

VISIT US

Feel welcome to visit our trials garden open all year round, which looks especially fantastic and colourful from the month of April until into September.

Office & Warehouse

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SYMBOLS



Product Format



Height



Propagation



VIP



Breeder



NEW



Flowering time

SALES

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WELCOME TO WALTER BLOM PLANTS

Walter Blom Plants foccus on finding the very best new breeding in herbaceous perennials and shrubs. As well as supplying premium quality plugs and liners propagated via vegetative propagation. Working closely with existing breeders, such as Must Have Perennials, Darwin Perennials and Walters Gardens we are able to supply you with the exciting new varieties that you will find in this catalogue. We hope you will get as inspired and excited about our products as we are.

As a company we have been focussed on high standards in plant health and we are proud to say that many of our offered varieties have got the highest possible health status, highlighted in the catalogue as VIP (Virus Indexed Plants).

Over the last years we have developped our trials and our trial garden with both container trials as our trial garden where the commercial varieties are growing. It is always possible to visit our trial garden to gather ideas and visualize the varieties in a "Garden Setting".

Not only can we show the true garden worthy varieties, but also it allows us to really study the plants carefully year round, so that we for example exactly know how winter hardy every new perennial is.

At Walter Blom Plants we believe that knowledge is the key. The key to be succesfull. We like to work closely together with our customers and offer them advise on variety selection and growing. At the same time we like to work together with our growers who offer us their knowledge and expertise. This makes it possible for us to supply robust, true-to-name varieties and well prepared healthy growing material, so that our customers are set up well for succesfull sales and profits.

We exports plants from the Netherlands throughout Europe and the UK, USA and Far Eastern Markets. Recently we are MPS Florimark TraceCert certified that show that our plants are traceable for consumers and we show that our products have been processed with care and attention.

P12310



TISSUE CULTURE



TC

Using Tissue Culture where plants are grown on a sterile gel based media, we can rapidly bulk up new varieties or propagate plants previously difficult to root via conventional propagation methods. The resulting material is referred to as Stage III Tissue Culture or invitro material before it is re-introduced into the real world of the nursery. Alongside a wide range of varieties in our catalogue we undertake a lot of this innovative work on request, so please let us, **Walter Blom Plants**, know if you have ideas for a specific variety. For example, we recently developed a range of healthy disease free Iris germanica varieties.









UNROOTED CUTTINGS



Walter Blom Plants has been working together with Darwin Perennials Colombian production facility for many years to bring the very best quality perennials cuttings to our customers. The foundation of this success is based around the 3 factors: quality, reliability and perennials with staying power.

QUALITY

- Perfect climate for growing perennials.
- Annual renewal of stock and dedicated plant pathology production support.
- New varieties are from proven clean tissue culture.
- Delivered within 72 hours of harvest to offer the fresest cuttings possible.

RELIABILITY

- The farm is 100% dedicated to perennial cutting production,
- With years of experience producing high quality cuttings,
- Long-term focus with respective investments,
- ID tags included shipments for clear identification of Genus, Species and Series.
- Reliable transportation.

PERENNIALS WITH STAYING POWER™

- Broad assortment of trialled and trusted genetics from leading breeders, including Darwin Perennials, Must Have Perennials, Walters Gardens and many more.
- Exciting new introductions of excellent garden and patio perennials
- Perennials with performance for continued and repeat retail sales.

Supply of unrooted cuttings must be seen as a separate product and supply chain that cannot be shipped as part of any other order. Therefore only available on special request.





PLUGS AND JUMBO PLUGS

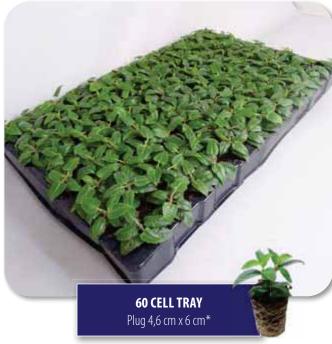


The majority of our varieties will be rooted in a 104 cell tray, this will cover both cutting raised and tissue culture lines. Our products in plug form are offered in one of 3 sizes;

- **3,4 cm** plugs in trays of **104** for the majority of products from both cuttings and tissue culture with an **84** cell tray used for varieties such as the Rudbeckia hirta Enchanted series
- 5 cm plugs in trays of 60 for items such as Alliums, Alstroemeria and overwintered items such as Monarda, minimum order 2 trays per variety
- 7 cm plugs in trays of 28 for overwintered items or for customers looking for faster turnaround times and sales the same season. Orders require a minimum lead time of 16 weeks.

Potting dates from early to mid-spring can be sold in the same season. Many varieties are potted from early summer through to early autumn to allow bulking and root development before a winter vernalisation period. This ensures a full pot in spring as underground shoots are sent up from that overwintered root system.









BARE ROOTED



For the bare rooted products we work with a relatively small group of growers in different areas of The Netherlands. This helps us source plants grown on the best possible soil (sandy, loam or peat based) to supply vigorous, top quality plants. Most varieties are divisions of 1 year old plants and are graded as follows.

BF

UNDIVIDED ROOTS

Complete undivided roots for larger pot sizes. Due to their size these are often impossible to clean for export outside of the EU:.

SUBSTANTIAL DIVISIONS

- Size 1 is a division suitable for pot size up to 2 litre pots (17 cm)
- Size 2 is a smaller division suitable for pot size 9-12 cm

Certain Perennials notably Astilbe, Hosta and Paeonia are graded on Nose Count.

HOSTA

We can offer the option to deliver these plants in May/ early June out of our Cold Store. This will allow fast growth, quick establishment, but also summer seeds and the plants will give multi nose crowns well established in the pot for early sales the following year.



Is a product that requires early planting for the best results, when planted in the early Autumn the roots will develop allowing the potted Paeonia to start new shoot growth in late winter. This results in the best regrowth and highest chance of flower development the following spring. Please note that, for most varieties of Paeonia, the plants will need at least 2 to 3 years in the garden before the full size and beauty of the flowers will be seen.



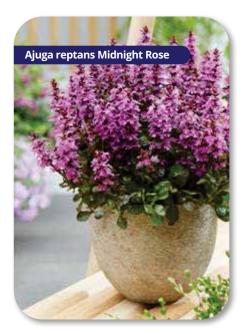
TIMING CHART

Product	Size	Per Crate	Pot Size	When to Plant	Average To Finish
Bare Rooted Perennials					
General	Undivided		3-5 ltr	Late summer to early spring	6 -10 weeks
	1		12-17 cm	Late summer to early spring	8 to 12 weeks
	2		9-12 cm	Spring	6 to 8 weeks
Astilbe	1-2 Nose	200	9-12 cm	Week 5-24	8 to 12 weeks
	2-3 Nose	150	15-17 cm	Week 5-24	8 to 12 weeks
	4/+ Nose	40	19-21 cm	Week 5-24	8 to 12 weeks
Hosta	Jumbo	150	19-23 cm	Week 46-24	8 to 14 weeks
	1 Nose	250	15-17 cm	Week 46-24	8 to 14 weeks
	2nd Grade	400	9-12 cm	Week 46-24	8 to 14 weeks
Paeonia	5-8 Nose	40	5-7,5 ltr	Week 38-46 (later possible)	Saleable Apr-May
	3-5 Nose	75	3-5 ltr	Week 38-46 (later possible)	Saleable Apr-May
	2-3 Nose	100	2-3 ltr	Week 38-46 (later possible)	Saleable Apr-May
	1-2 Nose	150	9-15 cm	Week 38-46 (later possible)	Saleable Feb-Mar
Plug Perennials					
104 cell tray	3,4 cm plug	104	≤2 Ltr	Early Spring/Spring	6 to 10 weeks
		104	≤3 Ltr	Early Spring/Spring	8 to 10 weeks
84 cell tray	3,9 cm	84	≤2 Ltr	Early Spring/Spring	6 to 10 weeks
		84	≤3 Ltr	Early Spring/Spring	8 to 10 weeks
60 cell tray	4,6 cm	60	≤3 Ltr	Early Spring/Spring	8 to 10 weeks
28 cell tray	7 cm	28	≤5 Ltr	Early Spring/Spring	6 to 10 weeks

