



FLORET FARM'S

HOW TO GROW ANEMONES & RANUNCULUS

Anemones and ranunculus are two of the most popular spring cut flowers here at Floret. Anemones are easy to grow and often produce up to 30 flowers per corm, making them a true garden workhorse. These eye-catching blooms are always a favorite with floral designers and brides. We like to refer to ranunculus as the rose of spring. With so many wonderful qualities—tall stems, double ruffled blooms, a light citrusy fragrance, high productivity, and one of the widest color ranges available—it is impossible not to fall head over heels for these beauties. Both of these tender flowers need extra protection from cold temperatures, but if carefully tended, they will produce an abundance of blooms during the early months of spring.

Depending on where you live and what kind of setup you're working with, you can plant your anemone and ranunculus corms in either autumn or late winter/early spring, in a place where they'll get full sun. In areas with mild winter temperatures (USDA zone 7 and above), corms can be planted in the autumn and successfully overwintered outdoors with protection from a low tunnel or frost cloth. In colder areas (USDA zone 6b and below), anemones and ranunculus must be grown in a minimally heated hoop house or held back and planted out at the end of winter/early spring. If corms are exposed to temperatures below 25°F (-4°C), they will freeze and ultimately rot once thawed. So be sure to protect them from extreme cold temperatures.

We always get lots of questions about how to store anemone and ranunculus corms until it's time to plant them, and about whether they can be left in the ground to rebloom the following year. Corms can be stored in the bags they arrive in; keep them in a cool, dry place until it's time to plant. In colder climates, grow anemones and ranunculus just like annuals and plant new corms each season. If you're a gardener in USDA zone 7 or above, you can leave your corms in the ground and they may bloom the following year depending on multiple factors, such as how cold your winter is, how well your soil drains, and how



much pest pressure you have in your garden. I never count on over-wintered corms and plant new ones every year. If the over-wintered ones return, I always count it as a bonus.

Corms can also be planted in pots. When choosing a container, remember that bigger is always better because larger pots don't dry out as quickly and can hold more corms. When planting in pots, space them the same as you would if growing them in the ground.

HOW TO HARVEST & VASE LIFE TRICKS

Anemones are extremely long-lasting, easily persisting for 10 days in the vase if harvested as soon as they open. Adding flower food to the water will ensure that the flowers stay brilliantly colored. Ranunculus have an outstanding vase life, often exceeding 10 days. Cut when buds are colored and squishy like a marshmallow, but not yet fully open, for a vase life of 10 to 12 days. If the blooms are open when cut, they'll still last a week but will be more fragile to transport. Be sure to cut spent flowers down to the base to promote new blooms.

HOW TO GROW



1. When you unpack your corms, you'll notice they resemble shriveled brown acorns or little brown octopuses and are probably not what you were expecting. Don't worry—these strange little critters will actually produce an abundance of striking blooms come spring.



2. Before planting, soak corms for 3 to 4 hours in room temperature water. It's important that you don't oversoak them; otherwise they will rot. As the corms soak, they will plump up, often doubling in size. After soaking, corms can either be planted directly into the ground or presprouted. Presprouting the corms before planting will mean flowers bloom a few weeks earlier.



3. To presprout, fill a flat-bottom seed tray half full of moist potting soil. Sprinkle the soaked corms onto the soil, and cover them with more soil so that they are completely covered. Leave this tray in a cool place (40°F-50°F / 4°C-10°C) for 10 to 14 days in an area where rodents can't find it. Check on the corms every few days, making sure the soil is moist but not soggy, and remove any corms that show signs of mold or rot.



4. During this time, corms will swell to about twice their original size and develop little white rootlets that resemble hair. Once rootlets appear, it's time to plant them in the ground.



5. Before planting, it's important to prepare the growing beds. We add a generous dose of compost (2-3 in / 5-7.6 cm) and a balanced organic fertilizer (such as Nature's Intent 7-2-4) and mix it thoroughly into the soil. Anemone corms are planted 6 in (15 cm) apart at a depth of 2 in (5 cm), with 4 rows per bed. Plant corms with the pointed end down. Ranunculus corms are planted 9 in (23 cm) apart at a depth of 2-3 in (5-7.6 cm), with 4 rows per bed. Plant corms with the "octopus tentacles" pointing down.



6. Autumn-planted corms bloom in early spring, and late winter/early spring-planted corms will flower by mid-spring.



PLANNING CARDS

To help you visually plan your anemone and ranunculus patch, we've created a set of printable planning cards on the pages ahead. The varieties shown are favorites that we've grown, photographed, and documented.

These planning cards are a great way to build out color palettes for bouquets or weddings, though you can use these cards to plan however you'd like.

