



For the joy of gardening!

Estabrook's

LOW GROWING BELLFLOWER CARE

LIGHT

Grow low bellflowers in sun to light shade. They suit border edges, rock gardens, containers and wall tops. Carpathian types form compact mounds, while Serbian and Dalmatian types spread more freely. Choose spacing from the cultivar label and keep taller neighbors from shading small plants.

WATER

Water deeply after planting and keep the root zone moderately moist while establishing. During dry weather, water before the foliage repeatedly wilts. Avoid both waterlogged roots and severe drying, especially with Carpathian bellflowers. Containers dry faster than garden beds and need regular checking.

SOIL & PLANTING

Plant at nursery depth in well-drained soil. Keep roots cool with a light mulch between plants, leaving crowns uncovered. Wall and gravel plantings still need enough soil and water for establishment. Winter drainage matters; avoid low spots where water collects.

FEEDING

In poor soil, use a modest spring feeding according to the fertilizer label. Container plants may need occasional feeding during growth. Do not overfeed to force a spreading plant into a small space. Correct light, moisture and drainage problems first.

SEASONAL CARE

Remove faded blooms or lightly trim finished flowering stems to encourage a tidy display and possible further bloom. Keep healthy foliage and remove winter-damaged growth in spring. Divide crowded clumps when needed and lift unwanted runners before they smother delicate neighbors.

HELPFUL TIPS

This guide covers suitable low-growing garden bellflowers, including Carpathian, Serbian, Dalmatian and dwarf types. Check cultivar hardiness for your site; evergreen foliage alone does not indicate frost tenderness. Watch for slugs, snails, rust and mildew. Do not bury the crown under heavy wet leaves.