

Tips for Success

What to do with the Little Bulbs that Form on Stems?: They can be propagated through the bulbils (small bulbs) that grow in the axils of the leaves. Instead of setting seed, it offers showy black bulbils along the leaf axils of the stem. If you gently remove them and plant them in fall, they will flower true to name within 3 years.

Do They Need a Winter Freeze?: Typical Lily bulbs must be cool in the winter to produce every season. These varieties do not need to freeze in winter to reproduce yearly. As long as the wintertime low temperatures average 45-55F, they will grow and bloom properly each season.

What is Needed to Subdivide them?: These bulbs will bloom every year in the midsummer period. They can form large clumps as the bulbs multiply quickly. After 2-3 years, in the spring or fall, you may divide the bulbs into small pear size divisions and replant.

Do They Make Good Cut Flowers?: These make excellent cut flowers! Cut only one half of the stem's length. Professional florist will remove the pollen filled anthers before arranging. It is easy to just pluck them out. But be careful not to rub on your hands and then onto your clothing.

Do These Like The Sun or Not?: Tiger lily fares best in full sun in all but the warmest climates, where it appreciates a bit of afternoon shade. Plants can take intense sun on the flowers and leaves but prefer a cooler shaded root zone sheltered from the afternoon sun in order for the roots to fully retain adequate soil moisture. By planting other plants in front and around them you can accomplish this. Too little light will cause soft limp foliage without flowers.



Roberta's Gardens

PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



Stunning Spectacles Tiger Lilies
Lilium tigrinum hybrid

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: customerservice@robertasinc.com.

If your bulbs, cuttings, etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within one year from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll free number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at RobertasUniqueGardens.com.

Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.



Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST


RobertasUniqueGardens.com

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Perennials


Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

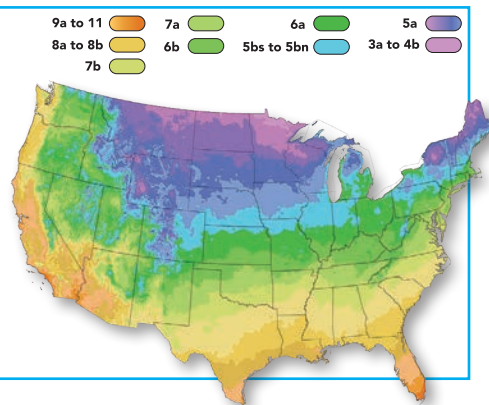
 **Light/Sun:** Full to Partial Sun

 **Mature Height:** 36-44"

 **Mature Spread:** 12-18"

 **Bloom Time:** Summer,
by second season

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4 to 9



Plant Caretaking

Upon Arrival: Please take bulbs out of the box and discard any pieces of root that may have broken off the bulbs in transit. Plant as soon as possible. They may be stored for up to three weeks in a cool, dark area.

Planting Depth & Spacing: Dig a deep enough hole so that the entire bulb easily fits into the hole and the top of the bulb can be covered with 4 inches of soil. Space about 6-8" apart.

Potted Plants: Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You may plant one bulb in a 6 inch pot or plant multiple together in a larger container. In containers you may cluster them a bit more closely with about 3 bulbs per square foot.

Soil Preparation: If you soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. These bulbs are pretty resilient and will grow in just about any soil conditions.

Watering: To determine if your plant needs water, put your finger in the top of the soil and if the top inch is dry, it is time to water. It is important to make sure young plants do not experience long periods of dryness. However, they also do not like soggy conditions. Water upon planting and a couple times a week all summer long.

Fertilizer: Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks after planting once you've seen green growth sprout. Fertilize your lilies one to two times each month. Do not fertilize after the flowers have finished.

Pet Considerations: Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

After Bloom Care: Allow the foliage to remain on the plants for about 8 weeks after the flowers have finished. This allows them to store up energy for the following season. In late autumn, cut the stems back to the ground. Lily bulbs need at least 8 weeks of temperatures below 50F in the winter, so if you live where winters stay warm, find somewhere cool to keep your plants during the winter season.

Planting Steps

Step 1 Remove bulbs from their boxes. You may store them in a cool, dark area for up to three weeks if you are unable to plant right away. Discard any unattached pieces of old roots that may have broken off in transit.

Step 2 Dig a hole that is about 6-8 inches deep and just wide enough to easily fit the bulb. Place the bulb in so that the pointed end is pointing upwards and the roots going down. Cover the top of the bulbs' pointed ends with 4 inches of soil. Water in bulbs well.

Step 3 Space bulbs about 6 inches apart in the ground or in containers. You should start to see sprouts occur within a few weeks. Once you see green growth occur, you may fertilize your plants.

Step 4 Pull away or cut off any yellow or brown leaves, or any old flowers – this is normal.

Step 5 Transplant into the garden or containers as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes the width of the root ball and deep enough so that the original top of the soil is flush with the new soil line. Water the new location before and after planting your plant. This will help the young roots stay hydrated. Once you've placed your plant in the hole, fill in the rest of the hole with extra soil or potting mix, ensuring the entire root system is covered with soil.

COVER WITH
4 TO 6 INCHES

TOP

