>Orange Sovereign</b> , [1980] orange H = 50 cm, FT: I-V             509797 26/28	<b>Suzan</b> , [2008] pure pink H = approx. 60 cm, FT: I-V     509759 26/28



Hippeastrum hybrids Christmas Gift



Hippeastrum hybrids Minerva



Hippeastrum-hyb. Orange Sovereign



Hippeastrum hybrids Suzan

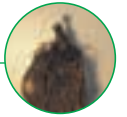


Hippeastrum hybrids Red Lion



Hippeastrum hybrids Rilona

## Hosta (plantain lilies) (Hostaceae)



### Delivery as of Mid February | [1761]

This pretty plant, native to Japan and China, is relatively robust and easy to grow. It needs a fresh, nutrient-rich soil, and will then also thrive in shade. The bell-shaped, violet to white flowers, usually on a tall scape, rise strikingly against the decorative foliage. Hostas do not shoot until late in spring and therefore combine well with *Corydalis bulbosa* (cava) and *solida*, as well as *Eranthis*.  
**We supply 1-year old plants.**

**Blue Cadet**, [1974] medium-sized, heart-shaped, blue-green leaves with a delicate white/violet flower, abundant and attractive ground cover

H = 30 cm, FT: VI-VII, **SCENT** 509818 |

**Blue Mouse Ears**, very stable, small-leaved hosta with blue-green leaves and lilac flowers, location: Sun-shade, very pretty and completely unlike the other familiar varieties

H=15-20 cm, FT: VII 509811 |

**Fire and Ice**, a very attractive hosta that stands out above all thanks to its pure white leaf centre that contrasts with the dark green leaf edges, flower pale lavender, a real eye-catcher, also grows in semi-shade, grows upright **relatively resistant to slugs and snails**

H=40 - 50 cm, FT: VI-VII 509832 |

**fortunei "Gold Standard"**, lavender-coloured, medium-sized, funnel-shaped flower, leaves bright yellow with a blue-green edge, heart-shaped **XXL hosta**

H = 60 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509824 |

**Guardian Angel**, lilac flower, the leaves are somewhat elongate, very striking with a greenish white centre and blue-green edge, later on turning completely green, sport of Blue Angel. Medium-sized vegetation

H=50-60 cm, FT: VI-VIII 509807 |

**Night Before Christmas**, [1994] white with a wide green edge, lavender flower, semi-shade, grows upright, one of the best hostas with a white centre

H=40 - 60 cm, FT: VI-VII 509833 |

**Orange Marmalade**, large blue-green leaves with an orangey yellow centre in spring, later turning yellow-white, location: Semi-shade - shade

H=60 - 70 cm, FT: VII 509836 |



Hosta Blue Cadet



Hosta Fire and Ice



Hosta Guardian Angel



Hosta Orange Marmalade



Hosta Gold Standard



Hosta Night Before Christmas



**Patriot**, [1991] pale violet, large, dark green leaves with a wide white edge, tolerates sun, undoubtedly one of the prettiest varieties of all, **XXL hosta**

H = 60 cm, FT: VII 509826 I

**plantaginea "Royal Standard" (Plantain Lily)**, white flowers, strikingly pale green, shiny, wide, heart-shaped leaves, large fragrant funnel-shaped flower, only suitable for light, sunny and warm locations, **relatively resistant to slugs and snails**, **SCENT**

H=60 - 80 cm, FT: VIII-IX, 509825 I

**tardiana Halycon**, [1988] lavender to white, intensively blue, heart-shaped leaves, though with too much sun, leaves turn green, **relatively resistant to slugs and snails**

H = 50 cm, FT: VIII 509834 I

**Touch of Class**, a more recent, very attractive hosta, medium-sized vegetation, sport of June. Rigid blue leaf with a narrow yellow-green centre, flowers lavender/lilac, grows in sun and semi-shade. Relatively resistant to slugs and snails

H=35-45 cm, FT: VII-VIII 509808 I

**undulata "Albomarginata"**, pale violet flowers in July/August, leaves are elongate and slightly undulating with a narrow white edge

H=30 - 50 cm, FT: VII 509831 I

**Wide Brim**, [1979] leaves green with a cream edge, lavender flowers, semi-shade, tolerates sun, **relatively resistant to slugs and snails**

H=40 - 70 cm, FT: VI-VIII 509839 I



Hosta plantaginea "Royal Standard"



Hosta tardiana Halycon



Hosta Wide Brim



Hosta Touch of Class



Hosta undulata "Albomarginata"



Hosta Blue Mouse Ears



Hosta Patriot



Hymenocallis festalis



Hymenocallis narcissifl. Sulphur Queen



Incarvillea delavayi



Incarvillea delavayi Snowtop



Ixia mixed

### Hymenocallis (spider lily) (Amaryllidaceae)



#### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Lovely collector's plant for growing outdoors and in pots. For outdoor growing, plant out as of May in a warm, sunny spot. For growing in pots, plant as of January, and it will then bloom at the end of April.

**festalis**, [1830] pure white  
H=40 - 80 cm, FT: VI-VII, **SCENT** 509857 14/16

**narcissiflora Sulphur Queen**, [1830] pale yellow with a green stripe

H=40 - 60 cm, FT: VI-VII 509859 14/+

### Incarvillea (hardy gloxinia) (Bignoniaceae)



#### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Lovely plant with elegant trumpet flowers on a half-height stem. Prefers warm and sunny locations, some winter protection needed.

**delavayi (garden gloxinia)**, pink with a yellow throat

H = 25 cm, FT: V-VI 509835 1

**delavayi Snowtop**, white

H = 25 cm, FT: V-VI 509838 1

### Ixia (miniature gladiolus – corn lily) (Iridaceae)



#### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February [1770]

These bulbous plants from Africa are characterised by splendid star-shaped flowers on long stems. Pretty in the garden. Also valued as cut flowers. Plant quantity 250 per square metre. Ixia are very frost-sensitive, bulbs planted before the winter should be well covered with straw or sheeting.

**Mixed**, in the prettiest colours

H = 60 cm, FT: VI-VII 509845 5/+



### Leucocoryne (glory-of-the-sun) (Alliaceae)



OP 50 bulbs | Delivery **from mid February** [1826]

More recent bulbous plant from Chile, not perennial, related to Brodiaea. They grow in the same way as freesias, and are usually grown as pot plants in a cold house or indoors. A loose umbel with 6 to 9 flowers appears on an approx. 40 cm stem with leaves at the base.

