

# NATURALLY SPECIAL



Naturalising  
flower bulbs  
and specialities  
for public green  
spaces!



## Naturally Special!

Naturalising bulbs is a specialism within the huge range of spring-flowering bulbs. Naturalising means that a flower bulb can not only sustain itself in the right place, but it can also propagate. There are increasingly more of these bulbs.

From our own tests and from countless conversations with people in towns, parks and botanical gardens, we have at last drawn up a list of 'naturalisers'. In combination with plenty of information about the best location, you can create sustainable planting with this selection.

With the dramatic decline in the number of insects due to declining biodiversity, attention is fortunately being paid again to plants as providers of nectar and pollen. Our selection of naturalising bulbs can make a good contribution to this issue in early spring.

I have a great passion for new ranges from our fellow breeders, and I had to include some of their lovely specialties in this catalogue. Special but readily available for our large customer base!

Enjoy this catalogue full of naturalising bulbs & specialties for public green areas!

Tijmen Verver



**Content**

**Special Collection**

Allium  
Galanthus

**Inspiration**

**The Naturals**

Technical Info  
Climate Zones  
Plant Methods

**Mixtures**

**Reportage**

Bee Wise  
Hein Meeuwissen

**02 The Naturals**

**Autumn blooms**

**04** Colchicum  
05 Crocus  
08 Cyclamen  
Sternbergia

**10**

**The Naturals**

**Spring blooms**

12 Allium  
18 Anemone  
66 Arum  
Bellevialia  
**20** Chionodoxa  
Convallaria  
Corydalis  
24 Crocus  
89 Cyclamen

Eranthis 52

Erythronium 54

Fritillaria 56

28 Galanthus 58

30 Hyacinthoides 60

32 Ipheion 62

Leucojum 64

Lilium 70

Muscari 72

34 Narcissus 74

36 Nectaroscordum 78

38 Ornithogalum 80

40 Puschkinia 82

42 Scilla 84

44 Tulipa 86

46 Zantedeschia 90

48

50 **Index** **92**

**Pictographs** **95**





## Special Collection

New! Tijmen Ververver has selected several special ornamental onions and snowdrops for the real enthusiasts. The offer is too limited to include in our regular assortment. So now it is part of our 'Special Collection'. Take your pick & enjoy them in the spring!

# SPECIAL COLLECTION



# ALLIUM

## Allium

You get specialities from colleagues who have a passion for a product. Verver Export have selected a few beautiful and interesting alliums from Wietse Mellema. Wietse grows more than 400 species and every year new hybrids are introduced. Respect!



16209 Sand leek 'Art'  
**Allium scorodoprasum**  
**'Art'**

Curiously shaped 'flowers', consisting of a jumble of breeding bulbs and fused stems. The leaf is tasty and can be used in salads, among other things.



16210 Light blue garlic  
**Allium caesium**

Allium caesium originally grows in deserts and dry areas of the old Zaamin National Park, in the Turkestan mountains of Uzbekistan. The flowers of Allium caesium resemble those of Allium caeruleum but are larger. The flower colour varies from sky blue to dark blue, with a dark middle vein.



16211  
**Allium 'Cameleon'**

A variation selected from Allium trifoliatum. The soft pink flowers, which go through various colour stages during flowering, are borne by flower stems approx. 25 cm high. The fuzzy leaves are furry on the side.



16225  
**Allium convallarioides**  
**white**

Allium convallarioides can be found in Iran, Iraq and parts of the Caucasus to Central Asia. A light, round flower head, with individual flowers resembling lily of the valley, emerges from a flower bud enclosed by a membrane. The flowers have a vein clearly visible on both the outside and inside.



16212  
**Allium 'Miami'**

An Allium with a sturdy stem. The semi-circular flower head is flattened at the bottom and consists of shiny star-shaped purple-red flowers. During flowering, the inflorescence becomes looser and the characteristics of A. schubertii become visible.



16213  
**Allium 'Ostara'**

The name 'Ostara' comes from the Anglo-Saxon Goddess Eostara, a goddess of spring. It is a cross between A. karataviense and A. atropurpureum. The height and flower size are perfectly balanced. Intense purple-red colour. The leaves are also beautiful during flowering, in contrast to others of the same species.







16214  
**Allium 'Pinball Wizzard'**

A mass of dark violet flowers form a large, densely set flower. The round 'flower ball' is 15 cm in diameter. The flowers have a sturdy stem. It retains its foliage during flowering. 'Pinball Wizard' has *A. macleanii* and *A. christophii* as cross parents. The name 'Pinball Wizard' comes from the rock opera Tommy by The Who from the 1960s.



16215  
**Allium karataviense 'Red Giant'**

A very short Allium with large red-purple flowers. The broad leaf also stands out because of its grey colour. The seed pods are very decorative.



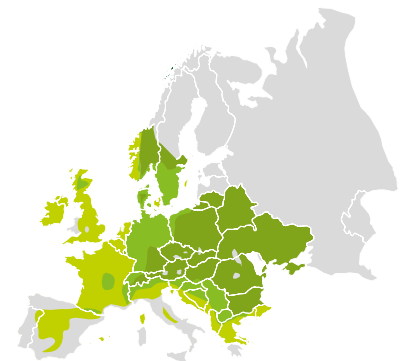
16216  
**Allium amethystinum 'Red Mohican'**

A summer-flowering burgundy Allium which develops a large crest during flowering from which white flowers appear. Until the moment of flowering, the flower stem droops. The stem extends just before flowering. *A. amethystinum* is native to rocky soils in the east and middle of the Mediterranean.



16217  
**Allium carolinianum 'Rosy Dream'**

A nicely shaped round pink flower. A good flowering cultivar of *A. carolinianum* which originates from central Asia. The waxy leaves are very thick and stiff.





# GALANTHUS



## Plant lover or addiction...?

If someone tells you that they are a galanthophile, it might sound like they have a frightening disease. Galanthophiles are seized by 'white fever' or 'the snowdrop virus': the irresistible urge to collect and grow the most beautiful and rarest snowdrops. And it is certainly contagious. Interest in snowdrops is constantly growing. We have selected five remarkable snowdrops for you which are available on the market.



16220  
**Galanthus nivalis**  
**'Atkinsii'**

This strong snowdrop flowers early, the flowers have extra long petals and a green mark which is clearly visible.



16219  
**Galanthus nivalis**  
**'S. Arnott'**

The flowers of this snowdrop are bigger than average and they smell like honey on a warm spring day! Beautiful rounded petals.



16218  
**Galanthus plicatus**  
**'Hippolyta'**

One of the few people involved in systematically crossing different types of snowdrops was Mr. Heyrick A. Greatorex from England. A number of interesting double snowdrops were produced from these crosses, known as the "Greatorex Doubles". 'Hippolyta' usually has some difficulty flowering in the first year. But after that the bulb grows quickly.



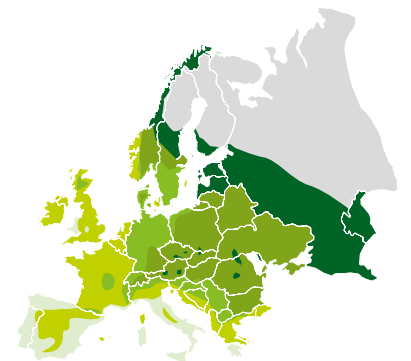
16222  
**Galanthus woronowii**

This snowdrop is easy to recognise because it is very different. The leaves are much wider than other snowdrops and have a glossy green colour. The outer petals are white and much longer than the inner petals which have a green pattern. Galanthus woronowii was discovered in 1935 by a Russian botanist and named after Woronow, a plant collector from Georgia.



16221  
**Galanthus plicatus**  
**'Jaquetta'**

'Jaquetta' is a tightly packed Greatorex double snowdrop. The inner petals are almost completely green. The outer petals sometimes have a yellow-green glow. A strong grower.





# INSPIRATION







02

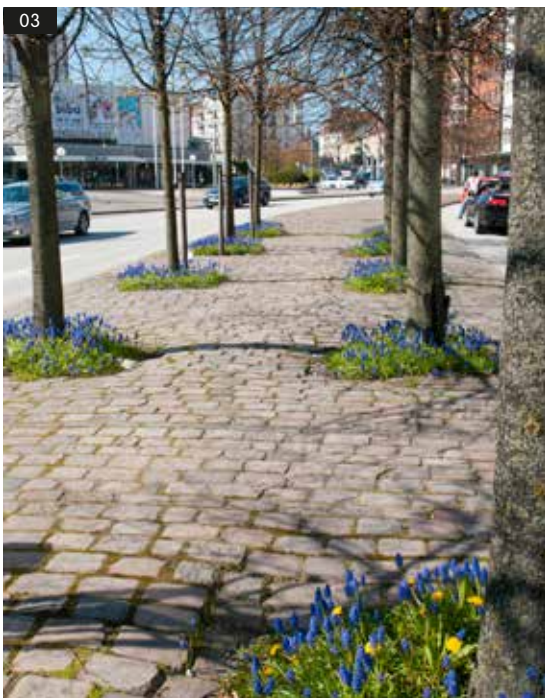
01. In the park, under the shade of the trees, these *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Ornithogalum* come into their own! You can add early colour accents to public green spaces with flower bulbs and plant nectar-giving plants for the insects.

02. *Fritillaria meleagris* was born for verges and strips of grass that are wet and very humid all year round. In nature, this beautiful bell-shaped flower also grows on wet grasslands.

03. Naturalising in the most understated places in the city. *Muscari* grows around the base of a tree. When the flowers fall over the edge of the border they can be easily flattened. But some still take their chance among the stones.

04. Mixed crocuses always do well. The strongest species prevail in the end. Adds a cheerful note for every sunny area of available grass.

05. In this catalogue you will find the most optimal conditions for naturalising bulbs. Find like-minded plants and plant them mixed up together. This is how you get a wonderful spring meadow.



03



04

06. Stylish, with only one flowering bulb per flowering period. The crocuses have just finished flowering but they are closely followed by *Puschkinia libanotica* 'Alba'.



06



05





# THE NATURALS

## The Naturals

The desire for more biodiversity, nature conservation and manageable care is stronger than ever. More and more authorities and residents want to achieve a sustainable design of green spaces. Naturalising flower bulbs live up to all these wishes.

Changing lifestyles, an ever-increasing demand for natural areas, an increasing transitional zone in which urban and rural areas merge, a more environmentally friendly and responsible management of public spaces, an increasing “naturalising” of cities by nature and its biodiversity: this is all part of your daily work.

Let us work together to find new answers for designing the public spaces in your communities.

How about if we could bring more scenery into the city...? All we need to do is look to nature!

What is more charming than flowering bulbs? As many of you already know, some bulbs have become experts at giving the public flowering sights that add colour to spring.

Around the bend, on the banks of a stream, in the undergrowth of a forest or in a meadow, a blanket of bright white heralds the end of winter; a carpet of bluebells announces spring; and purple blossom brings colour to the autumn: these are the gifts of nature.



Give this magic to the inhabitants and visitors of your community. Enchant them every year with ever more beautiful scenery that blends with the landscape.

To achieve this, plant the flower bulbs where nature would have planted them. As a designer, however, make sure that you act like nature and respect the plants.

Immerse yourself in our range of plants, which includes many “Naturals” that are undemanding, easy to settle in and naturalise to fit naturally into the landscape.

Make sure that you choose the right varieties for the soils and sites you are designing, that you stick to planting information

and conditions, and that you consider the balance of local biodiversity. All you have to do is plant and take a few simple precautions.

You’ve got nothing to lose. Reduced costs, punctual work and you offer the inhabitants and visitors of your community wonderful, long-lasting scenery, with an enchanting effect that becomes more intense over time, like a real gift of nature.

Let yourself be enchanted by the splendour of flowers.





# THE NATURALS







## **A natural habitat, or even better...**

Good planning and a good idea of the possible sites for green development are the essential points when programming flower bulbs for naturalisation. This product line from Verver Export will ensure that you obtain a superb crop of flowers with one single planting and a low level of upkeep, or even no upkeep at all.

### **A. Planting sites and requirements**

The various planting sites that are available all require a specific approach so that they can fully adapt to naturalisation. In this section we provide explanations of the most common situations, together with instructions that are as comprehensive as possible. The amount of follow-up work that you will be required to carry out is ultimately dependent on your local conditions. Furthermore, the choice of plants naturally plays a vital role in the success of your naturalisation planting. Read the specifications for each plant to obtain more details on the type of soil it requires.

#### **The soil**

The soil and a good circulation of water in the plants are the main factors that determine the success of a naturalisation planting. Of course, you can increase your chances of success or speed up the naturalisation process by studying the condition of the soil in the planting locations and, if necessary, by improving it prior to planting.

#### **Cleaning up the current planting**

Weeds and parasites such as brambles, nettles, Saint John's wort, ground elder and grasses such as cynodon should preferably be removed from the sites where you intend to plant bulbs for naturalisation. It is possible that the plants will already have formed a beautiful green carpet that looks similar to background planting under the trees. However, the majority of bulbs for naturalisation do not thrive among evergreen ground cover. It is therefore necessary to decide on the image that you wish to present.

#### **Improving the soil**

After clearing the ground, it is also vital to improve the soil so as to ensure that your naturalisation planting gets off to a good start. This is almost the most important aspect when it comes to reproducing more natural conditions. Many bulbs for naturalisation that are suited to our climate originate in mid-level European mountain ranges. In their natural habitat, many of these bulbs, tubers and rhizomes grow on wooded slopes, generally in soil that is rich, humus-bearing, moist and chalky. By nature, wooded soil has well-developed leaf litter where bulbs and plants for naturalisation thrive. Planted at a shallow depth in the layer of humus (or top soil) they live in symbiosis with the moulds in the soil and the bacteria that share the space with tree roots.

#### **Sandy, dry and acidic soils**

In sandy, dry and acidic soil, a great deal of attention must be paid to adding top soil and humus, using all types of organic matter, such as garden compost, vegetable mould or potting soil, coir, mushroom compost or pressed wheat grains. The addition of organic material is particularly necessary given the fact that foliage often remains on the ground in a layer which does not break up, as the level of acidity acts as a brake on decomposition. The newly-added organic material should be turned into the ground, a process which also loosens up the soil. It is best to incorporate the material in two or three stages, adding an average of 1 m<sup>3</sup> of fresh organic material for each 10 m<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Other types of soil**

In other types of soil, the process of improving the soil is simpler. Sandy and

chalky soils, slightly clayey soils and peaty soils only require a light and superficial improvement in the soil structure, which can be achieved by adding a little top soil or humus.

#### **Adding limestone**

Adding limestone is particularly important in sandy, acidic soil. In this case, it is advisable to make the addition in two stages. The first limestone should be added when the humus and top soil is turned into the ground, whilst the second batch should be added when the surface layer is being completed, meaning that the limestone granules are incorporated with the rake. Use approximately 100 grams per 1 m<sup>2</sup> (around 2 handfuls).

#### **Other fertilisers**

It is possible to add other fertilisers to the soil, but generally a good soil structure and a good amount of humus are sufficient when it comes to naturalising flower bulbs. What you are really aiming to create is a natural environment, rather than an (over)-fertilised strip of land. In practice, when it comes to successful cultivation of naturalised flower bulbs, the best strategy is “less is more”.

#### **B. Exposure to sunlight**

In addition to the soil and the circulation of water in the plants, there remains another factor that is vital to the success of any naturalisation planting: light. This is why it is important to consult the specifications for each plant, or for each cultivar.

These specifications indicate:

##### **Sun**

This signifies that the site must be exposed to sunlight for more than 6 hours a day throughout the whole year.

##### **Semi-shade**

This signifies that the site must be exposed to sunlight for up to 6 hours a day throughout the whole year.

##### **Shade**

This signifies that the site must be exposed to sunlight for less than 3 hours a day throughout the whole year.

For flower bulbs, it is especially important that the plant receives sufficient sunlight in the period after flowering, when it is beginning to develop a bulb.







## Flowering phases

To a large extent, it is possible to divide the flowering periods of the bulbs for naturalisation that are included in this catalogue into three flowering phases. By working with flowering phases in your plan, you will be able to create a sea of natural flowers over an extended period in spring.

### First flowering phase

*Galanthus elwesii* (Giant snowdrop)  
*Eranthis hyemalis* (Winter aconite)  
*Galanthus nivalis* (Common snowdrop)  
*Galanthus nivalis* 'Plenus' (Double snowdrop)  
*Scilla bifolia* (Alpine squill)  
*Leucojum vernalis* (Spring snowflake)  
*Crocus tommasinianus* (Early Crocus)  
*Crocus vernus* (Spring Crocus)

### Second flowering phase

*Scilla bifolia* (Alpine squill)  
*Scilla siberica* (Siberian squill)  
*Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (Wild daffodil)  
*Anemone nemorosa* (Wood anemone)  
*Anemone ranunculoides* (Yellow anemone)  
*Corydalis solida* (Solid-rooted fumewort)  
*Corydalis cava* (Holewort)  
*Corydalis bulbosa*  
*Ornithogalum nutans* (Silver bells)

### Third flowering phase

*Tulipa sylvestris* (Wild tulip)  
*Ornithogalum nutans* (Silver bells)  
*Fritillaria meleagris* (Snake's head fritillary)  
*Ornithogalum umbellatum* (Star-of-Bethlehem)  
*Leucojum aestivum* (Summer snowflake)  
*Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (Common bluebell)  
*Convallaria majalis* (Lily of the valley)  
*Arum maculatum* (Lords and Ladies)  
*Arum italicum* (Italian Lord and Ladies)  
*Allium ursinum* (Wild garlic)

## Rodents!

If you have previously had problems with rodents in specific planting areas, perhaps you should read the information below!