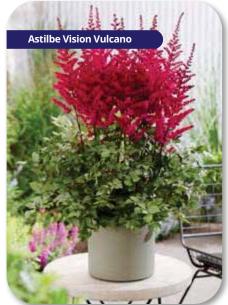








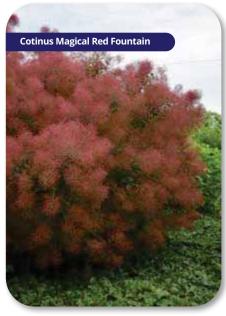


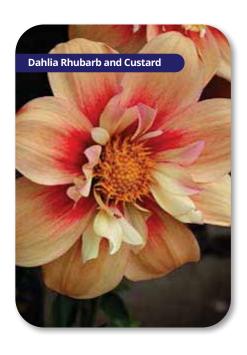




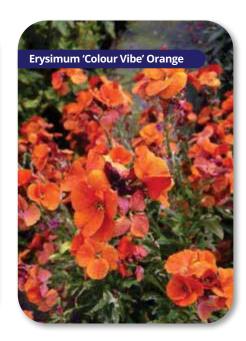


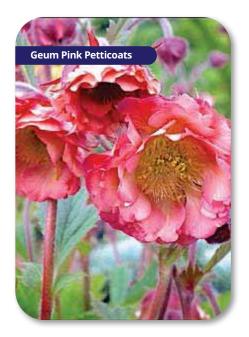




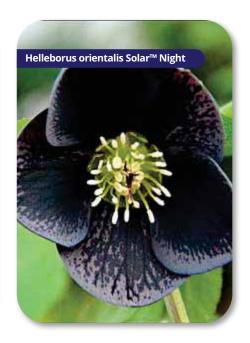


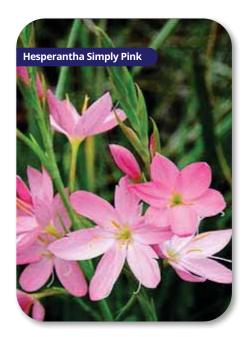


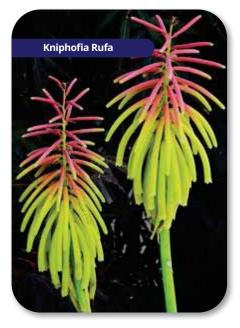














































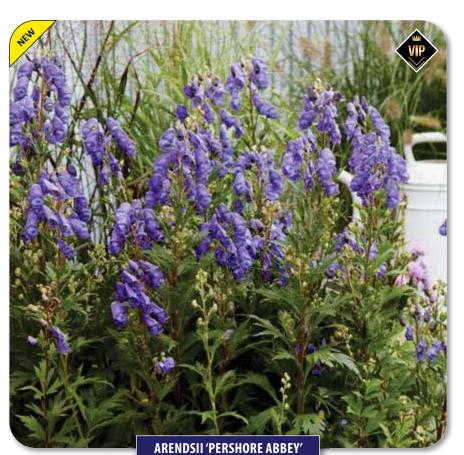


















Perennials























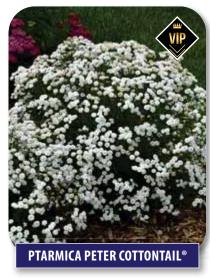






















Gardens





















Gardens









P/UC





Gardens











Walters

Gardens

65-80 cm







































P/UC

70 cm Must Have Perennials

BR/JP/ P/UC

Must Have Perennials

55 cm

P/UC

Must Have Perennials

SUNNY SEDUCTION



















BR/JP/

P/UC



Perennials







BR/JP/ P/UC



Perennials















flowers to 120 cm













120-150 cm

BR/TCP/TC









30-35 cm flowers to 90 cm



























RACEMOSA JAMES COMPTON





















AGAPANTHUS (AFRICAN LILY)

Agapanthus, African Lily as we know it, has it's origin in South Africa and is a member of the Liliacea Family. With it's delicate blue/purple or white trumpet-shaped flowers and it's tall stems you can think of them as the tropical equivalent of the daylily. Agapanthus is a low maintenance perennial that flowers in Summer and Fall.

Their leaves add texture to beds, borders and containers. There are many different Agapanthus cultivars. Clear differences in cultivars can be found for example in the flower shape (funnel, trumpet, star and tubular shapes), size and colour, foliage (colour, width, length), stem (thickness and colour) and differences in general such as height and flowering period.

General facts and figures

Botanical name: Flower height: Agapanthus 10 - 150 cm

Flowering time: Leaf height: June - September 10 - 45 cm

Fun Facts

- Agapanthus comes from the Greek words "Agape" and "Anthus" Put them together and it means "love flower".
- During the flowering period Agapanthus can grow up to 150 cm in height, although the main part of the plant (the leaves) are usually around 60 cm tall.
- Agapanthus can be planted close together in clusters in order to produce a specatacular wave of colour in the garden. Agapanthus are great plants to grow along fences and driveways.
- Foliage: small and grass-like, large and straplike. Some varieties have variegated foliage, green with a cream or white stripe down the edge.
- Flowers appear in clusters at the tips of the blooming stems.
- As the flowers come up from the foliage the blooms are held within a tight green bract to protect the flowers from damage.



Care

In tropical climates many species of Agapanthus are evergreen. You can start in the fall with withholding some water to initiate their dormancy. Evergreen varieties are more tender and need to be moved into a frost-free environment, like a greenhouse or even near a bright window. Plant can retain nutrients within it's roots and be easily divided to create more plants.



































































































New World Plants









Plants





60 cm















JP/TC

New World Plants 45 cm























Plants



















































































100 cm



18























Walters 40-45 cm























 ${\it Gardens}$

Walters 50-60 cm Gardens



7-9















P/UC

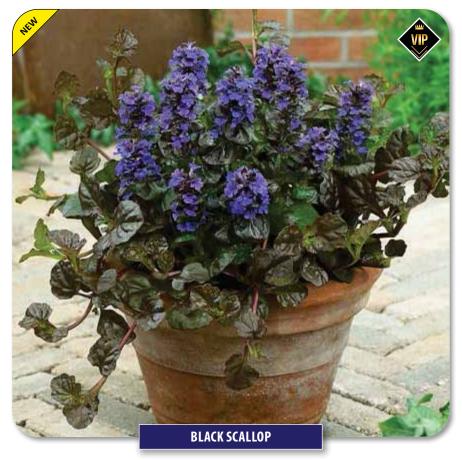


Walters

 ${\it Gardens}$

45-55 cm





























































65 cm













Walter 35-45 cm Gardens











Gardens









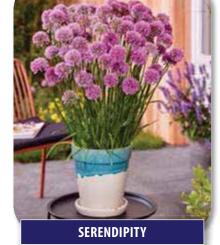




MILLENIUM











Gardens

35-45 cm







ALSTROEMERIA (PERUVIAN LILY OR INCA LILY)

Alstroemeria, Peruvian Lily as we know it, has its origins is South America mainly occurring in the cooler mountain regions of Chile, Brazil and Peru and has its own family the Alstroemeriaceae. With their wide range of colours and long lasting flowers they are well known as cut flower but they are also extremely happy in the garden. Taller varieties are often hardier and can be planted in well drained soil in the garden while their more compact types prefer to be in a container which can be protected over the winter.

Their foliage ins known for twisting so it seems as though you are looking at the bottom of the leaf, plants make thick rhizomes in the ground and send up a continuous succession of flower stems from early summer into the Autumn. Flower production is better when the soil is cooler so plant Alstroemeria in positions where their roots are protected from direct sun although they do like their heads to be in the sun.

General facts and figures

Botanical name:

Flower height: 30 - 90 cm

Alstroemeria

30 **-** 90 CIII

Flowering time: June to September

Leaf height: 25 - 80 cm

Fun Facts

- Like many species Alstroemeria is named after the Swedish botanist Baron Klas Van Alstroemer who collected the seeds on a trip to Spain in 1783
- Alstroemeria is known as the friendship flower
- Alstroemeria has a vase life of two weeks if properly cared for! Making them great varieties for the cut flower garden
- Alstroemeria flowers have no fragrance. Making them a great flower if you have any pollen allergies!
- Alstroemeria are full of symbolism and carry different meanings in different cultures. They are typically seen as a symbol of grace, purity, majesty and honour.



Care

In warmer climates Alstroemeria can remain evergreen, although flowering will be affected if temperatures go too high. In general as they go into winter dormancy they can be kept drier, well established plants in the garden will survive as low as -10 Celsius, compact varieties or plants in containers can better be overwintered frost free.















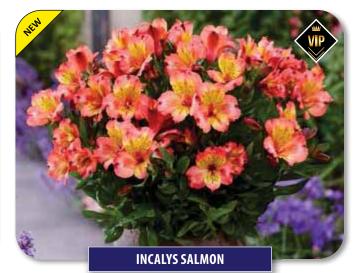
























































































































































30-40 cm

















Turcieflor

50 cm

DUKES™ FRANCOIS





























JP/P/TC





DUKES™ JEAN











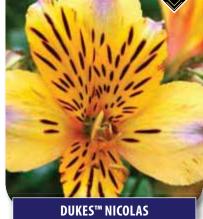
JP/P/TC















50 cm

























































MAJESTIC™ LIRE



















JP/P/TC

70 cm



JP/P/TC





MAJESTIC™ MONTSOREAU























Turcieflor

























































75-80 cm









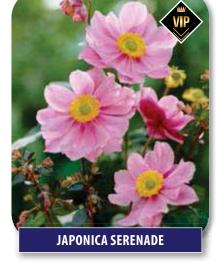
































75-80 cm











































Walter Blom 45 cm Plants



TC

Walter Blom 50 cm Plants

JP/P/TC TC

Walter Blom 55 cm Plants









Plants













Plants

Walter Blom 70 cm





































MacGregor 80 cm









RUFFLED SWAN



























55 cm











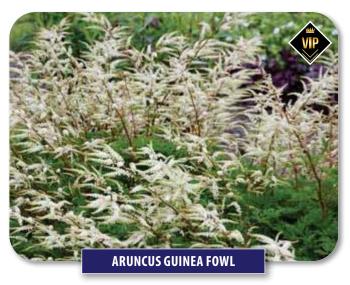








Compass 35-45 cm 5-7





































60-70 cm



8-10











































ASTILBE (FALSE GOAT'S BEARD, FALSE SPIRAEA)

Astilbe is a genus of about 20 species of perennials in the family Saxi-fragaceae, native to Asia and North America.

Astilbe has plume-like flowers held above green, fern-like foliage on slender, upright stems. The striking clusters of small flowers bloom from spring to fall.

General facts and figures

Sun exposure:

Low to moderate shade

Flowering time:

Spring, Summer

Flower colors:

Pink, Red, White, Purple

Flower height:

Ranges from 30-150 cm, depending on the variety

Special features

Attracts butterflies, bees, moths and hummingbirds and is deer resistant

Fun Facts

- In Greek, the name Astilbe means from stilbein to glitter; referring to its inconspicuous individual flowers
- Astilbes are a great way to fill up a spot in your garden with colour and texture where other plants won't grow so easily.
- Astilbe symbolizes patience
- Astilbes are excellent low-maintenance plants and make great cut flowers.



Care

- Astilbes spread quickly and form broad clumps. Their crowns often rise above the soil as they grow, so make sure to cover them with humus-rich soil or lift and replant the clumps. Every 3-4 years in the Spring you have to divide the overgrown clumps.
- You can either replant the divisions immediately or put them in pots to be planted out in the early summer when they are re-established.
- Astilbes will benefit from a balanced organic fertilizer applied in the spring.
- Removing the flower heads from Astilbe will not promote continued flowering.
- After blooming has finished for the season, feel free to clip off any spent flower stems. Your astilbes will continue to provide attractive foliage until fall.
- After the first frost, the leaves may go yellow; trim leaves if you wish and fresh growth will come next spring.
- It is important that the soil drains well. Amend for example clay-type soil with peat moss, perlite and coarse sand to improve drainage.