**Andes**®, [2002] purple with a brown centre  
H=40-50 cm, FT: VI-IX      **509869**    5/+

**White Dream**®, white  
H=40-50 cm, FT: VI-IX      **509873**    5/+

**Blue Ocean**®, [2008] blue with a white centre  
H=40-50 cm, FT: VI-IX      **509868**    5/+



Leucocoryne Andes®

### Liatris (blazing star) (Asteraceae)



OP 250 bulbs | Delivery **from mid February**

A lovely, long-lasting cut flower suitable for forcing and growing outdoors. Size 10/12 produces 3 - 5 shoots. Plant 30 - 35 bulbs per m².

**spicata floristan weiß**, pure white  
H=80 - 100 cm, FT: VII-X      **509874**    10/12

**spicata Kobold**, purple violet, compact variety  
H = 50 cm, FT: VII-VIII      **509875**    10/12

**spicata**, pale violet  
H=80 - 100 cm, FT: VII-X      **509888**    10/12



Leucocoryne Blue Ocean®

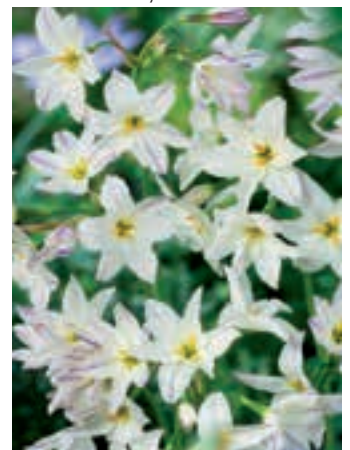
### Mirabilis (Nyctaginaceae)



OP 50 bulbs | Delivery **from mid February** [1525]

Popular because easy to grow, well suited to group planting in mixed beds. Best grows in full sun. The flowers of Mirabilis do not open until the afternoon and they then close again towards morning.

**jalapa**, mixture of many colours  
H=50 - 100 cm, FT: VI-X      **509932**    1



Leucocoryne White Dream®



Liatris spicata floristan weiß



Liatris spicata Kobold



Liatris spicata



Mirabilis jalapa mixed





Nerine bowdenii



Nerine bowdenii Stefani



Ornithogalum arabicum



Ornithogalum saundersiae



Oxalis deppei Iron Cross



Oxalis rubra



Oxalis triangularis Mijke®

## Nerine (Guernsey lily) (Amaryllidaceae)

### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Lovely bulbous plant for pot growing with unique, curled flowers on medium-length stems, easy to grow, also valued as cut flower but not suitable for outdoor growing.

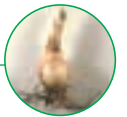
They love nutrient-rich soil and get better the longer they remain in the same pot.

**bowdenii**, [1889] dark pink umbels

H=30 - 50 cm, FT: IX-XI 509989 12/+

**bowdenii Stefani**, white

H=40 - 60 cm, FT: IX-X 509992 12/+



## Ornithogalum (Cornish lily) (Hyacinthaceae)

### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Native to: South Africa, also known as "Cape Flower". The flower lasts 3-4 weeks in a vase, therefore indispensable for cut flower cultivation. Planting quantity: 80 bulbs / m<sup>2</sup>; planting depth: The bulbs must be covered by 5 cm of soil.

**arabicum**, [1574] pure white

H=30 - 80 cm, FT: VI 510020 14/16

**thyrsoides**, white, strong stem

H=40 cm, FT: VII-VIII 510039 5/6

**saundersiae**, [1896] white, strong stem

H=50 - 70 cm, FT: VII-VIII 510040 16/18



## Oxalis (sorrel) (Oxalidaceae)

### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

**deppei Iron Cross**, [1969] pink, dark heart

H=15 - 20 cm, FT: VI-XI 510056 5/+

**rubra (floribunda)**, a three-leaf clover, leaves have a hairy underside, numerous carmine red flowers, highly suitable for rockeries, develops over a large area and needs a lot of sun. Avoid waterlogging

H=20 - 30 cm, FT: V-VI 510062 1

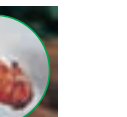
**triangularis "Mijke"® (Heartbreaker)**, [1992]

lilac, 3-leaf plant with pink flowers. The leaves close on contact and during transportation, as well as in the evening. **Rhizomes do not store well, plant immediately on receipt**

H=15 - 20 cm, FT: VI-XI 510058 1

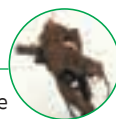


Ornithogalum thyrsoides





**Peonies (Paeoniaceae)**



Peonies need a loamy soil well-supplied with nutrients, and full sun. In the right spot, these popular plants can last decades with no impact on their readiness to flower, but must be well fertilised, up to 100 gr. blue complete fertiliser per m<sup>2</sup>. Peonies must not be planted too deep; in heavy soil, in particular, the buds should only be half in the ground, and during planting only lightly covered with earth.

**As soon as the stems shows, peonies must be treated with a haulm agent to prevent stem rot (brown rot).** The plants need a lot of space, at least 1 m<sup>2</sup>. Towards autumn, the leaves usually turn brownish red and therefore provide a good contrast to late-flowering plants.

**Paeonia lactiflora (Chinese peony)**

**Delivery from mid February | we supply partial plants with 2/3 eyes = size I**

The Chinese peony develops very slowly. The flowers only take on their typical shape after a number of years. A red shoot produces leafy clusters with pedicels up to 1 m high with several flower buds that open one after the other. The double-flowering varieties, in particular, tend to topple over in rain and should therefore be supported.

