



Information

Common foxglove is an eye-catching biennial plant, a tall, slender specimen with tubular looms and often with colorful speckles. Common foxglove grows best in moist, rich soil in full sun to partial shade. This plant will also thrive in cooler temperatures. Learn more about common foxglove care and how to help these plants bloom their best.



Planting

- Buy foxglove plants in nursery pots to ensure immediate blooms or wait a full year if planting from seed. Space foxglove plants about 2 feet apart. Stake the taller types to prevent them from flopping over.

Light

- Grow foxglove plants in a full sun to partial shade location. Tailor the amount of sunshine you give this biennial to your climate. If you live in the south, give it some shade, as full sun will be too hot for the plants. In the north, it will thrive in full sun, though some shade is tolerated.



Soil

- Foxgloves like rich, well-draining soil that's slightly acidic, with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5.

Water

- Foxglove is susceptible to crown rot, so provide it with good drainage.³ Keep the soil moist, but not soaked. If there is a dry period in the summer and it hasn't received 1 inch of rain in a week or the top 2 inches of soil is dry, water the plant thoroughly with a drip hose. Avoid overhead watering, which can encourage fungal disease.



Temperature and Humidity

- Foxgloves tend to do better in cooler temperatures and may wilt in temperatures over 90°F. Planted seeds will germinate when temperatures reach between 70 and 80°F.
- Foxgloves are not fussy about humidity, though excessive humidity may encourage some fungal diseases. Provide good air circulation by giving them sufficient spacing.



Fertilizer

- A 1-inch layer of well-decomposed mulch usually provides sufficient nutrients for foxgloves. In good soil, fertilizer is rarely essential and excess nitrogen can actually harm the flower growth.
- However, if your soil is very poor, you can add a small handful of slow-release 5-10-5 fertilizer in the early spring. Scatter it around the plant and then water over the fertilizer to help it settle. Avoid having the fertilizer touch the foliage, as it may burn the plant.