### Voiles do not eat:








Various alliums  
 Narcissi

### Rabbits do not eat:

Anemones  
 Lily of the Valley  
 Snowdrops  
 Narcissi

# CLIMATE ZONES

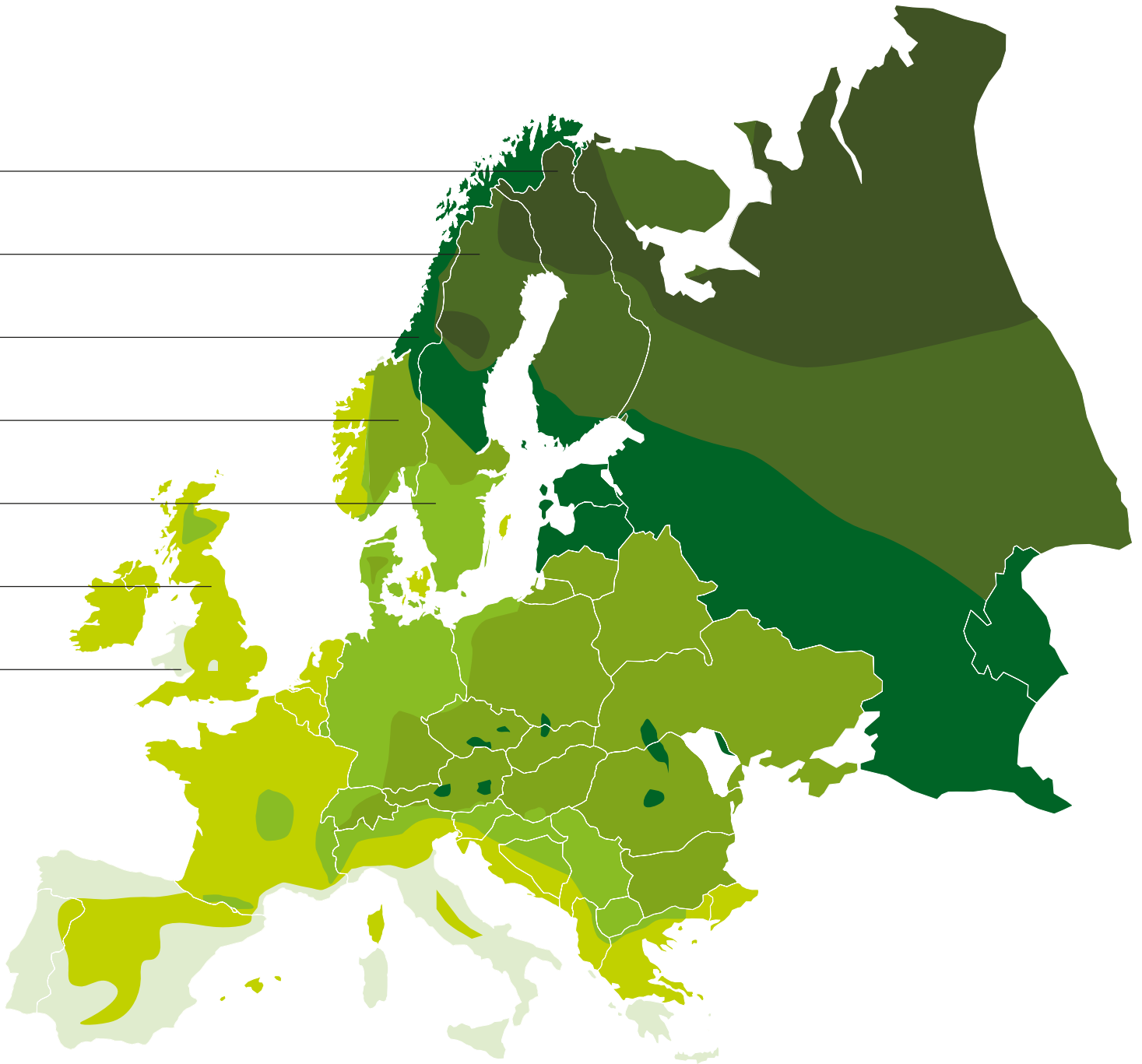
The temperatures correspond to the minimum average annual temperatures measured in the specific climate zones.

	<b>Zone 3</b>   -35°C/-40°C – On average, 120 days per year without frost	●
	<b>Zone 4</b>   -29°C/-35°C – On average, 125 days per year without frost	●
	<b>Zone 5</b>   -23°C/-29°C – On average, 165 days per year without frost	●
	<b>Zone 6</b>   -18°C/-23°C – On average, 180 days per year without frost	●
	<b>Zone 7</b>   -12°C/-18°C – On average, 180 days per year without frost	●
	<b>Zone 8</b>   -7°C/-12°C – On average, 245 days per year without frost	●
	<b>Zone 9</b>   -1°C/+5°C – On average, 265 days per year without frost	●





The hardiness of a bulbous plant and its position are the two main factors that determine the success of the naturalisation of flower bulbs. A potential microclimate, caused by topography, vegetation or proximity of water or urban areas, must also be taken into consideration. With a microclimate there is a local variation of the normal climate with regard to temperature and the level of humidity.





# MIXTURES

## Mixtures

Every location is different. So, planting also needs to be adapted to each location. The creative team at Verver Export have developed a number of ready-made concepts using good naturalising bulbs. Making things easy!



## 11677 Kit 'Natura Paesaggio'®

A flower bulb combination made for landscaping and natural use. For grassy areas where nature is left to its own devices.

An early flowerer in yellow and lilac, it brings the first colour to large grassy areas. A real feast for bees. Sometimes the bees are so eager that they will still search for way in, even when the flowers are closed. After about four weeks, the feast continues with combination of soft yellow daffodils and blue star hyacinths.



## 11592 Kit 'Natura Evolution'®

A delicate combination from early spring (snowdrops) to April (T. turkestanica) when narciss 'Peeping Tom' finally raises its trumpet!

A typical example of a true naturalising mix. Reproduction occurs in a vegetative way (flower bulbs) and a generative (seeds) way. It is therefore very important that this planting can die off in seclusion to allow the distribution of the seeds to take place. Nice to combine with a sustainable seed mix for flowering later in the year.





## 11374 Kit 'Natura Pia'®

A combination of taller flower bulbs that flower from mid-March to May. This is why it is also suitable for use in verges where the grass grows wilder in the spring.

Chionodoxa is the first to flower, soon followed by two striking grape hyacinths. The real eyecatcher is Tulipa 'Peppermint Stick' - beautiful cherry red flowers that open in good weather and form white stars in the grass. The finishing touch comes from Camassia quamash which covers the taller grass in a beautiful blue haze.



## 11311 Kit 'Natura Pilaris'®

True early birds that create a fresh accent when all is still brown in nature.

By planting 'Natura Pilaris'® you are creating heaven for insects on the lookout for pollen and nectar. The five species in this mix are all on the list of plants that attract bees. A combination that flowers from early to mid-spring and grows well under deciduous trees, between shrubs and in poor grasslands.





## 11375 Kit 'Natura Ranja'©

Yellow is the dominant colour throughout the flowering season which begins early and continues until May. Accents are provided with red and orange.

From Crocus to Allium - a long spring full of surprises. A striking role is played by the botanical tulips. They are less visible in the visual material because they give yellow colour continuity for the two daffodils that flower after each other. They are the connecting link between the crocuses and the ornamental onions.



11375



11181



## 11181 Kit 'Natura Prestige'©

Simple but effective combination of small flower bulbs but with large flowers

Six to eight weeks of flowering during which time the plants change colour from white to pink to blue. A naturalising mix that grows extremely well in the sun to half shade, for example between bushes on the edge of a park or forest.





# BEE WISE



Flowers and bees, bees and flowers. Everyone knows it is a two-way thing. Flowers need pollinators, which are often bees. Bees are completely dependent on food produced by flowers, namely nectar and pollen.



In recent years, there has been much talk about the decline of the honey bee and wild bees and the possible causes of this. What is certain is that the bees are having a challenging time in our densely populated and intensively used land. And it is also certain that there is no single cause for this. In some cases, the death of a honey bee population has an obvious reason. For example, incorrect use of pesticides, unbalanced diet or lack of knowledge of an inexperienced beekeeper. In most cases there will be several factors that have an influence.

The food supply factor is becoming increasingly important. Every beekeeper knows 'without gestation - no honey'. But because the bees get their food in the countryside, this is not easy for a beekeeper to solve. The management of our green space in recent years has often led to boring grass banks in meadows and parks which are mowed too often, paving in private gardens, and planting trees and shrubs that are easy to maintain but have little to offer to flower visitors and other animals.

We can change this with you. Flower borders in towns and the countryside can benefit from a better composition of species. And you as public green designers and managers, can look more at the biodiversity value of flowering bulbs, (wild) plants, shrubs and trees instead of striving for low-maintenance lawns, flower beds and public gardens. Select our 'insect-friendly' marked naturalising flower bulbs for food in the early or late season.



# THE NATURALS



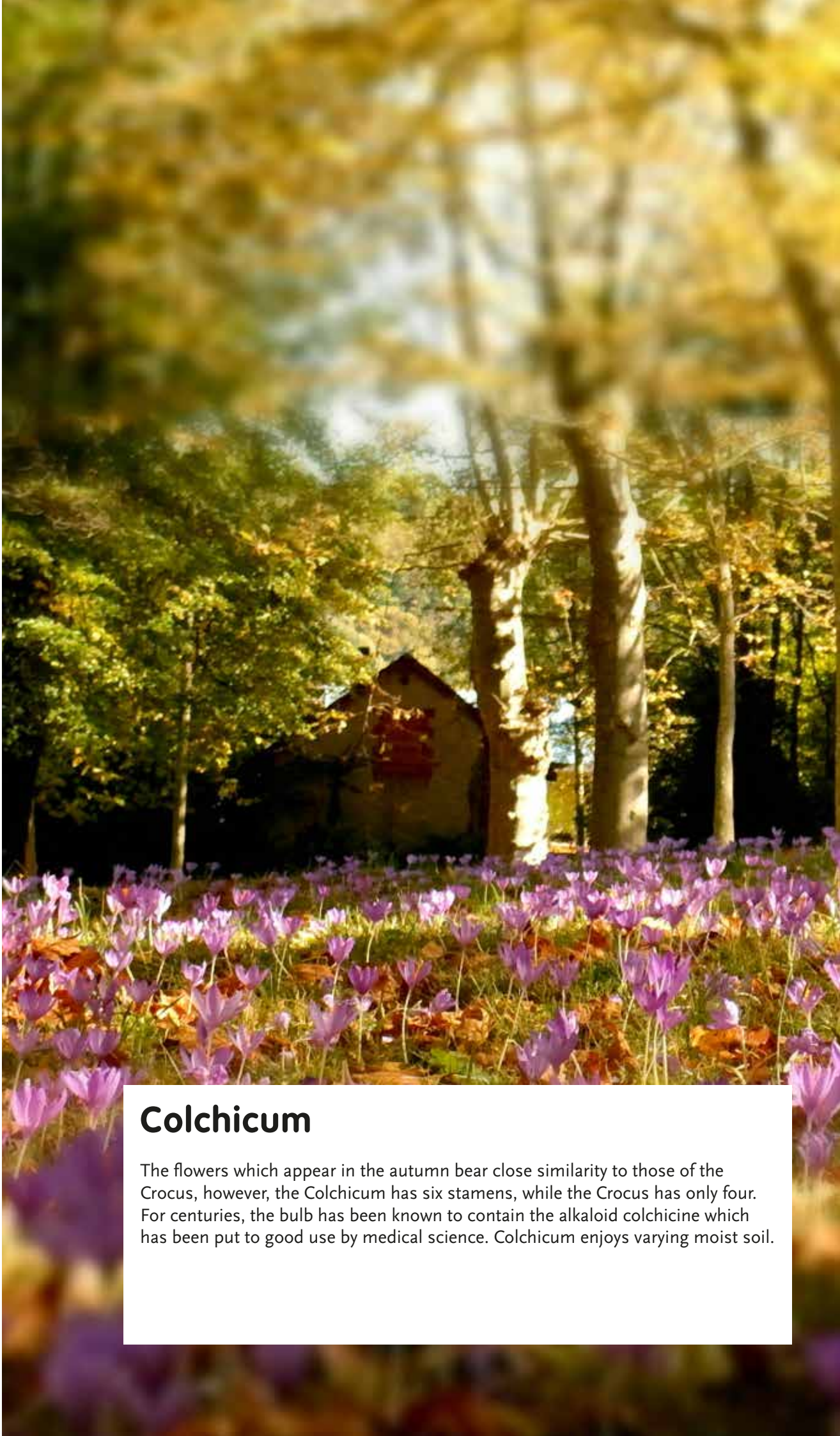
BBB  
BBB  
BBB

BASIC  
COLLECTION

## Naturals collection

The Verver Export Naturals collection is based on the knowledge and experience of Verver Export and their customers. The following varieties have passed the 'Naturalisation Test'. Enrich your knowledge and apply it to your green plans. And don't forget to enjoy it!

# COLCHICUM



## Colchicum

The flowers which appear in the autumn bear close similarity to those of the Crocus, however, the Colchicum has six stamens, while the Crocus has only four. For centuries, the bulb has been known to contain the alkaloid colchicine which has been put to good use by medical science. Colchicum enjoys varying moist soil.





**Autumn blooms**

Plant this flower bulb in early autumn!  
Only then will they flower in the same year.

29064 Naked lady  
**Colchicum autumnale**

A species that is found in various areas of Europe, except for the south and south west. Each bulb produces as many as six flowers with a lilac-pink tint. Leaves form in the spring.



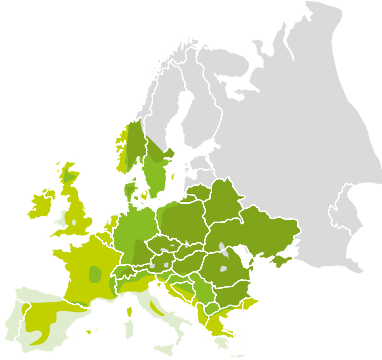
29085 Purpureum  
**Colchicum cilicium**

Honey-scented pink flowers which grow together from one bulb.



29086  
**Colchicum 'The Giant'**

A large flower on a fragile stem. Similar to the majority of Colchicum, it will take four to five years for the plantings to begin to multiply.





# CROCUS



## **Crocus**

In the summer months, the Crocus prefers drier ground. In the autumn and spring, slightly wetter soil may be allowed. Grows easily in many soil types provided that the plant is positioned in the sun when in blossom and growing!





29067 Saffron Crocus  
**Crocus sativus**

The well-known saffron Crocus. The flowers are lilac in colour, set off with beautiful veins. The large orange-red stigmas usually protrude above the flower. The leaves appear at the same time as the flower. Plant early!



29068 Autumn flowering Crocus  
**Crocus speciosus**

A blue-purple flower with orange markings in the centre. A highly reliable Crocus which likes plenty of sun to allow it to blossom and propagate. Plant early!



29089 Autumn flowering Crocus  
**Crocus speciosus 'Albus'**

White autumn flowering Crocus. The petals are slightly pointed, and the base of the flower is yellow. Propagated by bulbs, the planting should be done with enough light and left alone during the dying off process for the winter. Plant early!



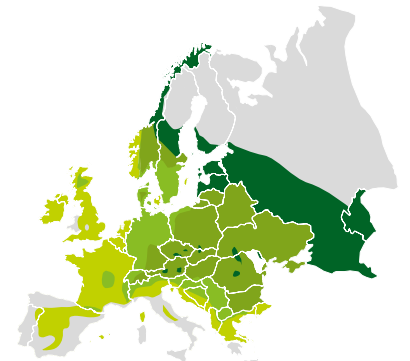
29087 Autumn flowering Crocus  
**Crocus speciosus 'Cassiope'**

A violet-blue Crocus which flowers in the autumn. Propagates itself if planted in the sun. This Crocus is also able to withstand slightly acidic soil types. Plant early!



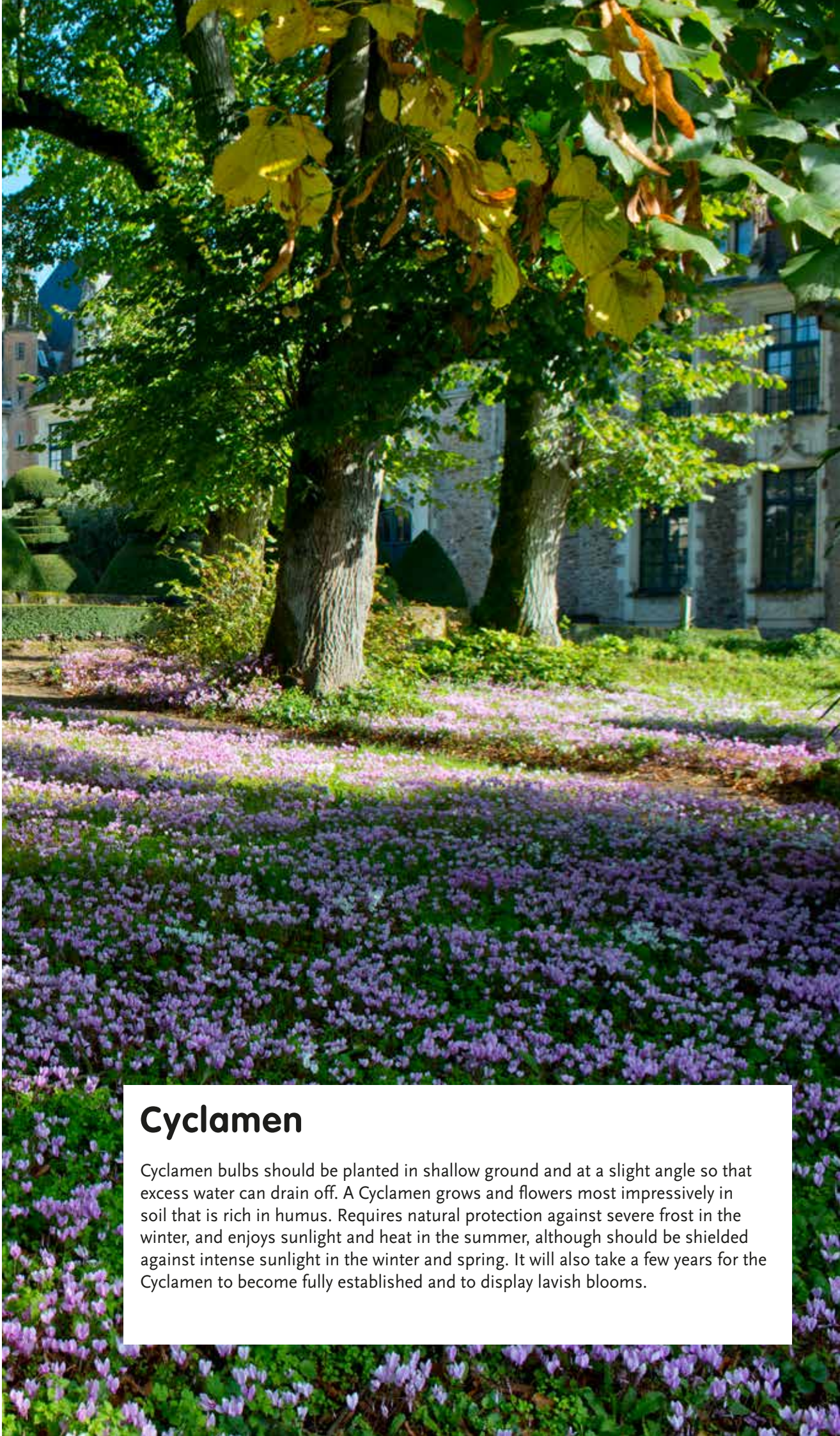
29088 Autumn flowering Crocus  
**Crocus speciosus 'Conqueror'**

A pretty Crocus with bowl-shaped, sky-blue flowers with violet coloured veins and bright orange stamens. Plant early!





# CYCLAMEN



## Cyclamen

Cyclamen bulbs should be planted in shallow ground and at a slight angle so that excess water can drain off. A Cyclamen grows and flowers most impressively in soil that is rich in humus. Requires natural protection against severe frost in the winter, and enjoys sunlight and heat in the summer, although should be shielded against intense sunlight in the winter and spring. It will also take a few years for the Cyclamen to become fully established and to display lavish blooms.



16036



16036 Ivy-leaved Cyclamen

## Cyclamen hederifolium

(syn. *Cyclamen neapolitanum*) This Cyclamen flowers in the autumn (although perhaps not in its first year), with many flower stems each with large flowers that can grow to 2 cm in size. In contrast to other Cyclamen, this variety prefers to be planted at a depth of 8-10 cm.