**Ideal for cutting.**

**Bartzella**, [1986] "intersectional hybrid", produced by crossing tree peonies with herbaceous peonies. Lemon yellow with a red spot, lovely scent, semi-double, 3-5 eyes

H = 80 cm, FT: V-VII, **SCENT** 51 00 79 I

**Bowl of Beauty**, [1949] fuchsia pink, Japanese flower, abundant, early bloom

H = 100 cm, FT: VI 51 00 82 I

**Buckeye Belle**, [1956] deep red, double flower with yellow stamens, early

H=90-100 cm, FT: V 51 00 89 I



Paeonia Buckeye Belle



Paeonia Bartzella



Paeonia Bowl of Beauty

**Paeonia lactiflora (Chinese peony) – continued**

**Bunker Hill**, [1906] rose-shaped, cherry-red double flower with yellow stamens, dark green leaves. Strong growth, fine fragrance, **variety for cutting**

H=80-90 cm, FT: V-VI, **SCENT** 51 00 67 |

**Coral Charm**, [1964], hybrid, **variety for cutting** large, semi-double flowers, interesting thanks to the rich play of colours, from coral pink and salmon through to cream

H = 90 cm, FT: VI 51 00 80 |

**Coral Sunset**, [1965], hybrid, **variety for cutting**, the semi-double flowers change colour during bloom from coral pink to pale yellow. Dark, red-tinged leaves. Strong growth, blooms early

H=90-100 cm, FT: V, **SCENT** 51 00 69 |

**Duchesse de Nemours**, [1856] **variety for cutting**, double flowers, almost spherical, in white with a hint of primrose yellow, dark green leaves, medium-early

H=90-100 cm, FT: V-VI, **SCENT** 51 00 81 |

**Dr. Alexander Fleming**, [1950] **variety for cutting**, large pink double flowers. Result of crossing Sarah Bernhardt with Bunker Hill. Flower shape very similar to Sarah Bernhardt. Late-flowering

H=90-100 cm, FT: V-VI, **SCENT** 51 00 73 |

**Festiva Maxima**, [1851] **variety for cutting**, white double flower with red petals in the centre, very early-flowering

H = 100 cm, FT: VI, **SCENT** 51 00 83 |

**Honey Gold**, [1970] Japanese flower. White guard petals and centre dense with stamens.

H=80-100 cm, FT: V, **SCENT** 51 00 76 |

**Kansas**, [1940] **variety for cutting**, bright red double flower, early-flowering

H = 100 cm, FT: VI 51 00 85 |

**Königin Wilhelmina**, [1912] semi-double fuchsia pink flower with a white edge. During flowering, the colour changes to salmon pink. Medium-early

H=90-100 cm, FT: VI, **SCENT** 51 00 86 |

**Lady Alexandra Duff**, [1902] **variety for cutting**, full, delicate pink double flower, whiter towards the middle. During flowering, the colour changes to pale pink/white.

H=90-100 cm, FT: V-VI, **SCENT** 51 00 77 |

**Peter Brand**, [1937] hybrid, ruby red with dark green leaves, double flower, medium-early, excellent **variety for cutting**

H = 95 cm, FT: VI 51 00 91 |

**Primevére**, [1907] white with a yellow centre, anemone-like flower

H = 100 cm, FT: VI, **SCENT** 51 00 90 |

**Red Charm**, [1944] large red spherical flowers, **variety for cutting**

H = 100 cm, FT: VI, **SCENT** 51 00 88 |

**Sarah Bernhardt**, [1906] **variety for cutting**, delicate pink double flowers, late-flowering

H = 100 cm, FT: VI, **SCENT** 51 00 87 |

**Shirley Temple**, [1948] pure white turning to delicate pink, double flowers **excellent variety for cutting**

H = 100 cm, FT: VI 51 00 92 |

**White Cap**, [1956], very pretty bicoloured semi-double flower in red with a white heart, medium-early

H = 90 cm, FT: VI 51 00 97 |



Paeonia Bunker Hill



Paeonia Coral Sunset



Paeonia Duchesse de Nemours



Paeonia Dr. Alexander Fleming





Paeonia Lady Alexandra Duff



Paeonia Coral Charm



Paeonia Primevére



Paeonia Festiva Maxima



Paeonia Honey Gold



Paeonia Königin Wilhelmina



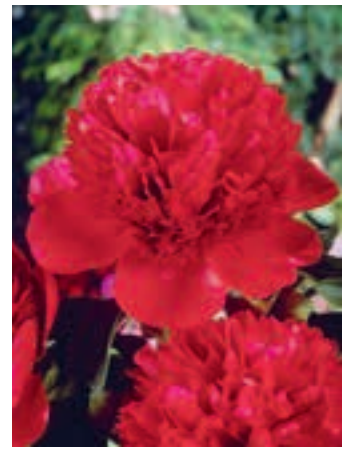
Paeonia Kansas



Paeonia Sarah Bernhardt



Paeonia Red Charm



Paeonia Peter Brand



Paeonia Shirley Temple



Paeonia White Cap





Pleione Tongariro

### Pleione (peacock orchids) (Orchidaceae)

**OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from start of March | Note the regulations relating to species conservation [1800]**

Delightful small terrestrial and garden orchid with flowers measuring up to 10 cm. Originally from China. Very well suited for growing in pots in the home or greenhouse. Plant bulbs immediately as soon as you receive them. The substrate should be a mixture of peat, clay, perlite and sphagnum moss. Keep moist but not wet. Slight semi-shade needed for optimum flowering. Overwintering in frost-free winter quarters.

**bulbocodioides**, flowers in May with flowers of up to 8 cm, with laterally protruding petals and sepals in violet to pink. The lip is white, the edge frilly, and there are reddish speckles on the inside  
H = 10 cm, FT: V **510098** |

**formosanum**, pink with brown spots  
H = 15 cm, FT: V-VII **510100** |  
**Tongariro**, [2012] dark violet pink with reddish and yellow marking on the lips  
H=10-15 cm, FT: V-VII **510103** |



Pleione formosanum

### Polianthes (tuberose) (Agavaceae)

**OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February**

Easy to grow in pots or beds, also suitable for open air. Elegant cut flower.

**tuberosa Pink Saphir**, [2012] pink  
H=75 - 100 cm, FT: VIII-XI,  
**SCENT** **510109** 10/+

**tuberosa "The Pearl"**, [1629] white, intense fragrance  
H=50 - 100 cm, FT: VII-XI,  
**SCENT** **510108** 12/14



### Ranunculus (Ranunculaceae)

**OP 250 bulbs | Delivery all year round**

Likes moist sand or sandy clay soil. A regular supply of moisture is essential here.

Requires 40 bulbs /m<sup>2</sup> Outdoor cultivation or early forcing under glass.



### Ranunculus – Asiaticus Aviv hybrids

An excellent new peony-flowering variety from Israel with large flowers on rigid stalks for forcing and cutting, needs well-drained soil.

