

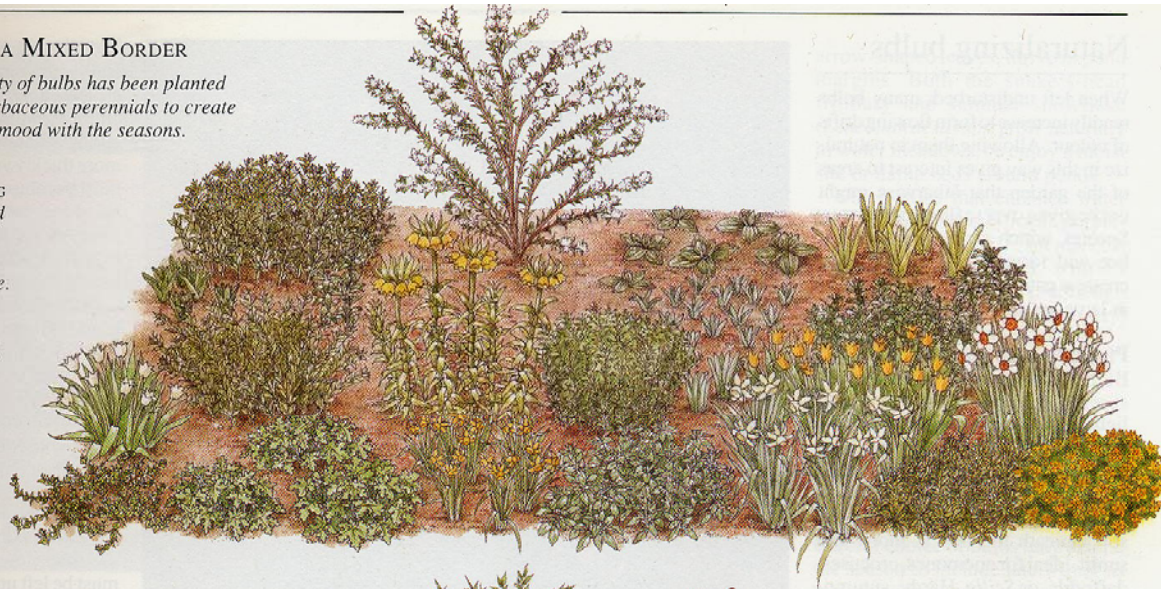


## USING BULBS IN A MIXED BORDER

In this border, a variety of bulbs has been planted among shrubs and herbaceous perennials to create a bed that changes in mood with the seasons.

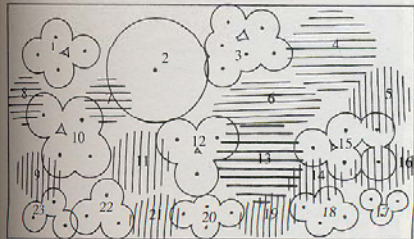
### THE BORDER IN SPRING

The border shrubs and perennials are just starting into growth, so bulbs hold the stage. Informal groups of daffodils and tulips fill out the front of the border with fresh, clean colours, creating a bright scene.



### THE BORDER IN SUMMER

In the mature border, taller bulbs thrust through the foundation planting to provide pleasing contrasts of height and form. The rich colours and intricate flower shapes of bulbs such as Allium, Crinum, Galtonia, and lilies help create a sumptuous feeling in the summer border.



1 *Campanula lactiflora*

'Prichard's Variety'

2 *Prunus glandulosa* 'Alba Plena'

3 *Echinacea purpurea*

'Robert Bloom'

4 *Crinum x powellii*

5 *Lilium regale*

6 *Galtonia candicans*

7 *Lilium* 'Bright Star'

8 *Allium giganteum*

9 *Tulipa* 'White Triumphator'

10 *Aster frikartii* 'Mönch'

11 *Fritillaria imperialis* 'Lutea'

12 *Knautia macedonica*

13 *Agapanthus* 'Dorothy Palmer'

14 *Tulipa* 'West Point'

15 *Salvia nemorosa* 'May Night'

16 *Narcissus* 'Actaea'

17 *Euphorbia polychroma*

18 *Osteospermum jucundum*

19 *Narcissus* 'Thalia'

20 *Viola* 'Haslemere'

21 *Narcissus* 'Hawera'

22 *Geranium* 'Johnson's Blue'

23 *Diastasia vigilis*

A PAGEANT OF COLOUR  
*Serried ranks of tulips  
parade along these  
formal beds in bold,  
bright blocks of  
contrasting colour,  
creating an energetic  
counterpoint to the  
quiet orderliness of  
the formal garden.  
White tulips  
intersperse those  
of stronger hue to  
prevent the colour  
combinations from  
appearing too strident.*













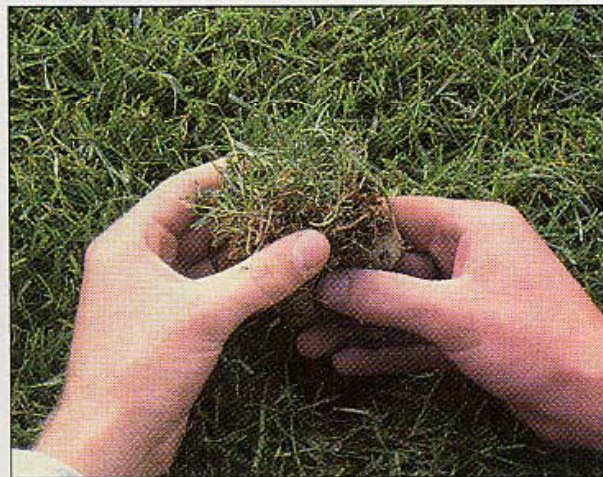


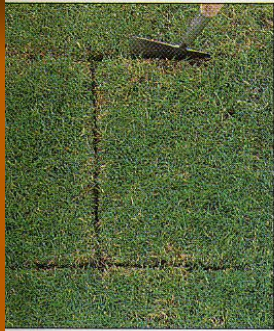
## PLANTING LARGE BULBS IN GRASS

**1** Clean the bulbs (here daffodils), removing any loose, outer coatings and old roots. Scatter the bulbs randomly over the planting area, then make sure that they are at least their own width apart.



**2** Make an individual hole for each bulb, using a bulb planter to remove a circle of turf and a core of soil to a depth of about 10–15cm (4–6in).

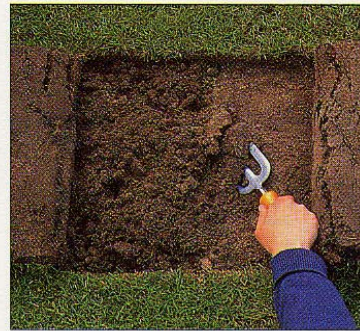




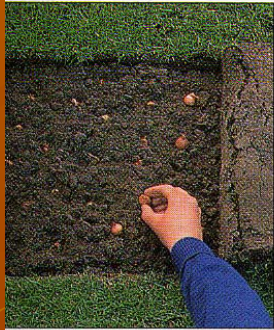
1 Using a half-moon edger (or similar tool), cut an "H" shape in the grass. Cut to the full depth of the edger blade to make sure it penetrates the soil below.



2 Undercut the turf and fold back the flaps to expose the area of bare soil beneath. Take care not to crack or tear the turf unduly.



3 Using a hand fork, loosen the soil beneath to a depth of at least 7cm (3in), mixing in a little bone meal at a rate of about 15g/sq m (1/2oz/sq yd).



4 Press the bulbs (here crocuses) gently into the soil, taking care not to damage the growing points. Plant the bulbs randomly but at 5cm (1in) apart.

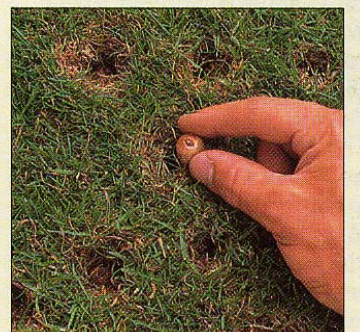


5 Score the underneath of the turf with a hand fork to loosen the soil, so that the bulbs will be able to penetrate the turf easily.



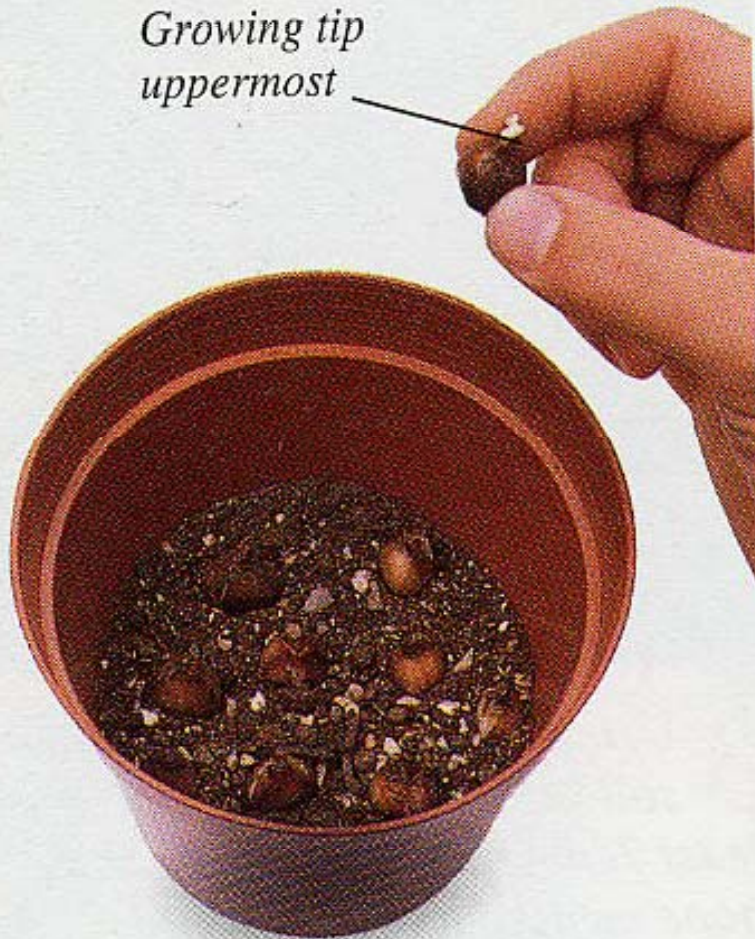
6 Roll the turf flaps back into position, taking care not to dislodge the bulbs or to damage the turf. Firm down the turf, particularly along the joins.

#### USING A FORK TO PLANT SMALL BULBS



# HOW TO PLANT BULBS IN POTS

*Growing tip  
uppermost*



**1** *Plant the bulbs (here daffodils) at twice their own depth, and one bulb's width apart.*



**2** *Cover the bulbs with compost to 1cm (1/2in) below the rim. Top-dress with grit (see inset), and label.*

## BULBS FOR SUCCESSIONAL INTEREST



*To provide a display of flowers over a prolonged period, choose two or more types of bulb that come into flower at different times during the season, and plant them together in the same container. Position the early- and late-flowering bulbs in layers, each at approximately twice its own depth. Arrange the bulbs in a random pattern rather than in rows to achieve an informal effect.*

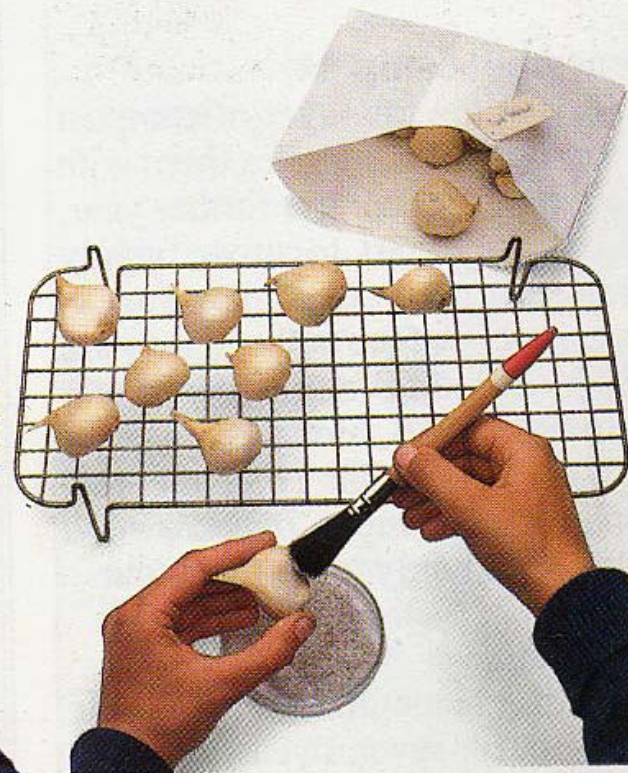
## HOW TO LIFT, DRY, AND STORE BULBS



**1** When the leaves are turning yellow, about a month after flowering, gently lift the bulbs (here tulips) with a fork. Put them in labelled containers to avoid confusing different plants.

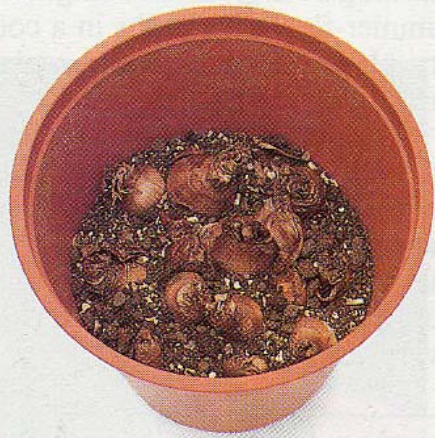


**2** Clean the soil off the bulbs and rub off any loose, flaking tunic tissue. Cut or carefully pull off the dying foliage. Discard any bulbs that show signs of damage or of disease.

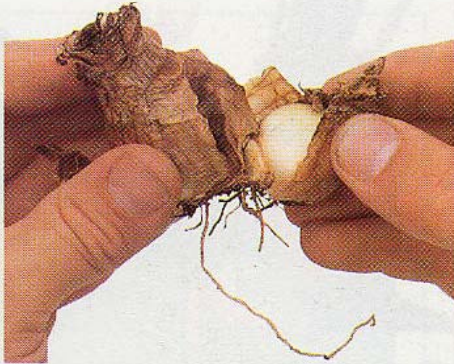


**3** Place the bulbs on a wire tray, spaced so that they do not touch, and leave them to dry overnight. Then dust them with fungicide and store them in clean, clearly labelled, paper bags.

## REPOTTING OVERCROWDED BULBS



**1** Remove some compost from the pot to inspect the bulbs (here daffodils). If they have become overcrowded in the pot, they should be repotted.



**3** Separate any pairs or clumps of bulbs with large offsets into individual bulbs by gently pulling them apart.

**2** Carefully tip out the contents of the pot, and remove the bulbs from the compost. Discard any dead material or any bulbs that show signs of pests or diseases.



**4** Select only healthy bulbs and clean them, rubbing with finger and thumb to remove any loose, outer tunics. Dust the bulbs with fungicidal powder.



**5** Replant the bulbs in a pot of fresh, moist, bulb compost. Insert them at twice their own depth, and space them at least their own width apart.

