

VISIT US

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

Office & Warehouse

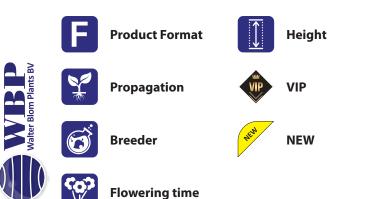
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WELCOME TO WALTER BLOM PLANTS

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

As a company we have been focussed on high standards in plant health and we are proud to say that many of our offered varieties have got the highest possible health status, highlighted in the catalogue as VIP (Virus Indexed Plants). Over the last years we have developped our trials and our trial garden with both container trials as our trial garden where the commercial varieties are growing. It is always possible to visit our trial garden to gather ideas and visualize the varieties in a "Garden Setting".

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

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

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





Walter Blom Plants BV Stephen Page

TISSUE CULTURE



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





UNROOTED CUTTINGS

UC

QUALITY

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

RELIABILITY

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

PERENNIALS WITH STAYING POWER™

Walter Blom Plants has been working together with Darwin Perennials Colombian production facility for many years to bring the very best quality perennials cuttings to our customers. The foundation of this success is

based around the 3 factors: quality, reliability and perennials with staying power.

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

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



PLUGS AND JUMBO PLUGS

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

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

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





BARE ROOTED

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

UNDIVIDED ROOTS

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

SUBSTANTIAL DIVISIONS

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

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

HOSTA

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

PAEONIA

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



TIMING CHART

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



BR



NEW VARIETIES









































ACANTHUS













MOLLIS X SPINOSUS MORNING CANDLES













ACONITUM





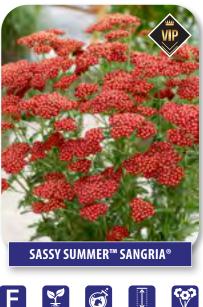












Walters

Gardens

С

75-90 cm

6-7

P/UC









P/UC С

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Walters Gardens

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75-90 cm

6-7

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ACHILLEA



F	X	Ø		603
BR/JP/	C	Must Have	70 cm	6-7
P/UC		Perennials		





STRAWBERRY SEDUCTION

Y \mathbf{C} BR/JP/ С P/UC

Must Have Perennials

55 cm

6 6-7



Y Ô BR/JP/ Must Have 65 cm 6-7 С P/UC Perennials







Y

С

BR/JP/

P/UC



6-7

TUTTI FRUTTI POMEGRANATE



С



6-7





6-7









BR/TCP/TC

TC

7-8 flowers to 90 cm

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TC





180 cm

7-9



RACEMOSA

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120-150 cm

JAPONICA SILVER BLUSH

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BR/TCP/TC

BR/TCP/TC

TC

TC

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7-8

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7-9

30-35 cm

flowers to 120 cm









AGAPANTHUS (AFRICAN LILY)

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

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

General facts and figures

Botanical name: Agapanthus **Flower height:** 10 - 150 cm

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

Fun Facts

• Agapanthus comes from the Greek words "Agape" and "Anthus" Put them together and it means "love flower".

• During the flowering period Agapanthus can grow up to 150 cm in height, although the main part of the plant (the leaves) are usually around 60 cm tall.

• Agapanthus can be planted close together in clusters in order to produce a specatacular wave of colour in the garden. Agapanthus are great plants to grow along fences and driveways.

• Foliage: small and grass-like, large and straplike. Some varieties have variegated foliage, green with a cream or white stripe down the edge.

• Flowers appear in clusters at the tips of the blooming stems.

• As the flowers come up from the foliage the blooms are held within a tight green bract to protect the flowers from damage.



Care

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

AGAPANTHUS







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JP/TC	TC		







































17

AGAPANTHUS











F



Turcieflor

100 cm

7-8

JP/TC

TC











P/UC C Walters 40-45 cm 7-9 Gardens	F P/UC	۲ ر		40-45 cm	7 -9
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PURPLE HAZE











AJUGA















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 Image: Second se

Gardens

BR/JP









ALSTROEMERIA INCALYS SERIES

Prof.

ALSTROEMERIA (PERUVIAN LILY OR INCA LILY)

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

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

General facts and figures

Botanical name: Alstroemeria **Flower height:** 30 - 90 cm

Leaf height:

25 - 80 cm

Flowering time: June to September

Fun Facts

• Like many species Alstroemeria is named after the Swedish botanist Baron Klas Van Alstroemer who collected the seeds on a trip to Spain in 1783

• Alstroemeria is known as the friendship flower

• Alstroemeria has a vase life of two weeks if properly cared for! Making them great varieties for the cut flower garden

• Alstroemeria flowers have no fragrance. Making them a great flower if you have any pollen allergies!

• Alstroemeria are full of symbolism and carry different meanings in different cultures. They are typically seen as a symbol of grace, purity, majesty and honour.



Care

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

ALSTROEMERIA







Turcieflor

30 cm

JP/P/TC

TC

5-10







5-10

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5-10





Turcieflor

COMPACT LUCAS

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Turcieflor

25 cm

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COMPACT LÉONIE

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Turcieflor

25 cm

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Turcieflor

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JP/P/TC

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TC

COMPACT NOAH



Y JP/P/TC TC



COMPACT OCÉANE

25 cm

5-10

TC

JP/P/TC

5-10

25 cm

25

ALSTROEMERIA





























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5-9

JP/P/TC

TC



Turcieflor

50 cm

5-9





ALSTROEMERIA



















Turcieflor

75 cm

5-9

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5-9

JP/P/TC

TC



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70 cm









JP/P/TC

TC























80-90 cm

8-9

JP/P/TC

TC





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JP/P/TC

TC



75-80 cm

8-10

ANEMONE





F JP/P/TC

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TC	Walter Blom Plants	50 cm	6-9

PRETTY LADY™ EMILY















30

ANEMONE















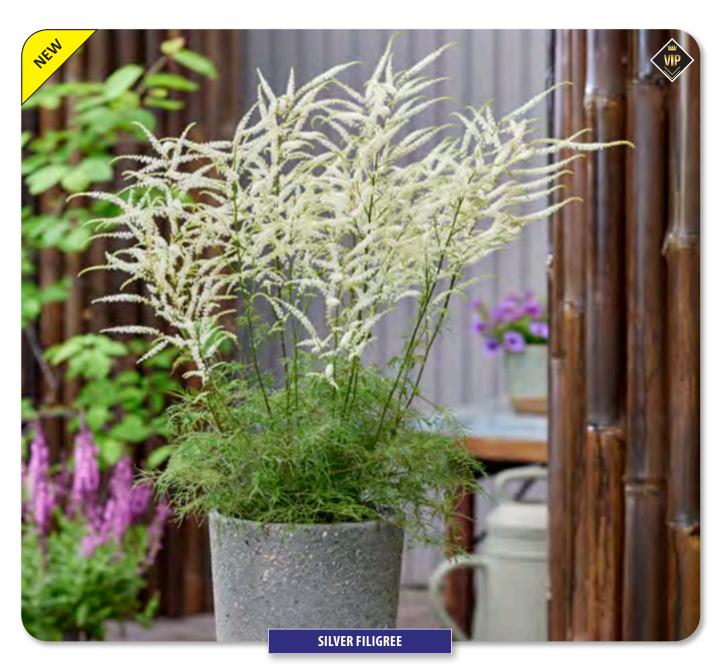








ARUNCUS







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Compass 35-45 cm

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TC

BR/TCP/TC

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5-7

















63



F

P/UC







50-60 cm

8-10

BR/P/UC

С







P/UC











ASTILBE VISION VULCANO

ASTILBE (FALSE GOAT'S BEARD, FALSE SPIRAEA)

Astilbe is a genus of about 20 species of perennials in the family Saxifragaceae, native to Asia and North America. Astilbe has plume-like flowers held above green, fern-like foliage on slender, upright stems. The striking clusters of small flowers bloom from spring to fall.