**Asiaticus Aviv Red**, [1580]  
H = 40 cm, FT: VII-VIII **510140** 5/6  
**Asiaticus Aviv White**, [1580]  
H = 40 cm, FT: VII-VIII **510145** 5/6  
**Asiaticus Aviv Yellow**, [1580]  
H = 40 cm, FT: VII-VIII **510150** 5/6

**Asiaticus Aviv Pink**, [1580]  
H = 40 cm, FT: VII-VIII **510155** 5/6  
**Asiaticus Aviv Orange**, [1580]  
H = 40 cm, FT: VII-VIII **510160** 5/6  
**Asiaticus Aviv peony-flowering mixed**, mix of all colours  
H = 40 cm, FT: VII-VIII **510125** 6/7



Pleione bulbocodioides



Polianthes tuberosa Pink Saphir



Polianthes tuberosa "The Pearl"



Asiaticus Aviv ranunculus mix



### Rhodohypoxis baurii (red star) (Hypoxidaceae)

#### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Comes from South Africa, where it grows on grassland. The leaves are flat, straight and very hairy, the star-shaped flowers have a diameter of around 4 cm and bloom consecutively from early summer to autumn. – Growing in pots recommended, keep relatively dry and frost-free in winter, but as of spring water well until flowering is over.

#### maroon, [1877]

H = 10 cm, FT: VI-IX 510162 I

#### Pink

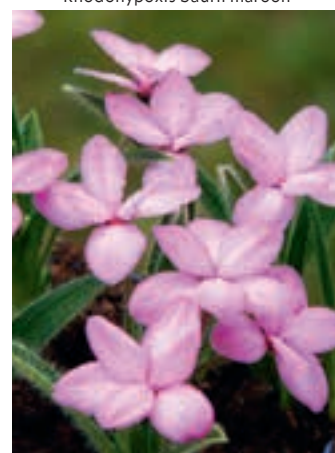
H = 10 cm, FT: VI-IX 510163 I

#### White

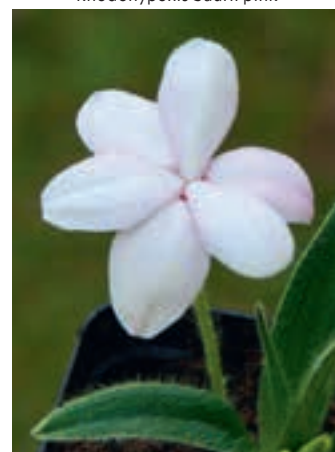
H = 10 cm, FT: VI-IX 510164 I



Rhodohypoxis baurii maroon



Rhodohypoxis baurii pink



Rhodohypoxis baurii white

### Scadoxus (blood lily) (Amaryllidaceae)

#### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

This very attractive variety is native to tropical Africa. Its approx. 8 cm wide bulb produces a strong stem with large spherical umbels in deep red.

The 3-4 oval, 15-25 cm long leaves, which appear either at the same time or after the flowers, develop on a separate stalk next to the inflorescence.

#### multiflorus sp. multiflorus (Haemanthus multiflorus), [1970] crimson lake

H = 50 cm, FT: VIII-X 510200 14/16



### Selaginella (Rose of Jericho) (Selaginellaceae)

#### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery all year round

Small stems dense with spirally arranged, flat branches in a rosette formation bearing relatively thick, somewhat rigid leaves. When the plants are dry, the branches close over the heart of the plant to form a ball, and open again when watered. The plant retains this feature even when it has already died and dried out.

The plant must be kept relatively warm, close under glass and not too moist.

#### lepidophylla, [1832] resurrection plant, spikemoss

510203 I



Selaginella lepidophylla



Sparaxis Tricolor mixed



Scadoxus multiflorus



Sprekelia formosissima



Tigridia pavonia mixed



Tigridia pavonia alba



Tigridia pavonia aurea



Tigridia pavonia lilaceae



Tigridia pavonia speciosa



Tricyrtis hirta

### Sparaxis tricolor (harlequin flower) (Iridaceae)

#### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

A charming iris from Africa for cultivation in pots and open air. To be handled same as Ixia.

**Mixed**, [1789] blooms with several pretty pink to purple flowers

H = 40 cm, FT: V-VI 510210 5/+



### Sprekelia (Jacobean lily) (Amaryllidaceae)

#### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Prefers a sunny location and planting as of mid May. The bulbs should be covered by around 3 cm of soil. Also effective as a pot plant. Not perennial.

**formosissima (Amaryllis formosissima)**, [1658] red

H = 30 cm, FT: VI 510218 14/16



### Tigridia (Ferraria, tiger flower, peacock flower) (Iridaceae)

#### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February [1796]

Picturesque flowers, plant spacing just 10 cm, nutrient-rich, humus soil in sunny location, planting: April / May. The flowers only last one day, but a new flower forms on the same stalk.

**pavonia Alba**, [1882] white with red markings in the centre

H = 40 cm, FT: VI-X 510244 7/9

**pavonia Aurea**, yellow with red spots

H = 40 cm, FT: VI-X 510247 7/9

**pavonia Lilacea**, [1893] pink with red spots

H = 40 cm, FT: VI-X 510250 7/9

**pavonia Speciosa**, [1843] scarlet, yellow centre, red spots

H = 40 cm, FT: VI-X 510252 7/9

**pavonia mixed**

H = 40 cm, FT: VI-X 510254 7/9



### Tricyrtis (toad lily) (Convallariaceae)

#### Delivery as of Mid February

Small, lily-like speckled, striped hairy flows make this strong-growing and very robust variety so interesting.

**Hirta**, white with pale violet markings

H = 50 cm, FT: VII-X 510256 1

Tigridia pavonia aurea

Tigridia pavonia lilaceae

Tigridia pavonia speciosa

Tricyrtis hirta



## Trillium (tri flower, wakerobin) (Liliaceae)



### OP 10 bulbs | Delivery as of March

Trillium are typical woodland plants and like loose, deep and moist humus soil and shade. Dry, hot and chalky locations are unsuitable.

Trillium is typified by threes: three bracts, three petals. – Dies back in the summer.

