



Harper's

NURSERIES & FLOWER SHOPS

Keeping an Amaryllis

BRIGHT, ALMOST AUDACIOUS COLORS and enormous flowers make amaryllis plants (*Hippeastrum* hybrids) an exuberant antidote to gloomy winter days. These large bulbs send forth one or two hollow stems that elongate quickly before unfurling three or four lilylike blossoms in vivid tropical shades of red, pink, salmon, orange, white, or various bicolors.

Usually we acquire our first amaryllis as a holiday gift, enjoy its blossoms that winter, then discard the plant, not realizing that amaryllis (like many gift plants) can live to brighten winter days again. True, the bulb uses up its reserves of energy in putting forth the first round of flowers, but with faithful care through the year, you can coax it to renew its strength so it will bloom again.

1. INITIAL PLANTING An amaryllis blooms best when somewhat pot-bound, so choose a pot that is about seven inches deep but no more than an inch or two wider than the diameter of the bulb. A clay pot is preferable to a plastic one, because its weight will provide stability when the plant becomes top-heavy.

Be sure the pot has one or more drainage holes; the roots of an amaryllis will die if the soil around them is constantly soggy. Cover the holes with pieces of broken clay pots or fine-mesh screen to keep the soil from washing out.

Fill the pot about halfway with commercial potting soil, packing it in fairly firmly. Then set the bulb in place and pack more potting soil around it, leaving an inch of space between the soil line and the pot's rim. The top third of the bulb should protrude above the soil line so that water won't accumulate around its neck and cause it to rot. When the bulb is packed in, water it well once. Don't water again until the bulb shows active growth.

Place the pot in a bright, warm room (65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit by day, 5 to 10 degrees cooler by night) while the roots are developing.

Within a few weeks, the first signs of the bud stalk will appear. Leaves usually begin to appear later.

Water the plant whenever the top of the soil feels dry, and feed it twice a month with bulb food or a liquid fertilizer (5-10-5 is best). Rotate the pot daily to encourage even growth of the broad, strappy leaves. You may wish to support the heavy bloom

stalk with a wire stake. When buds begin to open, move the plant into a cooler, shadier room. Heat and bright light will cause the flowers to fade and wither more quickly.

