Frequently Asked Questions

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT FOR MY AREA?
Daffodils, also known as narcissus, are extremely durable and dependable. They are tough and can be planted in 100F or 40F temperatures. They do not necessarily need to be "cooled" or a cold dormant period in order to flower properly. They can be planted right along with your other fall bulbs; this is traditionally when they're planted.

DO I NEED TO DIVIDE THEM?
After a few years you may notice a decline in the number of flowers because of overcrowding. After the flowers are spent and the foliage has started to brown, cut off the dying leaves and dig up the bulbs, divide and re-plant elsewhere.

ARE THESE CRITTER RESISTANT?
Yes. Deer, squirrels, and rabbits do not enjoy daffodils. However, if deer get hungry enough, they'll eat anything, even daffodils.

CAN DAFFODILS BE GROWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY?
Yes. Daffodils are quite tolerant of cold, especially with a covering of snow, and are grown to the Canadian border. Daffodils can also be grown in the South except for southern Florida which is free of frost. A cold treatment whether natural or induced, is necessary for flower bud initiation.

WILL DAFFODILS GROW IN THE SHADE?
Daffodils will grow nicely in full sun or in the summer shade of deciduous trees because the daffodils will have flowered before your trees begin bearing spring foliage. However, daffodils will not perform well under evergreen trees or evergreen shrubs. Avoid dense shade on the north side of buildings.

HOW LONG DO DAFFODIL BULBS LAST?
Daffodils are extremely tough and dependable returning every season with more vigor and color than the previous year. They will last many years as long as the growing conditions remain satisfactory. While some bulbs tend to dwindle and die out with age, this is not so with daffodils as they will increase in size and vigor each season.

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH THE FOLIAGE AFTER THE BLOOMS HAVE FADED IN THE SPRING?
When dealing with perennial bulbs such as daffodils and for the most flowers the next season, you should treat the foliage with respect. It actually stores the bulb's energy through photosynthesis and helps the bulb prepare for blooming the next year, so don't cut it back. It's ok to remove the spent flower but be sure to leave the stem intact. After a while the foliage will look a little rough, but keep it in place for at least 8 weeks after the flower fades or until the foliage withers and dies back.

WHEN CAN I TRANSPLANT DAFFODILS?
Spring time is a very good time to transplant them. Because the foliage is visible you will have no trouble seeing them in the ground. Remember the importance of keeping the leaves green as long as possible to recharge the bulb for next year's flower.

DO GROUNDCOVERS PROHIBIT DAFFODILS FROM COMING UP?
Avoid planting these amongst deeply rooted groundcovers such as pachysandra and ivy, but they will grow right through shallow-rooted or succulent groundcovers such as stonecrop and creeping Phlox.

First Things First...

When your plants arrive from Roberta's, remove from the shipping box immediately.

Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around the bulbs. Discard any packing material clinging to the bulbs. Plant in the fall when evening temperatures average between 40-50 degrees F, but before the ground freezes.

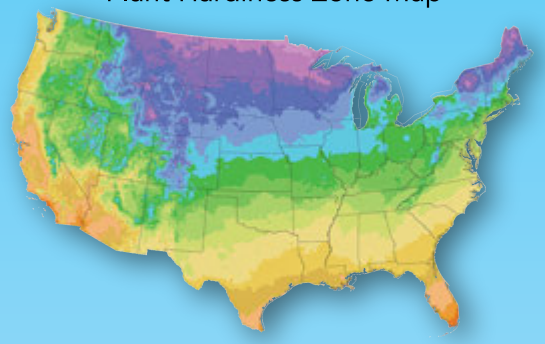
When ready to plant, do the job as early in the day as possible to avoid extreme soil temperatures that prevent proper water uptake from the roots. Water them in well and whisper a few words of wisdom.

Our Warranty
(Perennials)

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at 1-800-428-9726 during the hours of 8:30am and 4:30pm EST.
You can email questions to us at: plantquestions@robertasinc.com.
If your bulbs, cuttings etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within one year from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll free number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at **www.robertasinc.com.**
Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.

Neither the retailer nor any other company involved in the sale or promotion of this product is a co-warranter of this plant warranty.

Plant Hardiness Zone Map



9a to 11, 8a to 8b, 7b, 7a, 6b, 6a, 5bs to 5bn, 5a, 3a to 4b

1-800-428-9726
Monday – Friday 8:30AM – 4:30PM EST

Thank you
for bringing us into your home

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Roberta's Gardens
PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE

Daffodil Collections
(Narcissus hybrids)

QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE:	Full to Partial Sun
USDA HARDINESS ZONES:	3-10
PLANT TYPE	Perennial
PLANTING DISTANCE:	3-6" (if planted in a group- 6 bulbs per sq. ft.)
MATURE HEIGHT/SPREAD:	16-20 inches 2-4 inches
BLOOM TIME:	Early Spring
PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS: (soil preparation, depth, which end is up, etc.)	Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around the bulbs. Discard any packing material clinging to the bulbs. Plant in the fall before the ground freezes.

