

## **Bulbs and tuberous plants**

Plant species forming storage organs in the form of bulbs, tubers or thick rootstocks. This group includes a very diverse range of species of various applications, requirements, as well as of different durability. Their diversity is also reflected in the establishment of plantings at various times.

Therefore, we often talk about **autumn bulbs** (with the planting period in autumn within a single year and with blooming usually at the beginning of the next season), **spring bulbs** (with the planting period in spring, and with the beginning of vegetation after the frost period), or alternatively cultivated from the bulbs planted in spring, in autumn or at another time. Autumn bulbs bloom from February to June (e.g. snowdrops and garlincs), the spring ones blossom during summer and autumn, and these include mostly delicate species that do not overwinter outdoors. Therefore, their storage organs are stored in frost-free, dry and dark areas. Examples: • Autumn bulbs include tulip, narcissus, hyacinth, saffron, snowdrop, snowflake, ornamental garlic, irises, bladderworts, scils, dtriped squills, coronas and others • Spring bulbs and tuberous plants include dahlia, gladiola, tuberous yarrow, Indian shot (Canna Indica), and others • Alternative species include Oriental and Asian lily hybrids, Asian Ranuncuus, freesia, red Apline catchfly, Dutch irises, nerine, montbretias, and more.