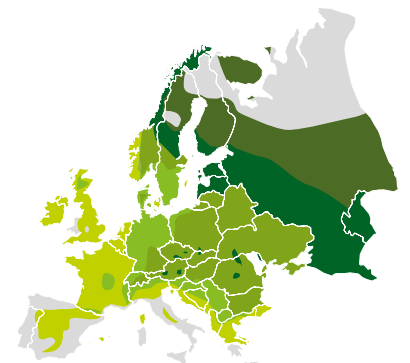


Did you know...



## It's worth the wait!

*Cyclamen hederifolium* bulbs naturalise, but they do it slowly. Cyclamen prefer a position that is lime-rich, loamy but not too wet. Always mix some leaf mould or compost (humus) through the soil when planting. Adding extra calcium every year is a gift that will promote growth and flowering. At the end of flowering, the flower stems curl towards the ground. After a while the seed pods break open and the tiny fine seed is spread over the ground.



# STERNBERGIA



## **Sternbergia**

The Sternbergia require a dry, warm location during the summer months. This allows the plant to produce spectacular blossom in the autumn, comparable to that of the Crocus. The dark green leaves will begin to display a greyish vein along the centre spine just before or whilst in bloom.



29070



## No visitation required!

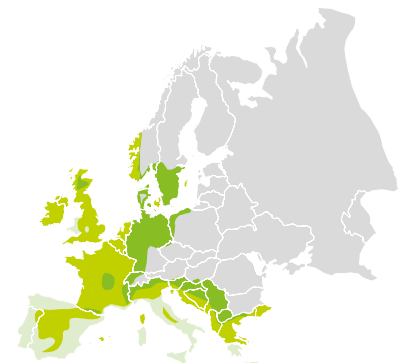
A healthy and varied landscape benefits the environment and is vital for people, pollinators, birds and animals. That is why more attention is being paid to diversity in the planting of our green public spaces.

Sternbergia flowers at a time when the rest of nature is slowly entering winter mode. Fewer flowers - less pollen and nectar! That's why Sternbergia is loved by wild bees, honey bees and hoverflies. One uses the pollen, the other feeds on nectar!



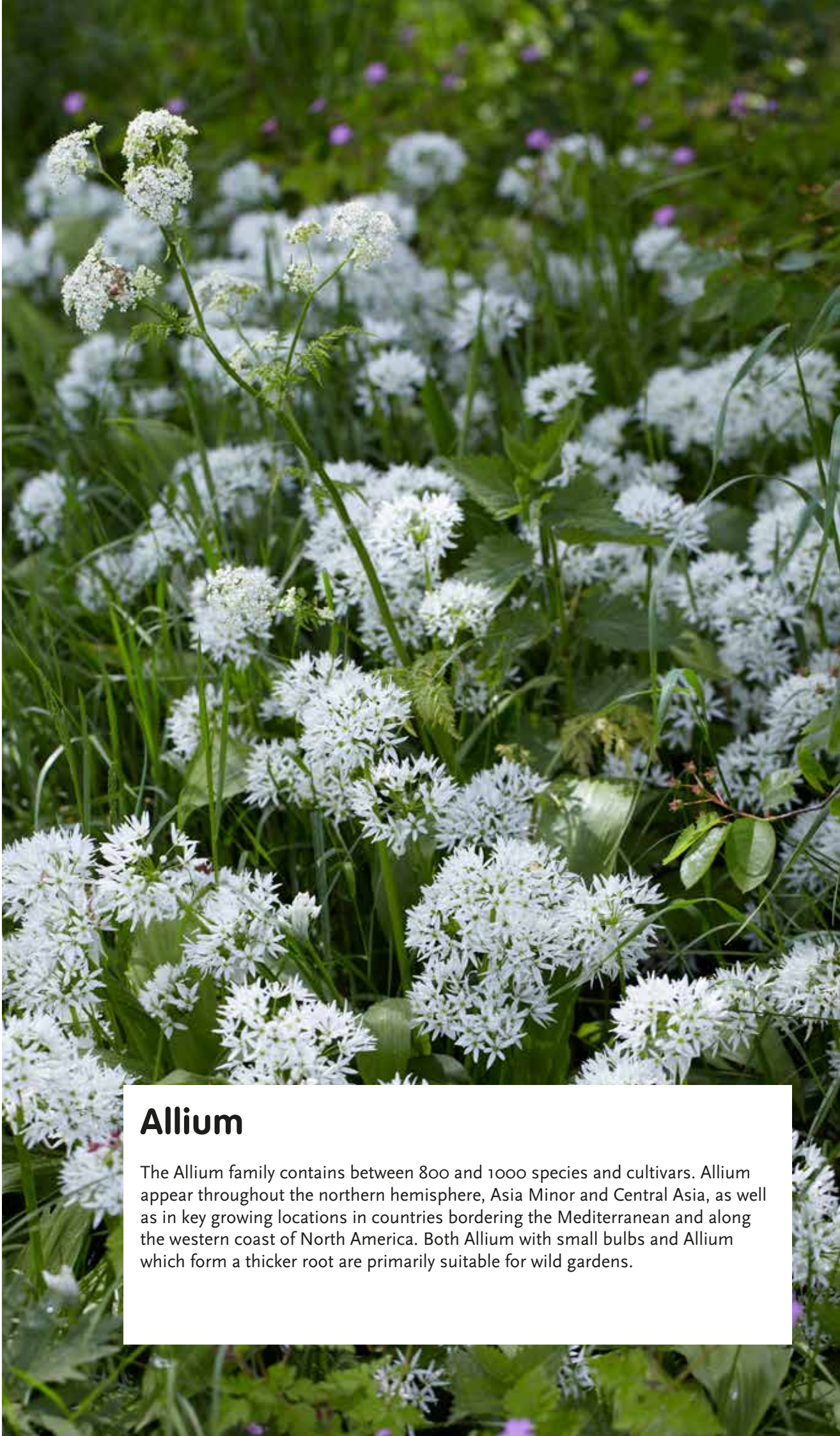
29070 Autumn daffodil  
**Sternbergia lutea**

The Sternbergia flower differs from the Crocus on account of its six stamens. A Crocus boasts only three. The flowers are a golden colour and have a diameter of between three and five centimetres. In the right conditions, Sternbergia produces lavish blooms. At locations where Sternbergia is exposed to temperatures below -10°C, it is advisable to use a mulch of leaves from the autumn leaf fall. Thrives well in clay.





# ALLIUM



## Allium

The Allium family contains between 800 and 1000 species and cultivars. Allium appear throughout the northern hemisphere, Asia Minor and Central Asia, as well as in key growing locations in countries bordering the Mediterranean and along the western coast of North America. Both Allium with small bulbs and Allium which form a thicker root are primarily suitable for wild gardens.





**Spring Blooms**

Plant these bulbs in autumn for spring flowering. Check the location conditions for best naturalising results.



16019 Lady's leek  
**Allium cernuum**

(syn. *Allium recurvatum*) Evergreen leaves and attractive to butterflies and bees when in blossom, *Allium cernuum* flower for a considerable period (May to August). As they finish flowering, the tops of the flowers begin to fold back. The flower stems are twisted ingeniously.



16020 Small yellow onion  
**Allium flavum**

(syn. *Allium webbiai*) These *Alliums* grow wild in dry, stony ground. A beautiful nodding umbel with golden flowers which grow in height as they reach the end of flowering. Most striking are two white and green hatched bracts which provide additional ornamental value.



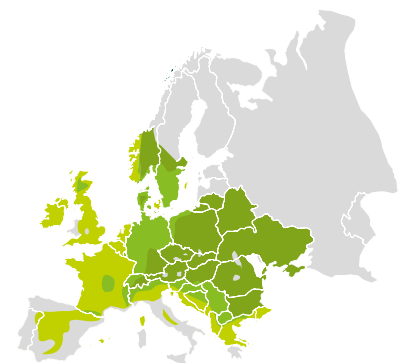
16223  
**Allium unifolium**

A small *Allium* with a beautiful satin pink flower head. The narrow leaves are slightly sickle-shaped. The new bulb grows with a short stem (stolon) on the outside of last year's bulb.



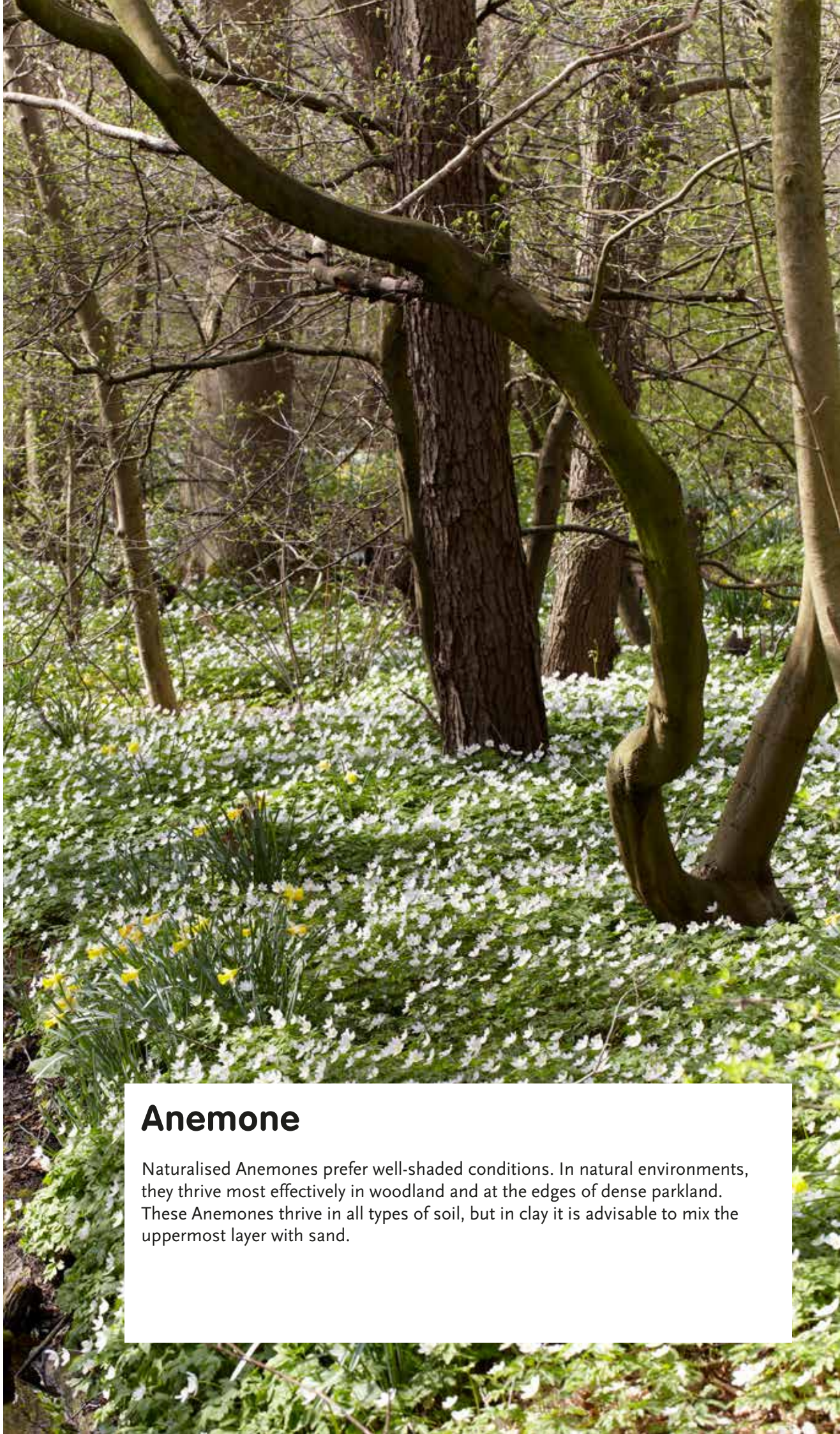
16021 Ramsons  
**Allium ursinum**

The bulbs should be planted immediately to prevent them from drying out and becoming mouldy. The oval-shaped leaves are reminiscent of those of Lily of the valley. The flower stem has three clear edges and the semi-spherical umbel comprises of white star-shaped flowers. The leaves are edible and good at lowering cholesterol. *Allium ursinum* is an excellent honey plant. **Please note: can be invasive!**





# ANEMONE



## **Anemone**

Naturalised Anemones prefer well-shaded conditions. In natural environments, they thrive most effectively in woodland and at the edges of dense parkland. These Anemones thrive in all types of soil, but in clay it is advisable to mix the uppermost layer with sand.





36027



36028



36030



36029

36027 Wood anemone

## Anemone nemorosa

A rapid-growing and ground-covering plant which forms strong rootstock. Plant the rootstocks immediately upon receipt in a shaded, moist location. The number of flowers will increase as the years progress, and once blossoming is complete, the plant will produce a rosette of leaves. The flowers are white with a bloom of lilac-pink. The rootstock contains poisonous and volatile anaesthetic which in the past was used to coat the heads of arrows. The substance does not pose a hazard when it occurs in public parks.



36030 Wood anemone

## Anemone nemorosa 'Robinsoniana'

Anemone nemorosa 'Robinsoniana' is named after the English garden writer William Robinson. He found the lilac type of the wood anemone in 1870 in the Oxford botanical garden. Very suitable for naturalising under deciduous trees and shrubs. This lilac wood anemone flowers a week or two later than the white type.



36028 Wood anemone

## Anemone nemorosa 'Vestal'

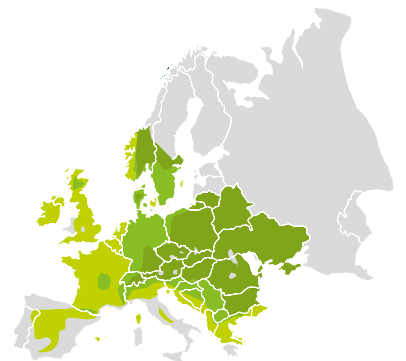
The most beautiful multi-petaled Anemone nemorosa. The flowers are larger than those of the A. nemorosa 'Alba Plena' and the position of the petals more distinguished.



36029 Yellow anemone

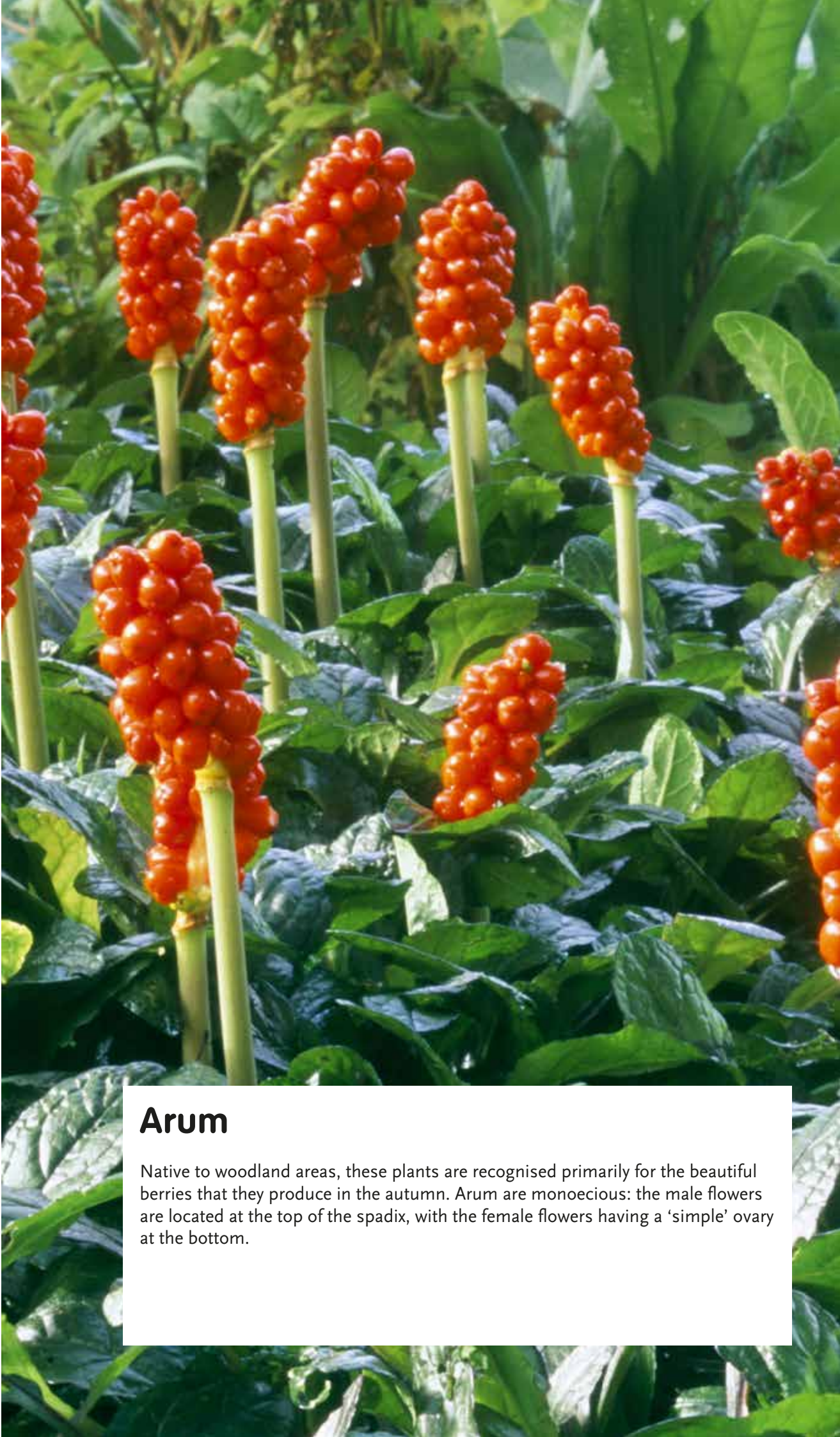
## Anemone ranunculoides

A particularly attractive anemone which grows throughout Europe, with the exception of the area around the Mediterranean. The fine, dark yellow flowers comprise between 5 and 8 wide, oval-shaped petals with hairs on the underside. Thrives well in moist, nutritious soil, rich in lime.





# ARUM



## Arum

Native to woodland areas, these plants are recognised primarily for the beautiful berries that they produce in the autumn. Arum are monoecious: the male flowers are located at the top of the spadix, with the female flowers having a 'simple' ovary at the bottom.



29069



29009



29009 Italian lords and ladies

## Arum italicum

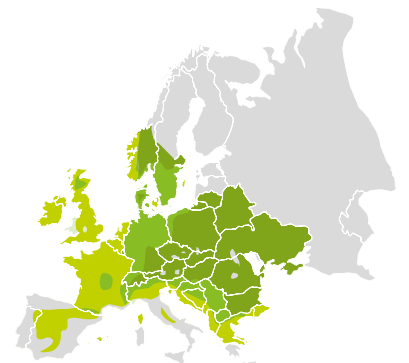
The pointed leaves have a clear white veined structure. The flowers form on the yellow spadix, partially encased by a light-yellow sheath. In the summer months, the plant produces pretty orange-red berries which are poisonous. Spreads well in moist, nutritious and lime-rich ground. The leaves are evergreen in many climates.



29069 Lord and ladies

## Arum maculatum

A fast-growing arum, the leaves of which are peppered with purple spots and stripes. The bract is a green-yellow colour with small purple spots. Forms red berries in the early autumn. Grows best in lime-rich, moist soil.