## HOW TO PROPAGATE BULBS FROM SEED

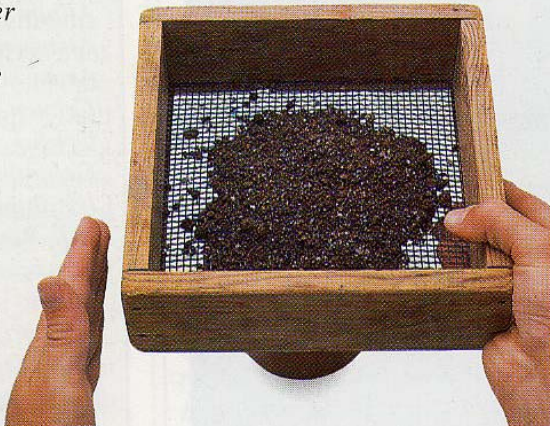


**1** Prepare the pot: fill it to within 1cm (1/2in) of the brim with proprietary seed compost mixed with a quarter part coarse sand. Firm it well with a tamper.

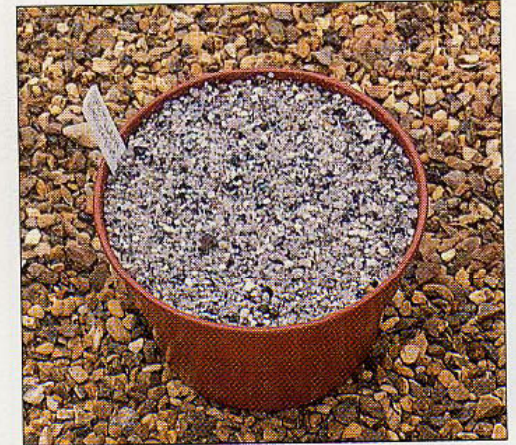


**2** Sow the seed evenly over the compost by tapping the open packet, holding it near the surface so that the seed (here *Fritillaria meleagris*) does not bounce out.

**3** Use a sieve to scatter a thin layer of fine compost evenly over the seed. There should be just sufficient compost to conceal the seed.



**4** Top-dress the pot with at least 1cm (1/2in) of coarse grit, adding it carefully to avoid disturbing the compost or seeds.

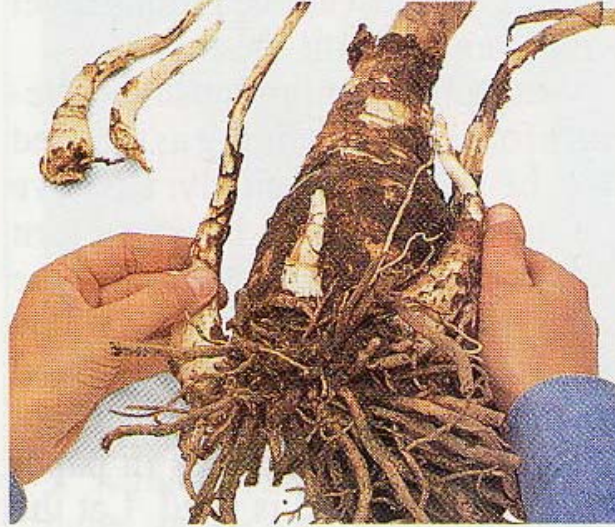


**5** Label the pot. Place it in a shady situation in the open. Plunge the pot in damp sand and water, as required, to keep the compost moist.

## HOW TO PROPAGATE BULBS FROM OFFSETS



**1** *In the spring, before active growth begins, lift a clump of bulbs (here Crinum) with a garden fork. Shake excess soil from the roots and pull the clump apart.*



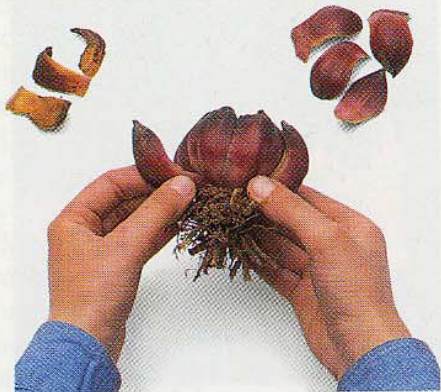
**2** *Select a large bulb with several well-developed offsets. Clean off the soil from the offsets and pull them away from the parent bulb, taking care to preserve any roots.*



**3** *Prepare 15cm (6in) pots with a moist, sandy compost. Insert a single offset into each pot, and cover it with about 2.5cm (1in) of compost. Label, and water.*



## HOW TO SCALE LILIES



**1** Clean the lily bulb; remove and discard any damaged, outer scales. Gently snap off about 6 good scales, as close as possible to the base of the bulb.



**2** Place some fungicidal powder in a plastic bag and add the scales. Shake the bag gently so that all the scales are thoroughly coated with the fungicide.



**3** Remove any surplus fungicide from the bag. Place the coated scales into a second bag containing a 50:50 mix of peat substitute, or peat, and perlite.



**4** Blow up the bag, then seal and label it. Store at 21°C (70°F) in a warm, dark place.



**5** When small bulblets have developed on the scales, remove the scales if they are soft. If they are fleshy and firm, leave them attached to the bulblets.



**6** Plant the groups of bulblets either singly in small pots or several in a pan. Top-dress the pots with grit, label them, and leave them in a warm, light place.



**7** The following spring, harden off the young bulbs by placing the pots in a cold frame.

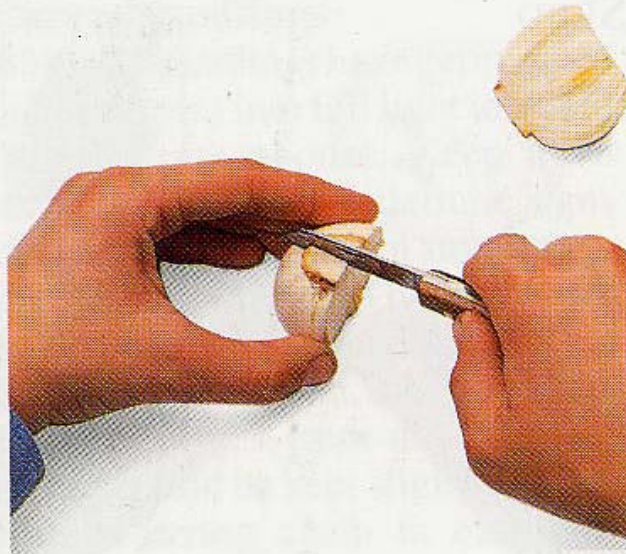


**8** In the autumn, when the bulbs have grown on, remove them from the pots and separate them. Pot them up individually or plant them in their permanent positions.

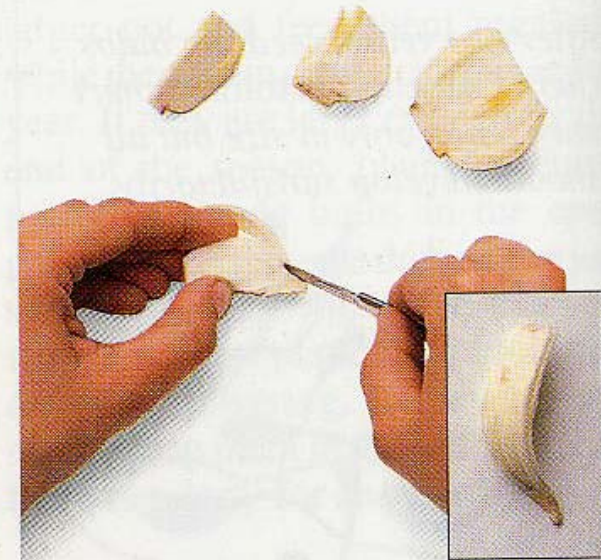
## HOW TO PROPAGATE BULBS BY TWIN-SCALING



**1** Remove the brown, outer scales of a bulb (here a daffodil). With a sharp knife, trim off the roots without damaging the basal plate, and slice off the nose.

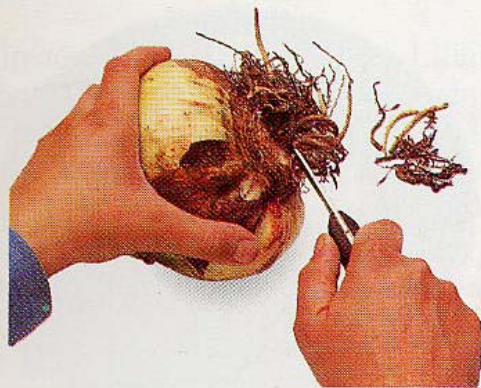


**2** Place the bulb upside down on its cut end. Cut downwards through the basal plate to divide it into small sections, each piece having a section of basal plate.

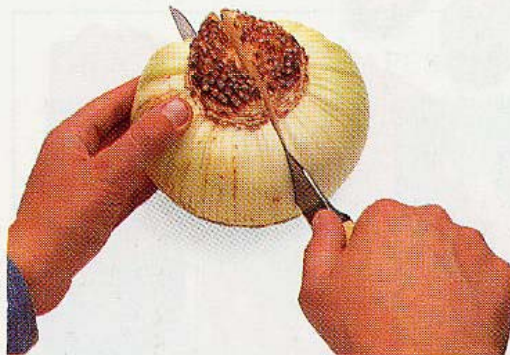


**3** Divide the sections into pairs of scales by peeling back the layers. Use a scalpel to cut each pair away with a piece of the basal plate attached (see inset).

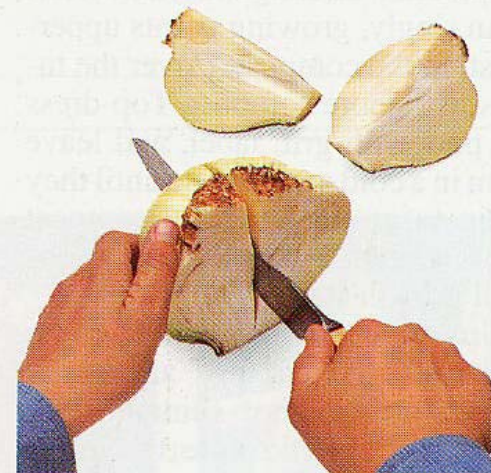
## HOW TO PROPAGATE BULBS BY CHIPPING



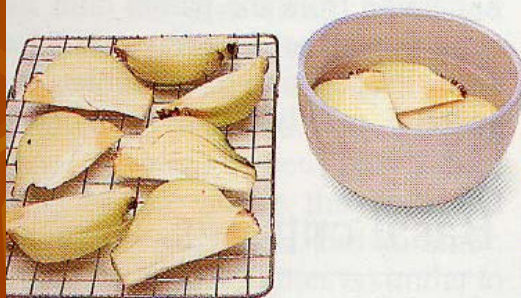
**1** When the foliage has died down, lift the dormant bulbs and select a healthy, undamaged specimen (here *Hippeastrum*). Trim off the growing tip and the roots, taking care not to cut into the basal plate.



**2** Place the bulb on a clean cutting surface, with its basal plate uppermost. With a clean, sharp knife, carefully cut down into the bulb, dividing it into halves.



**3** Cut each half of the bulb again in the same way, making sure that the basal plate is divided equally between the individual segments.



**4** Repeat until the bulb has been cut into about 16 chips. Soak them in fungicide for 10–15 minutes, occasionally agitating the container. Drain off any excess moisture.



**5** Half-fill some plastic bags with 11 parts vermiculite, moistened with 1 part water. Put several chips in each bag. Seal the bags with rubber bands or plastic twist-ties. Store in a warm, dark, airy place.



**6** When bulblets appear around the basal plate of the chips, plant the chips individually into 6cm (3in) pots filled with a well-drained potting compost. Place in a sheltered position to grow on.

## CUTTING UP BULBS FOR PROPAGATION



**1** Take a large, healthy bulb (here *Cyclamen hederifolium*) and cut it into 2 or 3 pieces with a clean knife. Each piece must have at least one growing point. Dust the cut surfaces with fungicide.



**2** Leave the pieces on a wire tray in a warm, dry place for 48 hours, until the cut surfaces form a callus (see inset). Pot them up individually into pots containing sharply drained compost.

## HOW TO PROPAGATE HYACINTHS BY SCOOPING



**1** Use a clean, sharpened teaspoon, or a knife, to scoop out the inner part of the bulb's basal plate, leaving the outer rim intact. Discard the basal plate.

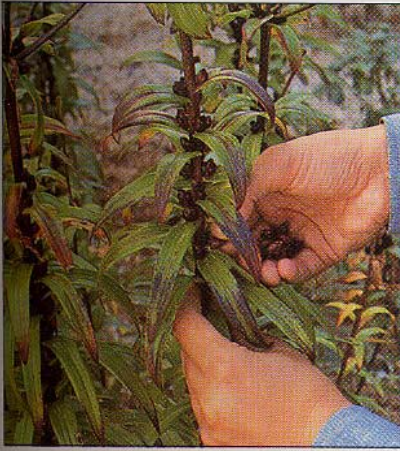


**2** Dip the cut surfaces in fungicide, then lay the bulbs, with their scooped areas uppermost, on a tray of sand. Place the tray in an airing cupboard.



**3** Water the sand lightly as needed to keep it moist. When bulblets form around the edge of the scooped base, separate them from the parent and pot them up.

## PROPAGATING FROM STEM BULBILS



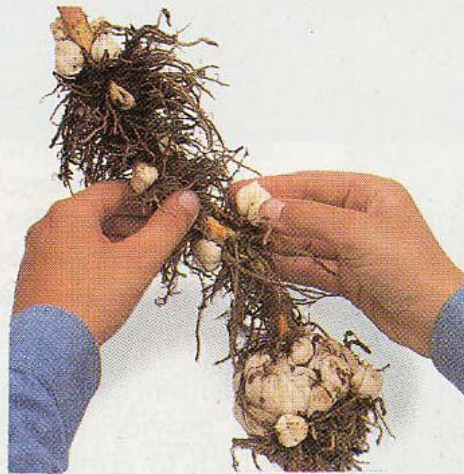
1 Throughout late summer, as soon as the bulbils loosen and are ripe, collect them from the leaf axils of the lily stems by carefully picking them off.



2 Insert the bulbils in pans of moist, loam-based potting compost, pressing them gently into the surface. Cover with grit, and label (see inset). Place in a cold frame until young bulbs develop.