**cuneatum (Sweet Betsy) (early Trillium sessile)**, [1759] originally comes from the south-east of North America. It is regarded as very robust and chalk-tolerant. The medium-sized flowers are purple-brown and extend above the foliage  
H = 35 cm, FT: V, **SCENT** 51 02 72 |

**grandiflorum**, [1799] produces large snow-white flowers above green leaves  
H = 40 cm, FT: IV-V 51 02 74 |

**grandiflorum flore pleno**, [1810] white double flowers, an absolute rarity

H = 40 cm, FT: IV-V 51 02 62 |

**recurvatum**, [1759] dark chestnut brown flower over attractively mottled leaves

H = 25-30 cm, FT: IV-V 51 02 64 |

**luteum** [1770] has golden petals with fine deep red veining and a red eye above oval leaves

H = 20 cm, FT: IV-V, **SCENT** 51 02 76 |

### Please note: . .

...the different delivery dates.

+ For Trillium, other varieties are available on request.

## Triteleia (triplet lilies) (Alliaceae)



### OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Pretty star-shaped flowers similar to Ixia, suitable for borders and as **cut flowers in the greenhouse** (for the latter, Fabiola in particular). Planting time: March approx. 250 bulbs per net m<sup>2</sup>, 5-8 cm deep, 8-10 cm apart. Sandy earth, low-humus. Not perennial. Flowering time May to June. Do not cut, instead pull up when 3-5 flowers are in bloom.

**"Königin Fabiola"**, [1956] dark blue  
H = 60 cm, FT: V-VI 51 02 60 5/6

**Rudy®**, [2002] violet blue with white  
H = 50 - 60 cm, FT: VI-VII 51 02 57 5/+



Trillium grandiflorum flore pleno



Trillium cuneatum



Trillium grandiflorum



Trillium luteum



Trillium recurvatum



Triteleia "Königin Fabiola"



Triteleia Rudy



Tropaeolum tuberosum "Ken Aslet"



Watsonia meriana

### Please note:

Growing guide on request.

## Tropaeolum (nasturtium) (Tropaeolaceae)

### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

Tropaeolum tuberosum is a tuber-forming variety originating in Peru. The tubers must be dug up every autumn and must be protected from frost over winter. Tropaeolum must have lime-free soil; preferably a mix of heather soil, leaf mould, bog soil and sand. Not perennial, so start off in pots and plant outdoors in a warm spot when they are around 50 cm high. Pretty climbing plant with abundant deep orange flowers with a yellow throat.

**tuberosum "Ken Aslet", [1828]** bright orange with a yellow throat

H = 250 cm, FT: VIII-IX **51 02 79** 8 / 10

## Watsonia (Iridaceae)

### OP 50 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

This plant, which comes from South Africa and Madagascar, can be found there in almost 52 varieties and was first mentioned in 1758. However, it is rarely found as a cultivated plant in our gardens.

The firm, sword-shaped leaves resemble those of gladioli and the 1 m scapes bear individual blooms in pink and orange shades. Watsonia are well-suited for the back of beds and borders, but also thrive in tubs, not perennial.

The soil must be well-draining. Organic fertiliser mixed in prior to planting has a positive impact on the bloom.

**meriana, [1758]** is one of the first types introduced to Europe; it produces pink flowers on pretty spikes

H = 100 - 120 cm, FT: V-IV **51 03 52** 8 / 10

## Zantedeschia (calla lilies) (Araceae)

### OP 25 bulbs | Delivery from mid February

All calla varieties are excellent for growing indoors or in cold houses. Very popular as a pot plants and long-lasting cut flowers. For optimum growth, needs slightly sandy and above all very nutrient-rich soil; plant deep. In the growth phase, roots should not dry out. After flowering, calla has a resting phase in which it does not need water.

**aethiopica, [1731]** pure white indoor calla with yellow spadix. Can be put outdoors in summer, but must overwinter frost-free

H = 60 - 80 cm, FT: VII **51 02 80** 14 / 16

**aethiopica "Green Goddess", [2002]** calla aethiopica type, yellowish/white spadix, with large green leaves with a white edge, the leaves **perfect for wreaths/arrangements**, in first year reaches around 60 cm, later 1 m, overwinter frost-free

H = 100 cm, FT: VIII

**51 02 90** 14 / 16



Zantedeschia aethiopica



Zantedeschia aethiopica Green Goddess



Zantedeschia Schwarzwalder



**Zantedeschia (calla lilies) (Araceae) – continued****Florex Gold**, [2001] yellow

H = 50 cm, FT: VI

51 02 99 14/+

**Mozart**, [2002] apricot

H = 75 cm, FT: VII

51 03 00 14/+

**Red Alert®**, [2003] red

H = 50 cm, FT: VII

51 03 20 14/+

**rehmannii**, pink

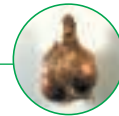
H = 50 cm, FT: VII

51 02 86 14/+

**Schwarzwalder**, [1996] almost black

H = 50 cm, FT: VII

51 03 23 14/+

**Zephyranthes (zephyr lily) (Amaryllidaceae)****OP 250 bulbs | Delivery from mid February**

Prefers moist location and must never be allowed to sit in completely dry earth. Easy to grow in cold house.

Also for outdoor planting if planted deep and provided with winter protection.

**candida**, [1822] white, crocus-like flowers

H = 20 cm, FT: X

51 03 40 I

**rosea**, pink

H = 10 cm, FT: X

51 03 43 I

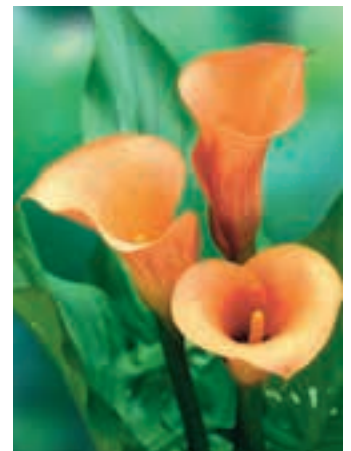
**citrina**, [1880] (sulphurea) yellow

H = 10 cm, FT: X

51 03 41 I



Zantedeschia Florex Gold



Zantedeschia Mozart



Zantedeschia Red Alert®



Zantedeschia rehmannii



Zephyranthes citrina



Zephyranthes candida



Zephyranthes rosea

## Special offer

### Rheum rhabarbarum (garden rhubarb) (Polygonaceae)

Delivery from February to April and September to October

Rhubarb originates from the Himalayas. It was already being cultivated in Russia in the 16th century. From there, it reached England via France and the Low Countries. It is now found all over Europe, and has also been cultivated in Germany for around 150 years. From a botanical point of view, rhubarb is a vegetable, but it is used like a fruit.