# BELLEVALIA



## **Bellevalia**

The Bellevalia family differs from the Muscari family in that the flowers at the end open fully and assume a tubular or funnel shape. Bellevalia enjoy sunny spots with permeable soil.



16026



16140



16026  
**Bellevalia pycnantha**

(syn. *Muscari paradoxum*) Originally from eastern Turkey, north west Iran and northern Iraq where they grow in humid meadows. Very striking dark blue almost black colour. Closely related to the grape hyacinth (*Muscari*). They have sturdy flower stems and few leaves.



16140 Roman hyacinth  
**Bellevalia romana**

(syn. *Hyacinthus romanus*) *Bellevalia romana* grows naturally in an area that stretches from the southern region of France to the Mediterranean region of Turkey. The bell-shaped flowers are distributed along a 15 cm flower stem and are off-white in colour, with a slight tinge of green on the extremities and a blue tip on the tops of the flowers. The blue-black anthers are particularly striking.



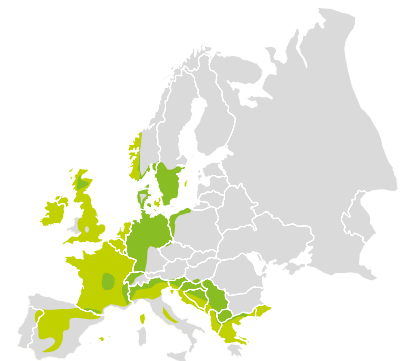
Did you know...



## Right name

We need to go back about 2,300 years for the first descriptions of plants. To when the Greek Theophrastus documented a large number of plant species. After this there was chaos in plant descriptions. We owe order in the scientific terminology of plants to Carl Linnaeus (1707- 1778), a Swedish scientist who introduced the binomial nomenclature. Each plant and animal were given a Greek or Latin genus name followed by one or more species names. The plants were also arranged according to a system based on the reproductive organs (stamens and plant ovaries).

Sometimes a species is transferred to another genus. A botanist does this because they think it is impossible to classify a species within the old genus based on its characteristics. This happened with *Bellevalia*. *Bellevalia pycnantha* was previously regarded as a *Muscari* and *Bellevalia romana* as a *hyacinth*. It is precisely for this reason that synonyms are still given for these products.





# CHIONODOXA



## Chionodoxa

One of the earliest blooming bulbous plants originating from Crete and Turkey. The Glory of the Snow is ideally suited to wild gardens as a covering beneath shrubs. Chionodoxa love warmth! Their early blossom makes them perfect for fields and verges where mowing begins later in the spring. They propagate vegetatively and by seeding. The seeds are spread by ants.





16153 *Glory of the snow*  
**Chionodoxa forbesii**

(syn. *Chionodoxa lucilae*) Native to western Turkey. The extremities of the flower stems feature between four and ten small blue flowers with a large white centre.



16176 *Glory of the snow*  
**Chionodoxa forbesii**  
**'Blue Giant'**

Large-flowered and intense blue *Chionodoxa* with a white centre. A true all-rounder, growing in almost all soils. Long flowering period.



16032 *Glory of the snow*  
**Chionodoxa forbesii**  
**'Pink Giant'**

A pale pink range of *Chionodoxa forbesii* with large flowers. Flowers beautifully for a lengthy period.



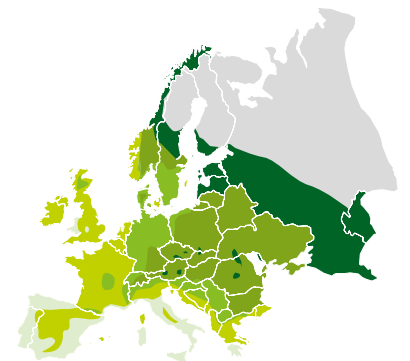
16030 *Glory of the snow*  
**Chionodoxa luciliae**

(syn. *Chionodoxa gigantea*) These *Chionodoxa* were collected in the Taurus by the Swiss botanist Pierre-Edmond Boissier and named after his wife Lucile. A beautiful cluster of small lavender-blue flowers with a white centre.



16033 *Lesser glory of the snow*  
**Chionodoxa sardensis**

Ten small gentian blue flowers in the shape of stars decorate each flower stem. The smallest *Chionodoxa* in the range, which sparkles even in the rain!





# CONVALLARIA



## **Convallaria**

Convallaria prefer deciduous forest, deficient in lime but moderately rich in nutrients, with sandy soil and near oaks and beeches. They thrive less well in clay.



16154



Background information



## Flowering in the first year!

Our Convallarias are supplied as a 'park mix'. This does not mean that different cultivars are mixed. A park mix consists of 50% flower buds and 50% plant buds.

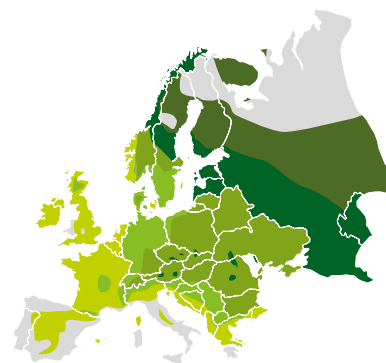
Flower buds are actually second or third year shoots that are guaranteed to flower. Plant buds are first year shoots that do not yet produce flower clusters. Every Convallaria forms an underground stolon that produces new shoots the following year. This is the way this beautiful plant can propagate or naturalise with the many bell-shaped flowers. This plant can also reproduce generatively. When the flowers are pollinated with pollen from another group of lilies, some berries are also formed with seeds. The berries are green in the summer and then in the autumn they change colour from orange shades to red. The seeds fall out of the pods in autumn or early spring. Germination of the seeds can take a long time (up to 12 months).



16154 Lily of the valley

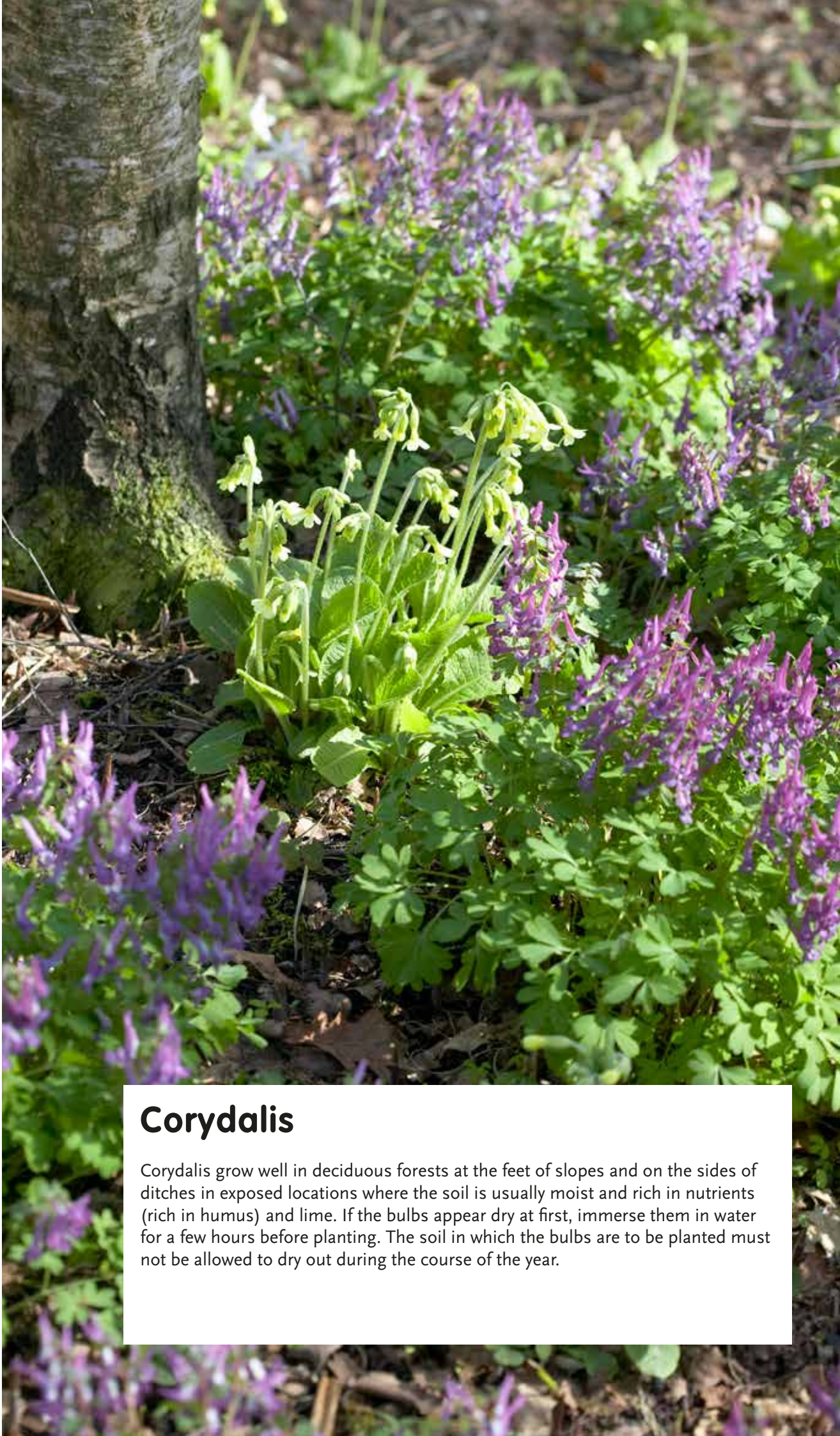
### Convallaria majalis

The plant grows in almost all types of soil, both in the sun or in partly shaded areas. An ideal ground covering plant under shrubs. Between May and June, the plant flowers with the familiar spherical bell-shaped flowers which bear a close resemblance to crowns. The alternative name for Lily of the valley, majalis, literally means 'from the month of May'. Has an intense sweet fragrance. **Available from week 47.**





# CORYDALIS



## **Corydalis**

Corydalis grow well in deciduous forests at the feet of slopes and on the sides of ditches in exposed locations where the soil is usually moist and rich in nutrients (rich in humus) and lime. If the bulbs appear dry at first, immerse them in water for a few hours before planting. The soil in which the bulbs are to be planted must not be allowed to dry out during the course of the year.





16155  
**Corydalis bulbosa**

(syn. *Corydalis cava*) The tuberiform rootstock is hollow and can grow to 10 cm in size. Multiple stems can grow from one tuber. The flowers form a cluster which blossoms in the early spring. *C. bulbosa* prefers a structure rich in loam or clay.



16156  
**Corydalis decipiens**

(syn. *Corydalis pumila*) A geographical variant of the *Corydalis solida*, this variety produces violet-red flowers and grows taller than the *solida*.



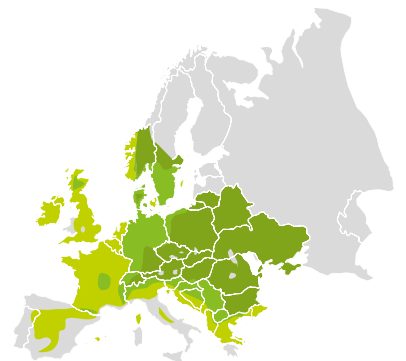
16034 Fumewort  
**Corydalis solida**

A noticeable feature of this bulbous plant is the grooved surface around the base of the flower stem. The flowers form a cluster and are lilac in colour. The delicately indented leaves are fresh-green in colour. May spread in bulk on well-shaded grasslands and verges. The seeds of the plant are spread by ants.



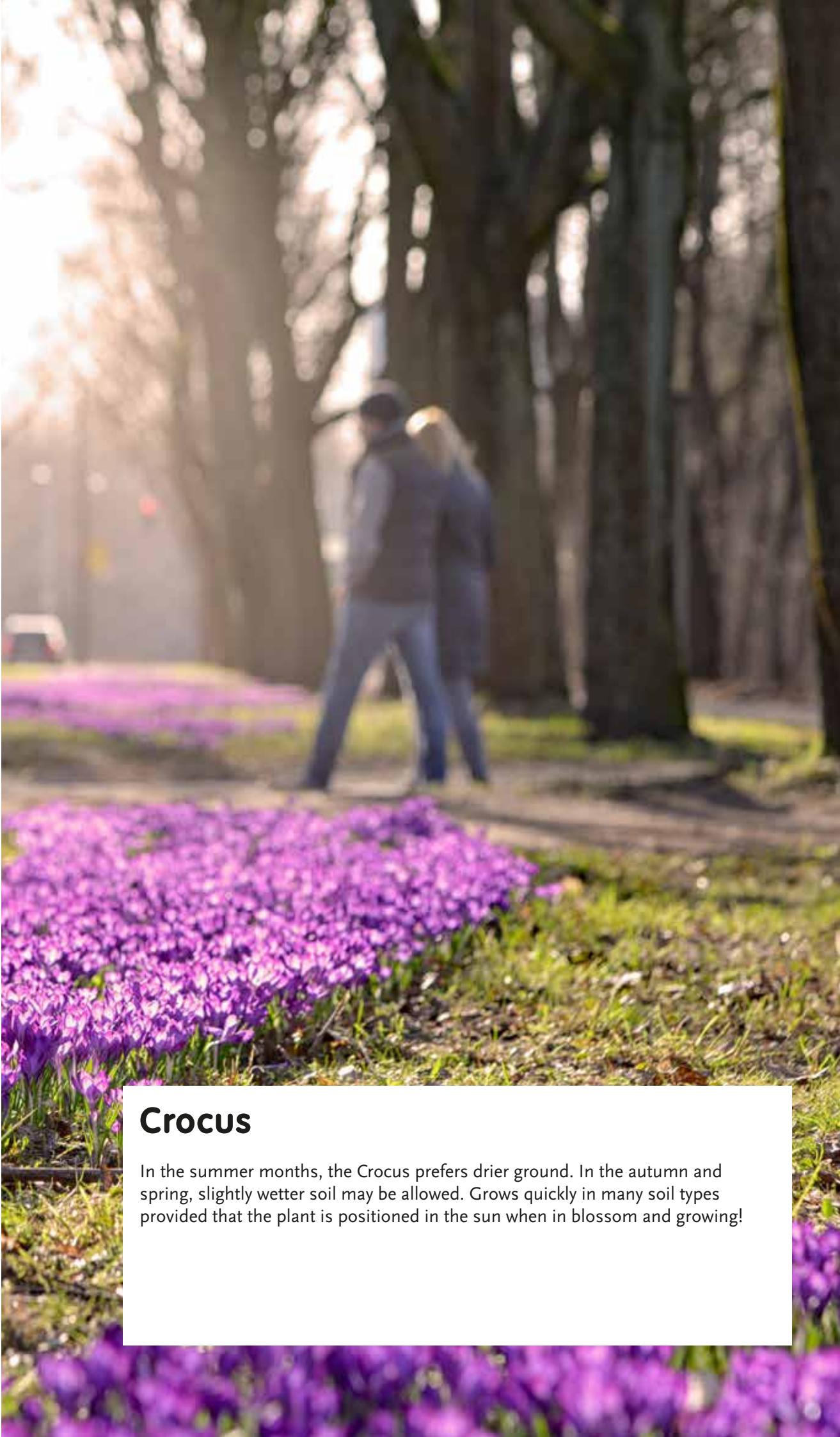
16196 Fumewort  
**Corydalis solida**  
**'Beth Evans'**

Soft bright pink flowers with a white spot on the spores that becomes more visible as the flowering time passes. The leaves are coarser than the other varieties.





# CROCUS



## **Crocus**

In the summer months, the Crocus prefers drier ground. In the autumn and spring, slightly wetter soil may be allowed. Grows quickly in many soil types provided that the plant is positioned in the sun when in blossom and growing!





14025 Woodland Crocus  
**Crocus tommasinianus**

Of all of the Crocuses, the tommasinianus is a real sun lover. Particularly profuse flowering with star-shaped, small light lavender blue flowers. The outer three petals often have a brown-yellow glow when closed. Propagates vegetatively and by seed.



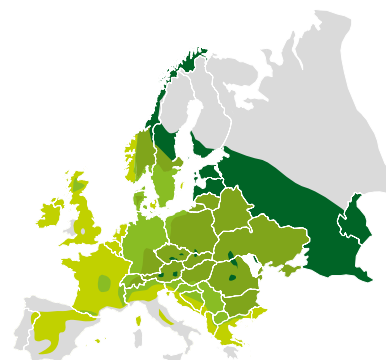
14022 Woodland Crocus  
**Crocus tommasinianus**  
**'Barr's Purple'**

A slightly coarser version of the wild tommasinianus. A Crocus that is highly suited to wild meadows.



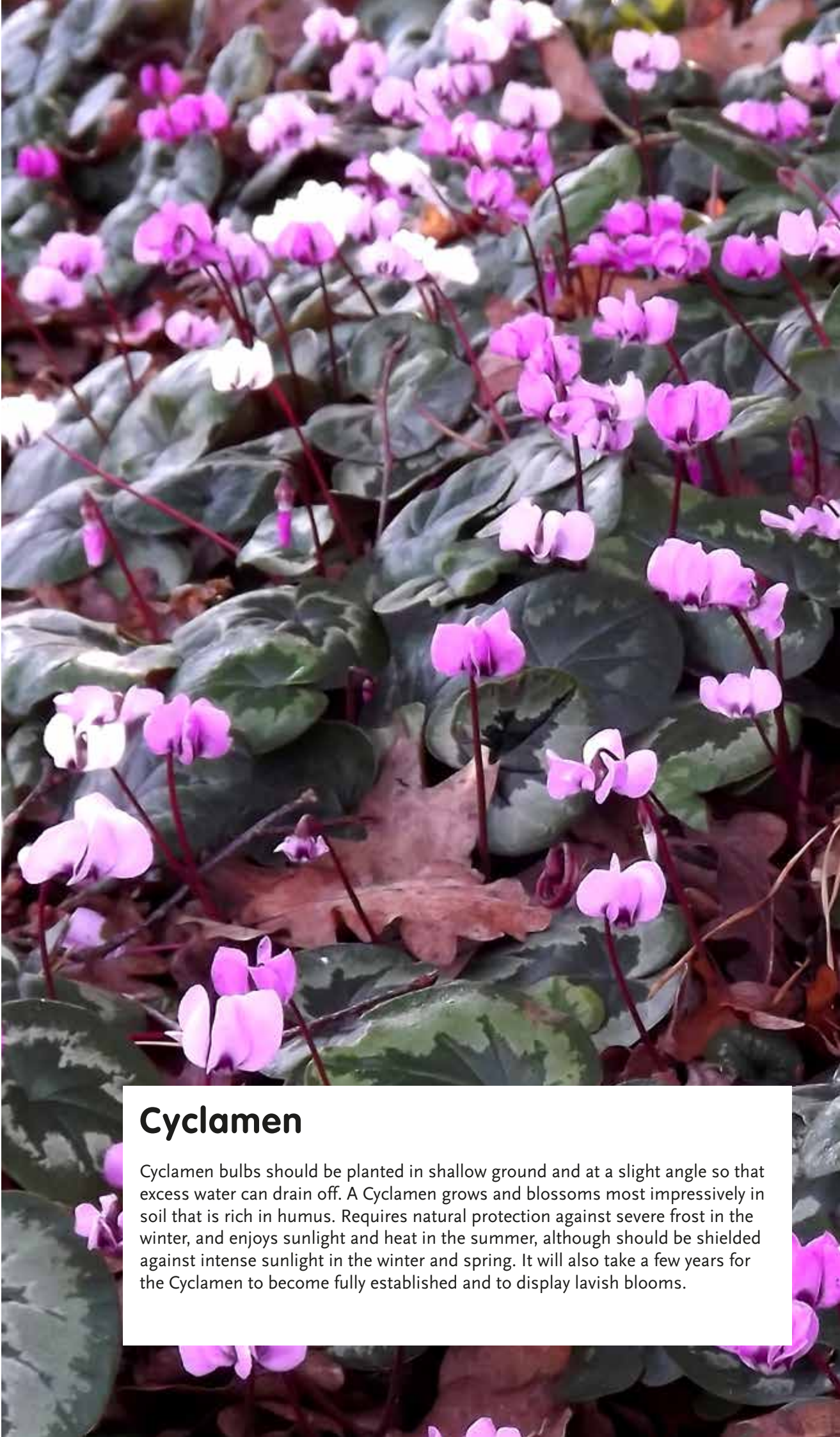
14023 Woodland Crocus  
**Crocus tommasinianus**  
**'Ruby Giant'**

Beautiful ruby-purple flowers. The inside of each flower is slightly lighter in colour.