## RAISING LILIES FROM BULBLETS



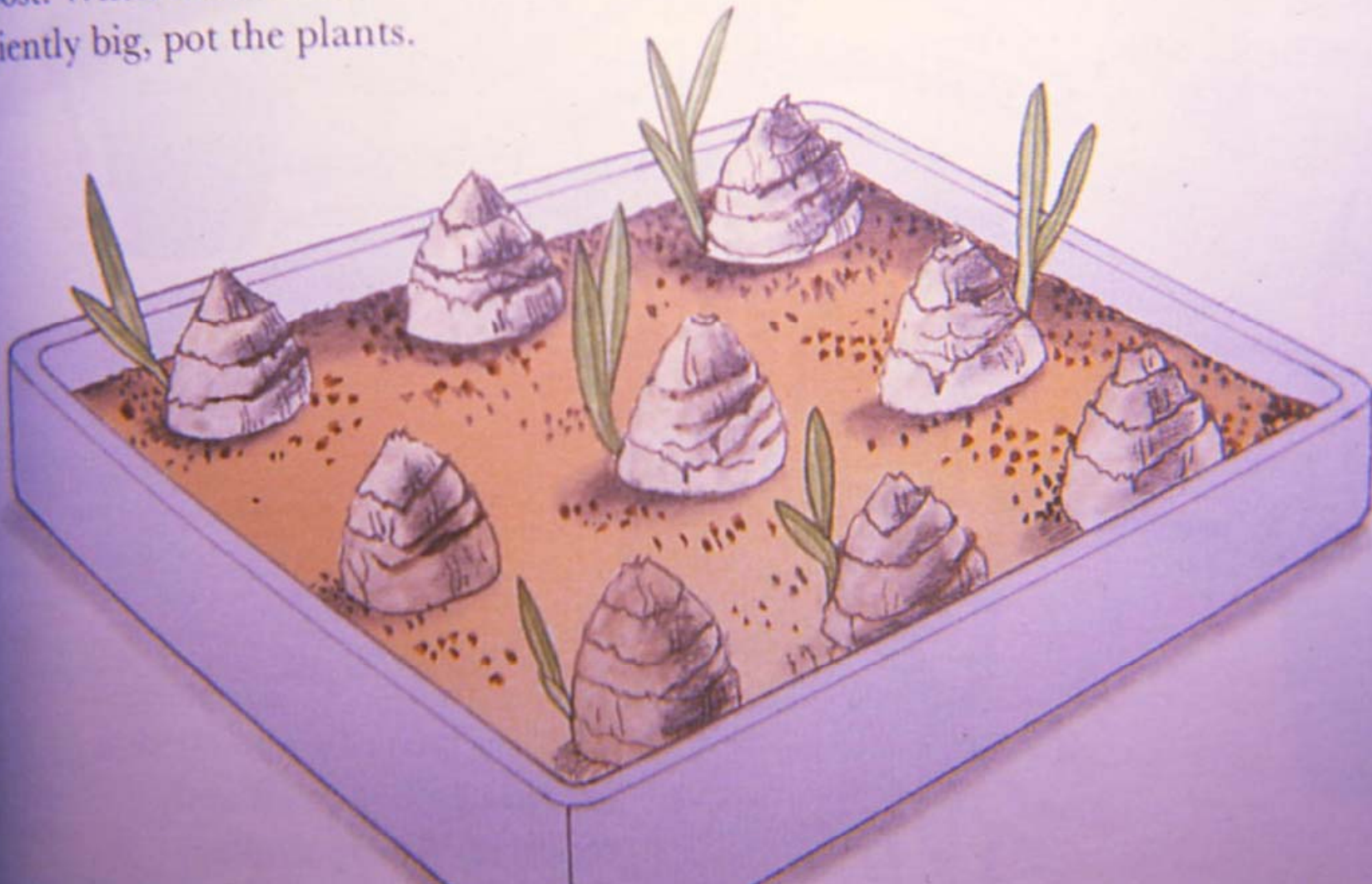
1 After flowering, lift the bulb and dead stem, pick off the bulblets, and replant the main bulb. Alternatively, leave the bulb in the ground, cutting the stem above it to remove the bulblets.



2 Plant the bulblets, at twice their own depth, into 13cm (5in) pots of moist, loam-based potting compost. Cover with a layer of grit, label, and place in a cold frame until the spring.



post. When the  
sufficiently big, pot the plants.



# خواب Dormancy

**Endodormancy**

**Paradormancy**

**Ecodormancy**

( )



# Tuberization

(2°C)

Corm



# (Flower initiation)



5°C

17 20°C

20 25°C

9 13°C

6

**vernalization**

**Easterlily**

2 7°C

30°C

**aestivation**

(13°C)

**Pupation**

**SD**

**LD**

**LD**

( 14 16) **LD**

6 5

**LD**



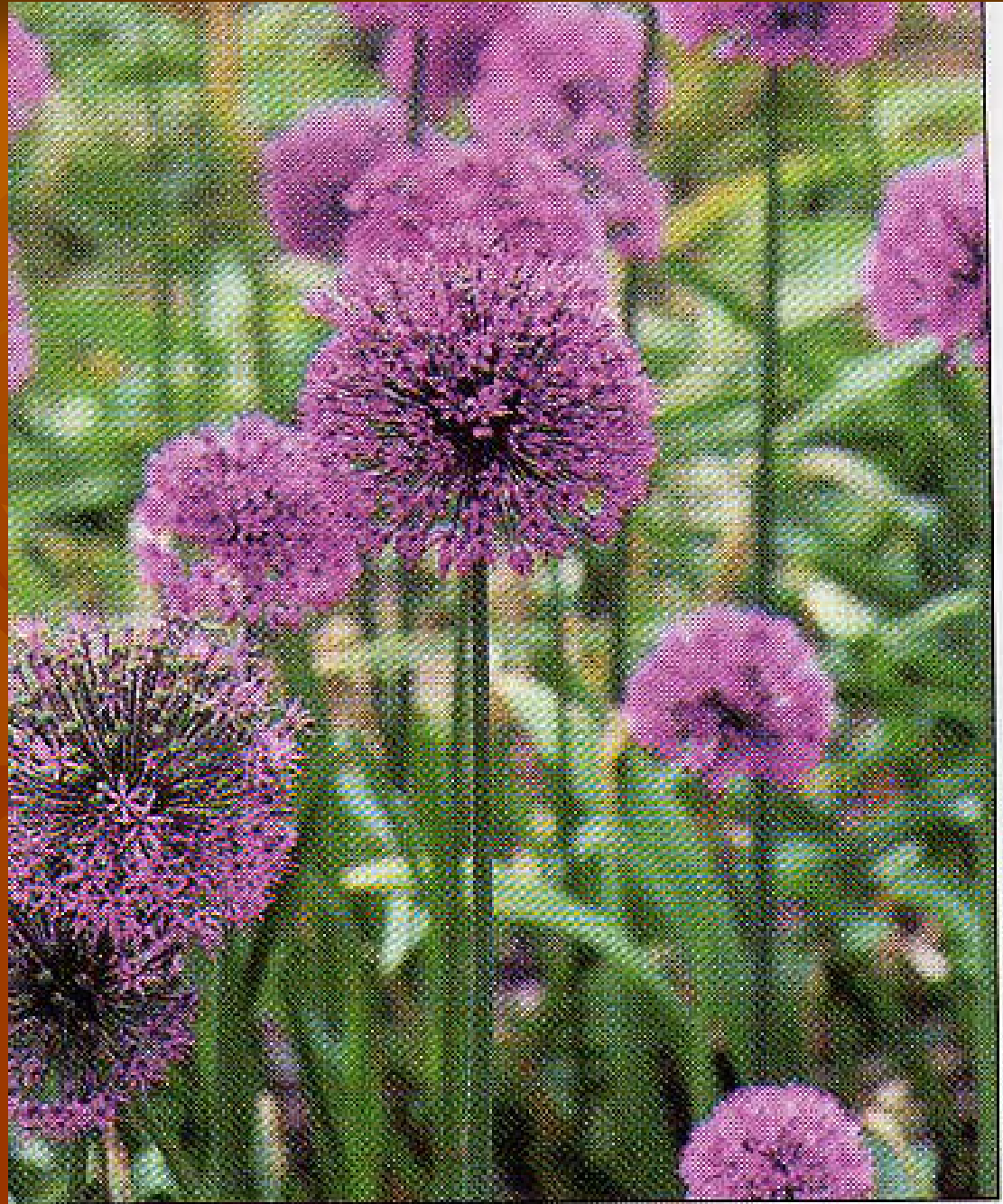
*Allium acuminatum*



*Allium caeruleum*



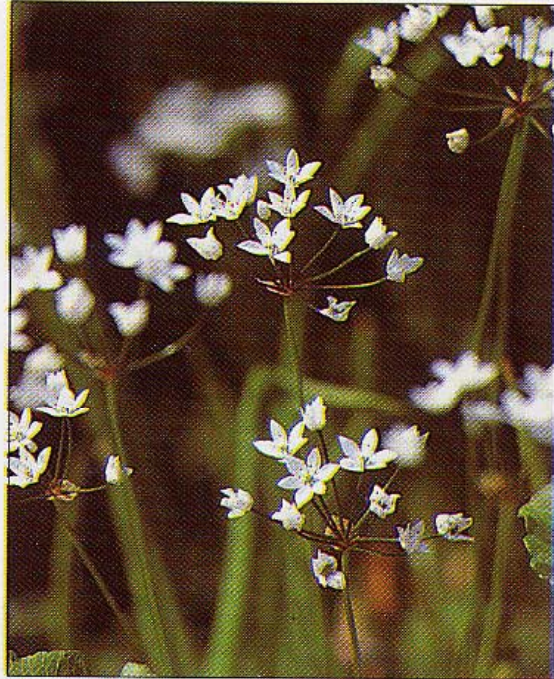
*Allium schoenoprasum* 'Forescate'



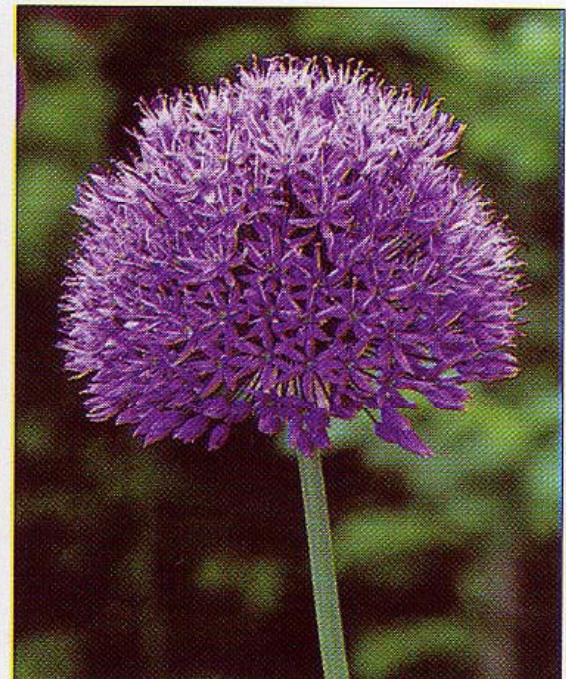
*Allium aflatunense*



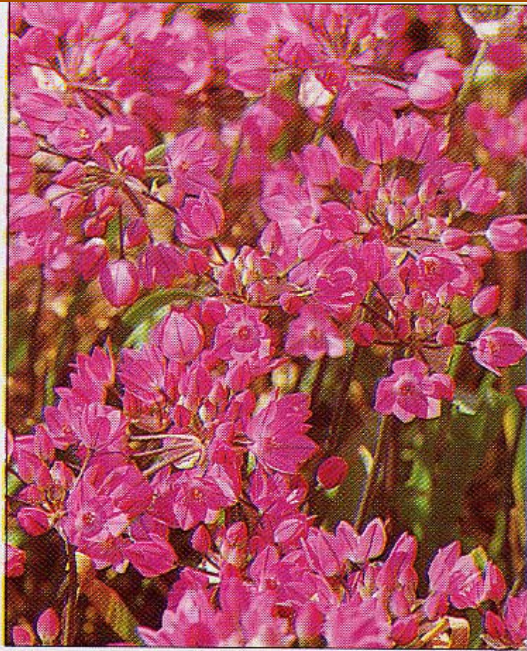
*moly*



*Allium neapolitanum*



*Allium rosenbachianum*



*Allium oreophilum*



*Allium schoenoprasum*



*Allium senescens* subsp. *montanum*

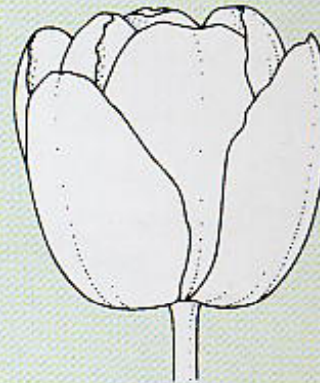


*Tulipa*  
Liliaceae

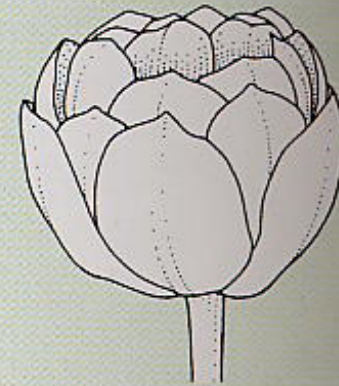


## TULIP FLOWERS

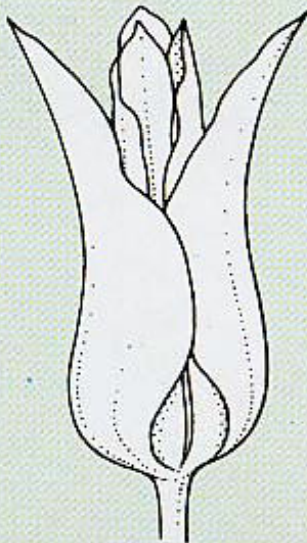
Tulips are valued for their brightly coloured, upright flowers, mainly produced in spring. The flowers may be single or double, and vary in shape from simple cups, bowls, and goblets to more complex forms produced by twisted or rounded tepals.