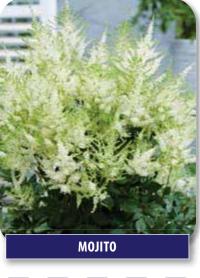
































































VISIONS VOLCANO





































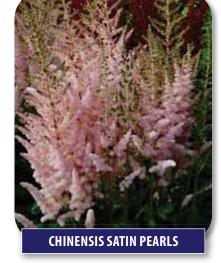
























































CHINENSIS PURPLE RAIN



















































































































40-50 cm





BR





YOUNIQUE™ SALMON









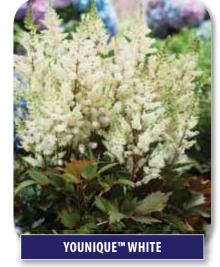




























ASTRANTIA (MASTERWORT)

Astrantia is a genus of about 10 species of herbaceous perennials in the family Apiaceae, native to Europe and Asia.

General facts and figures

Sun/shade:

Sun / part shade / shade

40 - 90 cm

Flowering time: Soil:

July - September

Rich and moisture retentive

Flower height:

Fun Facts

- The botanical name Astrantia is derived from 'aster' which means 'star' in Latin and refers to the shape of the flowers.
- Astrantia is a symbol of courage, strength, and protection.
- Its upright growing habit makes it a perfect partner for mounding hostas and other shade-loving plants.
- On top of their long and wiry stems, astrantias have compact clusters of beautiful flowers in attractive shapes and colours.
- The flowers of Astrantia are like small umbels of numerous tiny flowers, surrounded by petal-like bracts.
- Astrantias flower in spring and summer in shades of white, pink, purple and red.
- Astrantias attract butterflies and other garden visitors.
- Astrantias have a long flowering period, attractive foliage, are winterhardy and easy to grow.
- The possibilities with Astrantia are endless. They go anywhere and look beautiful in any kind of garden, whether planted as a groundcover or as a cut flower in for example a butterfly garden, a shady garden or on the edge of a pont.



Care

- Astrantias need to be watered regularly, especially during hot, dry periods. Foliage turns brown and gets crispy when these plants do not get enough moisture over the Summer.
- When it gets very hot in the Summer you can spread a 5-7 cm layer of mulch, such as compost, shredded wood or pine needles, over the soil to keep the soil longer moisturised, improve it's quality and keeping the soil temperature cooler for the roots.
- Great to slow down the growth of weeds as well!
- Extend the flowering season by removing old flowers as they fade, also called deadheading. Do this regularly and Astrantia continues to flower.

























BR/JP/TC

70 cm

JP/TC

Walter Blom 60 cm Plants





BR/JP/TC





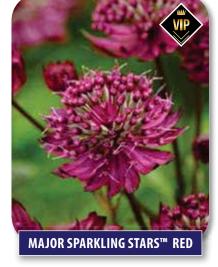
Plants













BR/JP/TC



TC









BR/JP/TC



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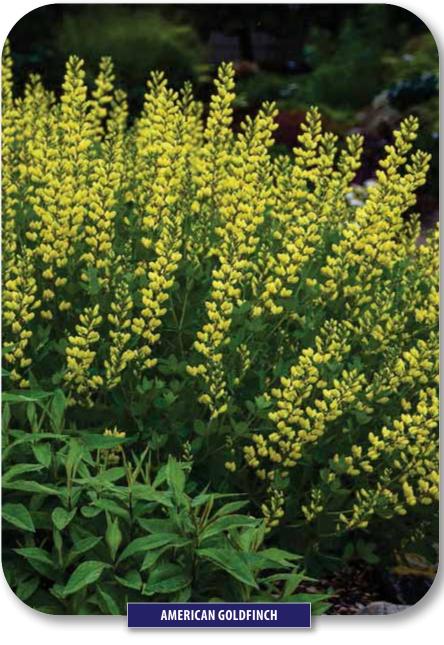


MAJOR SPARKLING STARS™ WHITE

5-9



















Walters Gardens

90-105 cm









Gardens















Walters 90-105 cm Gardens









Gardens























Gardens

75-90 cm

































TCP/TC



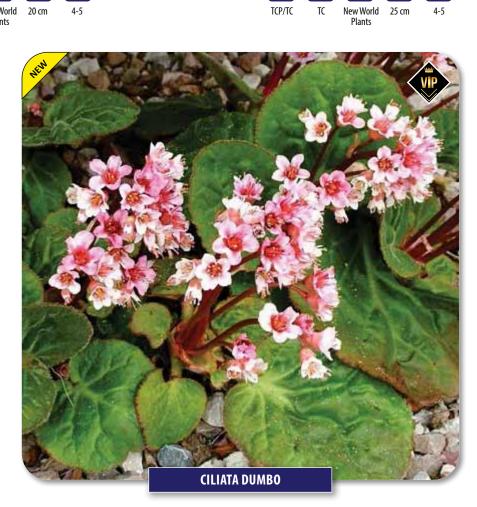


FIRE & ICE









TCP/TC























P/UC



Perennials

















Walters 150-165 cm Gardens













Gardens

Walters 100-120 cm









Gardens









P/UC









Walters 75-90 cm Gardens





P/UC







Gardens









P/UC



Gardens

LILAC CASCADE®











VIOLET CASCADE®



Walters 150-165 cm Gardens













 ${\it Gardens}$



















Walters Gardens









Gardens









P/UC

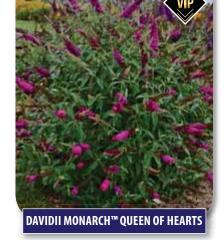


Gardens













 ${\it Gardens}$

75-90 cm

































BR/TCP/TC

35 cm

P/UC

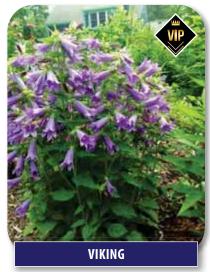








Must Have 20-25 cm

















Plants

D/TC

BR/TCP/TC













GLOMERATA FREYA







































































TC















VANILLA POP

100 cm







































50 cm



New World Plants

BR/JP/ P/UC

Must Have Perennials

BR/JP/ P/UC

Must Have

Perennials



Walter Blom

Plants

8-10







TCP/TC



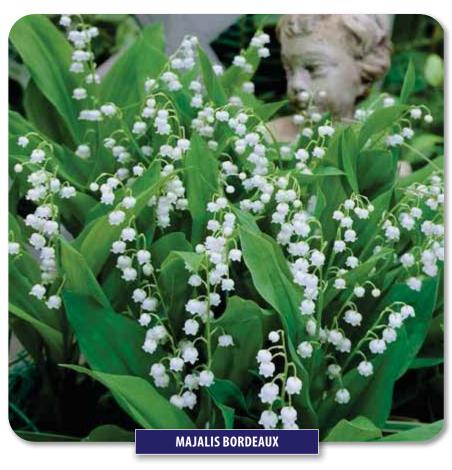






BR/JP/TC

TC

















































































Genesis 90-120 cm















Marco van Noort

50 cm













50 cm











50 cm









van Noort









P/UC



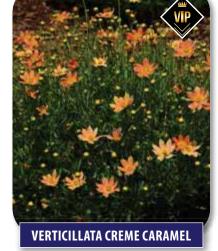
VERTICILLATA CREME BRULEE

Perennials











P/UC





Perennials

























P/UC





 ${\it Gardens}$











Walters Gardens





Walters

Gardens

35-45 cm















Gardens





P/UC





























Kolster 200-250 cm













200-250 cm











200-250 cm





CROCOSMIA (MONTBRETIA, **COPPER TIPS, FALLING STARS**)

The genus Crocosmia belongs to the Iris family (Iridaceae) and contains eleven or so species of cormous perennials, most of them native to southern and tropical Africa.

General facts and figures

Plant type: Bulb, Perennial

Flower colour:

Yellow, orange, red

Flower height:

30 - 150 cm

Exposure:

Full sun / partial sun

Special features:

Attracts birds, butterflies and humming-

Fun Facts

- Having Crocosmia in the garden adds a real boost of colour and can really brighten up your entire garden!
- At the end of the Summer/beginning of the fall the racemes produce attractive berries after flowering.
- Crocosmia's make excellent cutflowers and have a long vase life.
- Excellent border plants.
- Heat/humidity resistant, deer and rabbit resistant, drought and salt tolerant



Care

- Most Crocosmia varieties will easily survive the winter as long as the garden provides good drainage.
- Cover with a thick mulch before the winter
- Make sure to choose a planting spot that is sheltered from cold, drying wind.
- Crocosmia should be planted in Spring after the danger of frost has passed.
- Keep the soil moist at all times.
- After flowering period has ended, take off the flowers, but not the leaves. The leaves still feed the bulbs!
- Plants may be grown in containers, make sure to use large pots with draining holes.
- Divide only every 3-4 years in late fall.

















































D/TC







D/TC

Paul Lewis

80 cm



JP/TC





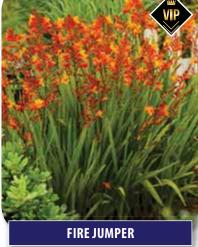
Europe



















75 cm



BR/TCP/TC



































45-60 cm































D/TC

















45-60 cm









































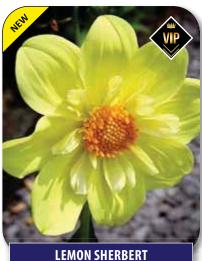


New World Plants

New World Plants

New World Plants













Plants















MOUNTAIN OF FIRE

















TCP/TC

New World



TCP/TC

New World Plants

TCP/TC

New World Plants 90 cm











Plants







TCP/TC













Plants





60









Perennials



















Perennials

























OCEAN SUNSET ORANGE GLOW





P/UC

Plantipp

5-8 cm









Plantipp













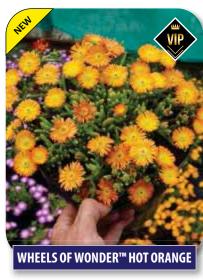


5-8 cm





WHEELS OF WONDER™ GOLDEN











































Plantipp























P/UC















ELATUM CELEBRATION























100-150 cm













165-175 cm















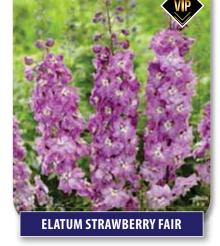




ELATUM MIGHTY ATOM











































75-100 cm































































75-100 cm











75-100 cm































JP/TC



































Valleflor 100-120 cm 6-7





























JP/TC

Valleflor 100-120 cm 6-7





















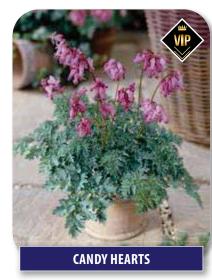






Valleflor 100-120 cm 6-7















BR/TCP/TC

Walter Blom 20-30 cm Plants





BR/TCP/TC









Walter Blom 25-30 cm Plants

BR/TCP/TC









Walter Blom 25-30 cm Plants



BR/TCP/TC





Plants













SPRING GOLD

Must Have

Perennials













Perennials

SPRING MAGIC















































































Europe













(0)

nei boilt Flails by





ECHINACEA (CONEFLOWER)

Echinacea is a perennial plant native to North America. Echinacea is a genus in the Asteraceae family containing nine plant species.