# CYCLAMEN



## Cyclamen

Cyclamen bulbs should be planted in shallow ground and at a slight angle so that excess water can drain off. A Cyclamen grows and blossoms most impressively in soil that is rich in humus. Requires natural protection against severe frost in the winter, and enjoys sunlight and heat in the summer, although should be shielded against intense sunlight in the winter and spring. It will also take a few years for the Cyclamen to become fully established and to display lavish blooms.



16035



16035 Eastern sowbread

## Cyclamen coum ssp. coum

(syn. *Cyclamen orbiculatum*) The flowers vary in colour from white to purple-pink, while the leaves vary from round to kidney-shaped and have almost a complete edge. The leaves can vary in colour. *Cyclamen coum* enjoy moist woodland, preferably on the edge of forests where the temperature can rise significantly throughout the summer. The ground is then able to dry out. This cyclamen flowers in the winter, early spring.



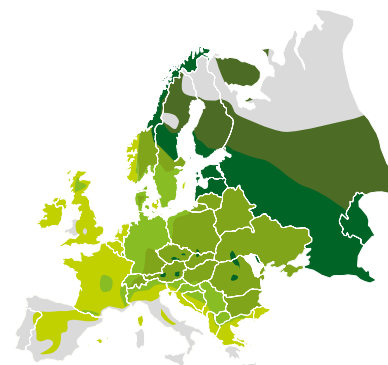
Background information



## From the grower or from the wild

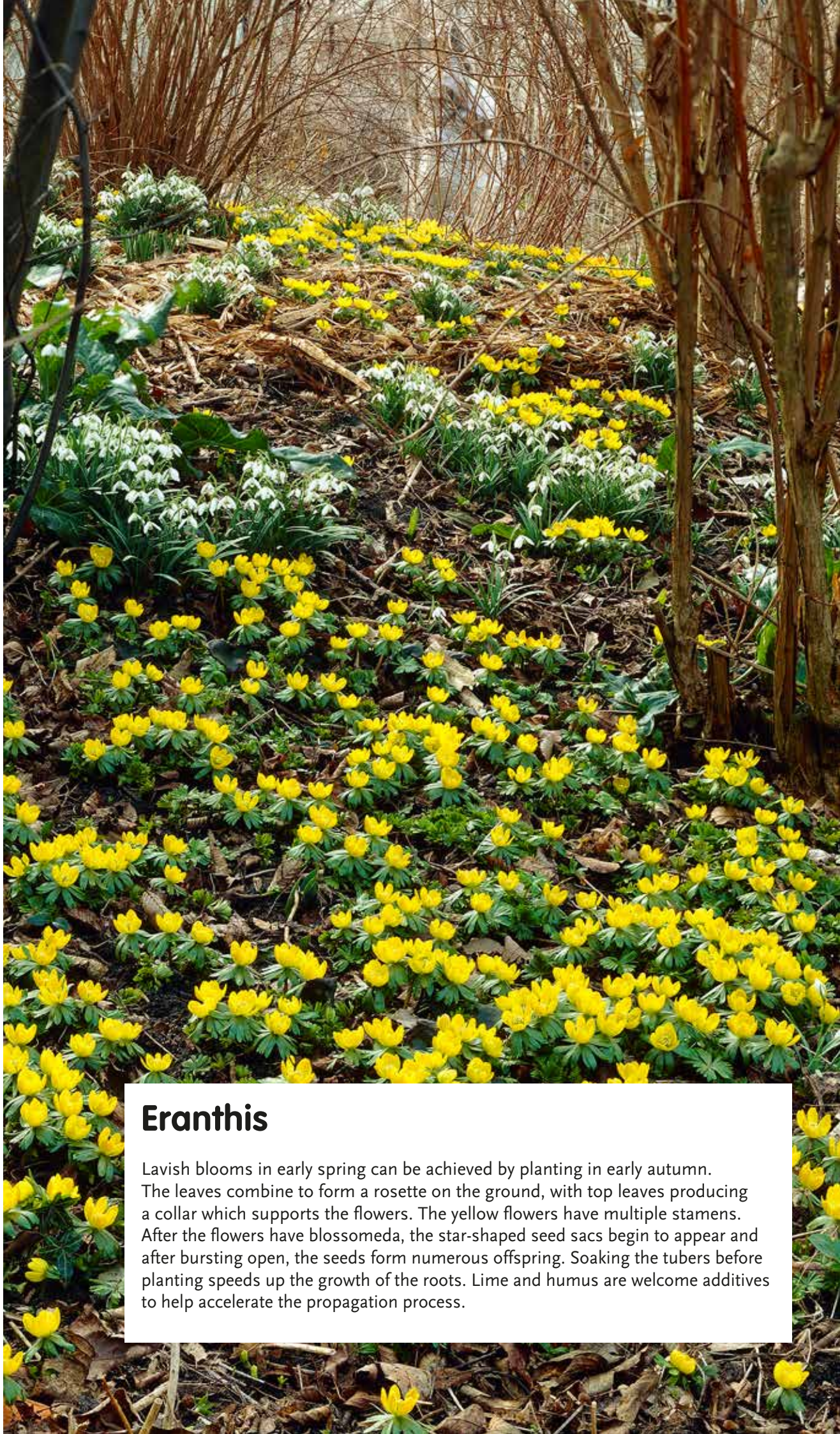
CITES stands for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna. CITES regulates the global trade of approximately 30,000 protected plant species. These protected species may not be traded, transported, collected or kept. Rules apply to these activities. Trade is prohibited for some species, while in other cases permits or certificates are required.

For *Cyclamen*, a distinction is made between cultivated bulbs or bulbs from the wild. For both types of bulb, a quota is set by Turkey to the rest of the EU. This is to prevent the abuse of nature. They are not threatened with extinction, but protection is necessary.





# ERANTHIS



## **Eranthis**

Lavish blooms in early spring can be achieved by planting in early autumn. The leaves combine to form a rosette on the ground, with top leaves producing a collar which supports the flowers. The yellow flowers have multiple stamens. After the flowers have blossomed, the star-shaped seed sacs begin to appear and after bursting open, the seeds form numerous offspring. Soaking the tubers before planting speeds up the growth of the roots. Lime and humus are welcome additives to help accelerate the propagation process.





Did you know...



## Error...

Eranthis comes from Greek. 'Er' means spring and 'anthos' means a flower, so it means a spring flower. The addition of *hyemalis* means 'winter flowering' in Latin! In short: for the people who still know classical languages, confusion is everywhere.

16157

### Eranthis cilicica

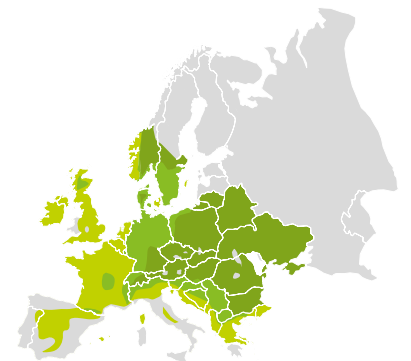
Eranthis cilicica blossoms slightly later than the Eranthis hyemalis, but the golden flowers are typically somewhat larger, while the collar around the flower is smaller and more finely divided.



16039

### Eranthis hyemalis

The leaves of the E. hyemalis are less deeply indented and the flower stems slightly longer. The flowers are bright yellow in colour. An organic fertiliser after blossoming is especially useful in the first few years to help speed up propagation. Prefers loamy ground.





# ERYTHRONIUM



## **Erythronium**

Virtually all erythronia leaves show magnificent markings (speckled, veined or mottled). The plants enjoy a shaded spot, with slightly loamy soil that is rich in humus. New plants are propagated primarily by seed.





Personal preference



## Andy Bauch on his love for Erythronium

Erythronium dens-canis is still a true gem among native wild species and can be planted very easily under green summer bushes! A fresh humus soil is important.

For me this is a real oddity because of the refined flower shape and the marbled leaves. Andy Bauch has been a Verver Export sales representative in Germany since 2011.

16158 Dogtooth violet

### Erythronium dens-canis

The Erythronium dens-canis are a mix comprising of whites, pinks and deep purples with small spots and a single flower on each stem.



16159 Pink fawn lily

### Erythronium revolutum 'White Beauty'

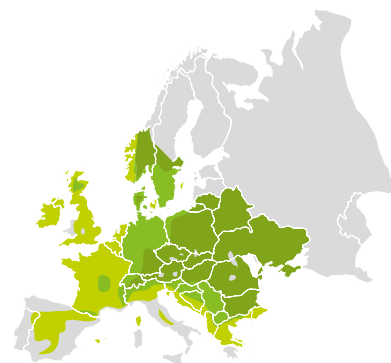
A cultivar with a large white flower with a narrow brown-yellow band in the throat. The leaf is yellow in colour and veined.



16048 Dogtooth violet

### Erythronium 'Pagoda'

The flower stems are approximately 25 cm tall and flanked by four to five nodding sulphur-yellow flowers with a striking reddish-brown wide circle in the throat. The leaves are spotted with a somewhat dominant bronze glow.





# FRITILLARIA



## **Fritillaria**

One of the most notable characteristics of the fritillaries is a hole in the bulb. This opening marks the location of the old flower stem. Almost all fritillaries have hanging, bell-shaped flowers. The species preferred soil type is light, highly permeable and rich in humus, with the exception of *F. meleagris*. Plant the bulbs fairly deep in the ground.





16160 Lebanese fritillary  
**Fritillaria acmopetala**

This fritillary has just a few skinny leaves around a long flower stem, with up to three nodding bell-shaped flowers. The exterior of the flower is olive green with brown spots. The inside is horse chestnut in colour. In its native locations, particularly the vineyards of Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey, the fritillaries are considered weeds!



16161  
**Fritillaria elwesii**

Purple-brown bell-shaped flowers with a green stripe hang from a thin flower stem.



16054 Snake's head fritillary  
**Fritillaria meleagris**

A species that is ideally suited to the wild when situated in shaded grasslands and meadows with moist, highly permeable soil which is rich in humus. One flower develops on each stem, with a colour that may range from white to purple. All of the flowers display a block type pattern. Propagates vegetatively and by seeding.



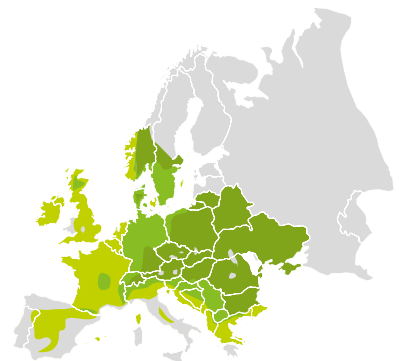
16132  
**Fritillaria michailovskyi**

This bulb comes from north east Turkey, especially around the Vanmeer and Kars. It was discovered for the first time in 1904 and described by Michailovski. The flowers, up to eight in number, are reddish purple with an artfully golden yellow piped flower edge, the throat is yellow.



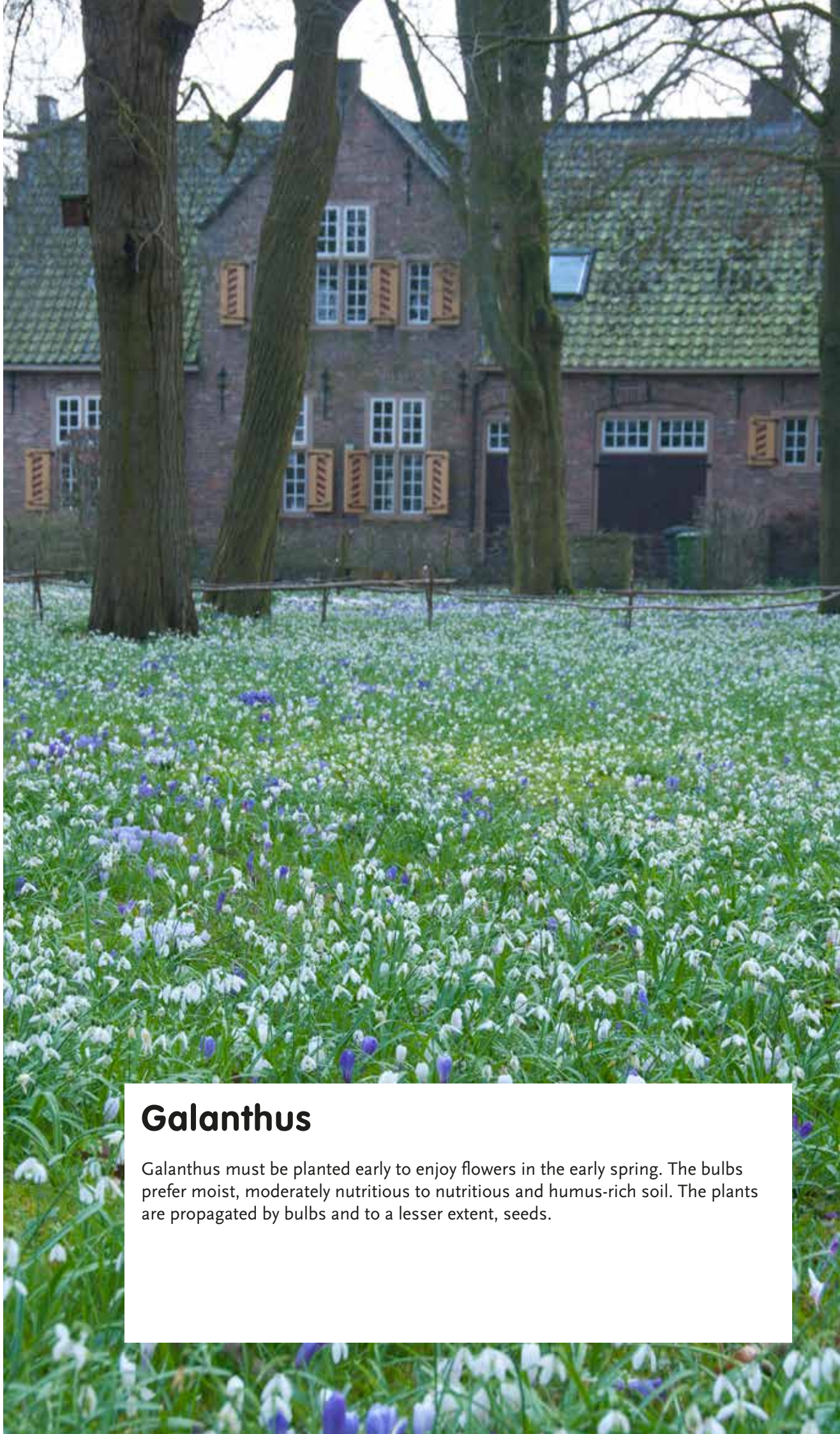
16137 Fox's grape  
**Fritillaria uva-vulpis**

An easy fritillary to grow, with purple bell-shaped flowers surrounded by a golden edge. Sturdy flowers on short stems.





# GALANTHUS



## **Galanthus**

Galanthus must be planted early to enjoy flowers in the early spring. The bulbs prefer moist, moderately nutritious to nutritious and humus-rich soil. The plants are propagated by bulbs and to a lesser extent, seeds.





16162 Snowdrop  
**Galanthus elwesii**

Galanthus elwesii are one of the few snowdrops to enjoy more sunlight and a warmer spot to allow them to propagate. This species can grow to as much as 25 cm in height and has wide blue-green leaves which are folded together. The innermost petals have two green spots located so close to one another that it appears as if the entire corolla tube is green.



16058 Common snowdrop  
**Galanthus nivalis**

(syn. Galanthus imperati) The common snowdrop grows naturally throughout virtually all of Europe. The outermost, mainly white petals are spherical and around 2 cm longer than the innermost petals, which have just a small green half-moon-shaped marking on the top. G. nivalis thrives in most types of soil.



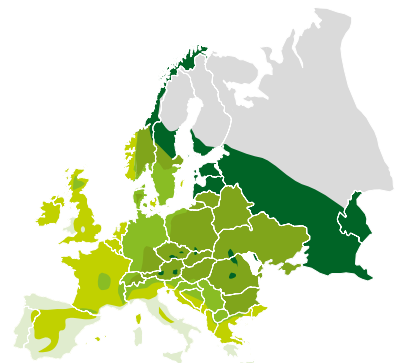
16059 Common snowdrop  
**Galanthus nivalis**  
**'Flore Pleno'**

The multi-petaled variant of G. nivalis with a spherical white centre of which the individual petals are coloured green alternately.