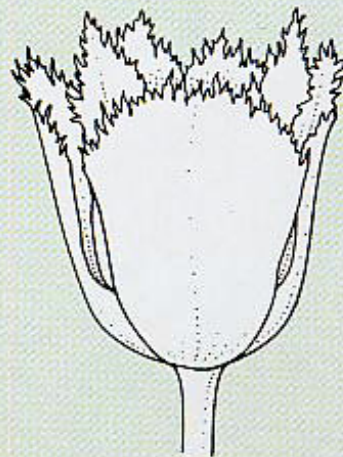
SINGLE,  
CUP-SHAPED



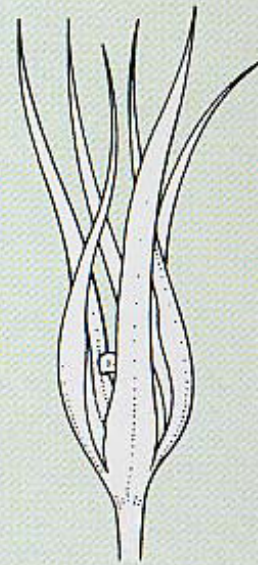
DOUBLE,  
BOWL-SHAPED



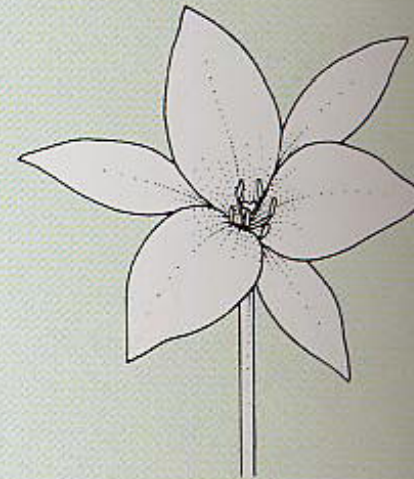
GOBLET-  
SHAPED



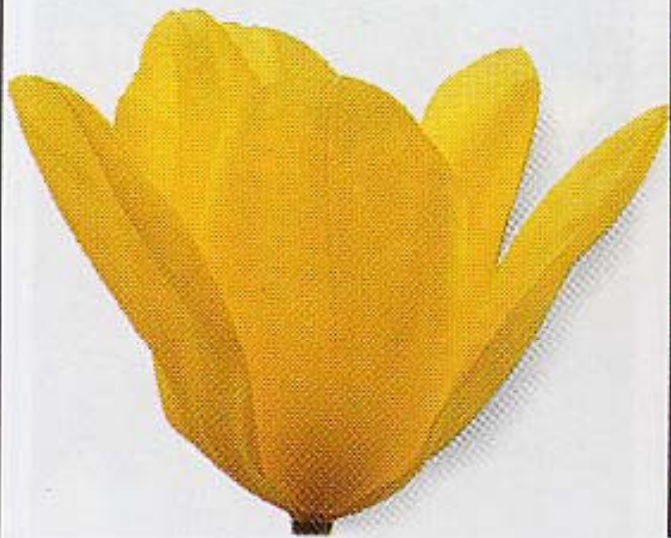
FRINGED



LONG, SLENDER-  
TEPALLED



STAR-SHAPED



*Tulipa* 'Candela'



*Tulipa* 'Cape Cod'



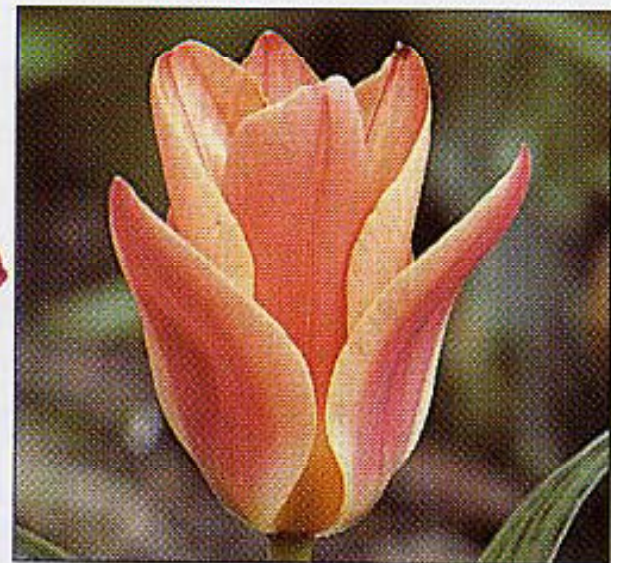
*Tulipa* 'Carnaval de Nice'



*Tulipa clusiana* var.  
*clusiana*



*Tulipa* 'Don Quichotte'



*Tulipa* 'Dreamboat'



*Tulipa 'Abba'*



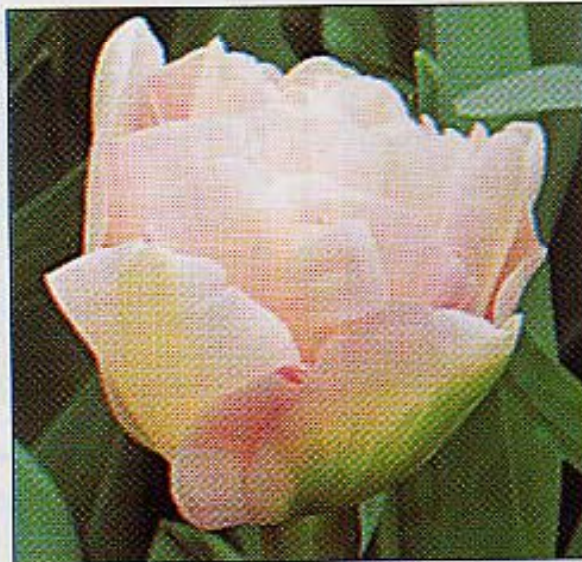
*Tulipa acuminata*



*Tulipa 'African Queen'*



*Tulipa 'Ancilla'*



*Tulipa 'Angélique'*



*Tulipa 'Apeldoorn'*



*Tulipa* 'Apricot Beauty'



*Tulipa* 'Arabian Mystery'



*Tulipa* 'Attila'



*Tulipa* 'Balalaika'



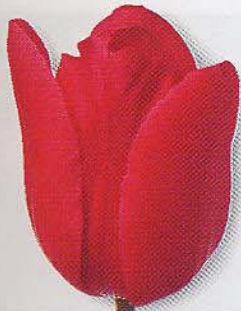
*Tulipa* 'Ballade'



*Tulipa batalinii*



*Tulipa biflora*



*Tulipa* 'Bing Crosby'



*Tulipa* 'Bird of Paradise'



*Tulipa* 'Blue Heron'



*Tulipa* 'Blue Parrot'



*Tulipa* 'Burns'



*Tulipa* 'China Pink'



*Tulipa* 'Clara Butt'



*Tulipa clusiana*



*Tulipa* 'Dreaming Maid'



*Tulipa* 'Estella Rijnveld'



*Tulipa* 'Flaming Parrot'



*Tulipa* 'Golden Apeldoorn'



*Tulipa* 'Golden Artist'



*Tulipa* 'Golden Oxford'



*Tulipa hageri* 'Splendens'



*Tulipa* 'Hamilton'



*Tulipa humilis*



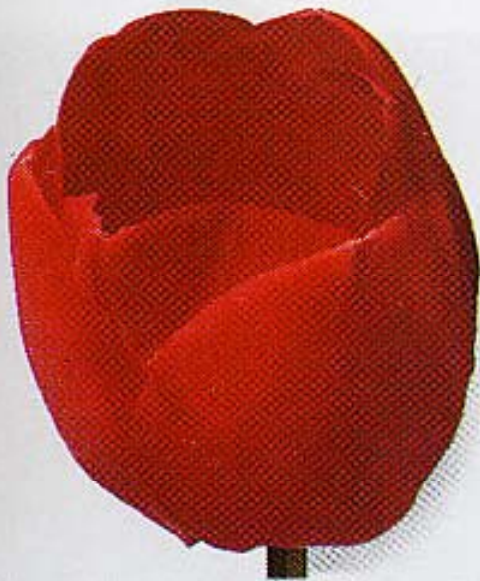
*Tulipa* 'Fringed Beauty'



*Tulipa* 'Fringed Elegance'



*Tulipa* 'Generaal De Wet'



*Tulipa* 'Gordon Cooper'



*Tulipa* 'Groenland'



*Tulipa* 'Gudoshnik'





*Tulipa* 'Page Polka'

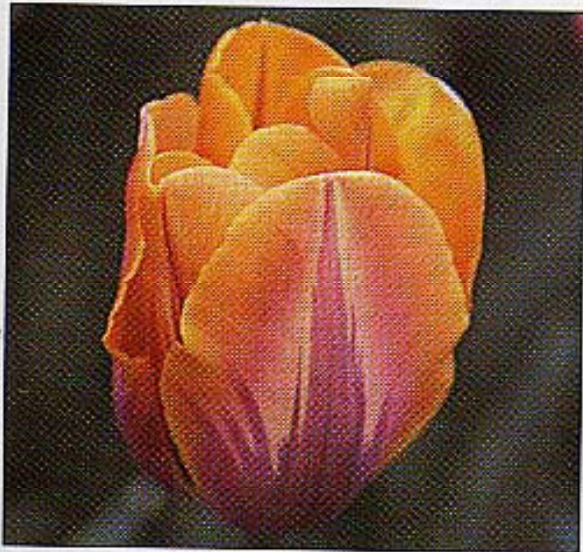


*Tulipa* 'Palestrina'



*Tulipa* 'Peach Blossom'

T



*Tulipa* 'Prinses Irene'

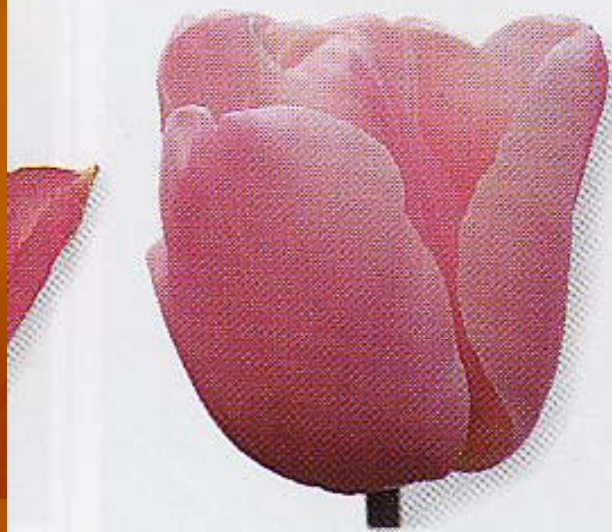


*Tulipa* 'Queen of Night'

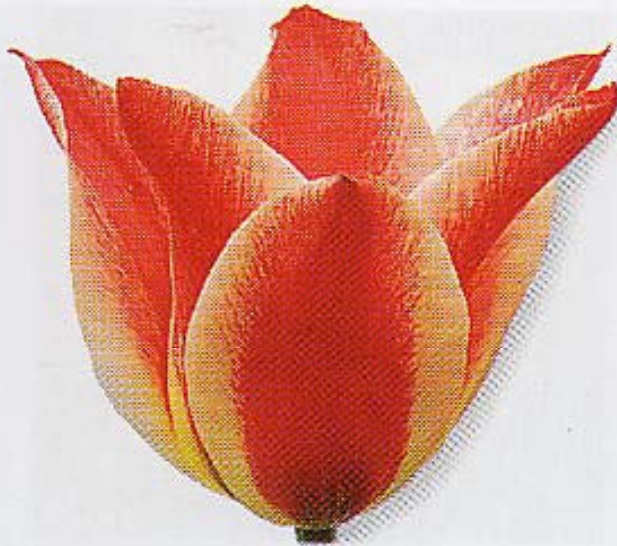


*Tulipa* 'Queen of Sheba'

T



*Tulipa* 'Pink Diamond'



*Tulipa* 'Plaisir'



*Tulipa praestans* 'Van Tubergen's Variety'



*Tulipa* 'Red Riding Hood'



*Tulipa saxatilis*



*Tulipa* 'Schoonoord'

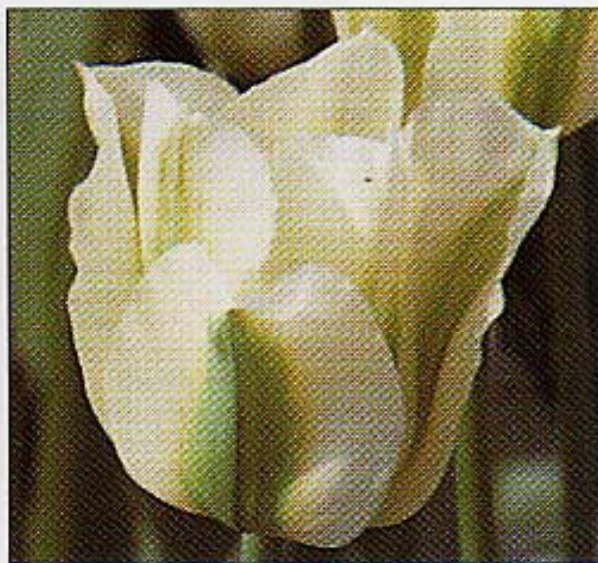


*Tulipa* 'Purissima'

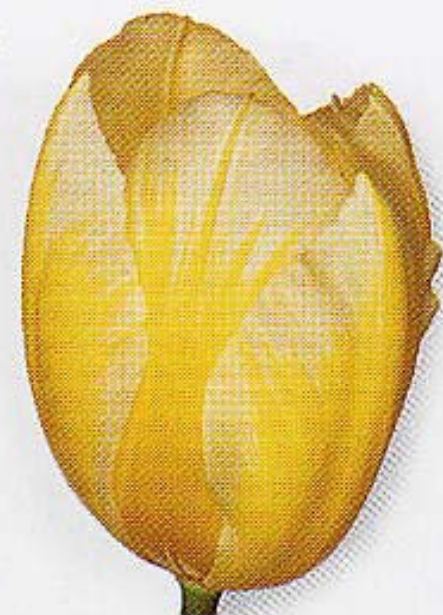




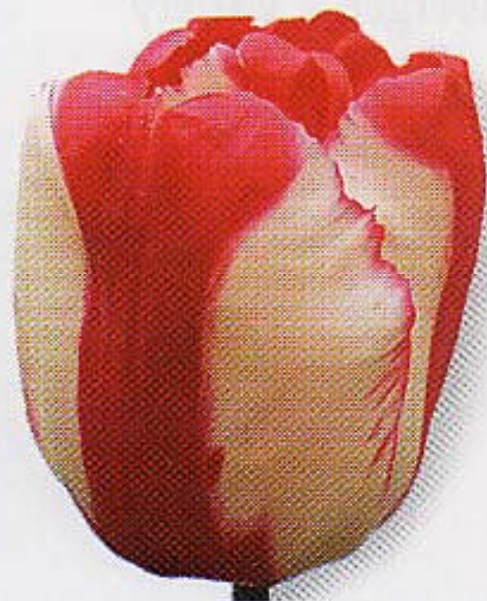
*Tulipa sprengeri*



*Tulipa* 'Spring Green'



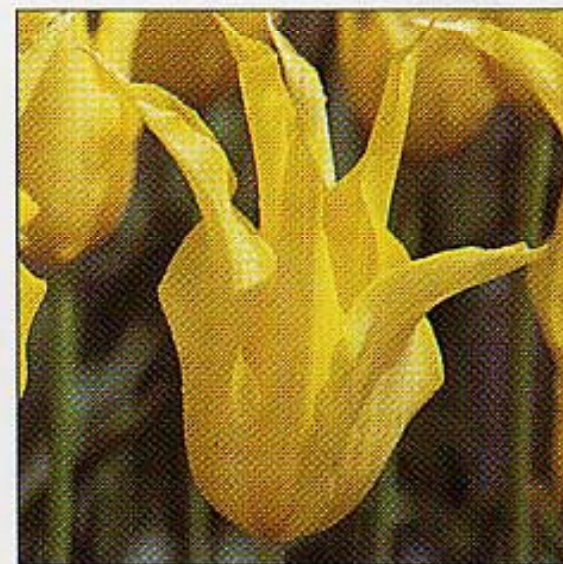
*Tulipa* 'Sweetheart'



*Tulipa* 'Union Jack'



*Tulipa violacea*



*Tulipa* 'West Point'



*Tulipa sylvestris*



*Tulipa tarda*



*Tulipa turkestanica*



*Tulipa* 'White Parrot'



*Tulipa whittallii*



*Tulipa* 'Yokohama'



*Fritillaria*  
**Liliaceae**





*Fritillaria imperialis*





*Fritillaria acmopetala*



*Fritillaria biflora*  
'Martha Roderick'