General facts and figures

Sun exposure: Low to moderate shade

Flowering time: Spring, Summer

Flower colors: Pink, Red, White, Purple **Flower height:** Ranges from 30-150 cm, depending on the variety

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

Fun Facts

• In Greek, the name Astilbe means from stilbein to glitter; referring to its inconspicuous individual flowers

• Astilbes are a great way to fill up a spot in your garden with colour and texture where other plants won't grow so easily.

- Astilbe symbolizes patience
- Astilbes are excellent low-maintenance plants and make great cut flowers.



Care

• Astilbes spread quickly and form broad clumps. Their crowns often rise above the soil as they grow, so make sure to cover them with humus-rich soil or lift and replant the clumps. Every 3-4 years in the Spring you have to divide the overgrown clumps.

• You can either replant the divisions immediately or put them in pots to be planted out in the early summer when they are re-established.

• Astilbes will benefit from a balanced organic fertilizer applied in the spring.

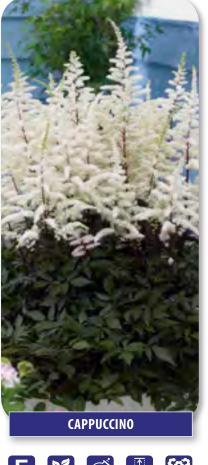
• Removing the flower heads from Astilbe will not promote continued flowering.

• After blooming has finished for the season, feel free to clip off any spent flower stems. Your astilbes will continue to provide attractive foliage until fall.

• After the first frost, the leaves may go yellow; trim leaves if you wish and fresh growth will come next spring.

• It is important that the soil drains well. Amend for example clay-type soil with peat moss, perlite and coarse sand to improve drainage.

ASTILBE































6-8









ASTILBE





LOOK AT ME















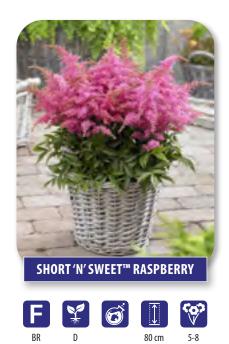


6-8

50-60 cm

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BR



40-50 cm

5-8



BR

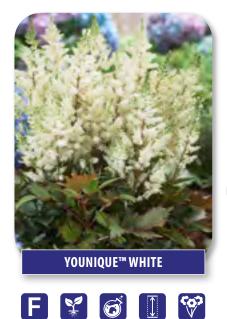
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BR







40-50 cm

5-8



ASTRANTIA SPARKLING STARS



ASTRANTIA (MASTERWORT)

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

General facts and figures

Sun/shade: Sun / part shade / shade **Flower height:** 40 - 90 cm

Flowering time: July - September **Soil:** Rich and moisture retentive

Fun Facts

• The botanical name Astrantia is derived from 'aster' which means 'star' in Latin and refers to the shape of the flowers.

• Astrantia is a symbol of courage, strength, and protection.

• Its upright growing habit makes it a perfect partner for mounding hostas and other shade-loving plants.

• On top of their long and wiry stems, astrantias have compact clusters of beautiful flowers in attractive shapes and colours.

• The flowers of Astrantia are like small umbels of numerous tiny flowers, surrounded by petal-like bracts.

• Astrantias flower in spring and summer in shades of white, pink, purple and red.

• Astrantias attract butterflies and other garden visitors.

• Astrantias have a long flowering period, attractive foliage, are winterhardy and easy to grow.

• The possibilities with Astrantia are endless. They go anywhere and look beautiful in any kind of garden, whether planted as a groundcover or as a cut flower in for example a butterfly garden, a shady garden or on the edge of a pont.



Care

• Astrantias need to be watered regularly, especially during hot, dry periods. Foliage turns brown and gets crispy when these plants do not get enough moisture over the Summer.

• When it gets very hot in the Summer you can spread a 5-7 cm layer of mulch, such as compost, shredded wood or pine needles, over the soil to keep the soil longer moisturised, improve it's quality and keeping the soil temperature cooler for the roots.

- Great to slow down the growth of weeds as well!
- Extend the flowering season by removing old flowers as they fade, also called deadheading. Do this regularly and Astrantia continues to flower.