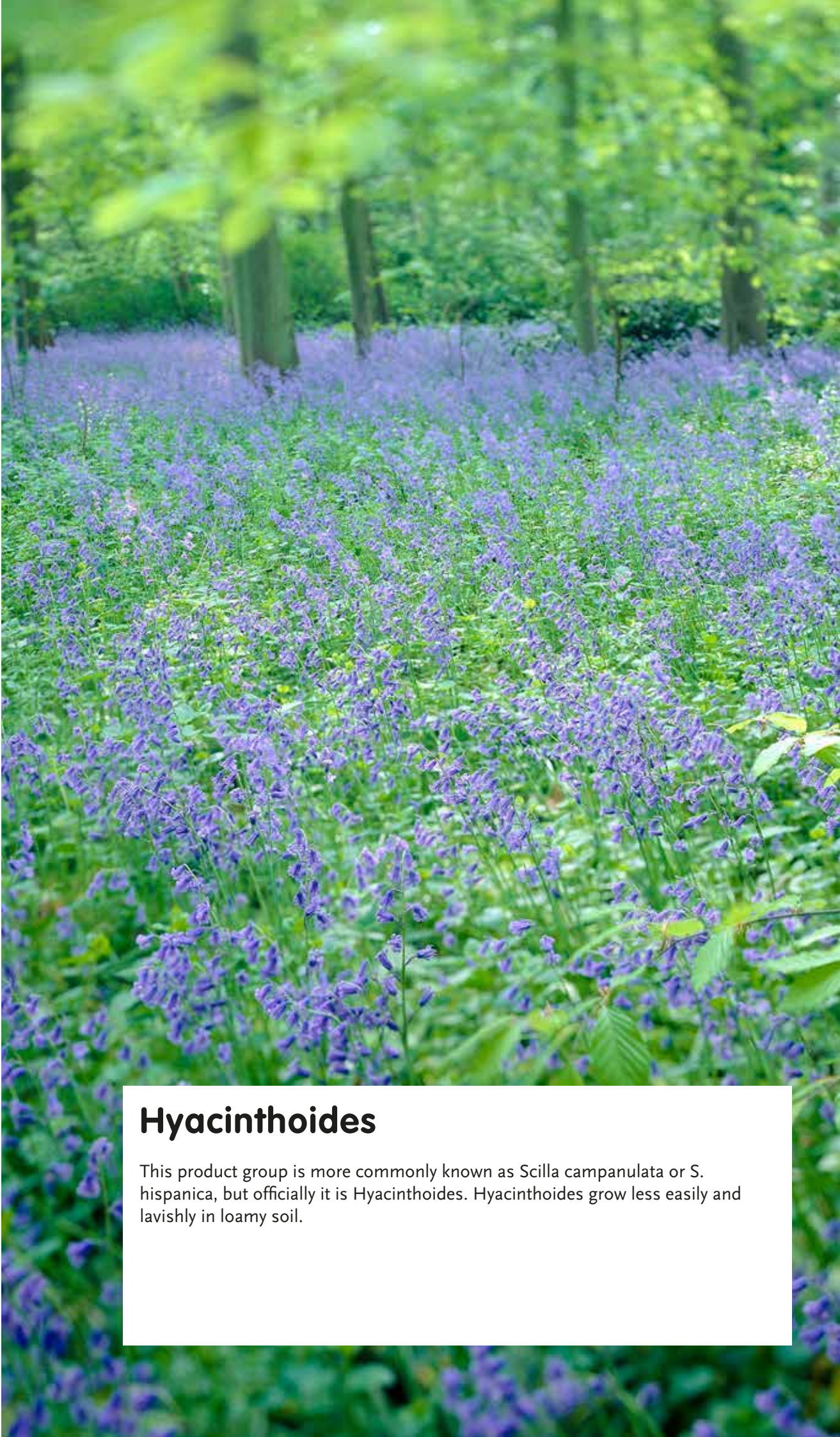
16060 Common snowdrop  
**Galanthus nivalis**  
**'Viridi-apice'**

A large version of G. nivalis where the innermost petals are green with a white edge, and the outermost petals feature striking green spots at the top.





# HYACINTHOIDES



## Hyacinthoides

This product group is more commonly known as *Scilla campanulata* or *S. hispanica*, but officially it is *Hyacinthoides*. *Hyacinthoides* grow less easily and lavishly in loamy soil.





16151



16148



16147



16149

16151 Common bluebell

## Hyacinthoides non-scripta

(syn. *Scilla nutans*, *Scilla non-scripta*) These *Hyacinthoides* vary from other varieties in the family in that their flowers hang downwards with suspended bell-shaped flowers on only one side. The species grows most comfortably in partly-shaded, moist and moderately nutritious to nutritious, humus-rich and slightly acidic soil.



16147 Spanish bluebell

## Hyacinthoides hispanica white

The *Hyacinthoides hispanica* have large, coarse bell-shaped flowers around the stem which together form a full flower. The flowers display their colour most effectively when in the shade but also enjoy sunlight, with the exception of the intense midday sun.



16149 Spanish bluebell

## Hyacinthoides hispanica blue

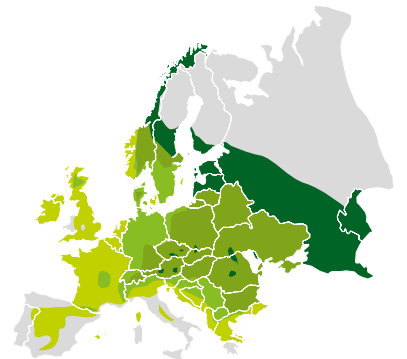
The first documented descriptions of the *Hyacinthoides* date back to 1601. The wide leaves of the plant droop slightly to resemble a ribbon. A highly natural bulbous plant which is a natural and colourful addition to plantations in many locations.



16148 Spanish bluebell

## Hyacinthoides hispanica pink

The blue *Hyacinthoides hispanica* are the natural variety of the flower, while other colours are hybrids. Plant the bulbs immediately upon receipt.





# IPHEION



## **Ipheion**

Grows in large numbers in the meadows and grasslands of southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. Thrives in rocky terrain. Ipheion produce oils which protect against nematodes. This helps to support the growth of other species such as the lily.





Interesting detail



## Old wives

In many countries the name Ipheion refers to the star-shaped flowers: starflowers. But not in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands Ipheion is better known as 'old wives'. This is for the very simple reason that they were named by Rita van der Zalm, one of the few female flower bulb growers. No, they're not full of wrinkles... if you let them do their thing, then they will grow easily between the plants and the gravel. They enjoy socialising just like 'old wives'.



16069 Spring star

### Ipheion uniflorum

(syn. *Triteleia uniflora*, *Brodiaea uniflora*) The petals form slight points and are light violet-blue in colour with a dark central vein. Ipheion prefer direct sunlight, with its flowers producing a gentle soap-like fragrance (with a hint of honey). Easily damaged by snails.



16070 Spring star

### Ipheion uniflorum 'Rolf Fiedler'

Attractive sea green leaves with large, outward facing, scented, spotless white flowers. An excellent selection from an Argentine wild collection.

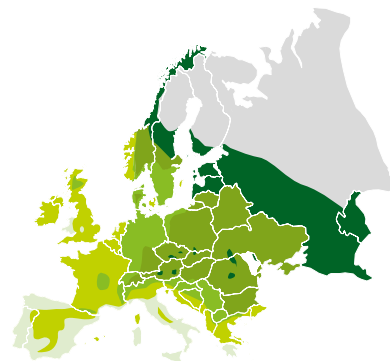


16192

16192 Spring star

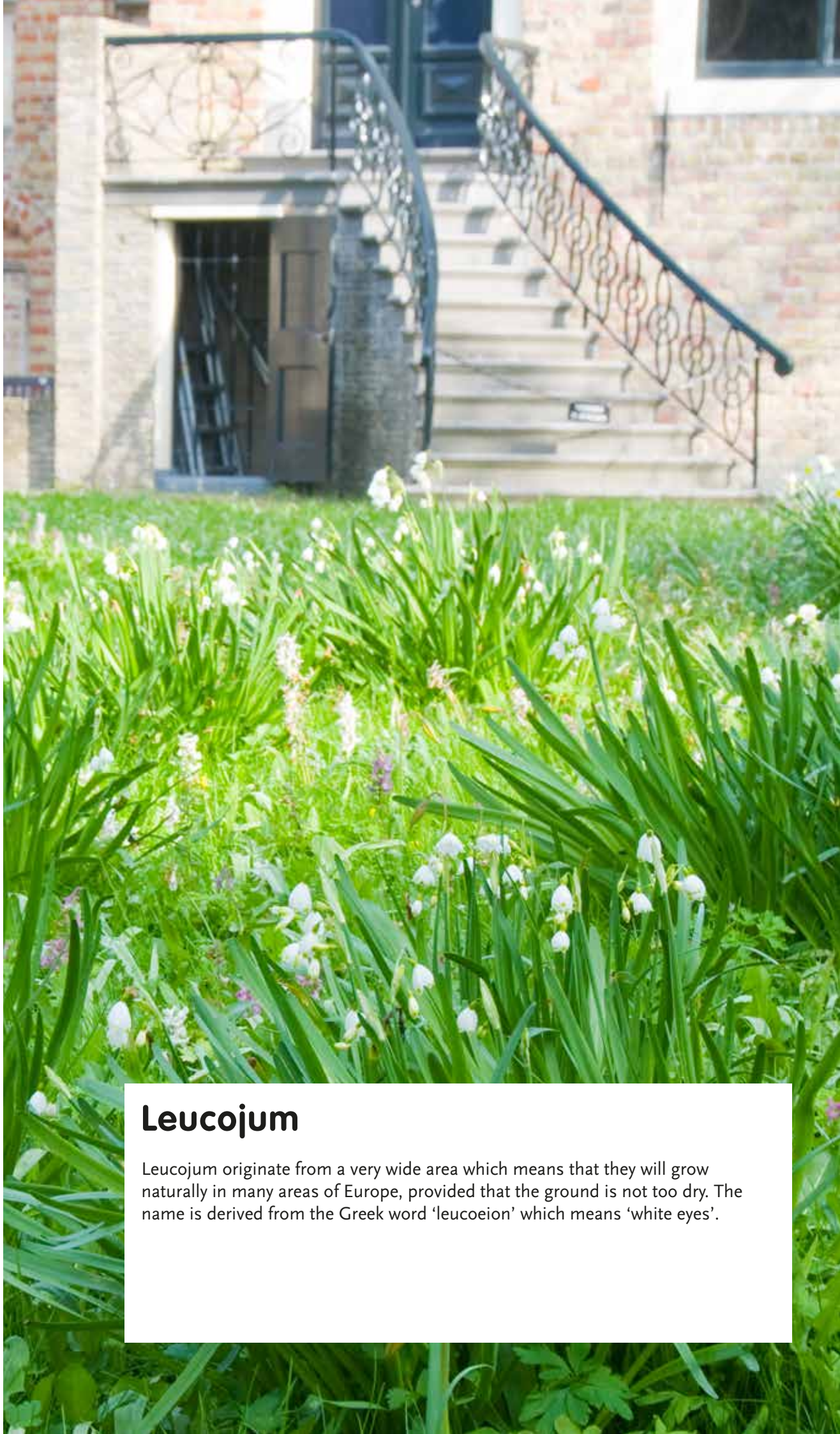
### Ipheion uniflorum 'Alberto Castillo'

Large quantities of bright blue flowers, with contrasting stamens and a sweet light scent. What is striking is how the shape of the flower can differ.





# LEUCOJUM




## Leucojum

Leucojum originate from a very wide area which means that they will grow naturally in many areas of Europe, provided that the ground is not too dry. The name is derived from the Greek word 'leucoieion' which means 'white eyes'.





Did you know... 

## All little white bells

Leucojum is reminiscent of snowdrops (Galanthus); both belong to the same family. Unlike the Galanthus, Leucojum has six petals of the same length. Another difference is that the Leucojum has yellow-green dots on the tips of the petals.

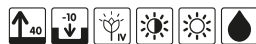
### 16163 Summer snowflake **Leucojum aestivum**

Leucojum aestivum were found growing naturally in large parts of Europe. They require a moist location to allow them to grow well in the wild. Leaves develop during the winter months and may be affected or damaged by frost and other conditions. The flower stems each have three to five bell-shaped flowers, decorated with a green top on each sepal. They are best planted in a location that offers protection from the sun or light shade.



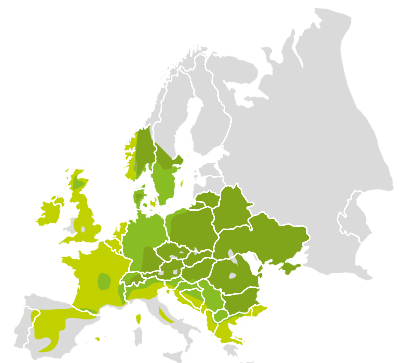
### 16078 Summer snowflake **Leucojum aestivum 'Gravetye Giant'**

A Leucojum aestivum which offers rich flowering with bright white flowers displaying striking light green spots. Highly suitable for the banks of rivers and streams, boggy grassland and other water gardens.



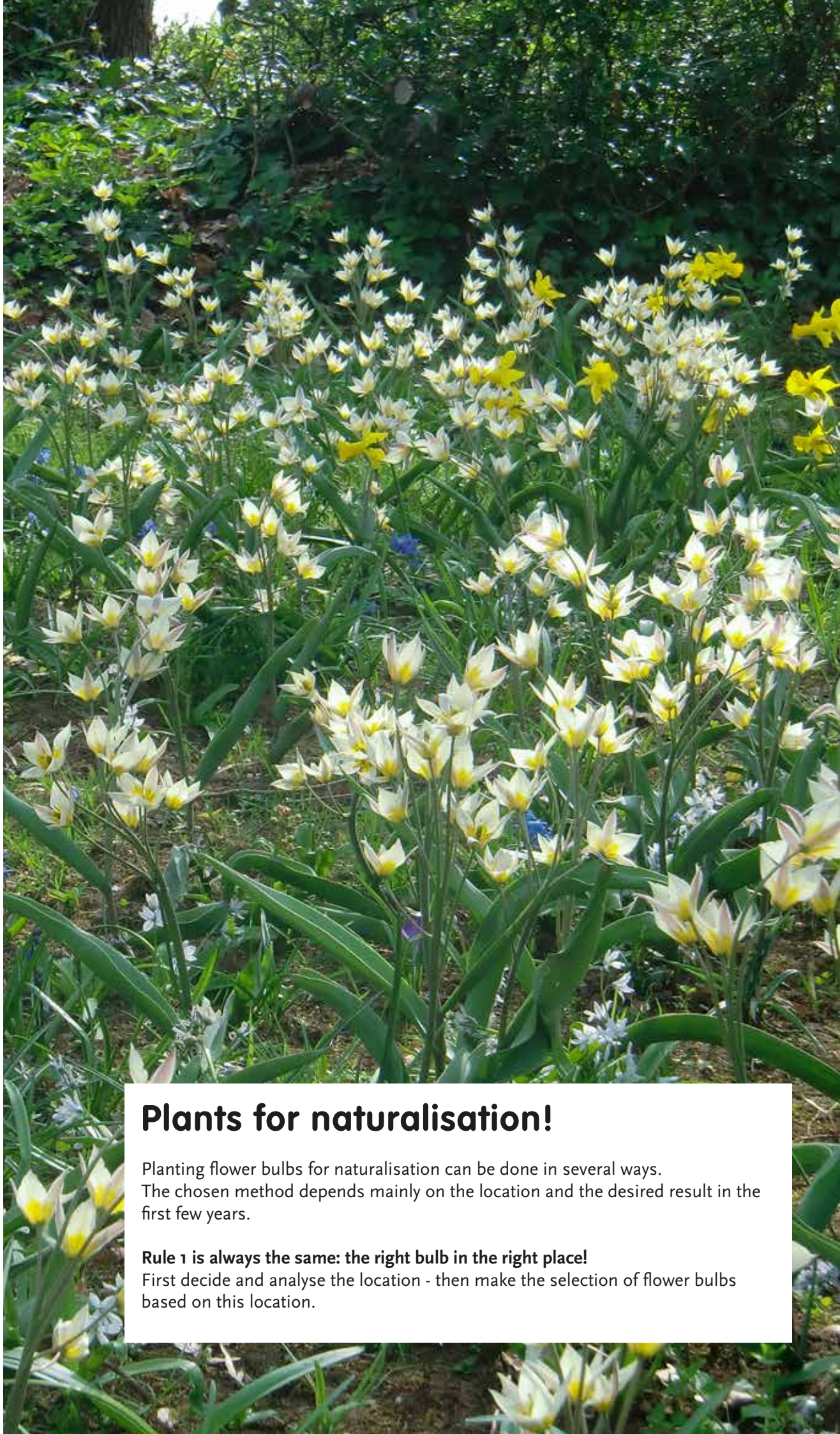
### 16164 Summer snowflake **Leucojum vernum**

This Leucojum can be found growing naturally in partly shaded locations where the ground is moist. In addition to moisture, nutrition, humus and lime are all crucial to the snowdrop's success in the wild. Most suited to slightly loamy soil or clay. The flower stem typically produces 1 or 2 flowers. The flower bracts are white in colour and have a green spot immediately beneath the top. The flowers give off a sweet fragrance. After planting, the bulbs can remain latent for up to a year!





# PLANT METHODS



## Plants for naturalisation!

Planting flower bulbs for naturalisation can be done in several ways. The chosen method depends mainly on the location and the desired result in the first few years.

### **Rule 1 is always the same: the right bulb in the right place!**

First decide and analyse the location - then make the selection of flower bulbs based on this location.





## Method 1 – Hand planting

The best known but most labour-intensive way of planting is to use a shovel. Make a hole for one or more bulbs, fill with bulbs and press closed.

### **Advantages of this method:**

- Plant depth can be individually regulated per bulb. Planting depth is twice the height of the bulb.
- You can plant at any location where you can dig up the soil. Also, near trees and shrubs and in grass.
- Almost 100% emergence in the first year.

### **Disadvantages of this method:**

- Gives a less natural effect because a pattern is quickly created by the distance between each bulb when planting with a shovel.
- Labour-intensive

### **Tip:**

Try to scatter the bulbs around first and plant them where they have landed. This way you stop our human tendency to do things with too much regularity.





## Method 2 – Mechanical planting

With the Verver Export planting machine you can plant lots of flower bulbs for naturalisation in a short time.

### Advantages of this method:

- Fast and non-labour-intensive
- Planting is possible under grass
- Possible in cultivated soil

### Disadvantages of this method:

- You do not get 100% emergence in the first year because some of the bulbs have to settle down at the location or bulbs may face competition from strong turf.
- Planting near tree roots is not possible (it is not ideal for the trees!).

### Tip:

Plant diverse types of flower bulbs together but choose bulbs that have the same bulb size. This way the planting depth of the machine can be set to the optimum depth for the bulb size.



## Method 3 – planting with reverse cultivation

This method seems a bit harsh, but testing has shown that there is virtually no damage to the bulbs. Scatter the flower bulbs over the ploughed ground. Then go backwards very slowly with the reversible cutter over the ground. The bulbs are neatly thrown by the cutter to the 'depth'. Of course, it is important not to plough too deeply!

### Advantages of this method:

- Flower bulbs are dug into loose soil where they have plenty of room to root and grow. No competition.
- Less labour-intensive than manual planting.

### Disadvantages of this method:

- Some flower bulbs may be damaged during ploughing (minimal!).
- Emergence in the first year is sometimes not 100% because some bulbs first have to settle in a slightly deeper plant layer.

### Tip:

You can also plant with a normal hand-held tool. Again, it is important that you do not go too deep. This can do more damage to the flower bulbs than a reversible cutter. Small flower bulb plants are easier to plant with the cutter than flower bulbs such as Narcissus or Camassia.







## Method 4 - Scattering and covering bulbs or raking

For very small flower bulbs such as snowdrops, a small layer of loose (humus-rich) soil is enough. This can be achieved in two ways. Plough and rake after scattering the bulbs. Or use a rake to loosen the soil, scatter the bulbs and cover with compost soil.

### **Advantage of this method:**

- Less labour-intensive than manual planting.

### **Disadvantage of this method:**

- Raking is only possible with very small flower bulbs.

