

Long Blooming Perennials



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These perennials will bloom through the majority of the growing season.

Ice Plant
Lamium
Creeping Potentilla
Perennials
Dwarf Alpine Aster
Bee Balm
Dwarf Delphinium
Dianthus Sweet William

Vinca Minor
'Moonshine' Yarrow
Columbine
Chocolate Flower
Prairie Winecups
Red Valerian
Coreopsis
California Poppy
Blanket Flower

Hardy Gazania
Munstead English Lavendar
Catmint
Evening Primrose
Corsican Violet
Bachelor Buttons
Sweet Alyssum

Planting

Perennials can be planted any time from spring to fall. Dig a hole as deep as the perennials root ball and twice as wide. Amend the soil with **Colorado's Choice B.O.S.S.** to improve drainage and increase organic content. Mix B.O.S.S. about half and half with the existing soil. Mix in **BioTone Starter Plus** to reduce transplant shock and increase root production. Gently ruffle the roots and place the perennial in the hole. Then, fill up the hole with your amended soil and water thoroughly.



Deadheading

"Deadheading" is the removal of the spent flower blooms. This encourages the plant to put out more blossoms. Deadhead when flowers are done blooming just before they form seed heads. Just pinch or cut off the spent flowers just below the blossoms. Deadheading can also prevent some aggressive perennials from becoming invasive.

Fertilizing

For perennials and annuals, we recommend **Colorado's Choice Magic**. It's a water-soluble bloom boosting fertilizer that contains mycorrhizae, beneficial microorganisms that help plant's root systems absorb more nutrients vital to flower production. Fertilize with once a month throughout the growing season.



Mulching

A layer of mulch around your perennials will help suppress weeds, lower soil temperatures and retain water. This will make your perennials less stressed, giving them more energy to dedicate to flower production.

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