*Fritillaria camschatcensis*



*Fritillaria chitralensis*



*Fritillaria cirrhosa*



*Fritillaria oracea*



*Fritillaria latifolia*



*Fritillaria meleagris*



*Fritillaria pallidiflora*



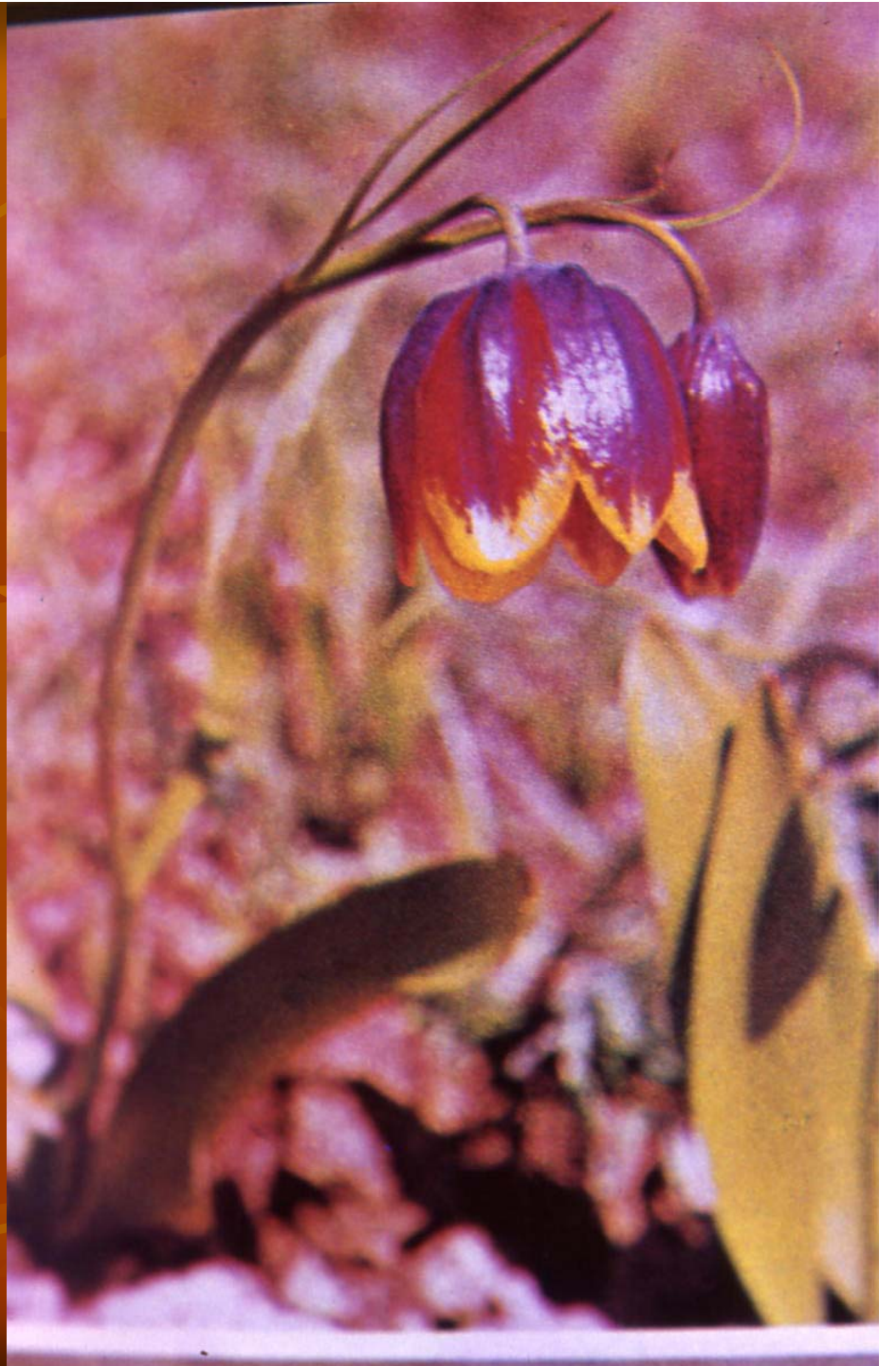
*Fritillaria pudica*



*Fritillaria raddeana*



*Fritillaria thunbergii*

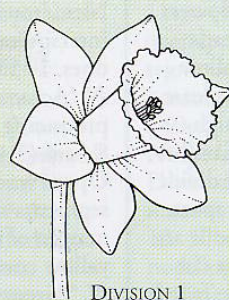


*Narcissus*  
**Amaryllidaceae**

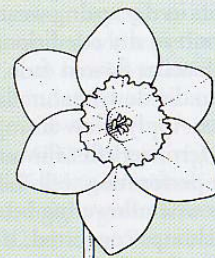


## NARCISSUS DIVISIONS

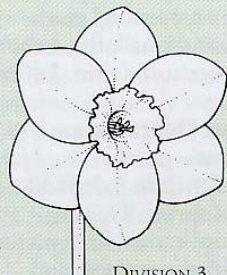
Daffodils are separated into 12 divisions, chiefly on the basis of their different flower forms, as shown here. The Division 10 illustration shows the distinctive *N. bulbocodium*. Division 12, the miscellaneous category, is very diverse and therefore not illustrated.



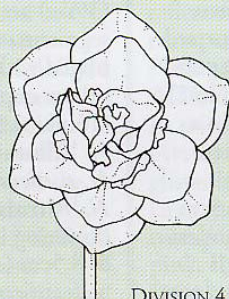
DIVISION 1  
TRUMPET



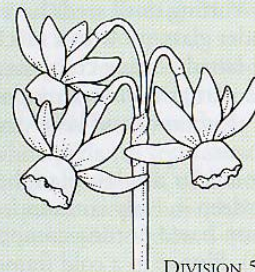
DIVISION 2  
LARGE-CUPPED



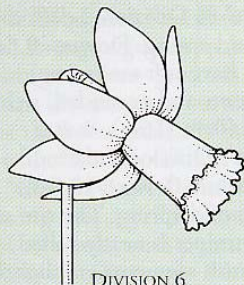
DIVISION 3  
SMALL-CUPPED



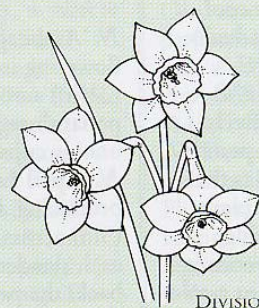
DIVISION 4  
DOUBLE



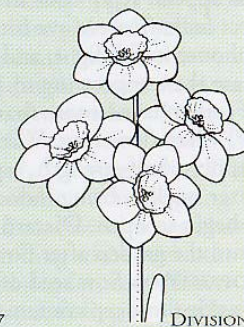
DIVISION 5  
TRIANDRUS



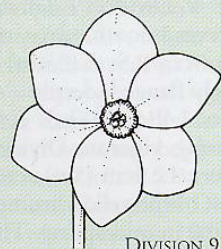
DIVISION 6  
CYCLAMINEUS



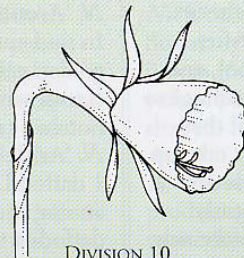
DIVISION 7  
JONQUILLA



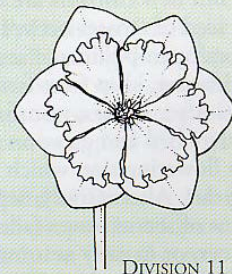
DIVISION 8  
TAZETTA



DIVISION 9  
POETICUS



DIVISION 10  
WILD SPECIES



DIVISION 11  
SPLIT-CORONA  
(COLLAR)



*Narcissus* 'Acropolis'



*Narcissus* 'Actaea'



*Narcissus* 'Aircastle'



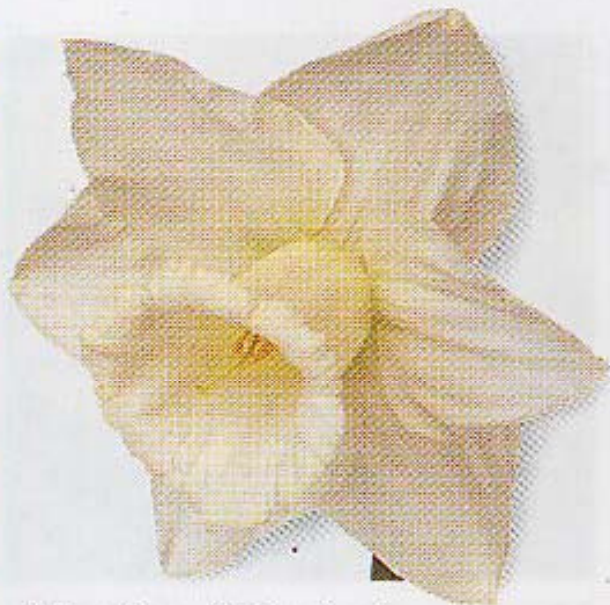
*Narcissus* 'Avalanche'



*Narcissus* 'Bartley'



*Narcissus* 'Belcanto'



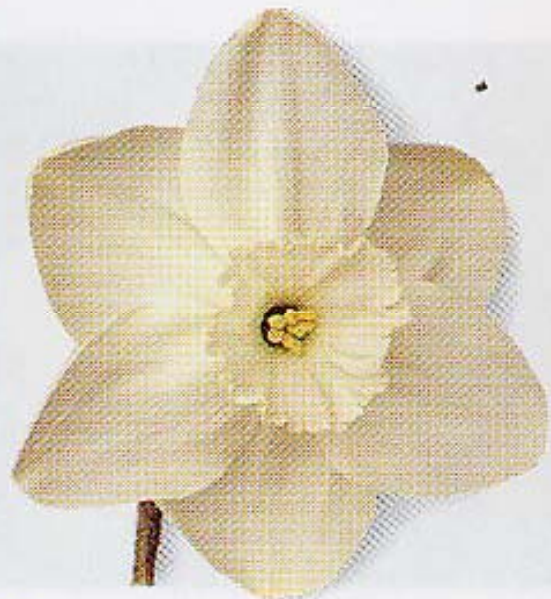
*Narcissus* 'Canisp'



*Narcissus* 'Cantabile'



*Narcissus* 'Cassata'



*Narcissus* 'Cool Crystal'



*Narcissus cyclamineus*



*Narcissus* 'Dover Cliffs'



*Narcissus* 'Dove Wings'



*Narcissus* 'Empress of Ireland'



*Narcissus* 'February Gold'



*Narcissus* 'Hawera'



*Narcissus* 'Honeybird'



*Narcissus* 'Ice Follies'





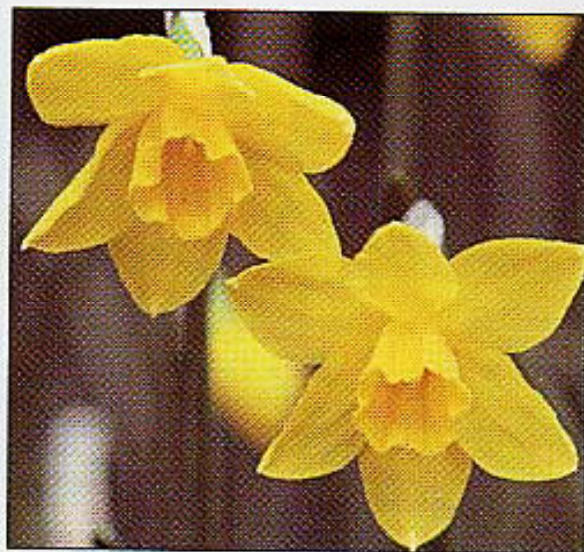
*Narcissus* 'Scarlet Gem'



*Narcissus* 'Sealing Wax'



*Narcissus* 'Shining Light'



*Narcissus* 'Sweetness'



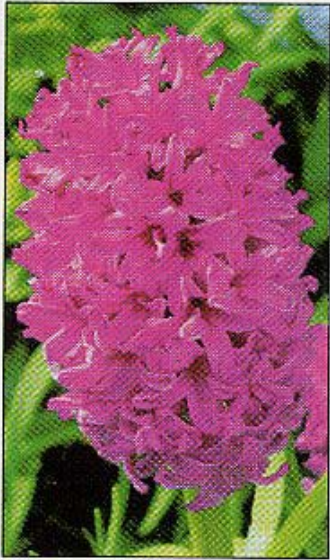
*Narcissus* 'Tête-à-Tête'



*Narcissus* 'Thalia'

*Hyacinthus*  
**Liliaceae**





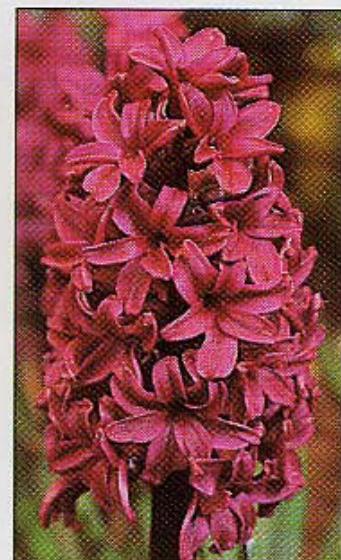
*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Amethyst'



*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Blue Jacket'



*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'City of Haarlem'



*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Distinction'



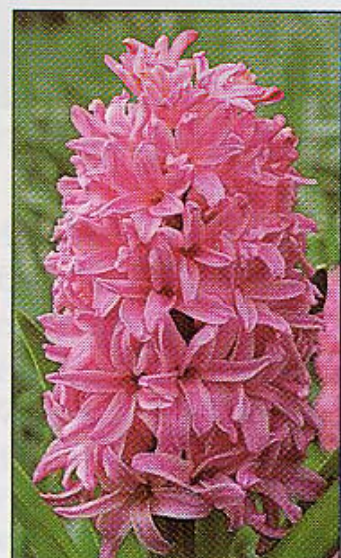
*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Jan Bos'



*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Lady Derby'



*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Princess  
Maria Christina'



*Hyacinthus  
orientalis*  
'Queen  
of the Pinks'



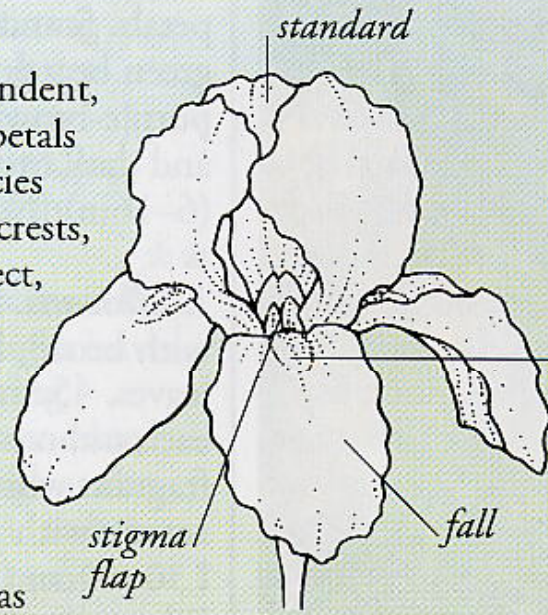
*Hyacinthus orientalis* 'Ostara'

*Xephium (Iris)*  
**Iridaceae**

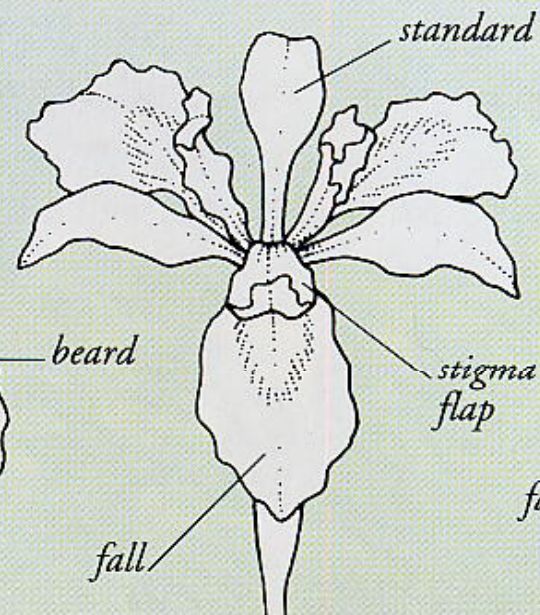


## IRIS FLOWERS

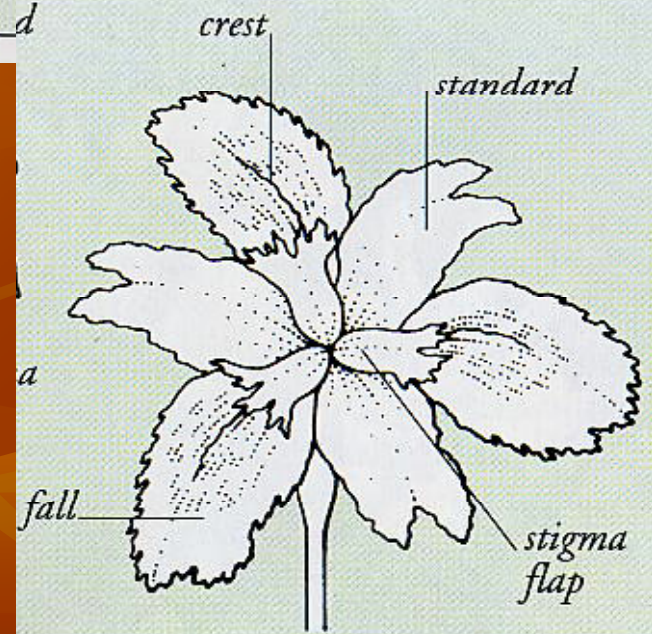
The flowers have 3 large, pendent, reflexed or spreading outer petals ("falls"), which in some species have conspicuous beards or crests, and 3 frequently smaller, erect, horizontal or sometimes pendent inner petals ("standards"). There are 3 stamens, and the style has 3 usually petal-like branches arching over the falls; these enclose the stigmas and are known as "stigma flaps".