PLANTING GUIDE

1 STEP	Remove plastic bag and/or sleeve from around the bulbs. Discard any packing material clinging to the bulbs.
2 STEP	Plant in the garden when evening temperatures average between 40-50F degrees, but before the ground freezes.
3 STEP	Rather than in the garden you may plant into large containers.
4 STEP	Planted now, they will produce flowers in early spring. To encourage more flowers, feed with Roberta's Gardens Hawaiian Flower Magic (M7503).

CONTINUING CARE

SHELF LIFE
Plant into garden when the night temperatures average 40 to 50 degrees F. If necessary store bulbs for a month or longer in a cool dry place like your garage or basement.

PLANT PREPARATION
Remove any packing material clinging to the bulbs.

POTTED PLANTS
Rather in the garden you may plant into large containers. Make sure the containers have adequate drainage holes. Any commercially available potting mix will work fine. Plant with their pointed tops 4-7 inches below the soil surface and 3-6 inches apart. If you are not sure which side is up, plant the bulbs on their sides and they will find their way up. When planting in containers, you can cluster them a little closer together. Water them in well to a settle the soil around the bulbs. Roots will develop in the autumn and may develop foliage in warm winter areas. It is recommended to overwinter pots in an unheated garage and then pull the pots outside in February or March to a full or partially sunny location.

SOIL PREPARATION
Daffodils prefer a moderately fertile, well-drained soil. Amending your soil may be needed if you have a clay type soil.

GARDEN LOCATION
These can be planted almost anywhere, except in dense shade on the north side of buildings. They prefer a full to half day of sun. Daffodils are tough and durable. Planting in groups presents a nice color display; up to 6 bulbs may be clustered together per square foot if this is your goal.

PLANTING DEPTH AND SPACING
Plant your daffodils 3-6 inches apart and 4-7 inches below the soil surface with the pointy end up. If you can't figure out which side is the top, plant it on its side and it will find its way up through the soil. You may also plant them in groups of 6 bulbs per square foot for maximum garden awe.

PLANT HEIGHT AND WIDTH
These will grow about 16-20 inches tall and 2-4 inches wide. The width is minimal due to its leafless stems.

WATER
Water in well after planting to settle the soil around the bulbs. No additional watering is required unless rainfall is scarce.

FERTILIZER
A well-balanced fertilizer such as Roberta's Flower Magic (M7503) is recommended after planting and again every fall thereafter to help stimulate root growth and then again in the spring when the foliage is starting to push through the soil.

LIGHTING
Full sun is best but they will tolerate light shade.

BLOOMING
These large daffodils bloom late winter to early spring.

TEMPERATURE ZONE 3 to 10
These are hardy down to minus -40F when planted in the ground.

DORMANCY
After the flowers have bloomed you may cut the flower head off but do not cut the foliage. The bulbs use the leaves to gather energy for next year's flowers. Once the leaves have turned yellow or brown and enter a dormant stage, you can cut them to ground level. They will rest until next spring.

PROPAGATING
The best time to move or divide bulbs is when the foliage has all but withered. Lift them, divide, and re-plant immediately into their new location at the same depth and about three times their diameter apart.

CUT FLOWERS
When in bloom, feel free to cut the flowers for bouquets. This will not harm the plant whatsoever. Be sure not to mix daffodils with other cut flowers as they emit a sap that will cause other flowers to wilt. This sap is what deters critters, but if left with other cut flowers, it will clog their stems. If you want to mix your daffodils with other flowers, place the cut daffodils in water overnight and then rinse the stems under water before placing them in with your tulips and other spring flowers; do not re-cut the stems.

FORCING BULBS
Bulbs may be forced into early growth for indoor display in winter. Plant them with the tips just showing, in soil-based potting mix in containers with drainage holes. Keep in a dark place at temperatures above freezing but no higher than 45F for at least 10 weeks to allow roots to develop. When shoots are about 1 inch long, increase light and temperatures gradually. Water carefully and avoid wetting the shoots or waterlogging the soil. After flowering, they may be planted in the garden and they will flower again in subsequent years.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

Daffodil Shipped as Shown

Mass Planting in a border

Large cupped, multi-colored blossoms

Fantastic in containers

Adapative to sunny or partially shaded borders

The more you plant, the more flowers you get

Daffodils naturalize very well in the garden