ASTRANTIA









Plants



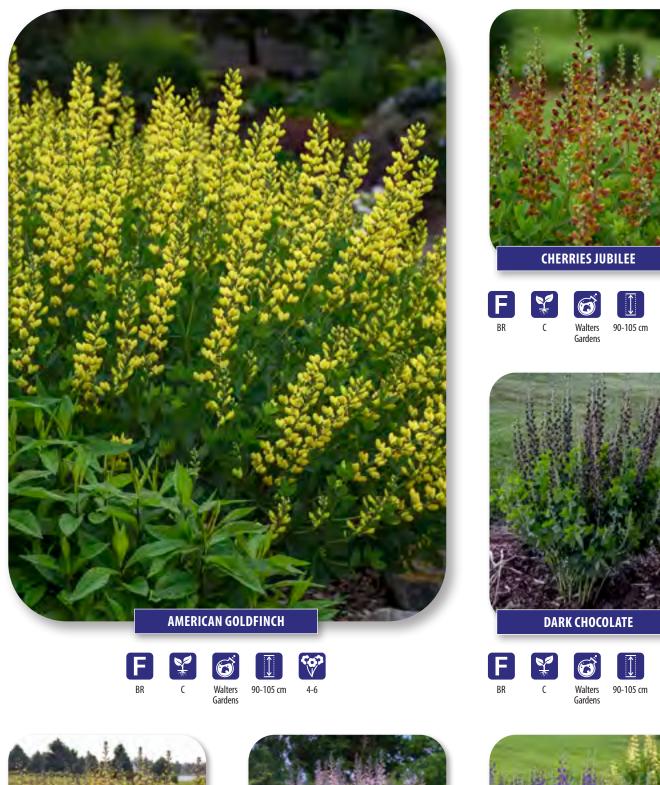














PINK LEMONADE

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Walters

Gardens

105-120 cm

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4-6

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BR

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4-6





Gardens



BERGENIA

































MACROPHYLLA SILVER HEART





Must Have 100-120

cm

Perennials

7-9

P/UC

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Gardens

Walters 165-180 cm

7-9

F

P/UC

С





BUDDLEJA





DAVIDII MONARCH™ BLUE KNIGHT







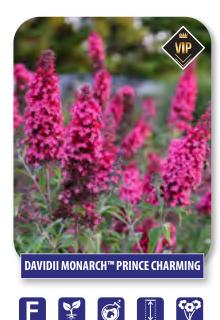
P/UC



8-9







Walters 100-120 cm

Gardens

8-9

P/UC

С



Gardens



CAMPANULA



POSCHARSKYANA BLUE WATERFALL

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Must Have

Perennials

20-25 cm

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P/UC





5-6











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4-6



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BR/TCP/TC



Plants







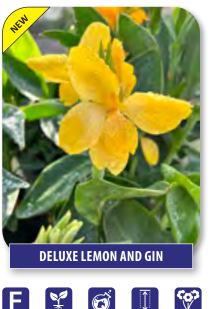
CANNA













TCP/TC



TCP/TC

TC



Turcieflor

100 cm

6-9





CENTAUREA







Y

BR/JP/ С P/UC

Must Have Perennials

50 cm



MONTANA AMETHYST IN SNOW





Plants







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TC

TCP/TC

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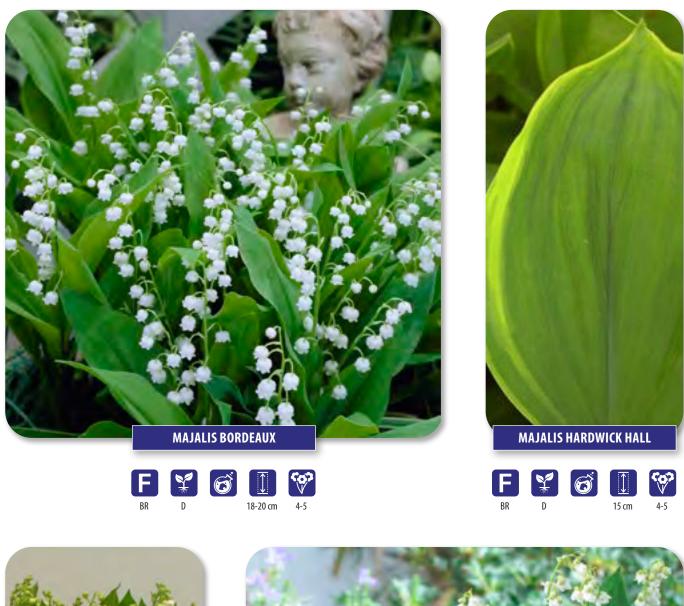
90-120 cm

7-8



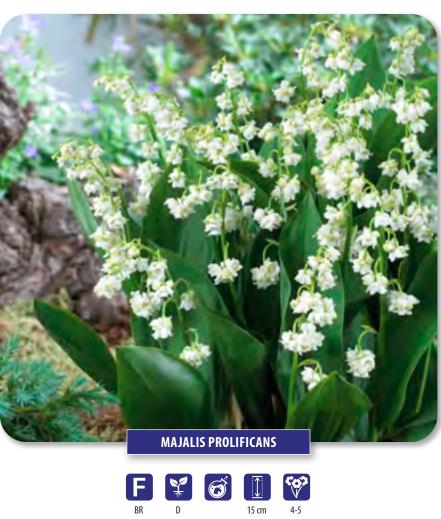
CIRSIUM & CHELONE

CONVALLARIA









BR



CORDYLINE

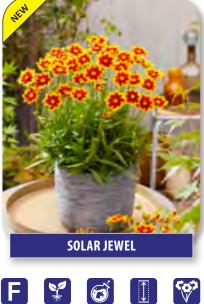






















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5-9

P/UC

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Must Have

Perennials

6-9

50 cm



Perennials



COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA













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P/UC	C	Walters	35-4





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6-8











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P/UC

 (\mathbf{C})

Walters

Gardens

35-45 cm







COTINUS











TCP/TC

TC

200-250 cm

Kolster







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CROCOSMIA WALBERTON BRIGHT EYES

CROCOSMIA (MONTBRETIA, COPPER TIPS, FALLING STARS)

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

General facts and figures

Plant type: Bulb, Perennial

Flower colour: Yellow, orange, red

Flower height: 30 - 150 cm

Fun Facts

Exposure: Full sun / partial sun

Special features: Attracts birds, butterflies and hummingbirds

• Having Crocosmia in the garden adds a real boost of colour and can really brighten up your entire garden!

• At the end of the Summer/beginning of the fall the racemes produce attractive berries after flowering.

- Crocosmia's make excellent cutflowers and have a long vase life.
- Excellent border plants.
- Heat/humidity resistant, deer and rabbit resistant, drought and salt tolerant



Care

• Most Crocosmia varieties will easily survive the winter as long as the garden provides good drainage.

- Cover with a thick mulch before the winter
- Make sure to choose a planting spot that is sheltered from cold, drying wind.
- Crocosmia should be planted in Spring after the danger of frost has passed.
- Keep the soil moist at all times.

• After flowering period has ended, take off the flowers, but not the leaves. The leaves still feed the bulbs!

- Plants may be grown in containers, make sure to use large pots with draining holes.
- Divide only every 3-4 years in late fall.







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JP/TC	D/TC	Paul Lewis	80 cm	7-8





Europe



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75 cm

BR/TCP/TC

D/TC

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7-9



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45-60 cm

7-9

BR/TCP/TC

D/TC





OKAVANGO







JP/TC

PAUL'S BEST YELLOW

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Paul Lewis

D/TC

NEW



7-8

JP/TC



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DAHLIA





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TCP/TC	TC	New World Plants	60 cm	6-9

NEW

TCP/TC



New World

Plants

80 cm

TC

6-9



TCP/TC









Plants









MOUNTAIN OF FIRE

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New World Plants

TC

6-9











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P/UC	С	Must Have Perennials	5-8 cm









P/UC

С

Plantipp





5-8 cm

4-6



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Plantipp

5-8 cm

4-6

P/UC

С



DELOSPERMA

























Plantipp

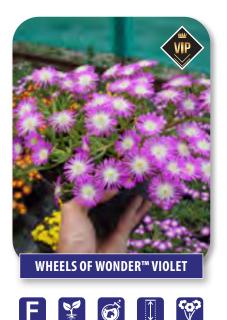
5-8 cm

4-6

P/UC

С





5-8 cm

Plantipp

4-6

P/UC

С















JP/TC

TC

120-150 cm 6-7



6-7



165-175 cm

6-7



JP/TC

TC





DELPHINIUM











ELATUM HIGHLANDER™ CHA CHA















DELPHINIUM













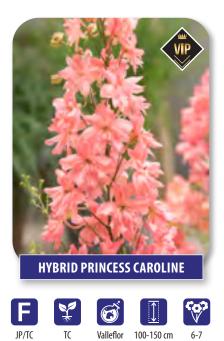






6-7







DELPHINIUM













IVORY HEARTS







Plants

BR/TCP/TC



Must Have

Perennials

50 cm

4-6

BR

С

BR

С



Must Have

Perennials

45 cm



67

4-6

DICENTRA























ECHINACEA DELICIOUS NOUGAT



ECHINACEA (CONEFLOWER)

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

General facts and figures

Flower height: 45 - 120 cm

Exposure: Full sun

Soil: Rich and well-drained

Flowering time: Mid summer to late fall

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

Fun Facts

• Echinacea comes from the Latin name for hedgehog, echinus, which refers to the often prickly lower stem of the plant.

• For centuries Echinacea was used by native Americans to treat wounds, snakebites, infections, and in general to improve health.

- Echinacea look stunning in a traditional garden or a wildflower meadow.
- Especially when you plant them mixed in various colours, echinacea plants look stunning when you plant them together in large numbers.

• Cut some flowers, leave some flowers and you will have varied heights and flowering times.

• Both the above ground parts of the plant and the roots are used in dietary supplements.

• Angustifolia and Purpurea types are often used as border plants.

• Echinacea plants have strong-smelling black roots, hairy stems, and basal leaves on long petioles.



Care

• Echinacea will regrow for a number of years, after starting with new growth appearing every year.

- Dividing or transplanting Echinacea is best to do in early Spring or late Fall.
- Echinacea likes to be lightly surrounded by compost and as an extra layer

approximately 5 cm organic matter to keep the plants moisturised and prevent weeds overtaking them.