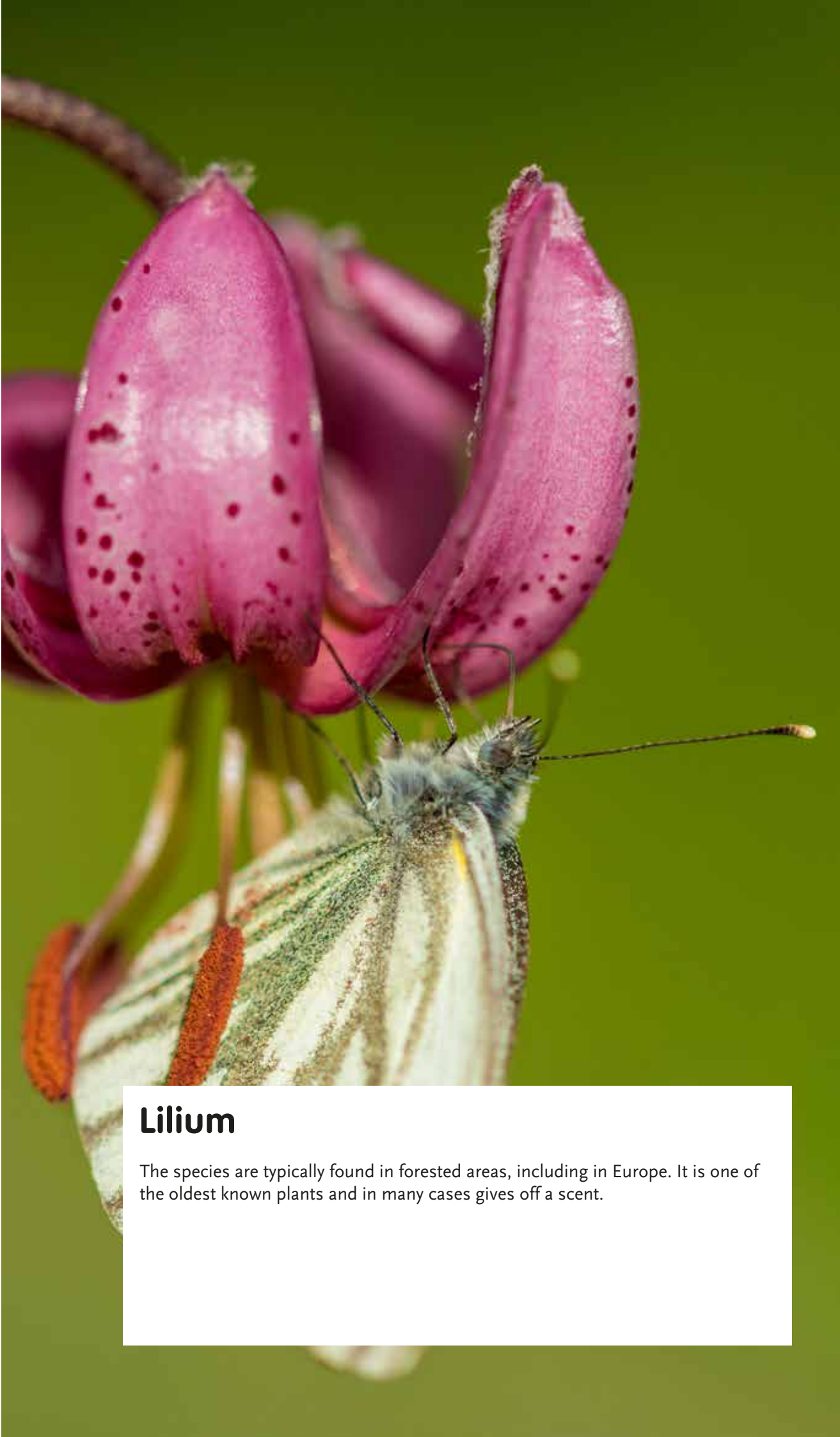
### **Tip:**

When scattering with soil, it is important that the bulbs 'attach' to the soil and root before the winter. It is therefore important that the existing soil is dug properly so that the water balance between old and new layer is well developed.





# LILIUM



## Lilium

The species are typically found in forested areas, including in Europe. It is one of the oldest known plants and in many cases gives off a scent.





24050



24053



24086



24091



24078

24050 Tiger lily  
**Lilium henryi**

The height of this lily varies from 1 to 2 metres depending on its location. The sturdy flower stem displays purple spots. Lilium henryi develops rich blossom with orange flowers which are decorated with brown spots. The honey mark is dark green in colour.



24053  
**Lilium martagon 'Arabian Night'**

Good replacement for the difficult to grow / hard to find Lilium martagon. A beautiful descendant which was registered in 1999, from crossbreeding work including L. martagon. Delightfully scented, with many nodding burgundy flowers in large clusters, gold speckled at the centre.



24086  
**Lilium martagon 'Manitoba Morning'**

The liver coloured flowers are sprinkled with mahogany red speckles bordered by golden yellow markings. Very abundant flowering, large clusters of flowers.



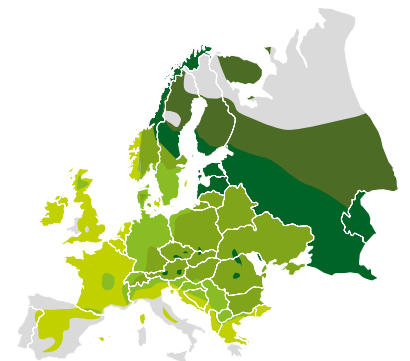
24091  
**Lilium martagon white**

The white martagon lily has been found in gardens since the 16th century. Unfortunately, this lily is very difficult to grow. During the course of 2019, a new martagon cross will be introduced that is also white. We will supply these bulbs. At the time of printing this catalogue the name was not yet known.



24078  
**Lilium martagon 'Orange Marmalade'**

Light, slender clusters of flowers with soft orange flowers. The dark flower stems contrast beautifully with the many flowers whose petals are less bent backwards. Cross parents: L. dalhansonii and L. tsingtauense.





# MUSCARI



## **Muscari**

Most species trace their origin to the Mediterranean area, Turkey to the Caucasus. However, not all species grow easily in the wild. These Muscari enjoy very sunny locations and are highly suited to grassland and verges that are mown late in the season (July).





16084 Tassel hyacinth  
**Muscari comosum**

The lower section of the flower comprises small olive-green flowers on short stems, while the top has small flowers in a light shade of violet. When in blossom, the flower forms a slight crest.



16086 Grape hyacinth  
**Muscari latifolium**

The intricately developed top flowers are light blue in colour, with the lower part of the flower comprising small dark blue flowers. The plant usually grows just one leaf.



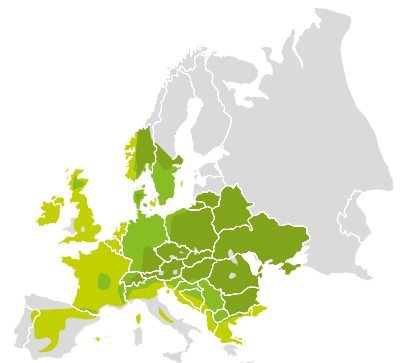
16165  
**Muscari muscarimi**

(syn. *Muscari ambrosiacum*) The upper part of the flower comprises numerous small purple flowers, with the remainder of the flower light yellow with an amber-coloured edge. They produce a delightful fragrance.



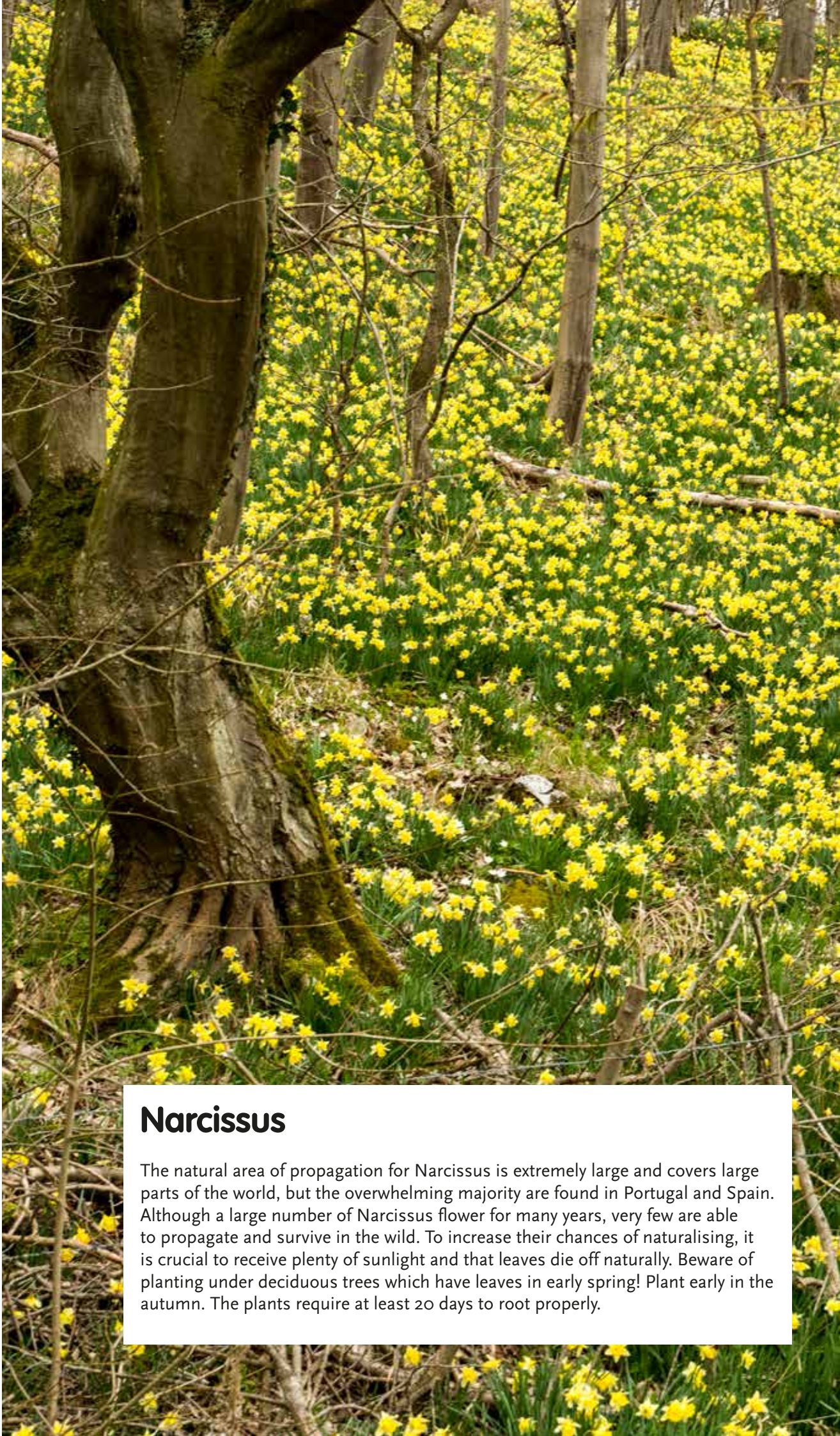
16166  
**Muscari neglectum**

(syn. *Muscari racemosum*) These Muscari have light green, narrow and long leaves. The flower is almost black (very dark blue) with a narrow bright white edge at the end of the corolla tube. An interesting appearance.





# NARCISUS



## Narcissus

The natural area of propagation for Narcissus is extremely large and covers large parts of the world, but the overwhelming majority are found in Portugal and Spain. Although a large number of Narcissus flower for many years, very few are able to propagate and survive in the wild. To increase their chances of naturalising, it is crucial to receive plenty of sunlight and that leaves die off naturally. Beware of planting under deciduous trees which have leaves in early spring! Plant early in the autumn. The plants require at least 20 days to root properly.





15005  
**Narcissus cyclamineus  
 'Jeffire'**

A yellow flower with a bright orange trumpet. Flowers for a long period.



15007  
**Narcissus cyclamineus  
 'Peeping Tom'**

One of the most beautiful cyclamineus. Golden yellow backwards turning sepals with a rather long golden yellow trumpet, indented at the end.



15106  
**Narcissus 'Firetail'**

Shell-shaped cream white petals around a vivid orange crown which provide for a striking appearance within a green environment! Grows well in moist meadows and verges. Loam in the soil helps to promote naturalising.



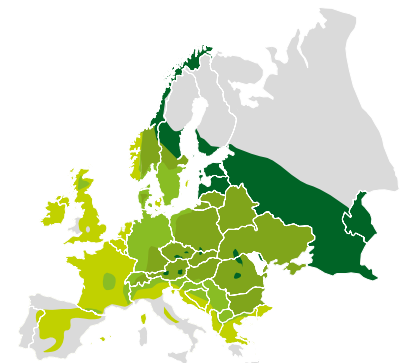
15101  
**Narcissus 'Mrs. Langtry'**

Very elegant because of the slightly twisted white petals that cheerfully stand around the yellow cup. First described in literature in 1896.



15706  
**Narcissus  
 'Mr. W.P. Milner'**

A historic early flowering trumpet narcissus with sulphur- yellow flowers fading to cream yellow.







15077 Poet's daffodil recurvus  
**Narcissus poeticus recurvus**

A true late flowering Narcissus with a delightful scent. The petals are slightly folded backwards, and a small crown with a bright red edge decorates the flower.



15067 Poet's daffodil recurvus  
**Narcissus poeticus 'Actaea'**

Perhaps the most widely known and best-selling variety of Narcissus poeticus recurvus. A hardy Narcissus which is unlikely to disappoint when planted in ideal conditions.



15079 Wild daffodil  
**Narcissus pseudonarcissus lobularis**

(syn. Narcissus pseudonarcissus) One of the earliest flowering Narcissus, with cream yellow sepals and a yellow cup. These Narcissus can still be found throughout France in natural environments. For an especially wild effect, plant in bulk due to the species' short length. This variety thrives in moderately nutritious, moist grassland, orchards or light deciduous forest.



15530 Wild daffodil subsp. obvallaris  
**Narcissus pseudonarcissus subsp. obvallaris**

The most striking feature of these small, early flowering Narcissus is their deep golden colour and size of the cup.



15060  
**Narcissus cyclamineus 'Sailboat'**

Creamy white outwardly curved outer petals with a bright yellow slender trumpet are characteristic of this narcissus.



15009  
**Narcissus 'Tête-à-Tête'**

This Narcissus was discovered by the Englishman Alec Gray before 1949. The well-known 'Tête-à-Tête' that has been in everyone's flower pot on the windowsill and that accounts for more than half of the planted range of narcissus. And perfect for naturalising.







15707



15717

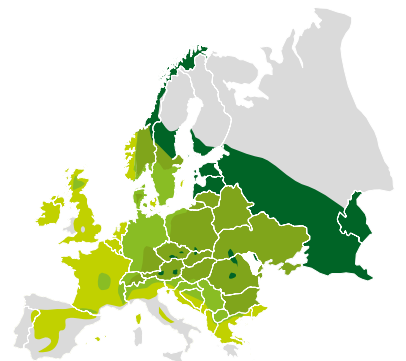
15707  
**Narcissus 'Topolino'**

It looks a little like *N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *lobularis*. When opening, the petals are cream-coloured and slowly turn almost white. The cylindrical trumpet is lively yellow. Pleasing early flowering.



15717  
**Narcissus cyclamineus 'Tracey'**

Creme-white daffodil with strongly curved petals, the trumpet is milky white. 'Tracey' blooms in March-April and is good at not too dry locations.





# NECTAROSCORDUM



## **Nectaroscordum**

Nectaroscordum is perhaps one of the least appreciated spring flowers due to unfamiliarity. Yet it is an old crop. Origin: Southern France, Sicily, Sardinia, Southern Italy, Northern Iraq, Southeast Turkey and Western Iran.



16088



Personal preference



## Benoit Legrand on his love for Nectaroscordum

I appreciate alliums, but if there is a late-flowering bulbous plant that I particularly like: it is the *Nectaroscordum siculum* or Bulgarian garlic.

It has graceful edges which provide an interesting design in perennial or shrub beds in the off-season. At the top of its 100 cm flower stem is an umbel inflorescence composed of numerous flowers (40 to 50). These droop down to the ground with a pinkish colour tinged with purple and red. This bulb is very resistant to the cold and will easily naturalise in all types of soil with a sunny exposure. Plant it in threes... and it will look even more remarkable! Benoit Legrand is as of 2011 regional manager in France.

16088 Honey garlic

### *Nectaroscordum siculum* subsp. *bulgaricum*

(syn. *Allium bulgaricum*, *Allium dioscoridis*, *Allium siculum*) The somewhat 'loose' looking inflorescence is around 15 cm wide and consists of 20-30 very beautiful bell-shaped and nodding flowers that stand on approx. 10 cm long, dark stems. The flowers are purple with a broad creamy white edge and a hint of green. They have overlapping petals. During flowering, the flowers grow upwards.





# ORNITHOGALUM



## Ornithogalum

Ornithogalum comprises a group of bulbous plants which are ideally suited to naturalising and a group which are perfect as cut flowers. Quite an unusual family! They are native to the moderate climates of Europe, Asia and Africa. The bulbs are nutritious and flavoursome and thrive in nutritious and moist ground that is rich in lime.





16167  
**Ornithogalum balansae**

(syn. *Ornithogalum oligophyllum*) This *Ornithogalum* has very short, a little conical-shaped flower clusters. The white pale shells have a green stripe on the outside. Each bulb produces 2 or 3 green leaves. Flowers very early.



16091 Drooping star of Bethlehem  
**Ornithogalum nutans**

*Ornithogalum nutans* prefer a partly shaded or slightly forested environment. Their inflorescence are spike-shaped, with each spike formed by 10 to 20 nodding, bell-shaped white flowers. The white flowers have a green outer edge. Thrives in grassland, wild verges and under deciduous hedges. Propagated by young bulbs and seeds.



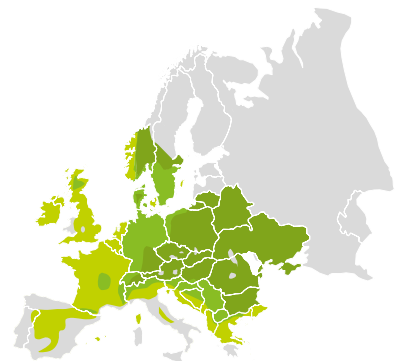
16203  
**Ornithogalum ponticum 'Sochi'**

These were collected in the forests in Sochi, on the Russian Black Sea in the late 80s. The tight cluster of flowers forms a long pyramid shape and consists of large pure white flowers.



16092 Common star of Bethlehem  
**Ornithogalum umbellatum**

An umbel of 20 small silver-white star-shaped flowers with a characteristic green stripe on the rear. The flowers open wide in the afternoons, and close again as night falls. Does not propagate well in sandy ground.





# PUSCHKINIA



## **Puschkinia**

A perfect bulbous plant for naturalising, ideally suited to slightly shaded areas as plant cover. The plant is a member of a small family that is closely related to the Scilla and Chionodoxa and thrives well in well-drained and nutritious soil.



16093



Did you know...



## Apollo Apollosovich Musin-Pushkin

Puschkinia only has one species and was found by and named after the Russian count Apollo Apollosovich Musin-Pushkin in 1802. The count was a Russian chemist and (to a lesser extent) botanist. Together with Johannes Michael Friedrich Adams, he led an expedition through the Caucasus region.

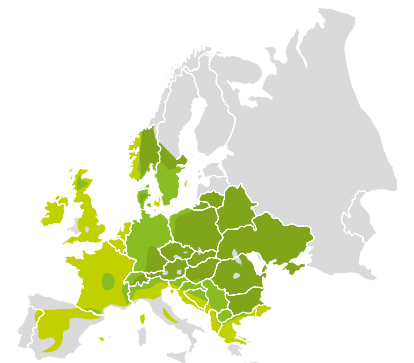
Given its close relationship to *Scilla mischtschenkoana*, it is not strange that they are very similar. Puschkinia flowers just a little earlier.