Rhubarb is also an attractive decorative plant, disappearing completely over the winter and shooting up again in the spring.

Only the up to 70 cm long stalks of the rhubarb plant are used, not the fruits. The stalks are flat, grooved and around 5 cm wide. The stringy skin must be removed before the rhubarb is cooked. **The leaves must not be eaten, they contain a lot of oxalic acid and are therefore poisonous.** The acid can even attack aluminium, so do not prepare in aluminium containers or store in aluminium foil.

It cannot be eaten raw, it must be cooked and usually also sweetened. It has a sour fruity taste.

It is popular stewed or in cakes, and is also often used to make jam or juice.

Rhubarb is harvested from April to June; it should not be harvested after 24 June, because the amount of oxalic acid in the plant increases towards the end of the harvest season.

Rhubarb needs a medium-heavy, well-draining and nutrient-rich soil. After harvesting in June, fertilise well with rotted plants and compost and water. Plant spacing approx. 90 cm. Rhubarb is rich in vitamin C, potassium and calcium and boosts the human immune system against free radicals.

Harvesting is only possible from the second year onwards.



Rhubarb ???

#### Champagne, plants

Very mild, good variety with pale green flesh and excellent flavour. Lower part of leaf stalks with a pink blush with a diameter of 4 cm. Best green-fleshed variety, early

H=60-70 cm, FT: V-VI 51 03 70

#### Holsteiner Blut (strawberry rhubarb), plants

Long-time reliable variety, red-stalked medium-early and very high-yielding with mild flavour. Can also be forced under sheeting. Cream-coloured flower.

H=70-100 cm, FT: V-VI 51 03 90

#### Vierländer Blut, plants

High-yielding heirloom variety, early, robust and perennial, with strong red stalks and aromatic flesh

H=40-70 cm, FT: V-VI 51 03 99



## Lilies for forcing

**Lilies** need sufficient moisture but do not tolerate waterlogging; they thrive particularly well between low-growing perennials.

There are around 100 kinds of lily and they are native to Europe, Asia and North America. A huge range has developed as a result of breeding and crosses.

Lily bulbs consist of tile-like segments, which form perennial roots, or one-year stem-roots, on the base of the bulb just under the surface of the ground. Well-matured bulbs can be planted in the autumn or the spring. The soil should be humus-rich, slightly acidic (pH 6.0) and well-draining. In these conditions, they tolerate winter wet to a limited degree. If planted in the autumn, the soil should be lightly covered after planting.

Lilies can remain in the ground for years. If their ability to bloom starts to wane, well-matured bulbs should be replanted.

**Please place orders as early as possible and taking account of the delivery times for lilies for forcing.**

### Ordering information:

#### Lilies for forcing:

**Delivery only every 14 days; namely in even calendar weeks.** Minimum order quantity of 100 per type and size, for orders up to 31st December in a year.

Usually, lilies for forcing and year-round delivery are prepared and frozen in quantities of 300 per type and size. Orders for smaller quantities must therefore reach us by 31st December so that we can put together and freeze the orders.

**Orders we receive after 1st January can only be delivered in quantities of 300 per type and size. To cover the demand for small quantities for orders after 1st January, we have put together an assortment of 250 lilies size 14/16 in 5 colours (50 bulbs per colour), art. no. 51 2000,, which can be found on page 83.**

We have reserved a sufficient number of assortments in stock for you.



**Please note:**

Information on lilies for forcing:  
Minimum order quantity for lilies for forcing: 100 per type and size.

**Delivery: all year round**

### Asiatic hybrid – upright-standing flowers –

<b>Navona, white</b> H=85 cm	51 06 50	14/16	<b>Rosella's Dream, pink</b> H=130 cm	51 07 25	14/16
<b>Orange Ton, orange</b> H=140	51 07 53	14/16	<b>Yellow County, yellow</b> H=95 cm	51 08 15	14/16
<b>Red County, red</b> H=140 cm	51 07 22	14/16			

### Lilium Longiflorum – Easter lilies

Large hanging flowers

<b>White Present, white</b> H=100 cm	51 09 97	16/18
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### Oriental hybrids

<b>Casablanca, white</b> H = 100-110 cm	51 08 94	16/18	<b>Stargazer, pink/white</b> H = 70-90 cm	51 09 36	16/18
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Asiatic hybr. lily Navona



Asiatic hybrid lily Orange Ton



Asiatic hybrid lily Red County



Asiatic hybrid lily Rosella's Dream



Asiatic hybr. lily Yellow County



Lilium longiflorum White Present



Oriental hybr. lily Casablanca



Oriental hybrid lily Stargazer



### Lilies for pots and beds

**Abbeville's Pride**®, [2008] orange

H=75 cm, **SCENT** 51 11 00 14/16

**Belem**®, [2010] white

H=40-50 cm, **SCENT** 51 11 05 14/16

**Cavoli**®, [2001] red

H=40-60 cm, **SCENT** 51 11 06 14/16

**Foxtrot**®, [2008] pink

H=40-60 cm, **SCENT** 51 11 15 14/16

**Londrina**®, [2011] red

H=40-50 cm, **SCENT** 51 11 26 14/16

**Rio de Janeiro**®, [2014] yellow

H=50-60 cm, **SCENT** 51 11 40 14/16

Other varieties are available on request

### Lily assortment

Selection of 250 prepared "Asiatic Hybrid" lilies

**1 assortment**, packed in a crate. Content:

50 each of yellow, orange, red, white, pink

51 20 00 14/16

### Tips for growing lilies

- Open the boxes or bags as soon as they arrive.
- Optimum planting temperature:  $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- If immediate planting is not possible, keep as cool as possible ( $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).
- Planting depth: 10-15 cm
- In the first week after planting, the temperature must not rise above  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is important to ensure the correct light intensity, ventilation, soil quality and temperature. No bright sunlight (shade, but not with black sheeting or similar). The temperature can be well-regulated through ventilation. Do not let the air humidity fall too low.
- The earth must have a good structure and be well-draining. A covering layer of 10 cm peat or 1 cm straw is recommended.
- The temperature must not exceed  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  (provide ventilation).
- Slow (cool) forcing leads to better quality. Wire mesh is recommended as support.