• To encourage delayed blooming, so you can enjoy the flowers in the Fall, cut Echinacea back when plants come into flower. This will result in later-flowering and more-compact growth.

ECHINACEA

























COMPACT SINGLE PEACOCK











AB Cultivars 45 cm

6-9

BR/TCP/TC

TC





 (\mathbf{C})

50 cm

6-9

TCP/TC New World Plants TC

ECHINACEA













6-8













AB Cultivars 50-60 cm

6-8







VOLUME SINGLE PLAYFUL MEADOW MAMA









74

TCP/TC





 \odot BR/TCP/TC TC Marco van 30-35 cm 6-8 Noort















BR/TCP/TC











ECHINACEA





AB Cultivars 40-45 cm

6-8

TCP/TC

TC

BR/TCP/TC

TC



Terra Nova

75 cm

7-9







1

AB Cultivars

80 cm

6-8

BR/TCP/TC





EPIMEDIUM









Perennials

ERYNGIUM



NEPTUNES GOLD



77

ERVNGIUM





E	Y	Ø		€03
TCP/TC	TC	Genesis	45 cm	7-8











Kolster

75 cm

7-8

TCP/TC

TC









6-9











7-8



TCP/TC





























EUPHORBIA











F

P/UC











Y $\mathbf{\tilde{7}}$ TCP/TC TC Marco van 12-15 cm 4-9 Noort











(₀) TCP/TC TC Marco van 12-15 cm 4-9 Noort









Noort













GERANIUM







E	Y	Ø	
BR/TCP/TC	TC		30-45 cm

°0)

7-9

6-9

5-7

35-40 cm





35-40 cm 5-6







F

BR/P

RC

















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5-8

BR/P







F S 6 1

60 cm 6-9

BR/TCP/TC

TC



















BR/TCP/TC









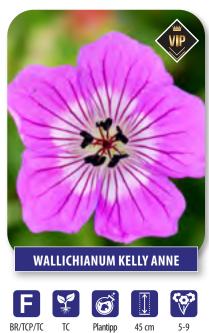














Plantipp

BR/TCP/TC

TC



Must Have

Perennials

6-10

40 cm





45 cm 5-9 BR/TCP/TC

GEUM







PINK PETTICOATS









NEW





GYPSOPHILA



BR/P

С

Danziger 50-60 cm

5-7









HELENIUM













BR/P

C/TC

AB Cultivors 50 cm

BR/P

C/TC





AB Cultivors

50 cm

7-9

7-9





C/TC AB Cultivors

BR/P

7-9

50 cm

HELIANTHUS









 \mathbf{O}

Darwin

Perennials

35-40 cm

6-8

P/UC

С



8-10

65 cm

HELIOPSIS



P/UC

С

Darwin

Perennials

HELICHRYSUM













TCP/TC

TC

Must Have

Perennials

30 cm

3-5



HELLEBORUS







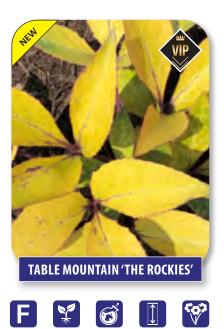


12-3



MOUNT NEBO 'THE ROCKIES'





Must Have

Perennials

TC

12-3

40 cm



TCP/TC

TC

Must Have

Perennials





12-3

40 cm







TCP/TC

 \mathbf{C} Must Have

Perennials

90

ELLEBORUS





HEN





HYBRID WINTER ROSES™ ST. LILLI



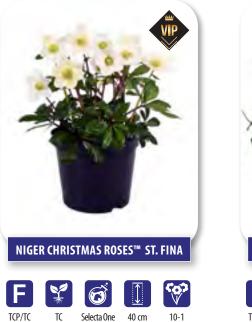




NIGER CHRISTMAS ROSES[™] SNOW DRIFT







TC

Selecta One

40 cm

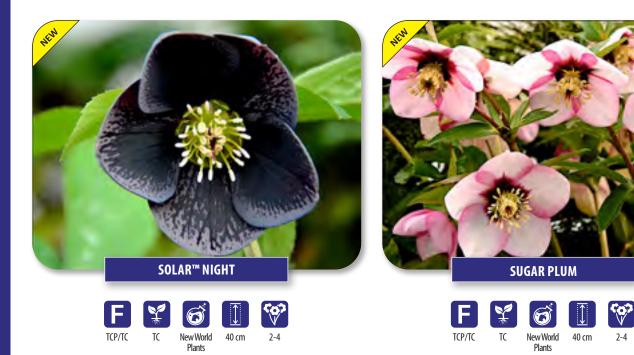
10-1



Selecta One

40 cm









TCP/TC

TC



0

Compass

2-4

F

TCP/TC

TC

40 cm



2-4

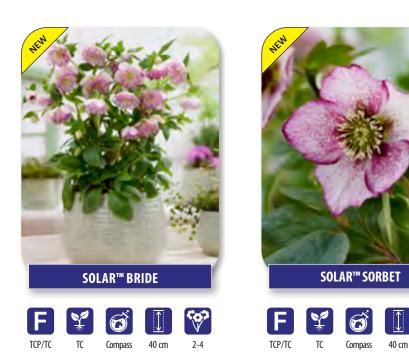
New World Plants

40 cm

TCP/TC











2-4



HEMEROCALLIS EVERYDAYLILY[™] PINK CREAM[®]



HEMEROCALLIS (DAYLILY)

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

General facts and figures

Flower height: 20 - 150 cm

Exposure: Full sun, partial shade **Flowering time:** Late Spring-early Fall

Soil:

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

Fun Facts

• Hemerocallis comes from the Greek words 'Hemera', meaning day and 'kalos' meaning beautiful or fair.

• The flowers of Hemerocallis citrina are edible and are used in the Chinese cuisine.

• Hemerocallis symbolizes motherhood.

• Some varieties of Hemerocallis are fragrant.

• Hemerocallis go well with many other border plants; even with ornamental grasses they make a wonderful display.

• The dwarf forms are ideal when you don't have a lot of space in the garden.



Care

• Hemerocallis are in general robust, reliable and self-sufficient plants.

• Once settled in Hemerocallis plants do not need a lot of attention and are doing well in borders and containers.

• Hemerocallis have a broad range of flower colour, from yellow, orange and red to purple, pink and white, often blushed with contrasting hues.

• Petals can vary as well, some wide or narrow, some rounded or pointed and some varieties have smooth or ruffled petals and form trumpets or starry shapes.

• The more vibrant, exotic flower colours work well in tropical displays.