16093 Striped squill

### **Puschkinia libanotica**

The cluster of flowers is composed of around ten small star-shaped flowers, porcelain-blue in colour with a blue-green central vein. Most effective when planted in bulk.





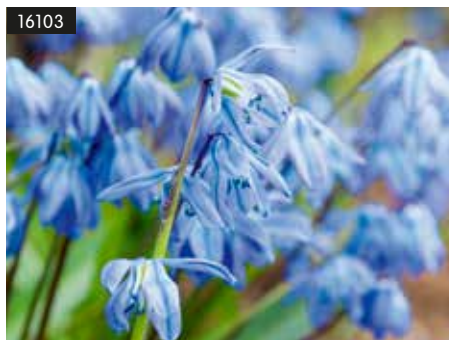
# SCILLA



## Scilla

A large family which has been moved around by botanists in recent years. The Scilla mentioned here are highly suitable for naturalisation, especially in sandy ground that is rich in lime but humus-poor. The sandy ground must not be allowed to dry out too much.





16096 Alpine squill  
**Scilla bifolia**

Scilla bifolia were found growing in the wild in regions of central and southern Europe. A small, early flowering and pleasantly scented bulbous plant. A cluster of flowers contains around 10 large, striking gentian blue star-shaped flowers. Propagated by vegetative pre-planting and seed.



16204  
**Scilla hyacinthoides 'Blue Arrow'**

A tall Scilla that flowers later than the smaller species. Lilac blue flower candles that stand out between taller wild perennials.



16102  
**Scilla litardierei**

The only 15 cm tall flower stem, surrounded by dark green narrow leaves. It carries 15 to 70 star-shaped soft lilac to lavender blue flowers grouped closely together to form a cluster. After flowering, the petals bend over the pistils.



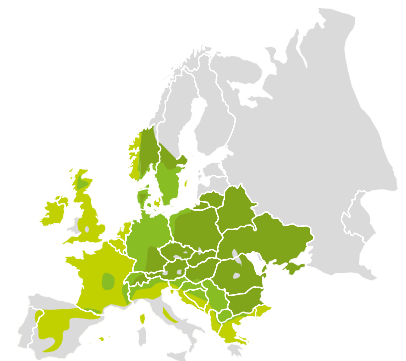
16105 White squill  
**Scilla mischtschenkoana**

(syn. Scilla tubergeniana) The small number of leaves are narrow and linear or groove-shaped. The clusters of flowers, which give the appearance of growing right from the ground, contain small, nodding star-shaped flowers which are light blue in colour with a light blue vein. This gives the Scilla the appearance of a refined version of Puschkinia. Three to four flower stems sprout from each bulb. Propagated primarily by bulb. Suitable for grassland and verges that are mown late in the season.



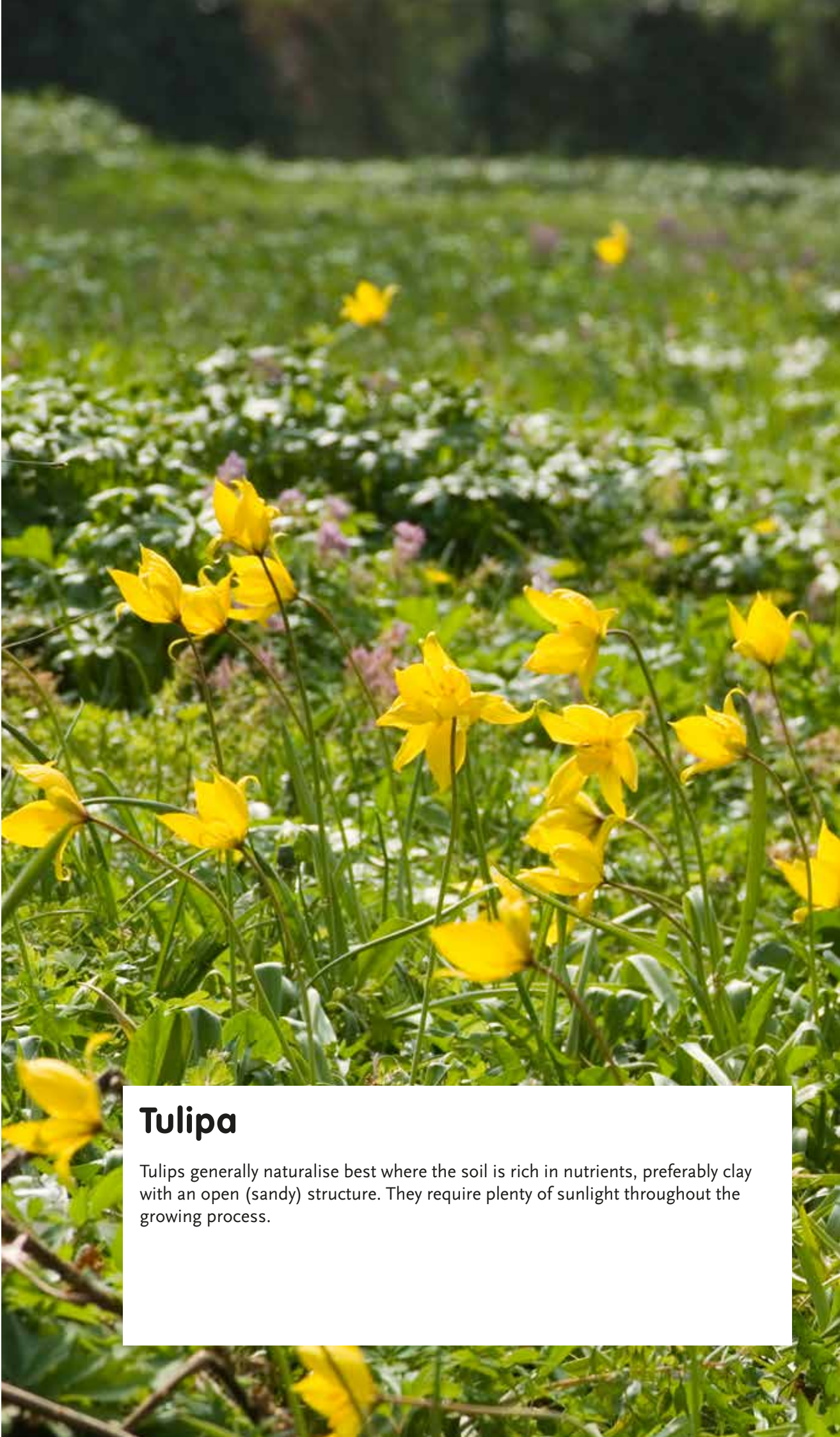
16103 Spring beauty  
**Scilla siberica**

The most recognisable Scilla are undoubtedly Scilla siberica. Their bright blue small nodding flowers, in the shape of stars and bells, are marked on each petal by a dark blue central vein. Produce a gentle scent and propagate quickly by seed and young bulbs.





# TULIPA



## **Tulipa**

Tulips generally naturalise best where the soil is rich in nutrients, preferably clay with an open (sandy) structure. They require plenty of sunlight throughout the growing process.





12007  
**Tulipa bakeri**  
**'Lilac Wonder'**

The original *T. bakeri* is native to Crete. The strong cultivar has round petals, pink-lilac colour with a large round yellow centre inside. The outer leaves are a pastel mauve colour. Requires a warm spot in the summer.



12005 Lady tulip  
**Tulipa clusiana**

The leaves are grey-green in colour, and clearly rippled. The pointed petals are red on the exterior edge, with a white inside. The bottom is dark carmine red with purple stamens. In the sun, the flowers open fully to form a star, an incredible mixture of colour!



12727 Lady tulip  
**Tulipa clusiana**  
**'Cynthia'**

Introduced by Van Tubergen in 1959 and originated from a cross of the yellow species of *T. clusiana*. The creamy yellow flowers have a red haze with a green edge on the outside of the petals. The anthers are green.



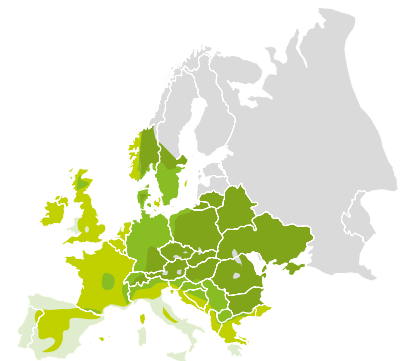
12301 Lady tulip  
**Tulipa clusiana**  
**'Lady Jane'**

'Lady Jane' is produced directly from the wild species *Tulipa clusiana*, better known as the 'Lady Tulip'. This tulip has a beautiful flower: white and red petals with a yellow centre. It looks just like a sweet! It is also slender; the flower stem rises well above the delicate foliage without falling.



12008  
**Tulipa linifolia**

Origin: High in the mountains in Tajikistan, very variable but only red. The narrow, wavy, grey-green leaves have red edges and form a rosette. The beautiful scarlet flower, with pointed petals, fades slightly towards the edge and has a purple-black centre with grey-green anthers.





12728



12012



12014



12754



12013



12728

## Tulipa stapfii

Origin: Western Iran and northern Iraq. Named after Otto O. Stapf (1857-1933), a botanist who studied the genus *Tulipa* his whole life. Dark crimson-scarlet, cup-shaped flowers with a dark violet spot in the centre. This spot sometimes has a yellow piping. The leaf is waxy with a wavy edge.



12012 Wild tulip

## Tulipa sylvestris

*Tulipa sylvestris* likes warm, nutritious soil with an open structure. This tulip propagates through runners, which demands a spot in which it can be left alone. One or two scented bright yellow flowers on a stem with a green gloss on the uppermost petals. *T. sylvestris* blooms can vary from year to year, depending upon a number of factors.



12013 Tarda tulip

## Tulipa tarda

This tulip develops twisted, shiny leaves. The two or three flowers that the tulip usually develops lie so closely together that they form a cluster of white flowers with a large yellow centre.



12014 Turkestan tulip

## Tulipa turkestanica

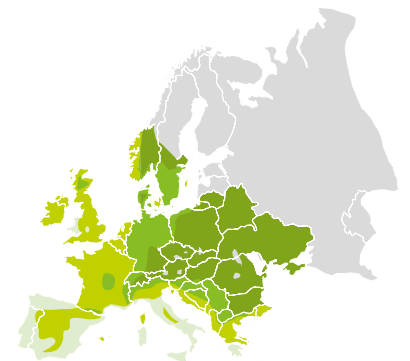
One of the earliest flowering tulips. The leaves are grey-green in colour with a hairy flower stem. The 12 flowers which may develop on each stem have oval-shaped white petals and a striking orange-yellow centre.



12754

## Tulipa urumiensis

A multiflorous tulip such as *T. turkestanica* but golden yellow with a hint of olive green and brick red on the outside. Long flowering time and beautiful seed pods.





## The best work in the Netherlands!

Hein Meeuwissen is a flower bulb grower with passion. His love of miniature flower bulbs shows in the unique assortment that he grows. He and his wife Corrine are busy working at the company all year round. Hein himself says: "I have the best job in the Netherlands!"

More than 500 varieties can be found at the Meeuwissen nursery. Hein mainly grows botanical daffodils and tulips, and some of these special bulbs are hundreds of years old. The range is expanded or changed every year with the addition of other varieties. The Meeuwissen bulb fields are a colourful patchwork, because they are a combination of the various special species, instead of vast fields containing just one colour. Meeuwissen is the supplier of several naturalising bulbs in this catalogue.

### Hein's favourite: *Narcissus poeticus* var. *recurvus*

"My father started out as a bulb grower with this 'poets Narcissus'. The clump in my garden has been there for 25 years and keeps coming back. *Poeticus Narcissus* can be found in the wild in Southern Europe and in the Alps (including Austria) can also be found (abundantly) in the wild. They bloom late, from the end of April, but they are more than worth the wait. Bright white flowers and a narrow red edge around the modest trumpet: for me they are the best *Narcissus*! The range of *Narcissus* has been expanded to include 300 different varieties. And we can't leave out the tulips: wild tulips are my favourite."



# ZANTEDESCHIA



## **Zantedeschia**

Zantedeschia aethiopica thrive in well-drained but preferably moist soil, but they also grow well on the edges of natural bodies of water.

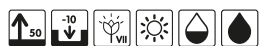




26012 Lily of the Nile

## Zantedeschia aethiopica

A striking plant, especially when in bloom, with large white calyx. Although the plant blooms in the summer, it enjoys slightly moist soil. Can propagate quickly with hardy rootstock.



Did you know...



## Calla or Zantedeschia

In the past, several names have been given to Zantedeschia. In 1733 Linnaeus describes the genus Calla based on plants now known as Zantedeschia aethiopica. He called them Calla aethiopica. In 1826, Sprengel (German botanist) revised the genus to Zantedeschia and it became Zantedeschia aethiopica. He named it after the Italian chemist and botanist G. Zantedeschi (1773-1846). So, Zantedeschia has been the official genus name for 190 years. But the name Calla is still used in every day speech.

Zantedeschia has various symbolic meanings. It is known as a flower of purity and sympathy and symbolises beauty. It is also seen as a lucky flower. This dates back to Greek and Roman times. They associated this flower with parties and fun because the flower shape resembles a chalice they used to make toasts with. Although centuries have passed, the Zantedeschia has always kept this meaning. In other cultures, the white Zantedeschia aethiopica is linked to death.





# INDEX

<b>Mixtures (Kits)</b>			
'Natura Evolution'®	21	Chionodoxa sardensis	43
'Natura Paesaggio'®	21	Colchicum autumnale	27
'Natura Pia'®	22	Colchicum cilicicum	27
'Natura Pilaris'®	22	Colchicum 'The Giant'	27
'Natura Prestige'®	23	Convallaria majalis	45
'Natura Ranja'®	23	Corydalis bulbosa	47
		Corydalis decipiens	47
		Corydalis solida	47
		Corydalis solida 'Beth Evans'	47
<b>Collection</b>		Crocus sativus	29
Allium amethystinum 'Red Mohican'	7	Crocus speciosus	29
Allium caesium	6	Crocus speciosus 'Albus'	29
Allium 'Cameleon'	6	Crocus speciosus 'Cassiope'	29
Allium carolinianum 'Rosy Dream'	7	Crocus speciosus 'Conqueror'	29
Allium cernuum	35	Crocus tommasinianus	49
Allium convallarioides white	6	Crocus tommasinianus 'Barr's Purple'	49
Allium flavum	35	Crocus tommasinianus 'Ruby Giant'	49
Allium karataviense 'Red Giant'	7	Cyclamen coum ssp. coum	51
Allium 'Miami'	6	Cyclamen hederifolium	29
Allium 'Ostara'	6	Eranthis cilicica	53
Allium 'Pinball Wizard'	7	Eranthis hyemalis	53
Allium scorodoprasum 'Art'	6	Erythronium dens-canis	55
Allium unifolium	35	Erythronium 'Pagoda'	55
Allium ursinum	35	Erythronium revolutum 'White Beauty'	55
Anemone nemorosa	37	Fritillaria acmopetala	57
Anemone nemorosa 'Robinsoniana'	37	Fritillaria elwesii	57
Anemone nemorosa 'Vestal'	37	Fritillaria meleagris	57
Anemone ranunculoides	37	Fritillaria michailovskyi	57
Arum italicum	39	Fritillaria uva-vulpis	57
Arum maculatum	39	Galanthus elwesii	59
Bellevalia pycnantha	41	Galanthus nivalis	59
Bellevalia romana	41	Galanthus nivalis 'Atkinsii'	9
Chionodoxa forbesii	43	Galanthus nivalis 'Flore Pleno'	59
Chionodoxa forbesii 'Blue Giant'	43	Galanthus nivalis 'S. Arnott'	9
Chionodoxa forbesii 'Pink Giant'	43	Galanthus nivalis 'Viridi-apice'	59
Chionodoxa luciliae	43	Galanthus plicatus 'Hippolyta'	9





<i>Galanthus plicatus</i> 'Jaquenetta'	9	<i>Ornithogalum nutans</i>	81
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	9	<i>Ornithogalum ponticum</i> 'Sochi'	81
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> blue	61	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	81
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> pink	61	<i>Puschkinia libanotica</i>	83
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> white	61	<i>Scilla bifolia</i>	85
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	61	<i>Scilla hyacinthoides</i> 'Blue Arrow'	85
<i>Ipheion uniflorum</i>	63	<i>Scilla litardierei</i>	85
<i>Ipheion uniflorum</i> 'Alberto Castillo'	63	<i>Scilla mischtschenkoana</i>	85
<i>Ipheion uniflorum</i> 'Rolf Fiedler'	63	<i>Scilla siberica</i>	85
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	65	<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>	33
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> 'Gravetye Giant'	65	<i>Tulipa bakeri</i> 'Lilac Wonder'	87
<i>Leucojum vernum</i>	65	<i>Tulipa clusiana</i>	87
<i>Lilium henryi</i>	71	<i>Tulipa clusiana</i> 'Cynthia'	87
<i>Lilium martagon</i> 'Arabian Night'	71	<i>Tulipa clusiana</i> 'Lady Jane'	87
<i>Lilium martagon</i> 'Manitoba Morning'	71	<i>Tulipa linifolia</i>	87
<i>Lilium martagon</i> 'Orange Marmalade'	71	<i>Tulipa stapfii</i>	88
<i>Lilium martagon</i> white	71	<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	88
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	73	<i>Tulipa tarda</i>	88
<i>Muscari latifolium</i>	73	<i>Tulipa turkestanica</i>	88
<i>Muscari muscarimi</i>	73	<i>Tulipa urumiensis</i>	88
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	73	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	91
<i>Narcissus cyclamineus</i> 'Jetfire'	75		
<i>Narcissus cyclamineus</i> 'Peeping Tom'	75		
<i>Narcissus cyclamineus</i> 'Sailboat'	76		
<i>Narcissus cyclamineus</i> 'Tracey'	76		
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Firetail'	75		
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Mr. W.P. Milner'	75		
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Mrs. Langtry'	75		
<i>Narcissus poeticus recurvus</i>	76		
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> 'Actaea'	76		
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus lobularis</i>	76		
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>obvallaris</i>	76		
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Tête-à-Tête'	77		
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Topolino'	77		
<i>Nectaroscordum siculum</i> subsp. <i>bulgaricum</i>	79		
<i>Ornithogalum balansae</i>	81		

























# INSPIRATION



# PICTOGRAPHS

-  **Height in cm**
-  **Type of foliage**  
Dark-coloured
-  **Type of foliage**  
Streaked
-  **Type of foliage**  
Marbled
-  **Fragrance**  
Lightly fragranced
-  **Fragrance**  
Heavily fragranced
-  **Planting depth in cm**
-  **Soil humidity**  
Prefers a well-drained soil
-  **Soil humidity**  
Prefers a very humid soil
-  **Soil humidity**  
Prefers an extremely humid soil
-  **Requires an acidic soil**
-  **Requires humus-bearing soil**
-  **Exposure to the sun**  
> 6 hours of sun per day
-  **Exposure to the sun**  
3-6 hours of sun per day
-  **Exposure to the sun**  
3-6 hours of sun per day
-  **Limestone level**  
Prefers soil rich in limestone
-  **Insects**  
Attracts various insects
-  **Toxicity**  
Certain parts of this plant are toxic and not fit for consumption.





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