### Please note:

...the different delivery dates.



Pot/bed lily Abbeville's Pride®



Pot/bed lily Belem®



Pot/bed lily Rio de Janeiro®



Pot/bed lily Londrina®



Pot/bed lily Foxtrot®



Pot/bed lily Cavoli®

## Royal Trade Association for Nurserystock and Flowerbulbs (ANTHOS)

### 1. Applicability

- 1.1. These terms and conditions only apply to agreements with regard to which one of the parties is a member of Anthos at the time of conclusion of the agreement, which – within the framework of these general terms and conditions – is also deemed to include other partnerships who are (in)directly affiliated to an Anthos member company (e.g. sister company, subsidiary or parent company of the member).
- 1.2. If an agreement refers to these terms and conditions and this agreement only involves non-members, the terms and conditions below do not apply.
- 1.3. Furthermore, if an agreement refers to these terms and conditions while neither party is member of Anthos, the law and copyright law are violated.
- 1.4. All offers made by the seller and all contracts of sale entered into with the seller and the execution of such contracts of sale are governed by these conditions.
- 1.5. The applicability of general conditions of the buyer is expressly rejected by the seller.
- 1.6. Departures from the present conditions will only be valid if expressly agreed to in writing by the seller.
- 1.7. Insofar as these general terms and conditions are also drawn up in a language other than Dutch, in the event of any conflict the Dutch text shall always prevail.

### 2. Offers and conclusion of agreement

- 2.1 All offers and prices stated by the seller are free of obligations.
- 2.2 An agreement shall only come into effect once the seller has confirmed the order in writing
- 2.3 Any supplementary arrangements or amendments agreed on at a later stage, as well as any verbal promises made by the seller's personnel or on behalf of the seller by agents or other parties working for the seller, will only be binding for the seller from the moment that the latter confirms them in writing.

### 3. Prices

- 3.1 All product prices are stated in Euro, exclusive of VAT and are based on ex works (place), The Netherlands (EXW, Incoterms 2010).
- 3.2 If one or more of the cost price factors is subject to change after order confirmation but before delivery of the products, the seller shall be entitled to adjust the agreed prices accordingly.
- 3.3 The costs of transport, packaging, insurance and the inspections carried out by the Department of Phytopathology are payable by the buyer. All levies and/or taxes that are owed or become due, either directly or indirectly, on account of the agreement entered into between the seller and the buyer are payable exclusively and entirely by the buyer and may not be deducted from sums owed to the seller.

### 4. Payment

- 4.1. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, payment for goods sold by the seller that are sent by air must be made within 30 days of the invoice date and, in the case of goods sent as sea freight, within 60 days of the invoice date in the agreed currency.
- 4.2 The value date on which the seller receives payment shall be deemed to constitute the date of payment. Where payment is made by means of a giro or bank transfer, the date on which the seller's giro or bank account is credited, shall be deemed to constitute the date of payment.
- 4.3 The buyer is not entitled to make any deduction, suspension or reduced payment and all calls for settlement are explicitly excluded. In the event of late payment, the seller will be entitled to charge the statutory interest for business transactions as of the due date, and also to charge any legal and extrajudicial costs incurred in collecting the amounts owed; the extrajudicial costs owed will never be less than 15% of the sum to be collected.
- 4.4 In case a delivery is effected in parts, the seller shall be entitled to demand payment for each partial delivery before proceeding with any other.
- 4.5 Upon or after entering into the agreement and before its implementation, the seller will be entitled to demand a guarantee from the buyer that both the payment obligations and any other obligations arising from this agreement will be fulfilled. Refusal by the buyer to provide the required security gives the seller the right to suspend its obligations and ultimately, without any notice of default or legal intervention, the right to dissolve the contract wholly or partially, without prejudice to his right to compensation for any damages suffered by him.

### 5. Delivery

- 5.1 All deliveries shall be ex works (place), The Netherlands (EXW, Incoterms 2010), unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- 5.2 Although the stated time of delivery will always be taken into account as far as possible, this delivery time is approximately indicated and can never be considered a fatal date. The seller shall not be in default in respect of such delivery time until the buyer notifies it in writing that it is in default, in doing so stipulates a reasonable period of time within which the seller has the opportunity to effect delivery, and the latter still fails to do so.
- 5.3 The agreed delivery time shall commence as soon as the seller has confirmed the order in writing.
- 5.4 The seller shall not be liable for any harm due to late delivery if and insofar as this is attributable to circumstances beyond seller's control and sphere of risk, which is deemed to include late or non-compliance on the part of its suppliers.
- 5.5 The buyer's failure to comply with his duty to effect payment (or to do so on time), shall have the effect of suspending seller's duty to effect a delivery.



## 6. Force majeure

- 6.1** In a case of force majeure - for example in the event of a crop failure, viruses, natural disaster, labour strike, fire, or import and export problems - or in the case of other circumstances that make it impossible to demand the seller's fulfilment or timely fulfilment of the obligations arising from this agreement, the seller will be entitled to make a choice, without the need for legal intervention and without being obliged to pay any form of compensation, between completely or partially cancelling the agreement by means of a single written notice to that effect or the suspension of this agreement until the case of force majeure has come to an end.
- 6.2** Where the seller has already executed part of an agreement, the buyer shall pay the purchase price for any products that have been delivered.

## 7. Complaints

- 7.1** The buyer is obliged to check the products upon delivery for any visible and/or immediately observable defects. This means all defects that can be ascertained by means of ordinary sensory perception or a simple spot check. The buyer is moreover obliged to check whether the delivered products are also in accordance with other particulars of the order. Failure to fulfil the obligation to check the delivery shall mean the forfeiture of any claims the buyer may have vis à vis the seller.
- 7.2** If a delivery deviates less than 10% in terms of number, quantity and weight from that which was agreed, the buyer shall be obliged to accept the delivery in spite of such deviation.
- 7.3** Complaints regarding the quality and quantity of the products delivered must be submitted by registered mail or telefax at the latest within seven calendar days after delivery. Defects which can only be observed at a later stage (non visible defects) shall be forthwith reported to the seller after this has been observed. Once these periods have passed, the buyer will be considered to have approved the products supplied and complaints will no longer be considered.
- 7.4** The complaint must contain a description of the flaw and the seller must upon first request be given the opportunity to investigate the complaint. The buyer shall allow the seller to have the concerned products examined by an expert or an independent inspection service. If the complaint turns out to be well-founded, all the costs of any investigation will be for the seller's account. If a complaint is groundless, all the costs will be for the buyer's account.