65 cm



65 cm





96



6-8

55 cm





500+ MADELINE NETTLES EYES

 $\mathbf{\hat{O}}$

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D

BR





F

BR



(O) V

6-7

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50 cm

Y

D





D

BR





BR



(**0**) 6-8

(0)

6-7

V

HEMEROCALLIS



6-7

50 cm



E	X	Ø		CO 3
BR	D		50 cm	6-7



6-7

55 cm

BR

D





DOUBLE VOODOO DANCER











6-8



















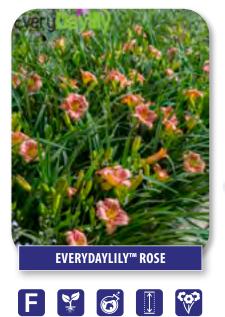












35 cm

6-8

BR/TCP/JP



99

HEMEROCALLIS





50 cm

BR







BR



5-8

50 cm







F

BR

6-7

HESPERANTHA







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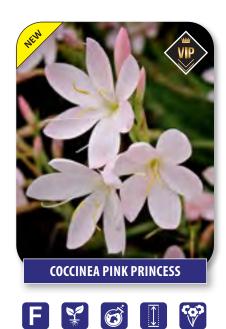
8-11











New World

Plants

70 cm

8-11

TCP/JP/TC

TC

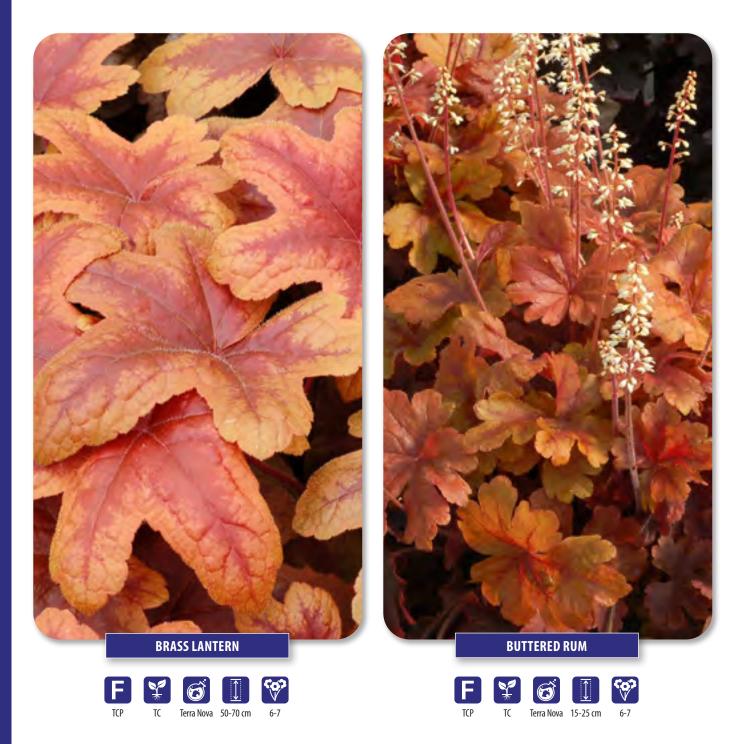


JEN.





HEUCHERELLA





Terra Nova

15 cm

5-6



F

ТСР





Terra Nova 20-50 cm

6-7

BR/TCP

TC

ТСР

HOSTA













6-7







HOSTA





E	×	Ø		(0)
BR	D		35 cm	6-7











25-40 cm

6-7

BR

D

























50 cm

35 cm

6-7

6-7

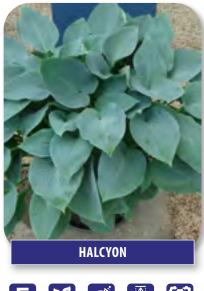
D

BR

D



















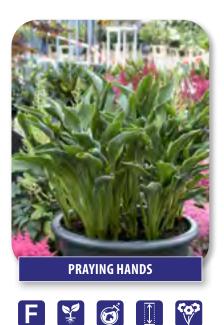


HOSTA









35 cm

6-7







D

BR



























D

BR



40 cm

6-7





TWILIGHT

Ø

BR

D

6-7

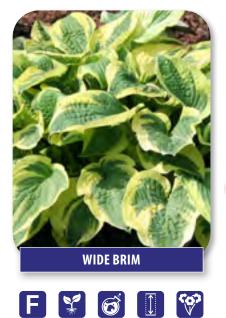
50 cm











BR

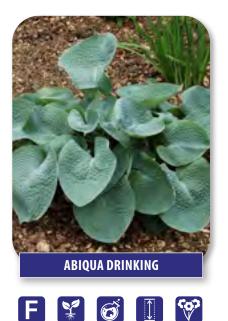
D



6-7

50 cm

HOSTA



60 cm

6-7

D

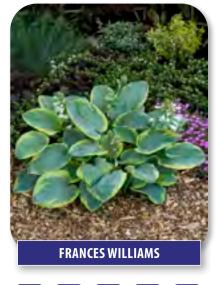
BR



E	X	Ø		603
BR	D		50 cm	6-7











BR

D



6-7

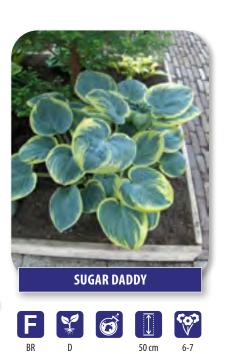
60 cm























BR



110 cm

6-7

BR

D



















IRIS ROSE DE PERSÉ

IRIS GERMANICA (BEARDED IRIS)

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

General facts and figures

Flower height: 60 - 120 cm

Exposure: Full sun

Flowering time: From Spring to Autumn

Leaf shape: Sword like **Soil:** Rich humus, medium moisture, well-drained

Flower colour: Every possible colour is represented from white to almost black.

Fun Facts

• The word Iris originates from a Greek word that refers to rainbow, which is hardly surprising considering the many different colours available.

• All Iris Germanica varieties have a total 0f 6 petals. 3 petals standing up and 3 petals dropping down, each with a line in the center, is drawn like a sort of beard, which helps leading insects towards the pollen.

• Because of the large range of colours, Iris Germanica is the perfect plant to have in a colour-themed garden.

- Iris Germanica is deer and drought tolerant
- Some varieties of Iris Germanica are fragrant.
- The iris flower symbolizes eloquence, hope, wisdom, communication, and faith.



Care

• Best planting time for Iris Germanica is July to September, but grown from a container Iris Germanica can be planted in Spring.

• After pruning the plants back destroy the waste that comes of the plants, do not add it to the compost bin. The rhizomes are toxic to cats and dogs.

• Trimming back foliage in the fall makes the garden look tidy, it reduces the leaf surface area that might host fungal disease, and it removes caterpillar eggs.

IRIS GERMANICA





TC

Cayeux

80 cm



TC

Cayeux

100 cm



F

TCP/TC

TC



Cayeux

TCP/TC

TC

5-6











F	Y	Ø		€03
TCP/TC	TC	Cayeux	80 cm	5-6











TCP/TC

TC









90 cm

5-6



IRIS SIBIRICA













IRIS SIBIRICA





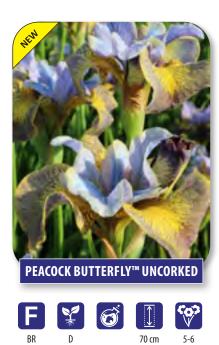


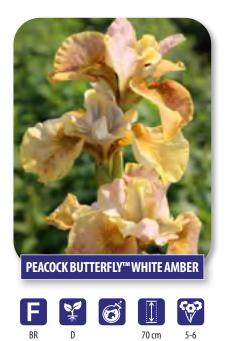
PEACOCK BUTTERFLY™ PAINTED WOMAN











Walter Blom Plants BV

IRIS SIBIRICA











5-6











5-6

75 cm

D























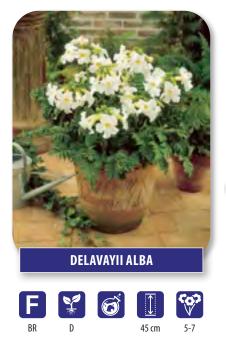
70 cm

5-6

BR

D







KNIPHOFIA



 Image: Compass
 Image:

BR/TCP/TC













ТСР

BR/TCP

TC

TC



Terra Nova

55 cm

6-10

Terra Nova

75 cm

6-10







VERNUS LITTLE ELF







25-30 cm

7-8

TCP

TC

Breeding

Leaders

F

BR/TCP

VERNUS ROSA

 (\mathbf{C})