General facts and figures

Flower height:

45 - 120 cm

Exposure:

Full sun

Soil:

Rich and well-drained

Flowering time:

Mid summer to late fall

Special features:

Attracts birds, bees and butterflies to your garden, is drought tolerant and more deer resistant than many other flowering plants.

Fun Facts

- Echinacea comes from the Latin name for hedgehog, echinus, which refers to the often prickly lower stem of the plant.
- For centuries Echinacea was used by native Americans to treat wounds, snakebites, infections, and in general to improve health.
- Echinacea look stunning in a traditional garden or a wildflower meadow.
- Especially when you plant them mixed in various colours, echinacea plants look stunning when you plant them together in large numbers.
- Cut some flowers, leave some flowers and you will have varied heights and flowering times
- Both the above ground parts of the plant and the roots are used in dietary supplements.
- Angustifolia and Purpurea types are often used as border plants.
- Echinacea plants have strong-smelling black roots, hairy stems, and basal leaves on long petioles.



Care

- Echinacea will regrow for a number of years, after starting with new growth appearing every year.
- Dividing or transplanting Echinacea is best to do in early Spring or late Fall.
- Echinacea likes to be lightly surrounded by compost and as an extra layer approximately 5 cm organic matter to keep the plants moisturised and prevent weeds overtaking them.
- To encourage delayed blooming, so you can enjoy the flowers in the Fall, cut Echinacea back when plants come into flower. This will result in later-flowering and more-compact growth.











































TC AB Cultivars 35-50 cm





AB Cultivars 50 cm

TC

AB Cultivars 50 cm















































































































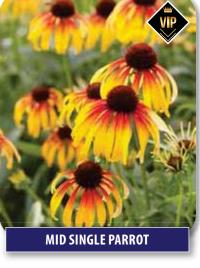






















AB Cultivars 50-60 cm



Marco van Noort



AB Cultivars 50-60 cm

























VOLUME SINGLE BLUSHING MEADOW MAMA



















BR/TCP/TC

Marco van

TCP/TC

AB Cultivars 50-60 cm

TCP/TC

AB Cultivars 50-60 cm







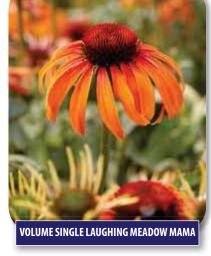




AB Cultivars 50-60 cm









TCP/TC













BR/TCP/TC



Future **Plants**























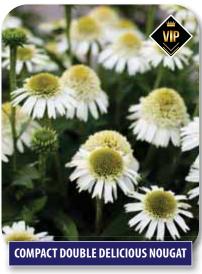






















AB Cultivars 30-40 cm

Noort

Noort









COMPACT DOUBLE STRAWBERRY & CREAM













BR/TCP/TC





AB Cultivars 45-55 cm





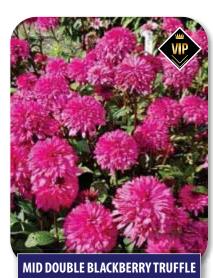
































TCP/TC













BR/TCP/TC





Noort



















































Terra Nova 75 cm















TALL DOUBLE GUAVA ICE





70 cm































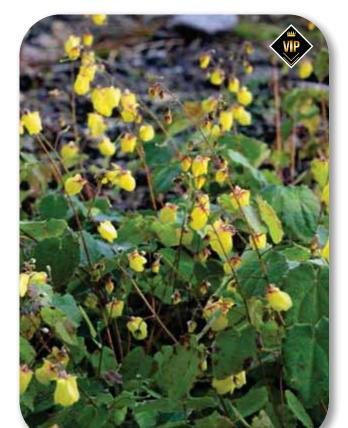








76









SUNNY & SHARE









































Perennials

7-8















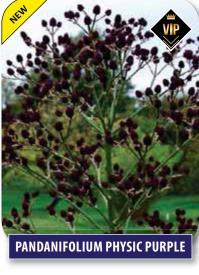








































































































































Plantipp

























P/UC





Europe











Europe

CHARACIAS GLACIER BLUE



3-6













































Europe









P/UC



MARTINII BLACKBIRD (NOTHOWLEE)









P/UC





























Noort

















Marco van 12-15 cm Noort









Noort





12-15 cm



TCP/TC





Noort

CINEREUM JOLLY JEWEL™ RASPBERRY









TCP/TC





Noort





Marco van 12-15 cm









Noort











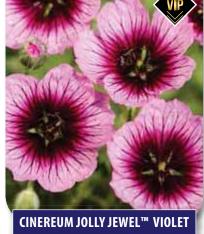
TC



Noort











TC

Noort

12-15 cm





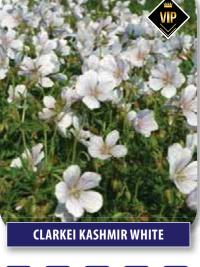


































Perennials

30-45 cm























HYBRID BLUSHING TURTLE

















BR/TCP/TC



60 cm

Must Have Perennials

BR/TCP/TC

Marco van Noort



BR/P



























Noort







































Plants

















P/TC





Plants

PRATENSE BLACK BEAUTY









BR/TCP/TC





Plant

Haven





P/TC











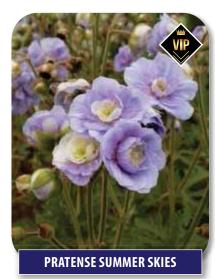
BR/TCP/TC















30-40 cm

Perennials









Plants for

PRATENSE LAURA

60 cm Europe



83

























Plants

30 cm



















WALLICHIANUM BLOOMTIME





TC

Must Have Perennials



















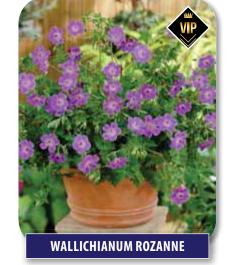


BR/TCP/TC











BR/TCP/TC



Must Have

Perennials































TCP/JP/TC

New World 30-35 cm Plants











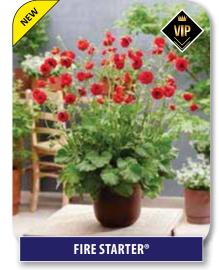
Europe













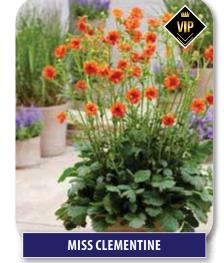
TCP/JP/TC













TCP/JP/TC



Plants

















































AB Cultivors























AB Cultivors 50 cm















BR/P















50 cm





































Perennials





8-10

































Must Have





3-5



Must Have Perennials

30 cm

3-5









Perennials















Perennials



3-5













12-3 40 cm













TC

Must Have Perennials

40 cm

12-3













Must Have Perennials

40 cm









Perennials











SNOWSHOE MOUNTAIN THE ROCKIES

Perennials













TCP/TC



TC

Must Have

Perennials

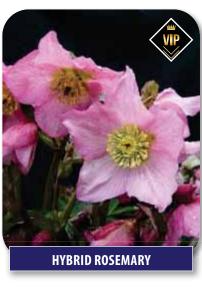


40 cm















Europe

















































TC



New World

Plants





30 cm



11-2









NIGER CHRISTMAS ROSES™ SNOW DRIFT





New World Plants

30 cm

11-2



TCP/TC









Selecta One





40 cm







TCP/TC



Selecta One





























Plants



















40 cm

New World Plants





TCP/TC















SOLAR™ SPRING





TC

New World Plants

40 cm





TCP/TC





Plants













SOLAR™ SASHAY













SOLAR™ DELIGHT





















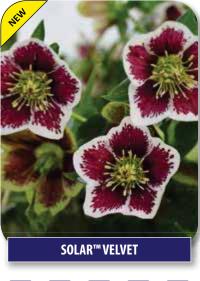


















































TCP/JP/TC

Selecta One 40 cm



















BOUQUET LEMON



TCP/JP/TC

















60 cm







HEMEROCALLIS (DAYLILY)

Hemerocallis is a herbaceous perennial of the asphodelaceae family. Around 15 different species can be found from Central Europe to Eastern Asia.

General facts and figures

Flower height:

20 - 150 cm

Exposure:

Full sun, partial shade

Flowering time:

Late Spring-early Fall

Soil:

Hemerocallis prefers well-drained, fertile soil, but will tolerate poorer soils and heavy clay.

Fun Facts

- Hemerocallis comes from the Greek words 'Hemera', meaning day and 'kalos' meaning beautiful or fair.
- The flowers of Hemerocallis citrina are edible and are used in the Chinese cuisine.
- Hemerocallis symbolizes motherhood.
- Some varieties of Hemerocallis are fragrant.
- Hemerocallis go well with many other border plants; even with ornamental grasses they make a wonderful display.
- The dwarf forms are ideal when you don't have a lot of space in the garden.