BEARDED



BEARDLESS



CRESTED



*Iris* 'Adobe Sunset'



*Iris afghanica*



*Iris* 'Annabel Jane'



*Iris* 'Anniversary'



*Iris* 'Apollo'



*Iris* 'Arnold Sunrise'



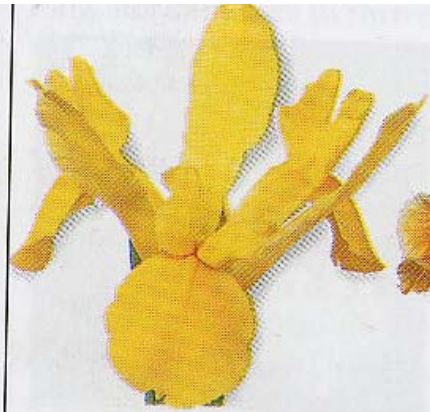
*Iris* 'Banbury Beauty'



*Iris* 'Blue-eyed Brunette'



*Iris* 'Bold Print'



*Iris* 'Golden Harvest'



*Iris* 'Golden Muffin'



*Iris graminea*



*Iris histrioides* 'Major'



*Iris hoogiana*



*Iris iberica*



*Iris japonica*



*Iris* 'Jasper Gem'



*Iris* 'Joette'





*Iris 'Harmony'*



*Iris 'Natascha'*



*Iris 'Paradise Bird'*



*Iris 'Peach Frost'*



*Iris prismatica*



*Iris 'Professor Blaauw'*



*Iris pumila*



*Iris 'Rain Dance'*



*Iris 'Rare Edition'*



*Iris 'Redwood Supreme'*



*Iris reticulata* 'Cantab'



*Iris reticulata* 'J.S. Dijt'



*Iris* 'Rippling Rose'



*Iris* 'Ruffled Velvet'



*Iris ruthenica*



*Iris sari*



*Iris setosa*



*Iris* 'Shirley Pope'



*Iris* 'Sparkling Rosé'

*Alstroemeria*  
**Alstroemeriaceae**





*Alstroemeria aurea*





*Alstroemeria* 'Parigo Charm'



*Alstroemeria* 'Margaret'



*Alstroemeria pelegrina*



*Alstroemeria pygmaea*

*Gladiolus*  
**Iridaceae**



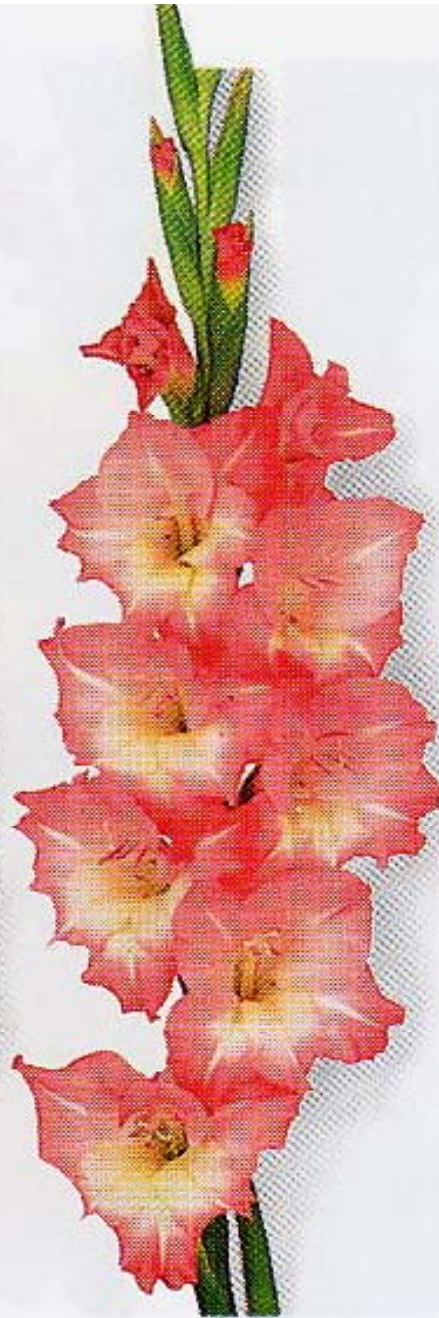




*Gladiolus* 'Prins Claus'



*Gladiolus*  
'Peace'



*Gladiolus*  
'Pink Flare'



*Gladiolus*  
'Pulchritude'



*Gladiolus* 'Vaucluse'



*Gladiolus* 'White Ice'



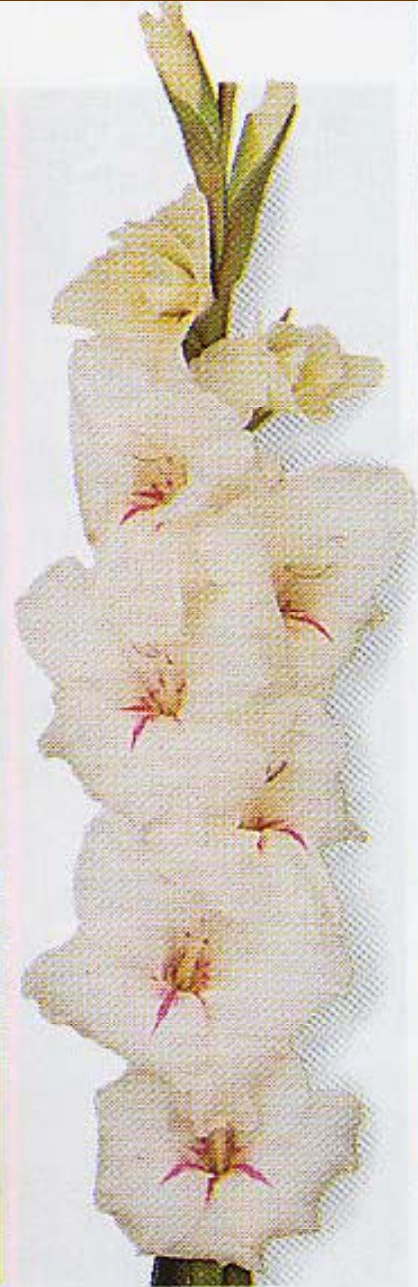
*Gladiolus*  
'Zephyr'



*Gladiolus*  
'Jo Ann'



*Gladiolus* 'Little  
Darling'



*Gladiolus*  
'Magistral'

*Polianthes tuberosa*  
Agavaceae



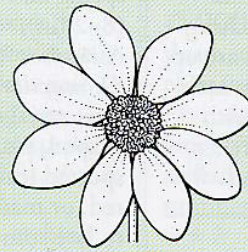


*Dahlia*  
**Asteraceae**

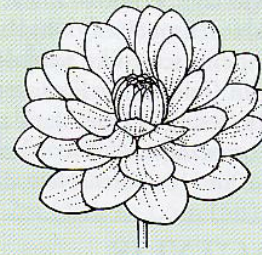


## DAHLIA GROUPS

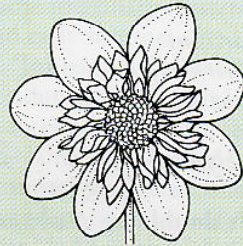
Most dahlias are divided into groups determined by the form of their flowerheads. Those groups commonly cultivated for exhibition purposes – waterlily, ball, semi-cactus, cactus, and decorative – are also classified by size (see table above).



SINGLE



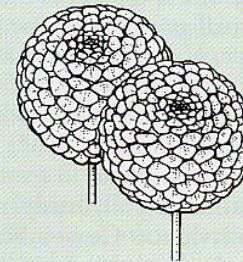
WATERLILY



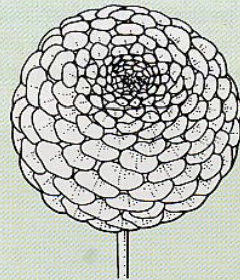
COLLERETTE



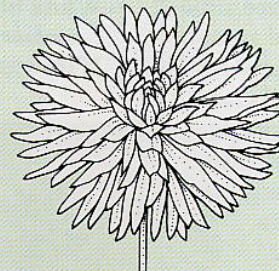
ANEMONE



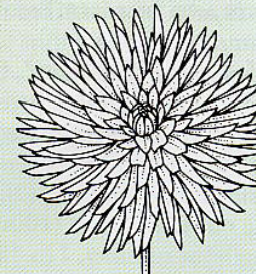
POMPON



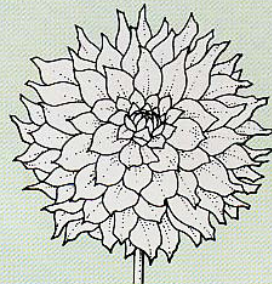
BALL



SEMI-CACTUS



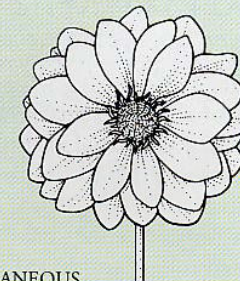
CACTUS



DECORATIVE



ORCHID



MISCELLANEOUS

PEONY





*Dahlia* 'Barberry Carousel'



*Dahlia* 'Bishop of Llandaff'



*Dahlia* 'Clair de Lune'



*Dahlia* 'Corton Olympic'



*Dahlia* 'Gay Princess'



*Dahlia* 'Gilt Edge'



*Dahlia* 'Hamari Gold'



*Dahlia* 'Hamari Katrina'



*Dahlia* 'Nina Chester'



*Dahlia* 'Noreen'



*Dahlia* 'Moor Place'



*Dahlia* 'Neal Gillson'



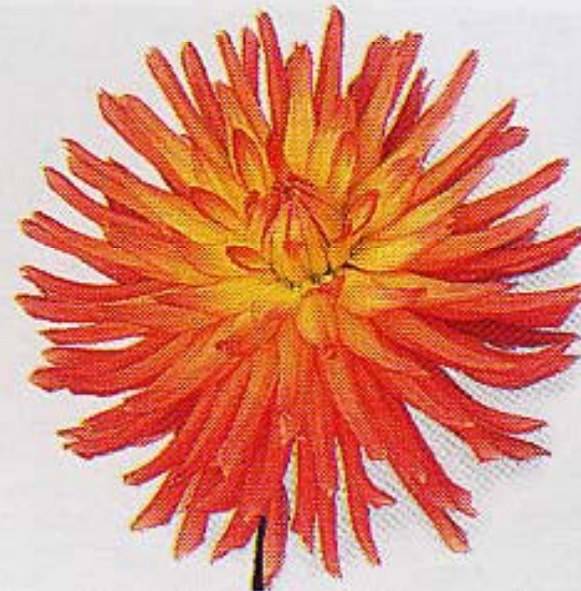
*Dahlia* 'Rhonda'



*Dahlia* 'Rokesley Mini'



*Dahlia* 'Senzoe Ursula'



*Dahlia* 'Shirley Alliance'

*Crocus*  
**Iridaceae**





*Colchicum speciosum* 'Album'



*Crocus* 'Gipsy Girl'



*Crocus cartwrightianus*



*Crocus corsicus*



*Crocus cvijicii*



*Crocus gargaricus* subsp.  
*herbertii*



*Crocus goulimyi*



*Crocus imperati* 'De Jager'



*Crocus malyi*

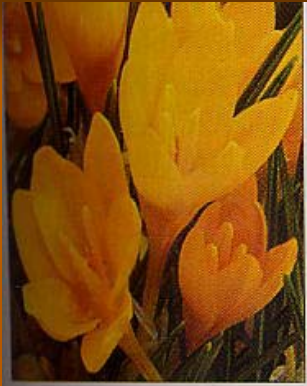


*Crocus medius*



*Crocus minimus*





*Crocus ancyrensis*



*Crocus banaticus*



*Crocus biflorus*



*Crocus dalmaticus*



*Crocus 'E.A. Bowles'*



*Crocus etruscus*  
*'Zwanenburg'*



*Crocus kotschyanus*



*Crocus 'Ladykiller'*



*Crocus longiflorus*



*Crocus ochroleucus*



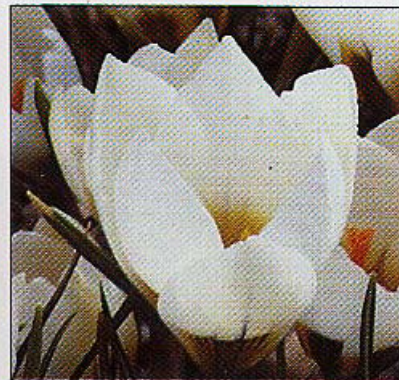
*Crocus pulchellus*



*Crocus sieberi* 'Bowles' White'



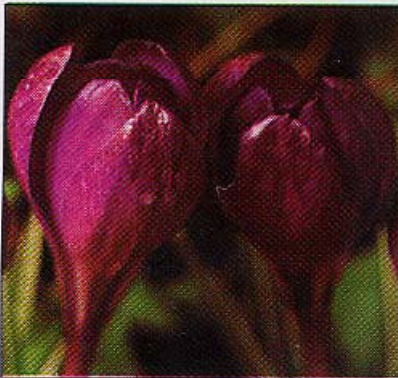
*Crocus sieberi* subsp. *sublimis* f. *tricolor*



*Crocus* 'Snow Bunting'