- 7.5** If the buyer has reported a complaint to the seller in a timely manner and the seller has acknowledged this complaint, the seller shall only be obliged to deliver that which is missing, replace the delivered products or repay a proportional part of the purchase price, such at the seller's own discretion.

- 7.6** A complaint shall not suspend the buyer's payment obligation, unless the seller agrees expressly with such suspension.

- 7.7** The products can only be returned for the account and risk of the buyer and only after prior written permission has been obtained from the seller.

## 8. Liability

- 8.1** The seller will never be liable for the results regarding the flowering of the products supplied. It always remains buyer's responsibility to assess if the circumstances, among which the climatological, are fit for the products.

- 8.2** In case of a shortcoming attributable to seller, seller's liability is always limited to a maximum of the net invoice value of the products or to that part of the net invoice value to which a claim for compensation is directly or indirectly related.

- 8.3** Except in the case of legal liability pursuant to provisions of mandatory law and a deliberate act or omission, or gross negligence, any liability of seller for any further damage, among which any direct or indirect damage, consequential damages or lost profits, is excluded.

- 8.4** The buyer shall indemnify the seller against all claims for compensation brought by third parties in respect of which the seller is not liable under these terms and conditions.

- 8.5** If an infection was latently present in the plant, this shall be considered a non-attributable shortcoming on the part of the vendor unless the buyer can demonstrate that a) the latent infection was the result of wilful conduct or gross negligence on the part of the vendor or b) the vendor was aware of this latent infection previous to the sale but, despite this, did not inform the buyer of this.

## Royal Trade Association for Nurserystock and Flowerbulbs (ANTHOS)

### 9. Cancellation

- 9.1** The seller will be entitled to cancel an order if the buyer has failed to comply with earlier payment obligations with respect to the seller or with respect to other creditors. This right may also be exercised if the seller considers the information concerning the buyer's credit rating to be insufficient. The buyer will never be able to derive any rights from such cancellations or hold the seller liable.
- 9.2** The seller will only be required to accept the buyer's complete or partial cancellation of the agreement, as a result of any cause whatsoever, if the goods have not yet been delivered to the transporter for despatch and on condition that the customer pays compensation equivalent to at least 25% of the invoice value of the cancelled goods. The seller shall in that case also be entitled to charge all costs incurred up to that time.
- 9.3** The buyer is obliged to accept the products at the time that they are made available to him. If the buyer refuses to accept the goods, the seller will be entitled to sell them elsewhere and the buyer will be liable for the difference in price as well as all the other costs incurred by the seller in connection with this, among which costs of storage.

### 10. Retention of title

- 10.1** The ownership of the goods supplied by the seller does not pass to the buyer until the sums invoiced, plus any interest, penalty and costs, as well as all claims as a result of the buyer's failure to perform its obligations towards the seller under this agreement or any other, have been paid in full. The provision of a cheque or any other bill of exchange will not count as payment in this regard.
- 10.2** The seller will be entitled to immediately take back the goods supplied if the buyer remains in default in any way whatsoever with regard to the fulfilment of payment obligations. In that case, the buyer will be obliged to allow the seller access to the buyer's land and buildings for this purpose.
- 10.3** The buyer must store the goods subject to a retention of title separately from the other goods, in order to be able to continue distinguishing the goods of the seller.
- 10.4** As long as the delivered goods are subject to a retention of title, the buyer may not sell, encumber or pledge these goods, or otherwise place them under the control of third parties, other than as part of its normal business operations. The buyer shall, however, not be permitted to sell the goods within the context of its normal business operations if it has applied for a suspension of payments or if it has been declared bankrupt.

### 11. Suspension and dissolution

- 11.1** If the buyer fails to perform, fails to perform in a timely manner, or fails to perform to a sufficient degree any of the obligations arising for it from the concluded agreement, or if a well founded fear exists of such failure occurring, as well as in the case of an application for a suspension of payments order, bankruptcy or the liquidation of any of the buyer's businesses, as well as in the event of the buyer's death, or dissolution if the buyer is a company, or if there is any change in the type of company or in its management or in the contribution made by the company's activities, the seller will be entitled, without notice of default or legal intervention being required, to suspend its own obligations for a reasonable period or to annul the agreement without being held liable for any compensation.
- 11.2** The claim of the seller with respect to the part of the agreement already performed, as well as damage arising from the suspension or termination, which damage includes lost profit, shall be immediately due and payable.

### 12. Intellectual property rights

- 12.1** The seller reserves all rights which it has in relation to intellectual property rights in respect of products it has supplied.
- 12.2** With regard to cases in which it is apparent from the seller's catalogue or from the agreement entered into by the parties that a variety is protected by plant breeder's rights - which is indicated by a letter R or P after the name of the variety concerned - the buyer will be bound to fulfil all the obligations the said rights entail.

Any failure to comply with this stipulation will result in the buyer being liable for the losses incurred by the seller or any third party.

### 13. Severance

Should any provision of these general terms and conditions of sale and delivery be non applicable or in conflict with public order or the law, only the provision in question shall be deemed as not having been written and the rest of the conditions shall remain fully in force.

The seller reserves the right to amend the inadmissible provision in order to make it legally valid.

### 14. Jurisdiction, forum

- 14.1** Any disputes, even if only considered as such by one of the parties, will be put before the competent court in the district in which the seller is registered, without affecting the right of the seller to have the dispute heard by another competent court.
- 14.2** All offers and agreements concluded between the buyer and the seller shall be exclusively governed by the laws of the Netherlands.



# Impressions

Colourful, creative & full of variety!





**M. THOOLEN**  
FLOWERBULBS

**M. THOOLEN B.V.**  
Hofgeester Eijnde 22  
1991 AX Velsbroek  
Holland  
Postbus 73  
2080 AB Santpoort-Zuid  
[www.mthoolen.com](http://www.mthoolen.com)

Tel.: +31 (0)23 / 520 10 10  
Fax: +31 (0)23 / 520 10 15  
E-mail: [info@mthoolen.com](mailto:info@mthoolen.com)