Care

- Hemerocallis are in general robust, reliable and self-sufficient plants.
- Once settled in Hemerocallis plants do not need a lot of attention and are doing well in borders and containers.
- Hemerocallis have a broad range of flower colour, from yellow, orange and red to purple, pink and white, often blushed with contrasting hues.
- Petals can vary as well, some wide or narrow, some rounded or pointed and some varieties have smooth or ruffled petals and form trumpets or starry shapes.
- The more vibrant, exotic flower colours work well in tropical displays.

























































































D 5:













n 6



500+ MY REGGAE TIGER









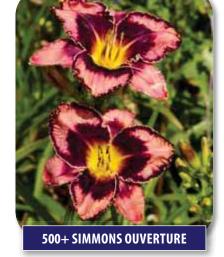


















55 cm

(6)

















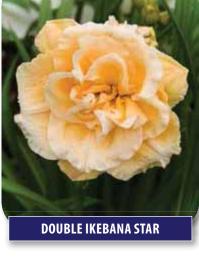
































































































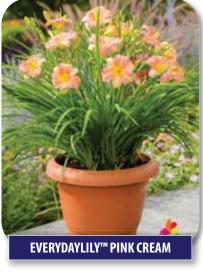
















































































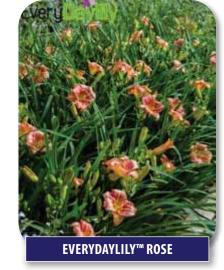












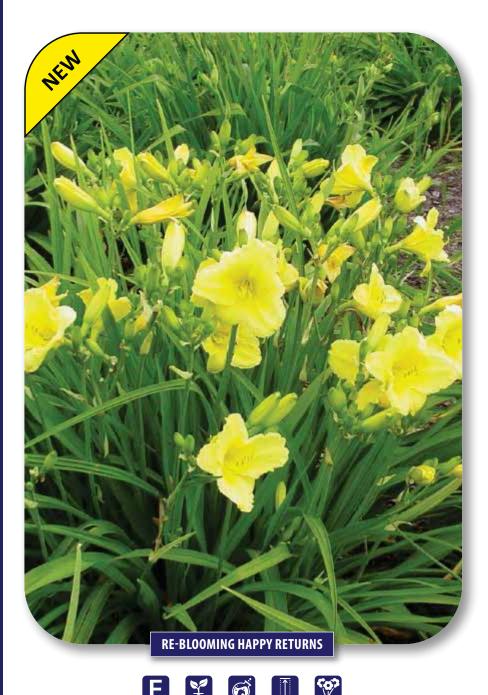


































































































TCP/JP/TC

New World 60 cm Plants























TCP/JP/TC



Plants











TCP/JP/TC





70 cm

8-11







































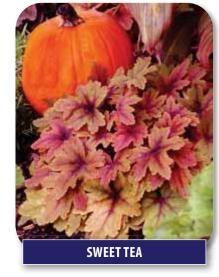






15 cm

















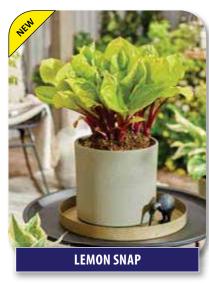






























SORBET



















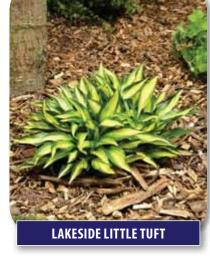










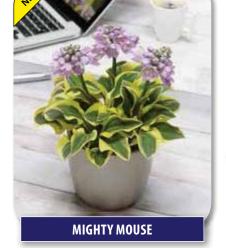
























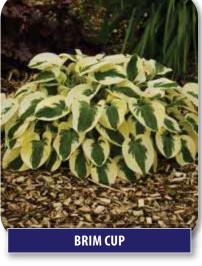


























































































































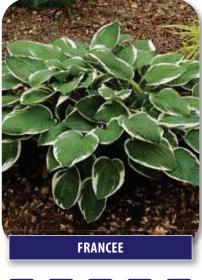
























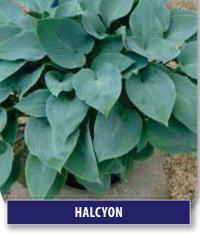














































































































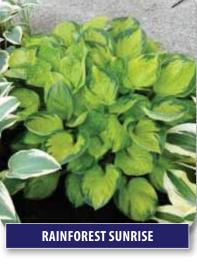


























































































WHIRLWIND

35 cm



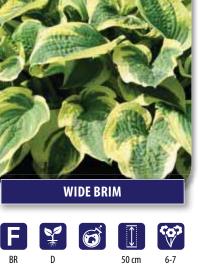






30 cm

































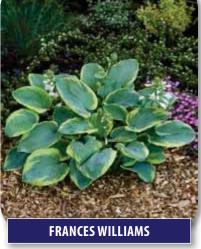










































































100-120 cm













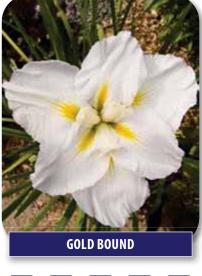




























































































60 m









IRIS GERMANICA (BEARDED IRIS)

Iris Germanica is the name for a species of flowering plants in the family Iridaceae commonly known as the bearded iris and has it's origin in mediterranean Europe.

General facts and figures

Flower height:

60 - 120 cm

Exposure:

Full sun

Flowering time:

From Spring to Autumn

Leaf shape:

Sword like

Soil:

Rich humus, medium moisture, well-drained

Flower colour:

Every possible colour is represented from white to almost black.

Fun Facts

- The word Iris originates from a Greek word that refers to rainbow, which is hardly surprising considering the many different colours available.
- All Iris Germanica varieties have a total 0f 6 petals. 3 petals standing up and 3 petals dropping down, each with a line in the center, is drawn like a sort of beard, which helps leading insects towards the pollen.
- Because of the large range of colours, Iris Germanica is the perfect plant to have in a colour-themed garden.
- Iris Germanica is deer and drought tolerant
- Some varieties of Iris Germanica are fragrant.
- The iris flower symbolizes eloquence, hope, wisdom, communication, and faith.



Care

- Best planting time for Iris Germanica is July to September, but grown from a container Iris Germanica can be planted in Spring.
- After pruning the plants back destroy the waste that comes of the plants, do not add it to the compost bin. The rhizomes are toxic to cats and dogs.
- Trimming back foliage in the fall makes the garden look tidy, it reduces the leaf surface area that might host fungal disease, and it removes caterpillar eggs.

































































































































TCP/TC







































































































































































































































































































TIPPED IN BLUE



70 cm







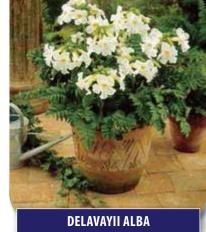


















































KNIPHOFIA POPSICLE™ MANGO®













POPSICLE™ ORANGE VANILLA®





55 cm

















BR/TCP





POPSICLE™ PAPAYA®









POPSICLE™ RED HOT®





New World Plants













Walter Blom Plants 35 cm







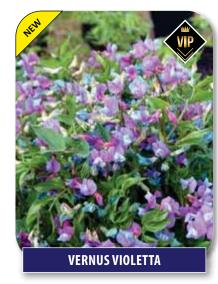






Walter Blom Plants

35 cm





















Leaders







TC

TCP

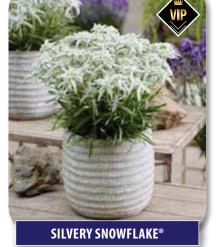


SILVERY FROST®

Leaders









TCP



Breeding

Leaders

25-30 cm





















































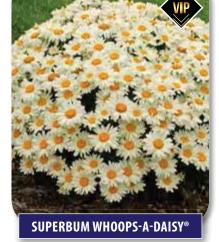






































BR/TCP/TC

90-120 cm













120-150 cm











45-60 cm



LOBELIA CRIMSON PRINCESS















LOBELIA ROSE PRINCESS











BR/TCP/TC





















































JP/TCP/TC









GLADIATOR®

JP/TCP/TC























































MASTERPIECE®





























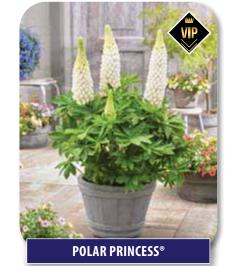
















TC











60 cm



RED RUM®

JP/TCP/TC

JP/TCP/TC





































































































MONARDA (BERGAMOT, BEE BALM)

Monarda is a genus of flowering plants of the Lamiaceae (Mint) family. It originates from large parts of Canada and the United States.

General facts and figures

Flower height:

40 - 120 cm

Exposure: Sunny, semi shady

Soil

Fertile and moist, prefers sandy soil

Flowering time: July to September

Flower colour: Pink, red and white

Fun Facts

- The name Bee Balm refers to it's historic use of applying it to bee stings, but also is a good cure for headaches, sore throats and even indigestion.
- Leaves of Monarda are aromatic.
- Monarda makes a tasty cup of tea, flavour is simular to Earl Grey.
- Pollinator friendly plants that attract butterflies and hummingbirds
- Monarda plant extract is used in aromatic oils, hair tonic and even in perfumes.



Care

Apply a thin layer of compost each spring, followed by a layer of mulch to keep soil moist and repress weeds. Water the plants during the summer if there is little to no rain. Remove dead flowers to keep the plants looking tidy. After the first frost, cut the stems back to about 5 cm above the soil Divide Monarda plants in spring every few years or when you notice that the center of the plant starts dying out.























































AB Cultivars 60-65 cm













50 cm















P/UC







60 cm

7-8















Walters 50-60 cm ${\it Gardens}$













 ${\it Gardens}$

















Gardens











P/UC





Gardens















Perennials

















P/UC

Darwin Perennials











Gardens



30-35 cm







Perennials













 ${\it Gardens}$









ITOH PAEONIA (INTERSECTIONAL PAEONIA)

Itoh Paeonia's are the result of one man's dedication Dr. Toichi Itoh, after the second world war he began the task of trying to combine the best of two groups of Paeonia's by trying to cross tree peonies with herbaceous peonies and thus to produce a new kind of plant that offers the best features of both parents. It took until 1948 to get viable seeds, then another 10 years before they were mature flowering specimens. Unfortunately Dr Itoh passed away in 1956 so never really saw the results of his breakthrough.