Walter Blom Plants

35 cm

TCP

TC

TC

NEN



Breeding

Leaders

25-30 cm

W

3-4



LEONTOPODIUM

119























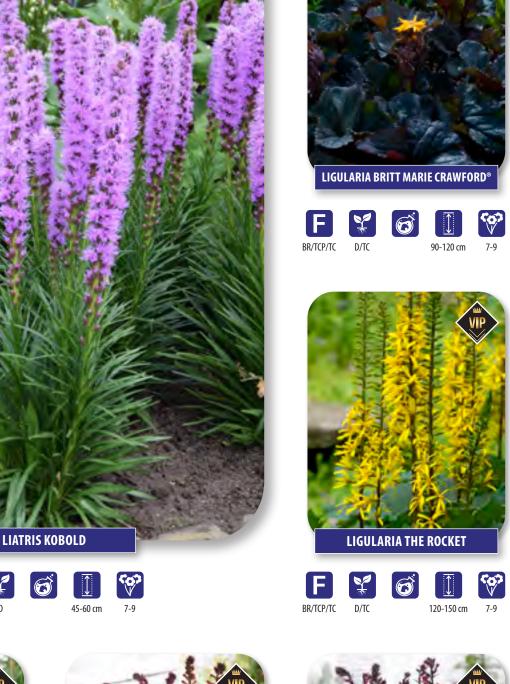


















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F



LOBELIA ROSE PRINCESS



BR/TCP/TC

TC



50 cm

6-9

LOBELIA

WEST COUNTRY LUPINS





JP/TCP/TC

90 cm

4-6











CO

4-6

60 cm



JP/TCP/TC

TC

90 cm

JP/TCP/TC

TC



TC























JP/TCP/TC

TC



75 cm

4-6

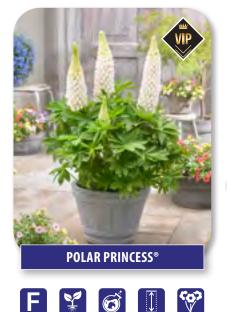
JP/TCP/TC

TC

JP/TCP/TC

TC





75 cm

4-6



WEST COUNTRY LUPINS



F	Y	Ø		¢0;
JP/TCP/TC	TC		80 cm	4-6

































80-100 cm

5-6



JP

S

80-100 cm

5-6



JP

S



125

5-6

80-100 cm

MONARDA ELEGANT™ MAGENTA



MONARDA (BERGAMOT, BEE BALM)

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

General facts and figures

Flower height: 40 - 120 cm

Exposure: Sunny, semi shady

Soil: Fertile and moist, prefers sandy soil

Fun Facts

• The name Bee Balm refers to it's historic use of applying it to bee stings, but also is a good cure for headaches, sore throats and even indigestion.

- Leaves of Monarda are aromatic.
- Monarda makes a tasty cup of tea, flavour is simular to Earl Grey.
- Pollinator friendly plants that attract butterflies and hummingbirds
- Monarda plant extract is used in aromatic oils, hair tonic and even in perfumes.



Care

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

Flowering time: July to September

Flower colour: Pink, red and white

MONARDA











AB Cultivars 60-65 cm

С

































7-8











F

P/UC

SUGAR BUZZ™ PINK FROSTING®

(O)

7-8

(O)

7-8

50 cm





Y

С

 \mathbf{O}

Walters

Gardens

F

P/UC





(**0**)

6-9





FAASSENII WHISPURR PINK®



Y

С

P/UC

 (\mathbf{C})

Darwin

Perennials

45 cm





Perennials





PAEONIA PINK DOUBLE DANDY



ITOH PAEONIA (INTERSECTIONAL PAEONIA)

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

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

General facts and figures

Botanical name: Itoh Paeonia **Flower height:** 70 - 100 cm

Flowering time: May to June **Leaf height:** 60 - 80 cm

Fun Facts

• How the Paeonia got its name? In Greek mythology, Paeon was the physician to the gods who angered his teacher Asclepius after he extracted a milky liquid from the root of a peony that cured Pluto. Asclepius was the god of medicine and healing. He threatened to kill Paeon out of jealousy because he was outsmarting his teacher. Zeus saved him by turning him into a beautiful flower, the paeonia.

• After Dr Itoh passed away it fell to his family to nurture those special plants, finally bringing them to flower in 1964. Eventually an American botanist, Louis Smirnow, got permission from Dr. Itoh's widow to bring some plants to the USA where he patented four hybrid Paeonia's, which he named Itoh hybrids featuring huge buttery yellow flowers.

• There are six Paeonia flower types to choose from: anemone, single, Japanese, semi-double, double, and bomb

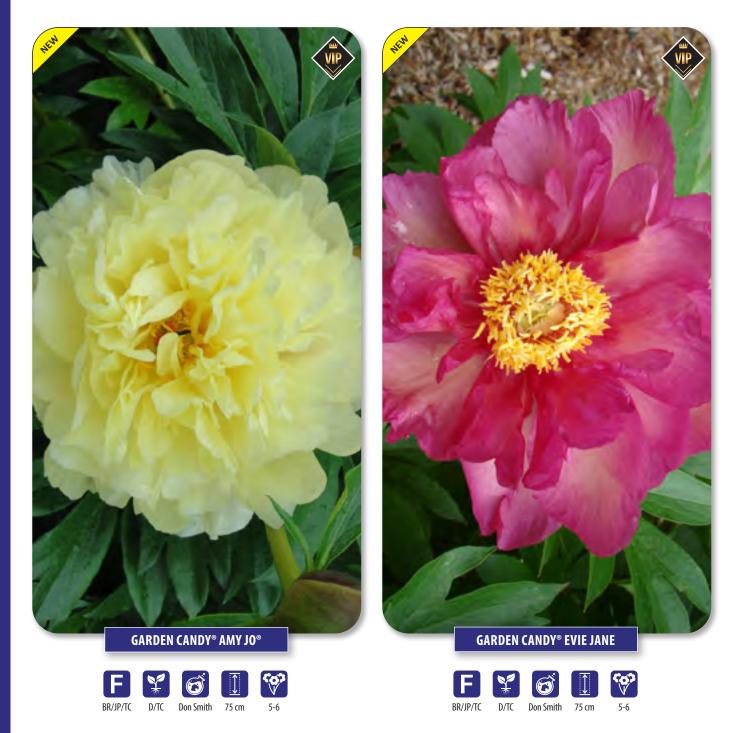
• The Paeonia is one of the most popular flowers for summer wedding bouquets. It is also the official flower for the 12th wedding anniversary.