You can print these cards on your home printer, or send the file to your local print shop to print on heavier weight cardstock if you want your set to hold up better over time. For a small fee, most print shops will even cut them for you!

We hope these planning cards help you discover new varieties and plan the patch that's right for you.





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‘Galilee White with Black Eye’

Delicate white petals surround a dramatic dark eye. Breathtaking and graceful, these beauties are highly versatile and popular for wedding work.



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‘Galilee Blue’

Brilliant blue flowers are held on long, strong stems. With their jewel-like color hue, these treasures are rich and eye-catching when mixed with other vibrant shades.



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‘Jerusalem Blue White’

One of the best colors of the pastel mix—no two flowers are alike. White petals look as if they were dipped in the palest tone of lavender paint. Centers are an iridescent blue-black hue.



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Merou Bordeaux

Reminiscent of chocolate cosmos. Petals have an iridescent appearance, combining shades of chocolaty-maroon with purple centers. Perfect combined with other dark, moody ingredients.



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Galilee Pastel Mix

The sweetest mix of pastel, bicolored anemones. Blooms range from white, brushed with lavender or cherry-red, to violet. No two blooms are the same. A must-grow!



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Merou Pink

Bright orchid-pink blooms ride atop long, strong stems and are both eye-catching and cheerful. The rich flowers look great on their own or combined with jewel tones.



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‘Jerusalem Red White’

This fun variety is striking in the garden and in the vase. Bicolor cherry-red-and-white flowers have varying levels of saturation. The vivid petals encircle a striking black center.



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'Amandine Barby'

Tall strong stems carry ringed and wavy bubblegum-pink flowers that have a crepe paper-like appearance. Vigorous plants produce light green foliage with branching stems.



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'Amandine Black'

While these plants are on the shorter side, they are worth growing for the color alone. Flowers are a rich, velvety maroon, almost black, that combines beautifully with many other colors.



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'Amandine Bonbon'

This giant, abundantly flowering variety has fully double camellia-like blooms in a rich glowing magenta tone. A real stand out in the spring garden.



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'Amandine Chamallow'

The vigor of this variety is unmatched, with healthy, green, towering stems carrying giant, fluffy blooms. Flowers are a range of blush, cream, and ballet-slipper pink.



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'La Belle Champagne'

Hands down the most beautiful ranunculus we grow at the farm. This giant, abundantly flowering variety includes a mix of coral, apricot, salmon, and a few raspberry blooms.



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'La Belle Chocolate'

This striking variety has petals that curl and wave, giving flowers a ruffled appearance. As blooms age, they take on a rich, rusty-red hue and remind us of paper flowers.



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'Amandine Cream'

While this name is misleading, if you love yellow, you'll love this variety. Extremely tall plants carry lemon-ice and pale lemon flowers on stocky stems that twist and turn.



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'Amandine Juliette'

One of the biggest ranunculus varieties we've ever grown, both in height and bloom size. Flowers are a glowing range of pink tones, including cotton candy and bubblegum.



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'Amandine Marshmallow'

Extremely large flower heads in blush-pink tones sit atop long, strong stems. Blooming one to two weeks after most varieties, these tall, vigorous plants are more heat-tolerant.



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‘Amandine Pastel Lemon’

Long-stemmed plants are topped with a mix of palm-sized blooms in lemon and soft tangerine hues with the occasional peach-colored blossom. Flowers are edged with soft rose veining.



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La Belle Pastel Mix

This collection is one of our favorites and features an exquisite mix of peach, salmon, blush, pale yellow, strawberry, and cream varieties, all specifically bred for cut flower production.



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‘La Belle Pink Picotee’

This beautiful variety includes flowers in many different shades and brush-marked variations of pink, cream, and white. This mix is very romantic and great for arranging.



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‘Amandine Rose’

Large flower heads in soft shades of rose-pink sit atop long, strong stems, making this an excellent cut flower. This variety is a bit more heat-tolerant than other ranunculus.



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‘Amandine Salmon’

This beautiful mix includes shades of salmon and peach with a small percentage of glowing bubblegum-pink blooms. This variety is a bit more heat-tolerant than other ranunculus.



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‘Amandine Tiger’

This variety looks like a flower in a Dutch still-life painting. An unusual color range of ivory, pale lemon, and buttercream edged with cranberry make it a great bridge for design work.



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‘Amandine White’

This lovely, abundantly flowering variety has the most perfect snow-white blooms. Extremely versatile and a must-grow for wedding and event work.



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‘La Belle White Picotee’

This variety has a stunning range of ivory and white flowers with varying degrees of cranberry, magenta, and pink edging, giving the blooms a lacy quality. No two blooms are the same.