Itoh paeonies have enormous flowers up to 20 cm across, All the original Itoh cultivars were yellow, but today they come in a wide range of beautiful colors including coral, red, pink and white, as well as their signature buttery yellow. Blooming over an extended period established plants of Itoh Paeonia's can flower for up to 3 weeks, but they look good for an even longer period with their finely divided leaves making an elegant mounded shape.

General facts and figures

Botanical name: Itoh Paeonia

Flower height: 70 - 100 cm

Flowering time: May to June

Leaf height: 60 - 80 cm

Fun Facts

- How the Paeonia got its name? In Greek mythology, Paeon was the physician to the gods who angered his teacher Asclepius after he extracted a milky liquid from the root of a peony that cured Pluto. Asclepius was the god of medicine and healing. He threatened to kill Paeon out of jealousy because he was outsmarting his teacher. Zeus saved him by turning him into a beautiful flower, the paeonia.
- After Dr Itoh passed away it fell to his family to nurture those special plants, finally bringing them to flower in 1964. Eventually an American botanist, Louis Smirnow, got permission from Dr. Itoh's widow to bring some plants to the USA where he patented four hybrid Paeonia's, which he named Itoh hybrids featuring huge buttery yellow flowers.
- There are six Paeonia flower types to choose from: anemone, single, Japanese, semi-double, double, and bomb
- The Paeonia is one of the most popular flowers for summer wedding bouquets. It is also the official flower for the 12th wedding anniversary.



Care

Plant Paeonias in the autumn: in late September and October in most areas although it can be even later in the warmer zones. Set the root so the eyes face upwards, placing the roots no more than 5 cm below the soil surface. Don't plant too deep! Provide shelter from strong winds, as Paeonias' large blooms can make them top heavy. Some varieties will need stakes to hold them up. Grow Paeonias in deep, fertile, humus-rich, moist soil that drains well. Soil pH should be neutral









































BR/JP/TC







Don Smith 75 cm





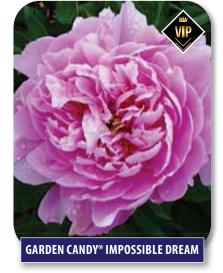




GARDEN CANDY® BERRY BERRY FINE

















































D/TC















70 cm































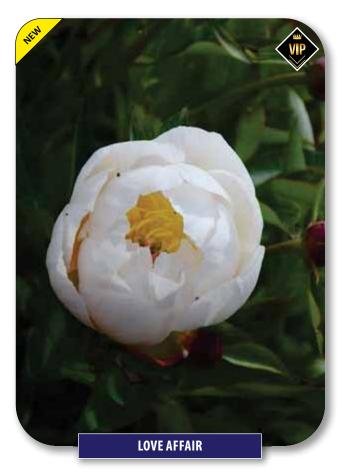




















































PINK DOUBLE DANDY®



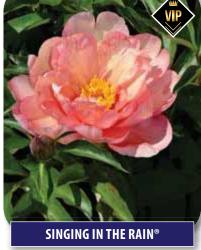














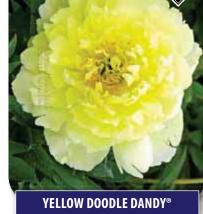
BR/JP/TC















Don Smith



75 cm





























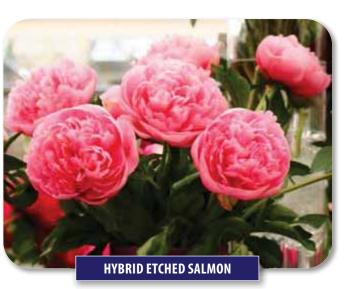














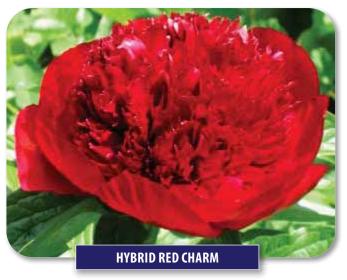














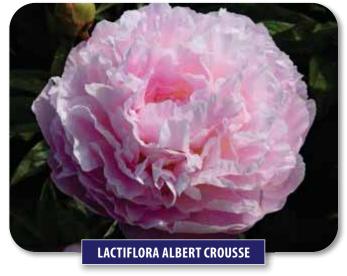






























LACTIFLORA AUGUSTE DESSERT























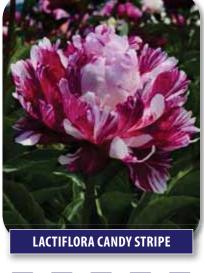






















































































90 cm























































































































BR/TCP/TC









































BR/TCP/TC

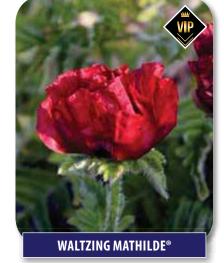


RC/TC

























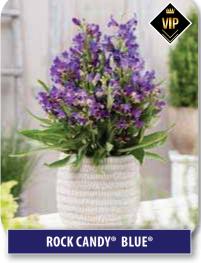




Perennials













Perennials

















Perennials









Perennials













CRAZY BLUE [®]





Darwin Perennials

45-60 cm





P/UC





Perennials









P/UC



ROCK CANDY® RUBY®

Perennials















P/UC



Darwin

Perennials

5-8













Gardens



15-20 cm

















Walters 15-20 cm Gardens







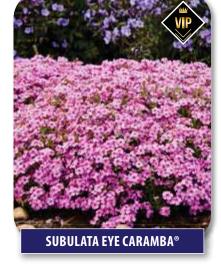


Gardens











P/UC

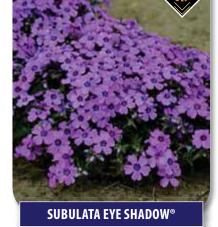


Gardens











P/UC





Gardens

















70-80 cm ${\it Gardens}$













 ${\it Gardens}$





75-90 cm









Gardens

FASHIONABLY EARLY LAVENDER ICE®













Gardens

70-80 cm















Gardens

















80 cm Gardens











Gardens









GARDEN GIRLS™ UPTOWN GIRL®

Gardens















Plants









POLEMONIUM (JACOB'S LADDER)

Polemonium is a genus of 25-40 different species and belongs to the family Polemoniaceae. Flowering plants are native to the cold to arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere and many varieties grow at high altitudes in mountainous areas.

General facts and figures

Flower height:

30 - 90 cm

Exposure:

Shady to semi-shady

Flowering time:

Late Spring to Summer

Soil:

Moist, but not soggy and rich in organic materials

Flower colour:

Blue, purple and white

Fun Facts

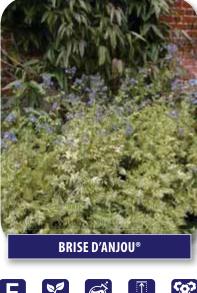
- The name Jacob's Ladder refers to a biblical story, where Jacob had a dream about a ladder going all the way up to heaven. The growing habit of the leaves are like the steps of the ladder in Jacob's dream.
- One of the best features of Polemonium is its foliage. The plant forms a cluster of densely packed leaf stems. Each leaf stem bears tiny little leaves, which is almost fern-like.
- Polemonium plants do well in rock gardens, woodland gardens or in naturalized area's.



Care

- Polemonium plants require minimal care. After flowering, plants need trimming and if you want the plants to flower again, you need to cut the flowerstems back to the base. Especially the foliage of elderly plants can turn brown and look tatty, in which case it is best to remove all brown looking foliage. New growth will start soon after.
- Every two to four years you have to divide mature Polemonium plants, or else they will die out in the center.
- Best time to divide Polemonium plants is in early Spring.
- After lifting the plants, you need to carefully divide them and separate the basal rosettes.
- Finally replant and water them.















BR/JP/TCP













BR/JP/TCP







60 cm

JP/TCP

Walter Blom Plants

60 cm

















GOLDEN FEATHERS®

Europe











New World

Plants

30-40 cm





148







































































Barnhaven 15-20 cm





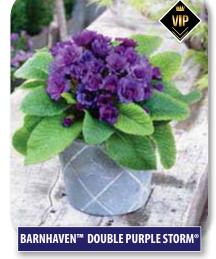


































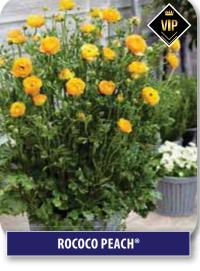




Europe













Europe



















TCP/TC





Europe

















Plants for

45-55 cm



















TCP/TC











Must Have



RUDBECKIA VIETTES LITTLE SUZY®

Perennials



65-75 cm



RUDBECKIA

The Rudbeckia will fill your Autumn full of flowers. The pictures from the Rudbeckia Enchanted Forest on this page show their excellent Autumn Performance. This perennial was pot in week 28 and was full of flowers from the end of september into November outside in a European garden.

















