Care

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

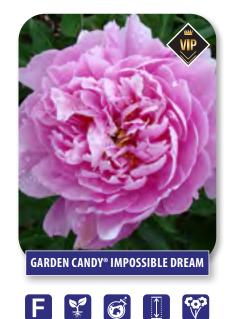
PAEONIA ITOH











Don Smith

90 cm

5-6

BR/JP/TC

D/TC











BR/JP/TC

D/TC

Don Smith

70 cm



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5-6

PAEONIA ITOH









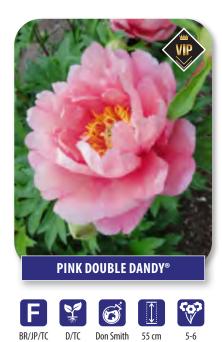












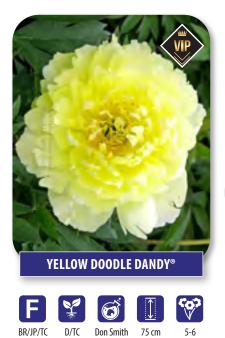
Don Smith

55 cm

5-6

D/TC





PAEONIA















PAEONIA



















PAEONIA







Ø

85 cm







70-80 cm













5-6

BR/TCP/TC

RC/TC







5-6

75 cm









5-6



PENSTEMON













5-7





ROCK CANDY® PINK® (O) Y

Darwin

Perennials

С

30 cm

5-7

Perennials



 (\mathbf{C})

Darwin

Perennials

30 cm

5-7

F

P/UC

Y

С



Perennials



P/UC

PENSTEMON

PHLOX







BEDAZZLED PINK®













PHLOX



Gardens



Gardens



6-7

70-80 cm

 \mathbf{O}

Walters

Gardens

FASHIONABLY EARLY PRINCESS®

















BR/JP/P/UC

С









Walter Blom 70-80 cm

Plants



POLEMONIUM GOLDEN FEATHERS



POLEMONIUM (JACOB'S LADDER)

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

General facts and figures

Flower height: 30 - 90 cm

Exposure: Shady to semi-shady

Flowering time: Late Spring to Summer

Fun Facts

Soil: Moist, but not soggy and rich in organic materials

Flower colour: Blue, purple and white

• The name Jacob's Ladder refers to a biblical story, where Jacob had a dream about a ladder going all the way up to heaven. The growing habit of the leaves are like the steps of the ladder in Jacob's dream.

• One of the best features of Polemonium is its foliage. The plant forms a cluster of densely packed leaf stems. Each leaf stem bears tiny little leaves, which is almost fern-like.

• Polemonium plants do well in rock gardens, woodland gardens or in naturalized area's.



Care

• Polemonium plants require minimal care. After flowering, plants need trimming and if you want the plants to flower again, you need to cut the flowerstems back to the base. Especially the foliage of elderly plants can turn brown and look tatty, in which case it is best to remove all brown looking foliage. New growth will start soon after.

• Every two to four years you have to divide mature Polemonium plants, or else they will die out in the center.

• Best time to divide Polemonium plants is in early Spring.

• After lifting the plants, you need to carefully divide them and separate the basal rosettes.

• Finally replant and water them.



















Plants



30-40 cm





60 cm

 \mathbf{C} Must Have Perennials



4-6









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4-6

Plants for Europe



JP/TCP

F



PRIMULA



















Barnhaven 15-20 cm

TCP/TC

TC











RANUNCULUS









TCP/TC















Perennials

RUDBECKIA

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















TC

50 cm













RUDBECKIA



ENCHANTED FLAME







6-10

ENCHANTED COSMIC EYE

Ø

T&M

65 cm

TC

TCP/TC

F

TCP/TC



()

RUDBECKIA

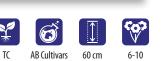




TCP/TC



















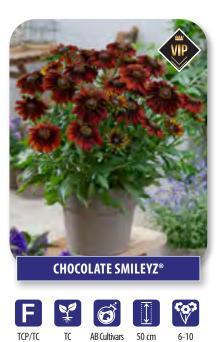


AB Cultivars

45 cm

6-10

TC













75 cm

6-10

TCP/TC

TC

AB Cultivars



AB Cultivars

50 cm

6-10

TCP/TC

TC













Walter Blom

Plants

С

5-10







Walter Blom Plants

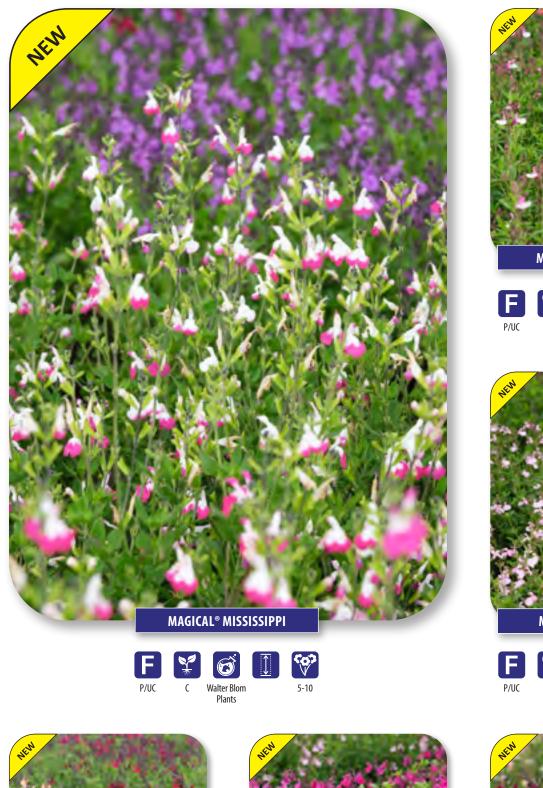
5-10

P/UC

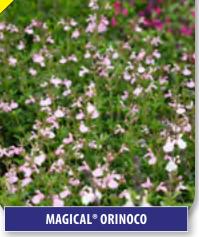
P/UC

С

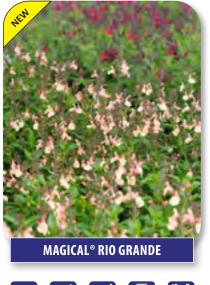




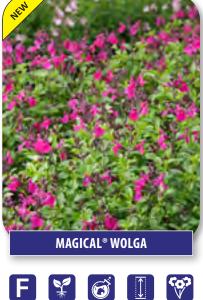












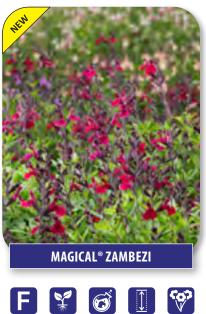
Walter Blom

Plants

С

5-10

P/UC



Plants

P/UC

С

























COOL CREAM









NEW





 \mathbf{C}

New World Plants

60 cm

6-10

P/UC

С











F







P/UC

P/UC

С





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Walters Gardens

F

P/UC

Y

С

(V)

