

Tulip (Amazone) - 4 bulbs - buy 1 get 1 free



The pack contains Tulip (Amazone) - 4 bulbs

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Description We can buy tulip bulbs in virtually all colours, including a purple so deep that it looks black. And by planting a selection of varieties of this perennial, we can enjoy their beauty from early spring through early summer.

The original species have a limited colour range of mostly reds and yellows and tend to have smaller flowers than modern cultivars and hybrids, which can flower in strong bright colours and pastel shades. Their colours can provide you with a wide pallet of colours to "paint" your garden with.

The tulip is a perennial, bulbous plant with showy flowers in the genus Tulipa, of which around 75 wild species are currently accepted and which belongs to the family Liliaceae.

Depending on the species, tulip plants can be between 4 inches (10 cm) and 28 inches (71 cm) high. The tulip s large flowers usually bloom on scapes with leaves in a rosette at ground level and a single flowering stalk arising from amongst the leaves. Tulip stems have few leaves. Larger species tend to have multiple leaves.

Tulip flowers come in a wide variety of colours, except pure blue (several tulips with "blue" in the name have a faint violet hue)

You should store them in a dark, cool and dry place that is well ventilated. They cannot be kept for months like seeds; they will rot or dry out.

Color: Green, Orange, Pink, Purple, Red, White, Yellow, Multicolor

Bloom time: spring

Height: 6 inches to 2 feet

Difficulty level: Easy

Planting & Care

Plant tulip bulbs in fall, six to eight weeks before a hard frost is expected and when soils are below 60 degrees F. This is usually during September and October in the north, and October and November in the south. Prepare the garden bed by using a garden fork or tiller to loosen the soil to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, then mix in a 2- to 4-inch layer of compost. Dig a hole about three times as deep as the height of the bulb.

Set the bulb in the hole, pointy end up, then cover with soil and press firmly. Space bulbs 4 to 6 inches apart. Water thoroughly after planting. If hungry voles or mice are a problem, plant bulbs in buried wire cages to protect them from getting eaten.

Sunlight: Full Sun, Part Sun

Soil: It is easy to plant tulips. Care of the soil is important when taking care of tulips. First prepare the soil:

Pick a sunny site that has good drainage.
Dig the area and loosen the soil about a foot deep.
You should add some compost or dried manure to the soil.
Add some 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 granular fertilizer to help the bulbs grow.
Mix the existing soil, soil amendments, and fertilizer, just like a cake batter until it's all mixed together.

Water: Immediately after planting a tulip bulb in a container, water the container thoroughly so the top of the soil is thoroughly moist. During the winter, milder winters mean you can leave the container outside, but the bulbs still need water. Check the soil to see if the top 1 inch is dry, about the length of the tip of your finger. If it is, add water to keep the soil moist, but not muddy, because tulip bulbs rot if they sit in too wet an environment. Once the tulip emerges, water whenever the top 1/2 inch of soil is dry.

Temperature: 35 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit

Fertilizer: Both spring and summer bulbs need phosphorous to encourage root development. Keep in mind that phosphorous moves very little once applied to the soil.
Summer and fall flowering bulbs should be fertilized monthly from shoot emergence until the plants reach full flower. Apply seven tablespoons of 10-10-10 soluble fertilizer (or equivalent bulb fertilizer) split over two or three applications over a ten square foot area.

Care:

- Nature never intended for bulbs to loll about above ground, so don't delay planting the bulbs after purchase.
- Plant tulip bulbs in the fall, 6 to 8 weeks before a hard frost is expected and when soils are below 60 degrees F.
- (See our frost charts.
-) This timing ranges from early autumn (Zone 4) to late autumn (warmer zones).
- Tulips prefer a site with full or afternoon sun.
- In Zones 7 and 8, choose a shady site or one with morning sun only.
- All tulips dislike excessive moisture.
- Ideally, the soil is well-drained, neutral to slightly acidic, fertile, and dry or sandy.
- Rainy summers, irrigation systems, and wet soil are death to tulips.
- Never deliberately water a bulb bed.
- Wet soil leads to fungus and disease and can rot bulbs.
- Add shredded pine bark, sand, or anything to foster swift drainage.
- You'll want to space bulbs 4 to 6 inches apart, so choose an appropriate plot size.
- To deter mice and moles—if they have been a problem—put holly or any other thorny leaves in the planting holes.
- Some gardeners use kitty litter or crushed gravel.
- If ravenous rodents are a real problem, you may need to take stronger measures, such as planting bulbs in a cage of wire.
- Plant bulbs deep—at least 8 inches, measuring from the base of the bulb.
- And that means digging even deeper, to loosen the soil and allow for drainage, or creating raised beds.
- Remember, the bigger the bulb, the deeper the hole it needs.
- Set the bulb in the hole with the pointy end up.
- Cover with soil and press soil firmly.
- Water bulbs right after planting.
- Although they can't bear wet feet, bulbs need water to trigger growth.
- If you're planning to raise perennial tulips, feed them when you plant them in the fall.
- Bulbs are their own complete storage system and contain all of the nutrients they need for one year.
- Use organic material, compost, or a balanced time-release bulb food.

Care:

- Water tulips during dry spells in the fall; otherwise, do not water.
- Compost annually.
- Deadhead tulips after flowering.
- Allow the foliage to yellow for about 6 weeks after flowering before removing it.
- The bulbs of Species tulips may be left in the ground for several years; others may be lifted annually, once the leaves have died down, and ripened in a warm, dry place.
- Replant the largest bulbs; smaller bulbs may be grown in containers in a bulb frame, in mix of equal parts loam, leaf mould, and sharp sand.
- When in growth, water moderately, applying a balanced liquid fertilizer weekly for 3 or 4 weeks after flowering; keep dry in summer, and replot annually.

Use

Reference:

<http://homeguides.sfgate.com/much-water-should-water-tulip-61969.html> <http://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/bulbs/tulips/tulips-care-and-tulip-planting-tips.htm> <http://www.almanac.com/plant/tulips>