*Crocus speciosus* 'Oxonian'



*Crocus tommasinianus* 'Ruby Giant'



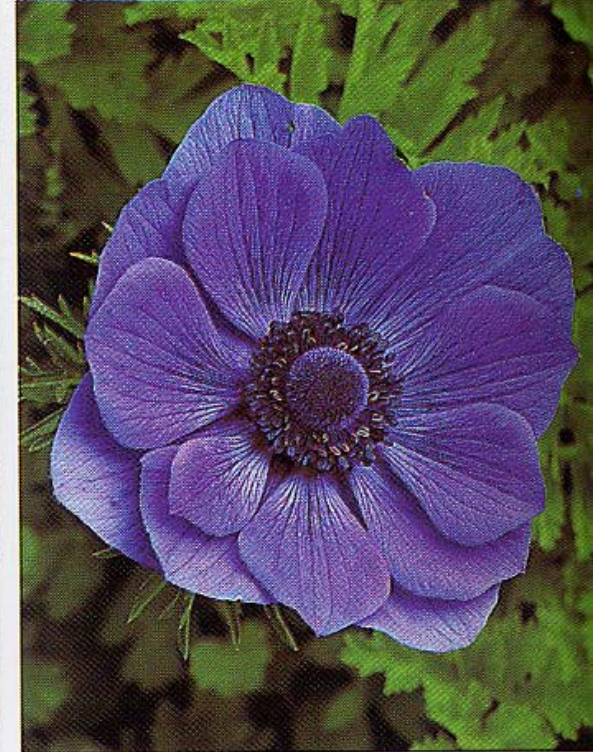
*Crocus vernus* subsp. *albiflorus*



*Crocus vernus* 'Purpureus Grandiflorus'



*Anemone blanda* 'Violet Star'



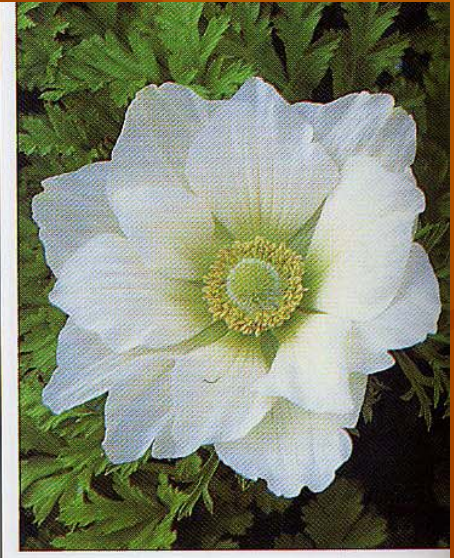
*Anemone coronaria* 'Lord Lieutenant'



*Anemone blanda* 'Radar'



*Anemone blanda* 'White Splendour'



*Anemone coronaria* 'The Bride'



*Anemone hupehensis* var. *japonica* 'Bressingham Glow'



*Anemone nemorosa* 'Bracteata Pleniflora'



*Anemone pavonina*



*Anemone rivularis*



*Anemone trullifolia*



*Anemone heldreichiana*



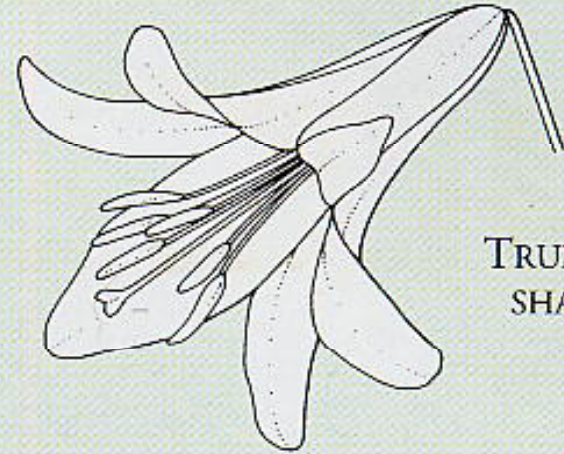
*Anemone hupehensis* 'Hadspen Abundance'



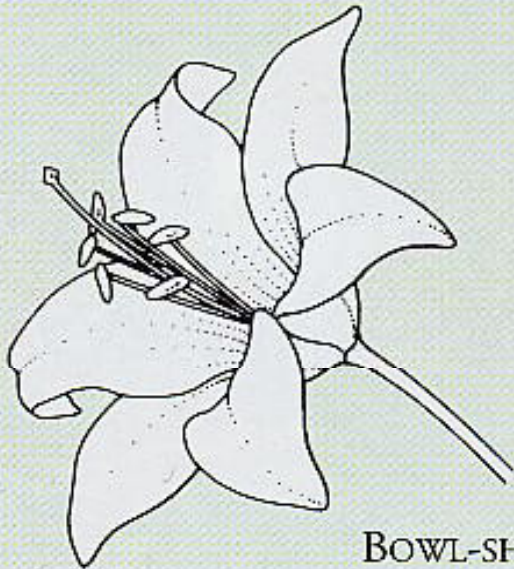
*Anemone* x *hybrida* 'Honorine Jobert'

## LILY FLOWERS

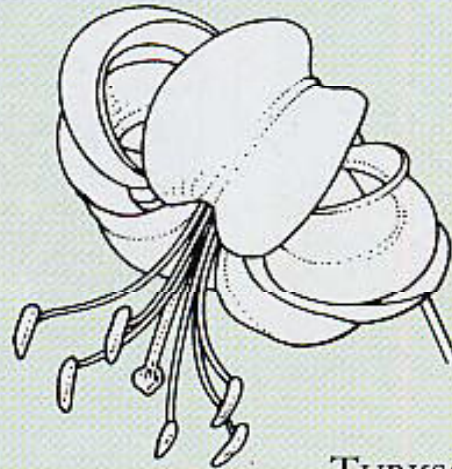
Lilies are valued for their very showy, often fragrant flowers. The 6 plain or strikingly marked tepals are variably curved, giving rise to the different shapes shown here, and to forms intermediate between them.



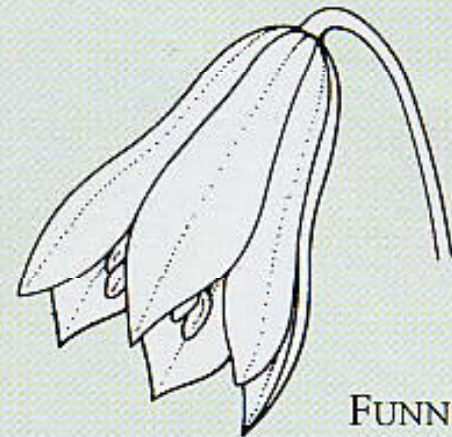
TRUMPET-  
SHAPED



BOWL-SHAPED



TURKSCAP



FUNNEL-  
SHAPED





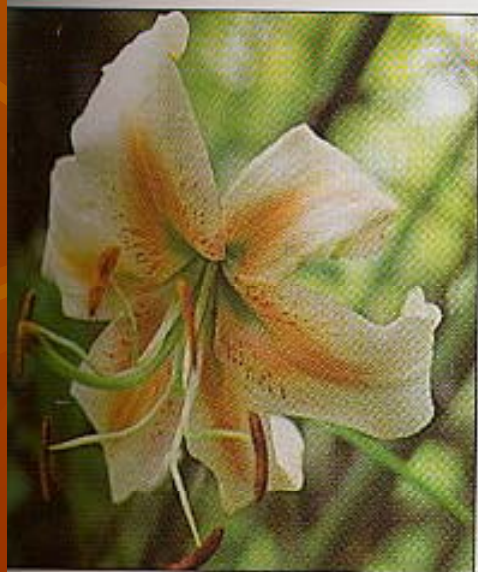
*Lilium* 'African Queen'



*Lilium* 'Angela North'



*Lilium* 'Ariadne'



*Lilium* 'Bright Star'



*Lilium* 'Bronwen North'

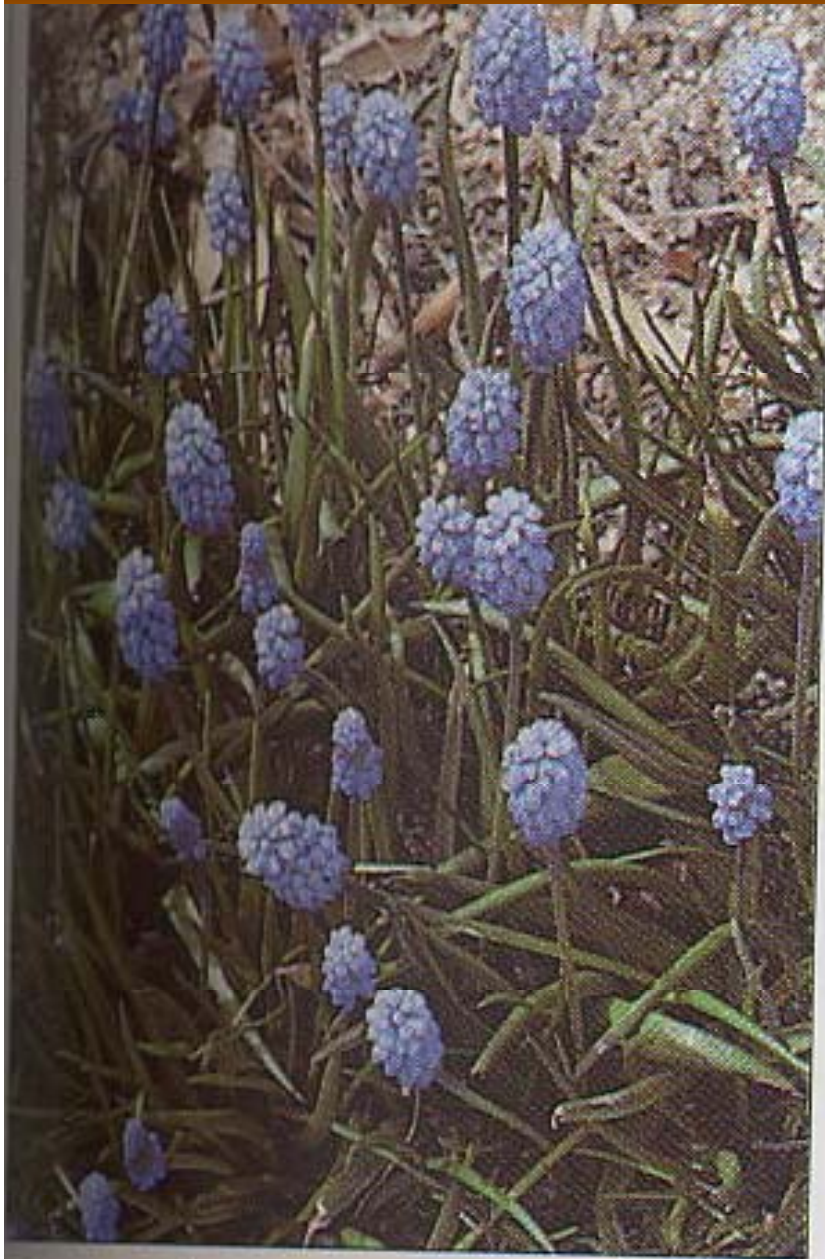


*Lilium canadense*

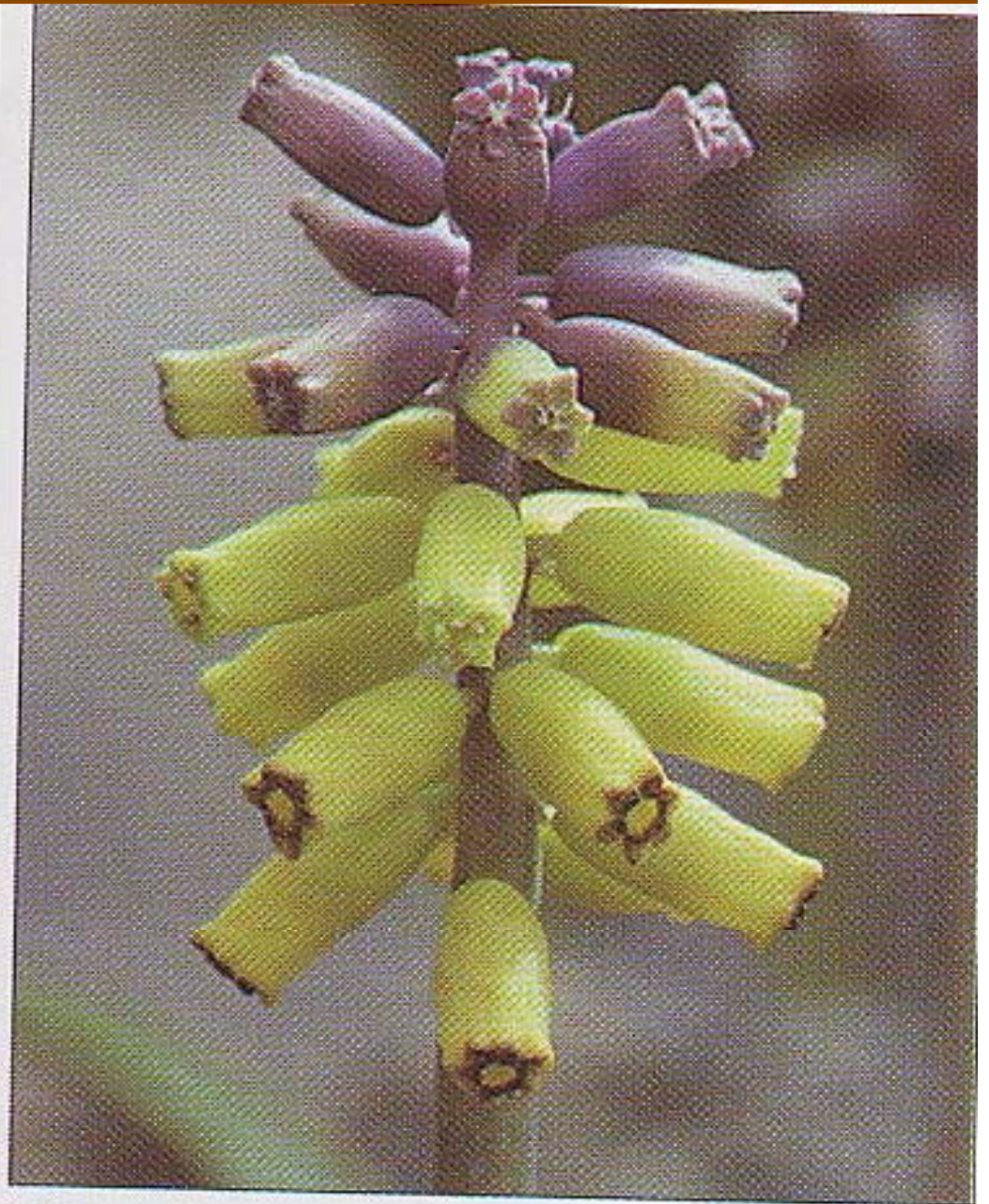




*Lilium* 'Magic Pink'