5-6

30-35 cm



Walters

Gardens

35-40 cm

5-6

С





8



5-6

Walters

С











FASHIONISTA™ MIDNIGHT MODEL®







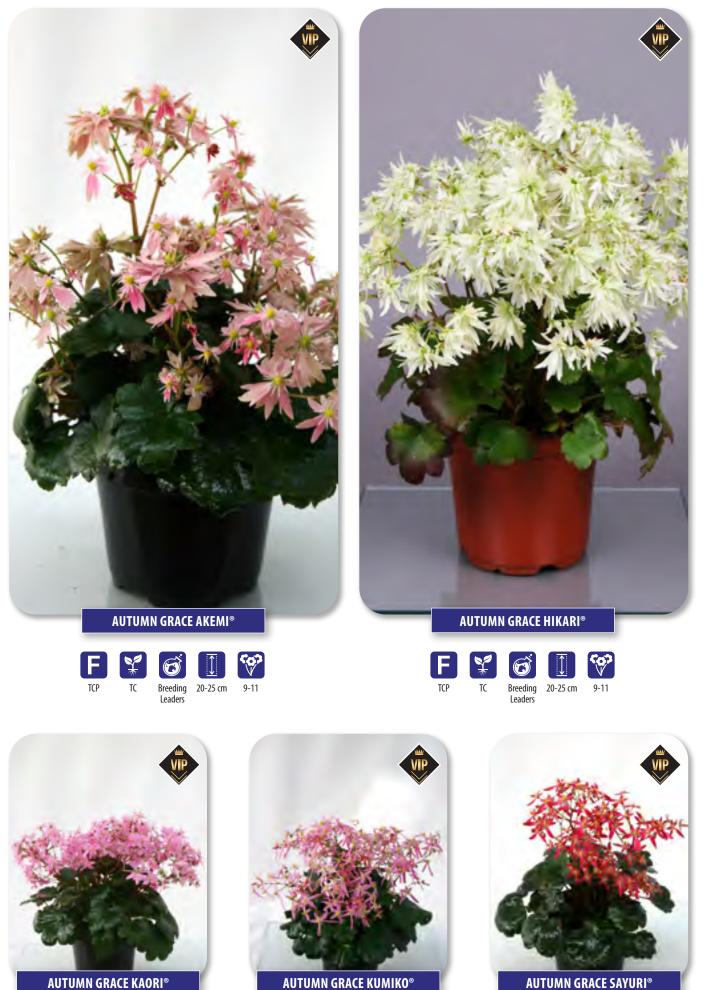
















F

ТСР

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TC

Сор V

9-11

Y

TC

TCP

Breeding Leaders

20-25 cm









5-10

С

Genesis

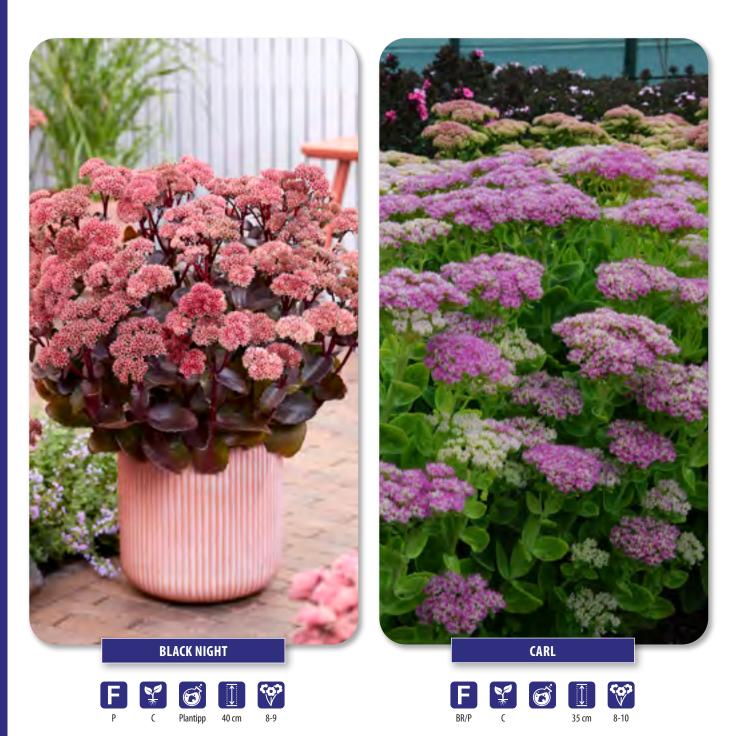
45 cm



45 cm

Genesis

С







Terra Nova

С

30 cm

Р















AB Cultivars 35-40 cm

7-10

TC

Р

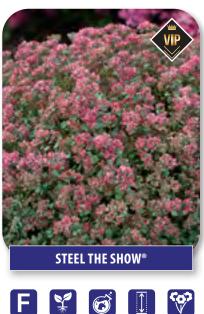








Gardens





C Walters Gardens

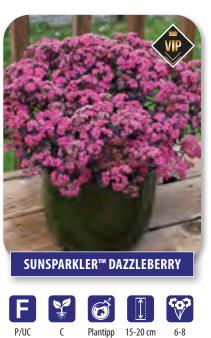
15-20 cm

6-8

P/UC

SEDUM







Plantipp

С

25 cm

6-8

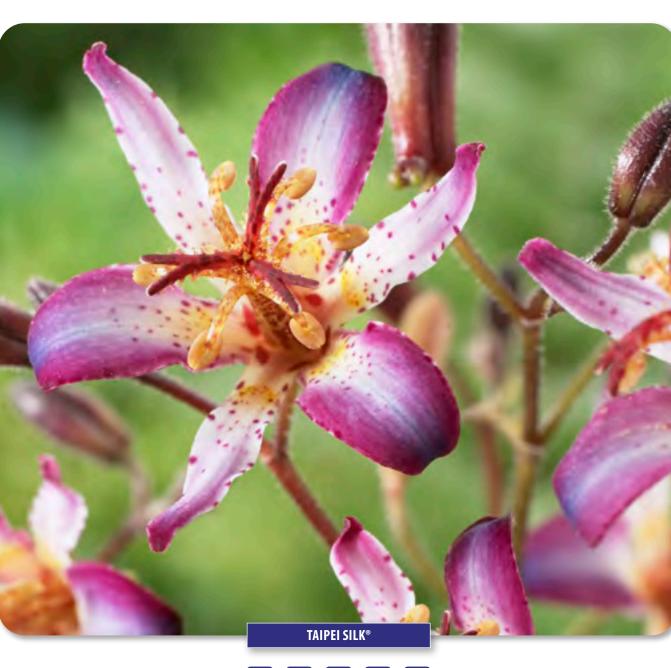
P/UC

















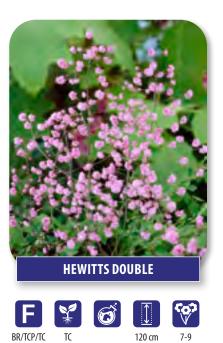






THALICTRUM







TC





TROLLIUS







F	
BR/TCP/TC	D

BR/TCP/TC

D

Compass

40-50 cm















TULBAGHIA























45-60 cm

4-10

JP

D





PINK PETTICOATS









Plants





VERBENA



VERONICA BUBBLEGUM CANDLES



VERONICA (SPEEDWELL)

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

General facts and figures

Flower height: 10 - 120 cm

Exposure: Full sun, partial shade

Flowering time: Spring, Summer and Autumn Soil:

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

Flower colour: White, blue, pink and purple

Fun Facts

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



Care

• For upright varieties, cut back flowers that finished flowering just below the spike to encourage rebloom.

• In Spring cover soil around the plant with a thin layer of compost and also add some mulch to suppress weeds and keep the soil moist. Keep the crown of the plants free from both compost and mulch.

• All types can be divided in Spring or Autumn every few years and is especially needed if plants die back, starting at the center of the plant.

• Take softwood cuttings in late spring or summer, root them in a potting medium, and grow them in pots until they are large enough to transplant into the garden.

VERONICA







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Walters Gardens

70-75 cm

7-8

F

P/UC

¥

С















VERONICA





















Perennials

















70 cm

TCP/TC











FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is there a minimum order?

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

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

When is the best time to order?

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

Can I make changes to my order?

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

How will my order be shipped?

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

What time of year do you typically ship?

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

What do you charge for shipping?

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

Can you supply us with labels?

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

How do I generate a refund for damaged plants?

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

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





PROTECTED PLANTS

EU/PPAF

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

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

PLANT HEALTH

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

VIRUS INDEXED PLANTS



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

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

MPS FLORIMARK TRACECERT

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

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





HOW TO TREAT YOUR PLANTS AFTER ARRIVAL

BARE ROOT PLANTS

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

PLUGS

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

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

GROWING ON

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

AUTUMN PLANTING AND OVERWINTERING

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



At all times: protect your plants from freezing over the winter!