45 cm



TCP/TC



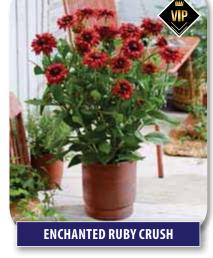
























TCP/TC



T&M





















60 cm























TCP/TC



















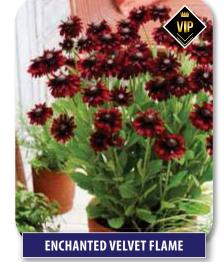


ENCHANTED SUNBURST









TCP/TC















































































AB Cultivars

















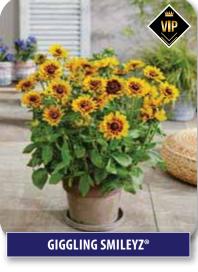


























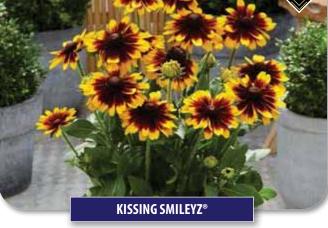






















AB Cultivars 60 cm







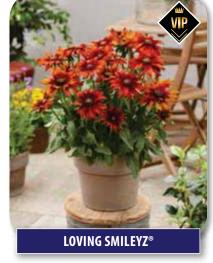














TCP/TC



















































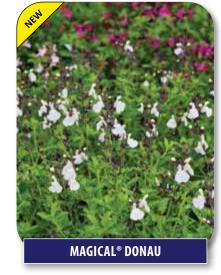
























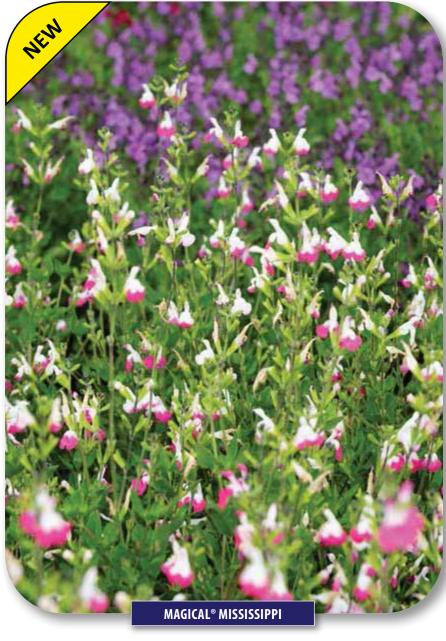




Plants



5-10















5-10













Walter Blom Plants



























Plants



5-10





MAGICAL® WOLGA

Plants















Plants



5-10

























C







120 cm











































6-10











P/UC

New World 55 cm Plants





















P/UC













P/UC











































PEACH COBBLER



P/UC



















PINK MULBERRY







P/UC





PINK PONG

















25-30 cm

















30-35 cm























35-40 cm



























 ${\it Gardens}$

















Gardens







P/UC



C



Gardens

50-60 cm



162













40-45 cm















Walters 55-60 cm ${\it Gardens}$

























55 cm





























Breeding 20-25 cm Leaders





TCP







Leaders









AUTUMN GRACE KUMIKO®

Breeding

Leaders



20-25 cm











20-25 cm









































(O)





































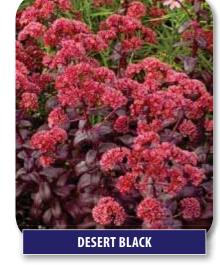












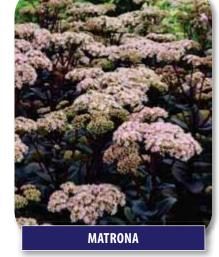




































AB Cultivars 35-40 cm























35 cm

AB Cultivars 35-40 cm























Gardens









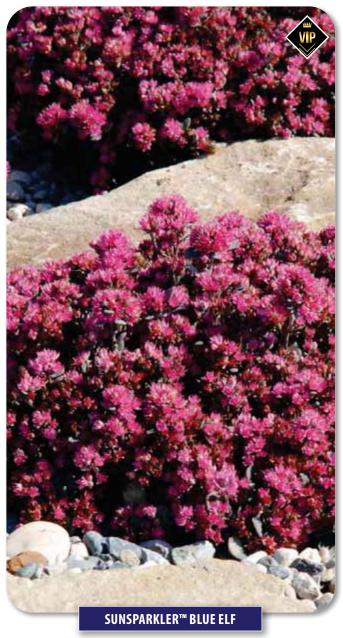


Gardens

15-20 cm













































P/UC

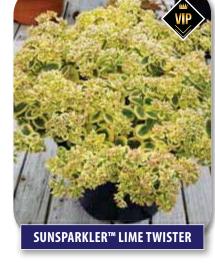






























































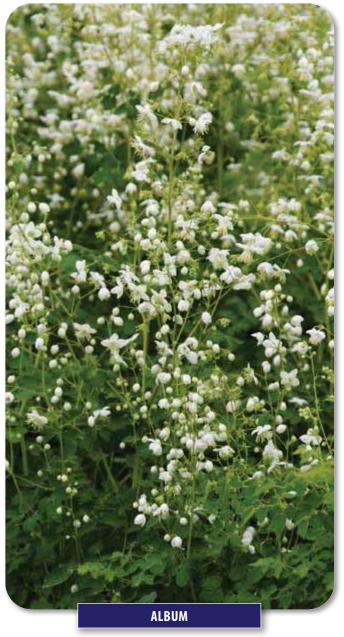


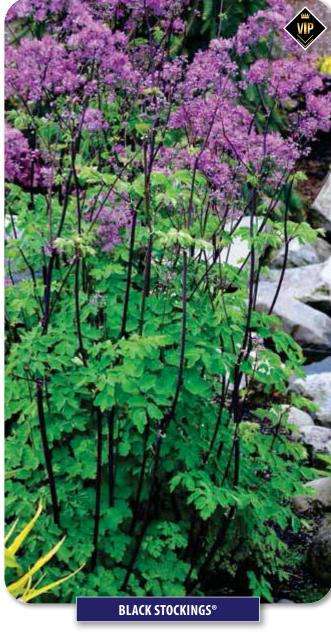
SPIGELIA MARILANDICA LITTLE REDHEAD







































































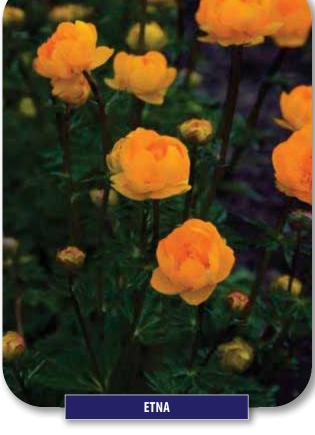
















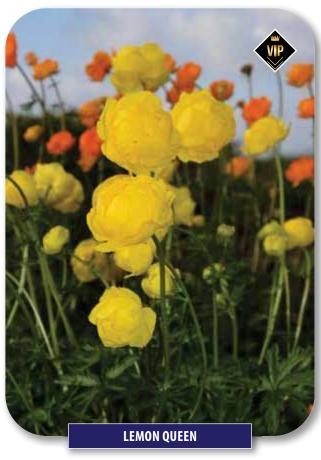








Compass 30-40 cm

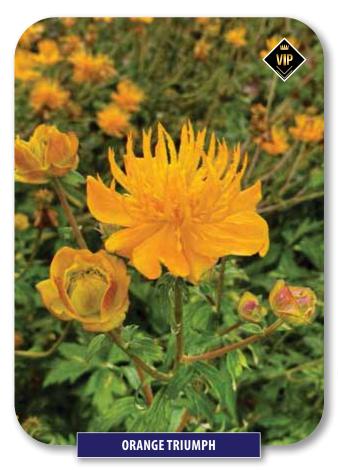


















40-50 cm





Turcieflor

40 cm



























Turcieflor

60 cm







HIMBA











































TCP/TC

TC

60 cm







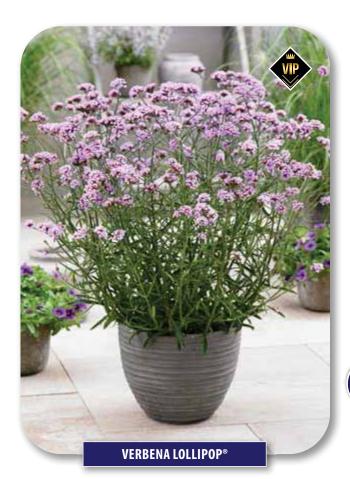
TC

















Perennials



7-9





VERONICA (SPEEDWELL)

Veronica is a genus of about 200 species of herbaceous perennials in the family Plantaginaceae, mostly growing in Europe.

General facts and figures

Flower height:

10 - 120 cm

Exposure:

Full sun, partial shade

Flowering time:

Spring, Summer and Autumn

Soil:

Most types of soil, as long as the soil is well drained

Flower colour:

White, blue, pink and purple

Fun Facts

- Other common names for Veronica are bird's eye and gypsyweed
- Native Americans used the plant to relieve asthma and allergy congestion
- The leaves of Veronica are very simular to Mint leaves. The difference can be found in the stem; Mint stems have square-sided stems while Veronica plants have rounded stems.
- Veronica looks nice in flowerborders, flowerbeds and in cottage gardens.
- Veronica symbolizes loyalty and fidelity.



Care

- For upright varieties, cut back flowers that finished flowering just below the spike to encourage rebloom.
- In Spring cover soil around the plant with a thin layer of compost and also add some mulch to suppress weeds and keep the soil moist. Keep the crown of the plants free from both compost and mulch.
- All types can be divided in Spring or Autumn every few years and is especially needed if plants die back, starting at the center of the plant.
- Take softwood cuttings in late spring or summer, root them in a potting medium, and grow them in pots until they are large enough to transplant into the garden.



















