"Bulbs in Containers"

- Plant containers directly from September through November.
- Select a pot that has drainage holes. If you would like to display your bulbs in ceramic containers with no drainage holes (cache pot), you can plant the bulbs in a plastic pot and slide it into the ornamental container when ready for display.
- Plant containers with a good commercial potting soil. All bulbs need good drainage.
- Since the bulbs are in the containers for such a short time, fertilizer feeding is not essential. They generally have enough energy stored in the bulb.
- Plant bulbs closely together in pots to create a full container, but give them enough space so that they are not touching each other. Plant bulbs with the pointed end facing upwards.
- Cover bulbs so that they are just below the soil surface. After you water, the soil level will settle so that the tips of the bulbs are just poking above the surface.
- Label your pots with the variety of bulbs and the time of planting.
- Water the pots thoroughly.
- Unlike clay (terra-cotta) pots, plastic pots do not "breath." Water carefully so that they do not become waterlogged.

Daffodils (*Narcissus*) - Good varieties for forcing in containers: 'Barrett Browning', 'Bridal Crown', 'Dutch Master', 'Ice Follies', 'Salome', 'Pink Charm', 'Tete-a-Tete', 'Jenny', and 'Cheerfulness'.

Paperwhites (*Narcissus tazetta cultivars*) - To grow paperwhites all you need is water, pebbles, and a bowl or pot that is at least two inches deep and can hold between 3 and 12 paperwhites. Fill container half way with pebbles. Place bulbs close to each other, but not touching. Add more gravel until 1/3 of the bulb is covered. Fill with water until it comes just up to the base of the bulbs (pull gravel away from one bulb to see water level). It is often best to keep in a cool, darker room (60–65 degrees Fahrenheit) for several weeks until they are well-rooted before moving it to a sunny location. Either way, the bulbs will flower in about 3–5 weeks.