*Muscari aucheri*



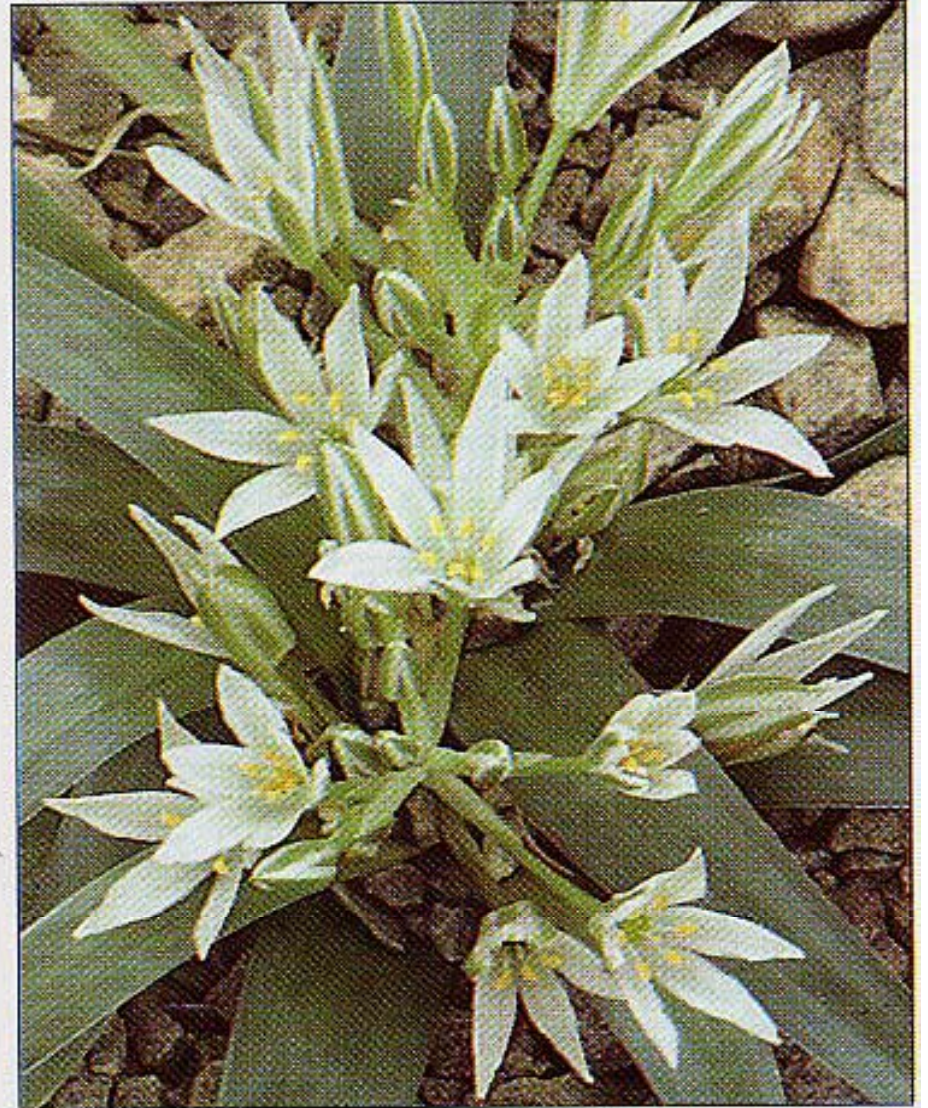
*Muscari macrocarpum*



*Muscari botryoides* f. *album*



*Ornithogalum balansae*



*Ornithogalum montanum*



*Ranunculus acris*



*Ranunculus acris*



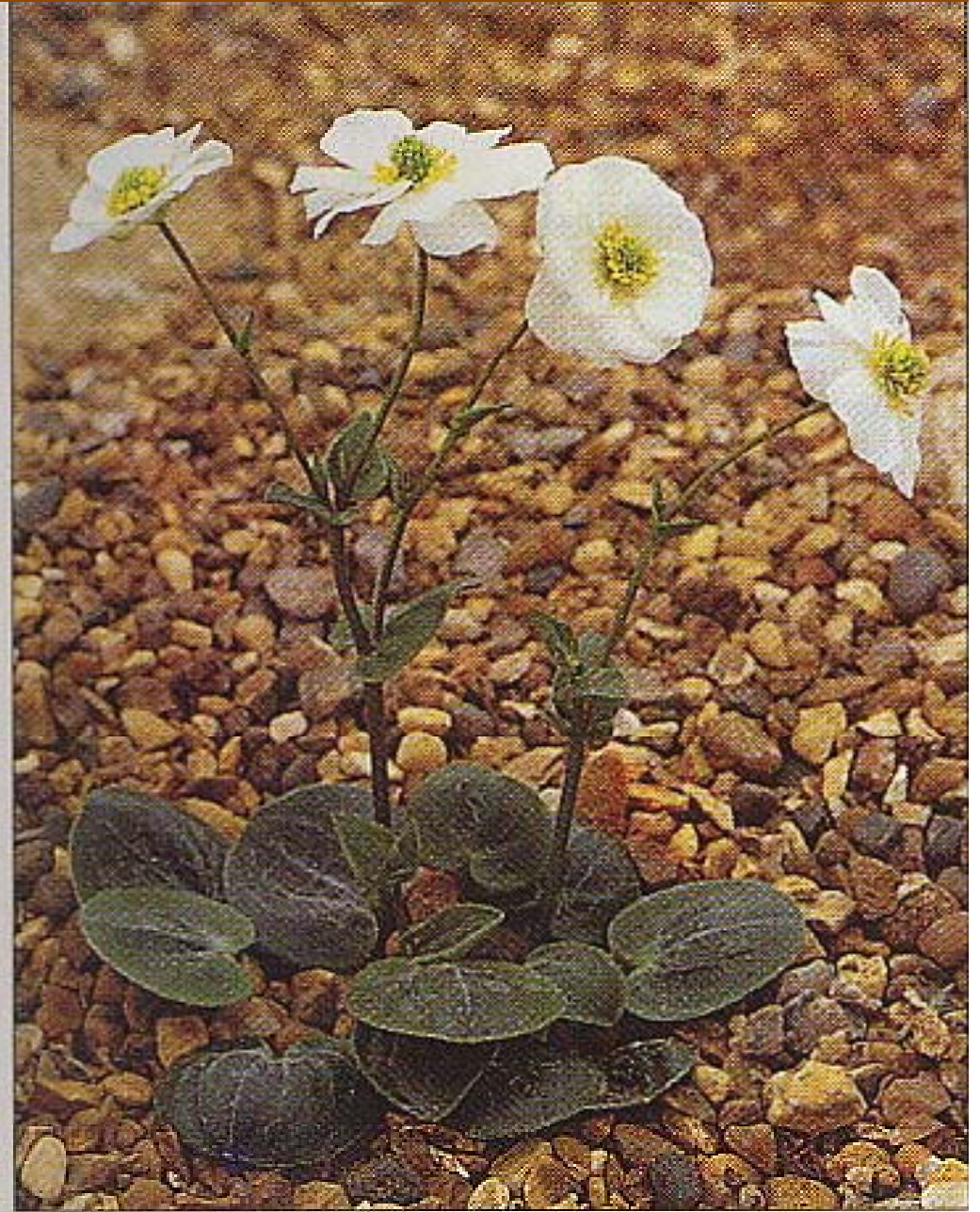
*Ranunculus acris*



*Ranunculus acris*



*Ranunculus gramineus*

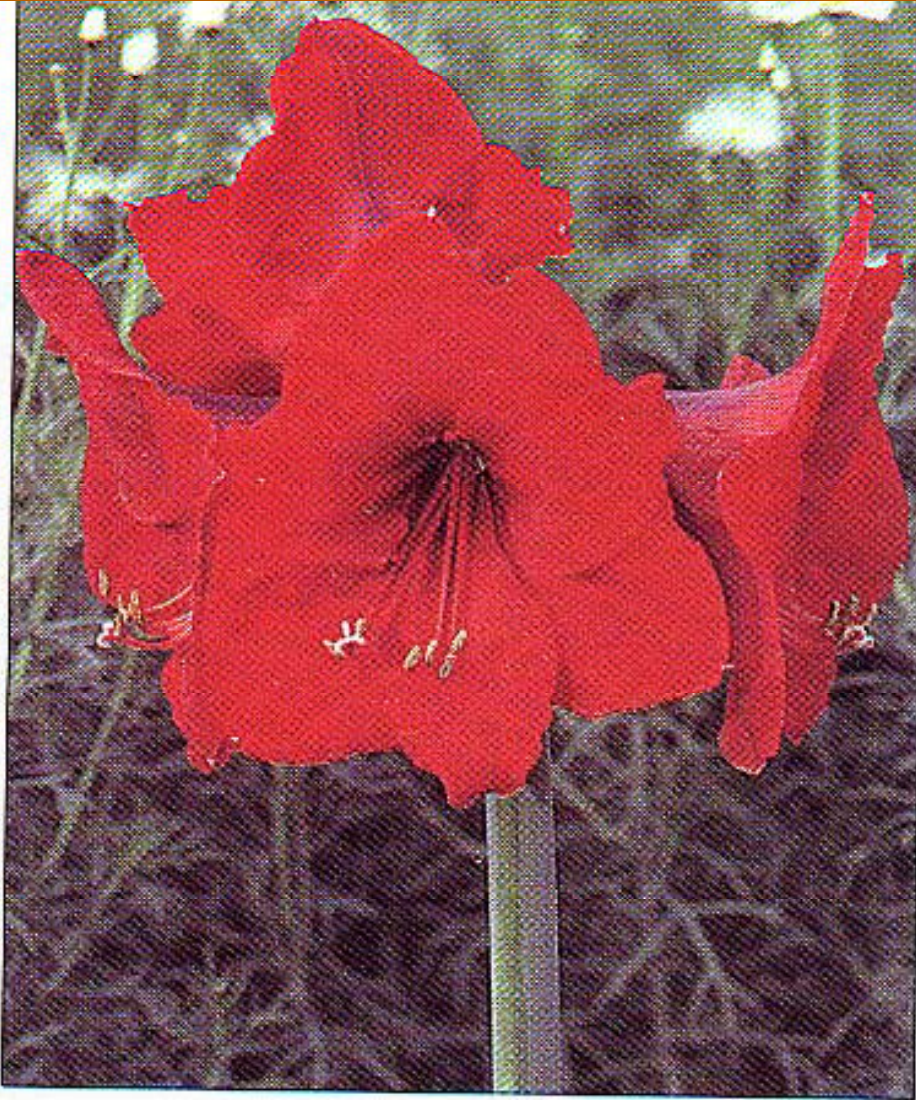


*Ranunculus parnassiiifolius*





*Hibbeastrum* 'Picotee'



*Hippeastrum* 'Red Lion'



*Hippeastrum reticulatum* var. *striatifolium*



*x Amarygia parkeri*



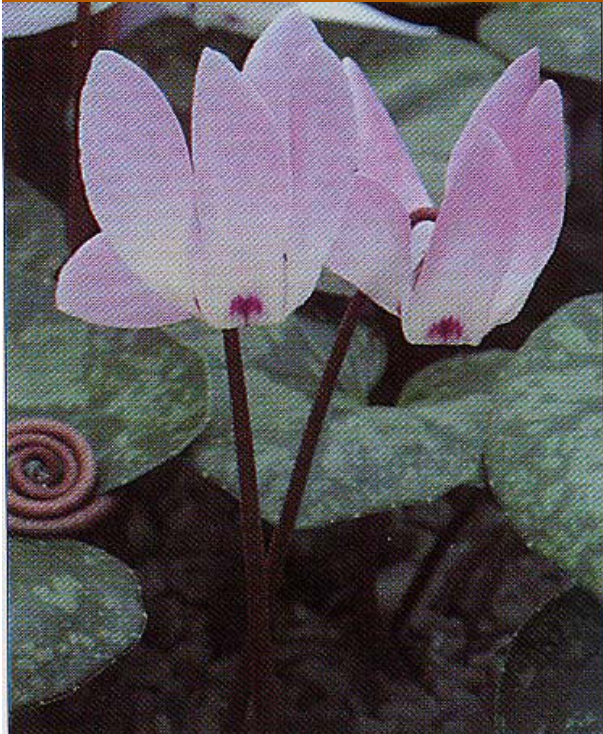
*Amaryllis belladonna*



*Amaryllis belladonna* 'Hathor'



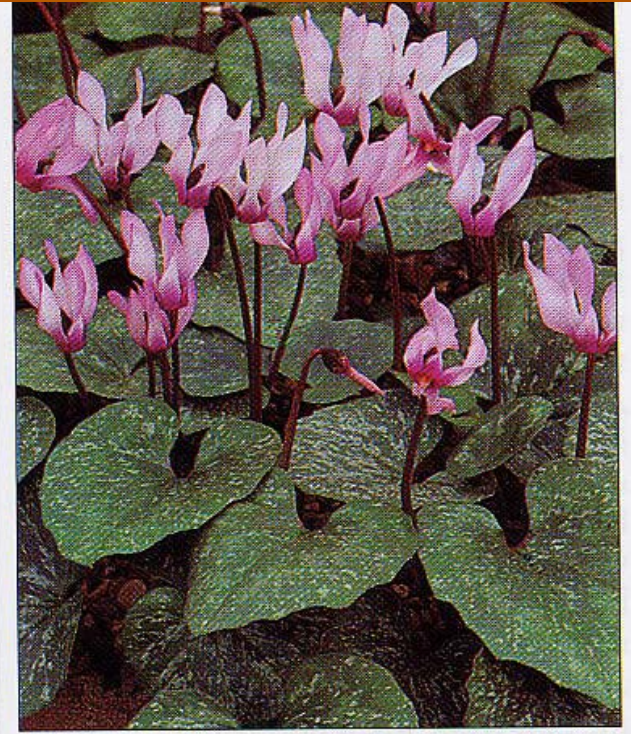
*Cyclamen coum* Pewter Group



*Cyclamen libanoticum*



*Cyclamen persicum* Sierra Series  
'Sierra White'



*Cyclamen repandum* subsp.  
*peloponnesiacum*



*Cyclamen persicum*



*Cyclamen pseudibericum*



*Eremurus robustus*

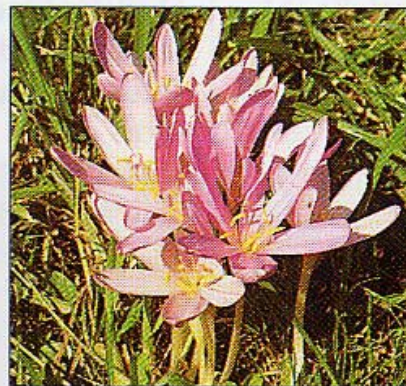


*Eremurus stenophyllus*





*Colchicum agrippinum*



*Colchicum autumnale*



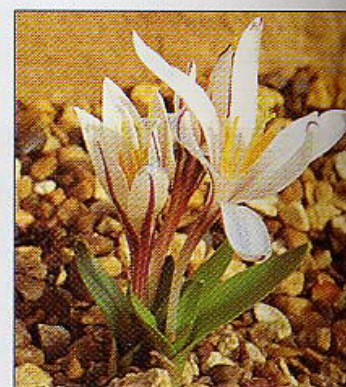
*Colchicum bivonae*



*Colchicum byzantinum*



*Colchicum cilicicum*



*Colchicum kesselringii*



*Colchicum luteum*



*Colchicum* 'The Giant'



*Colchicum* 'Waterlily'