P/UC

















70-75 cm



Walters Gardens 70-75 cm























Gardens













 ${\it Gardens}$















30-35 cm Darwin Perennials













Darwin Perennials

30-35 cm



DARK PINK MOODY BLUES®











Darwin Perennials









Perennials











P/UC



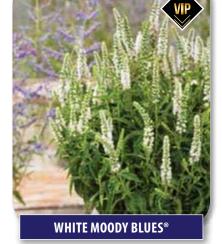
Darwin

Perennials











P/UC





Perennials



30-35 cm



















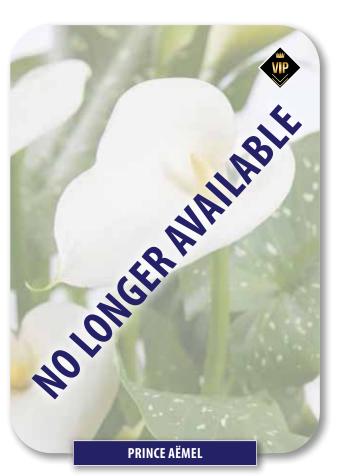












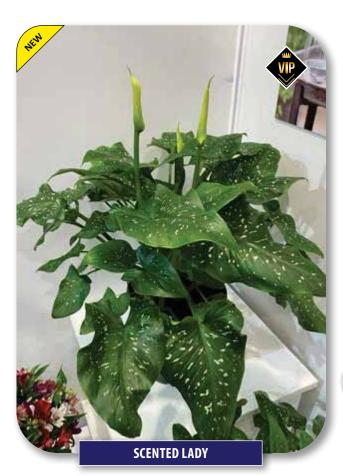










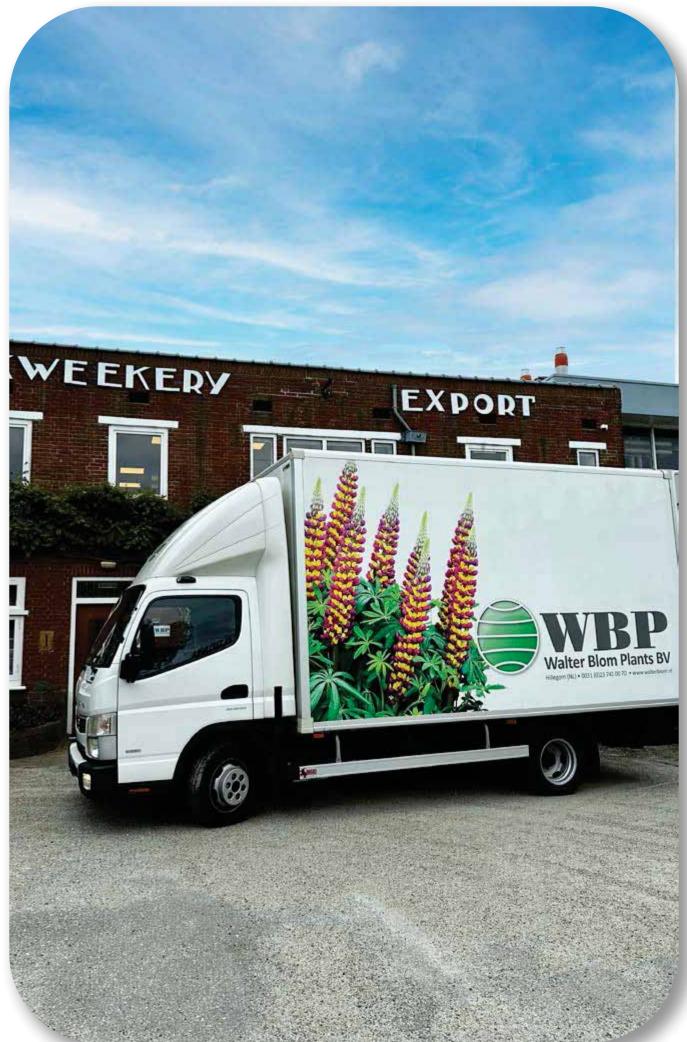








60 cm





FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is there a minimum order?

There is no specific minimum euro amount required. However any transport or shipping costs will be charged at cost.

- Within Europe the quantity is per box, crate or Danish Trolley.
- Outside of Europe the minimum order via airfreight is a value for plants of € 3000,00 sent FOB.

When is the best time to order?

The earlier you order, the more chance you have the plants are available. We are always happy to enter a future order in case the varieties you are interested in turned out to be sold out.

Can I make changes to my order?

Yes, we would be happy to help whenever it is possible. Please refer to our terms an conditions and/or send an email to **info@walterblom.nl**.

How will my order be shipped?

Orders will be shipped via reliable transport companies and airlines. If you have a preference, please inform us when you place your order.

What time of year do you typically ship?

In principle we ship plants all year round to many destinations all over the world, but it is always depending on variety, availability and destination.

What do you charge for shipping?

All our prices are Ex Warehouse Hillegom, The Netherlands. Shipping and transport charges will be charged at cost.

Can you supply us with labels?

We can supply labels on request for the majority of our plants. Please contact us for availability and prices.

How do I generate a refund for damaged plants?

If you have a concern about your shipment when it arrives, be sure to note any damages on the shipping documents when you sign. Furtermore, digital photos of the damage need to be sent within 24 hours after you received your plants, together with a written statement of the damage. We prefer that date and time are stated on the photos. Please be as specific as possible to report the damage. Credit will be issued for plants and royalties only, no freight will be credited. Late claims made after 72 hours may be respectfully declined.

For more information look at the Ordering Guidelines at our website: https://www.walterblom.nl/shop/ordering-guidelines/





PROTECTED PLANTS

EU/PPAF

Once the EU Plant Breeders Rights (EU APP) or US Patent (PPAF) has been granted, it is assigned a EU# or PP#. Propagation without a license and export outside of either Europe or North America is prohibited for all EU applied and protected plants and all US patent-pending and patented plants rectively.

All advertisements (including electronic) for patent-pending and patented plants must list the appropriate European PBR or US patent information. In addition to listing the patent information, labels for all varieties that are either EU applied or granted and US patent-pending and patented plants must also state that propagation is prohibited.

PLANT HEALTH

Walter Blom Plants is committed to improving the Health Status of all the stock we have been selling since 2010. All varieties we introduce are tested for all viruses relevant to that Genus. We work with the NAKT in Holland to identify all viruses known to affect a Plant Genus such as Phlox and then we test for those prior to build up our mother stock.

VIRUS INDEXED PLANTS



A virus indexed variety VIP in the catalogue is a variety that has been tested and deemed free of the viruses it was tested for up to the point of testing. We do not claim varieties are free of viruses we use the best knowledge available to identify all viruses that have been found to cause a problem in any genus and use PCI testing of our mother material before initiation into tissue culture for all those pathogens. That means we are certain that every plant that originates from this material is of the highest possible health status. Every aphid brings with it the risk of re-infection but we make every effort to ensure you receive the very highest quality material.

Varieties that have been through this process can be identified by the following symbol VIP throughout the catalogue.

MPS FLORIMARK TRACECERT

We meet the Florimark TraceCert requirements for freshness, entry checks, storage, stock management and distribution. With this vignette we show that our plants are traceable for consumers and we, as Walter Blom Plants, show that our products have been processed with care and attention.

- Specifically developed for traders and wholesalers
- Meets traceability requirements
- Part of the MPS-Florimark Trade chain certificate





HOW TO TREAT YOUR PLANTS AFTER ARRIVAL

BARE ROOT PLANTS

Immediately or short after your plants have arrived, open all boxes and inspect the condition of the bare root plants. They should be firm, relatively dry and in general light brown in colour. In case any roots are still frozen, allow them to defrost slowly in a cool (4-10 degrees Celsius) room before handling. Do not plant them immediately in a warm greenhouse. If any roots are dry, soak them in a bucket of water mixed with a small amount of soluble fertilizer for one hour before potting. This will help plants get established more quickly. Transplant all bare root plants as soon as possible. If you are not able to transplant the plants immediately, store them in a cool (1-7 degrees celsius) area for a limited time. Be sure to have all plant labels at hand when potting to ensure correct identification. The highest priority for transplanting bare root plants should be with all evergreen types, such as Iberis, Lavandula and Phlox subulata types.

PLUGS

When your shipment arrives, immediately inspect the condition of the plugs. Depending on the time of year and the variety, the plants could be dormant or leafed out. In case plugs arrive frozen, allow them to defrost slowly in a cool (4-10 degrees Celsius) room before handling. Do not plant the plugs immediately into a warm greenhouse. If any plugs are dry when they arrive water them immediately. Keep them sufficiently moist and then water the plugs again just before transplanting.

Watering plugs just before transplanting is a critical step not to be missed!! If you have a mixed shipment of bare root plants and plugs, always make sure you pot up your bare root plants first and then your smallest size plugs.

GROWING ON

We suggest potting up your new perennial liners in a well-drained potting mix for optimum growth A number of excellent bark or peat-based soilless commercial mixes are available. Most perennials grow best when potted with their crown at the soil surface. If the roots are too long to fit in the pot they generally can be trimmed a bit to fit. For optimal rooting, most perennials should be grown in full sun. For shade loving plants such as Astilbe, Hosta and Dicentra 50-70% shade is recommended. All recently transplanted perennials must be protected and kept away from frost. If the roots are subjected to cold and wet conditions for an extended period of time, they may deteriorate or rot. Do not plant directly outside until all danger of frost is past. Losses due to frost, excessive rainfall or overwatering are the reponsibility of the customer and Walter Blom Plants can not be hold responsible for damages as a result of these circumstances. Most perennials prefer tob e grown at 8-12 degrees Celsius for 10-14 days after potting to promote root growth and then grown at 12-15 degrees Celsius until they are finished. Lower temperatures may be used to delay or suspend growth, while warmer temperatures generally help to accelerate growth.

AUTUMN PLANTING AND OVERWINTERING

Factors such as soil moisture, temperature fluctuations and root development in the container can affect plant survival. Since there are so many variables beyond our control, we cannot possibly guarantee survival of plants overwintered in containers or in the ground. Overwintering success depends on having well-rooted, established plants by the end of the growing season. Poorly rooted plants tend to overwinter poorly. Plan the right delivery time for your bare roots and plugs sot they are well-rooted in their containers by the time winter arrives. Feel free to ask for our advice. Perennials with evergreen foliage should not be cut back going into winter, but perennials with dormant foliage should be cut back before overwintering. Most perennials prefer to have moist roots going into winter since the moisure helps to insulate the roots and prevent desiccation. When deciding when to cover your plants for winter, be sure to monitor weather conditions closely. Night time temperatures nearly freezing allow the plants to harden off before covering but if the forecast predicts night time temperatures below zero degrees Celsius, it is time to cover your plants. Do not cover plants before they are hardened off.



