

YODFAT ANEMONE

Carmel*^{*}

Jerusalem*^{*}

Galilee*^{*}

Meron*^{*}



Albino



Blue



Bordeaux



Pink



Pastel Mix



White



Blue-White



Red



Red-White



Mix



YODFAT ANEMONE

Varieties ~ Characteristics

	CARMEL	JERUSALEM	GALILEE	MERON
Large Flower	*****	****	*****	*****
Bud Count	Average	High	High	High
Sturdy Stems	*****	***	*****	****
Large Diameter Stems	*****	***	*****	****
Triploid	yes	No	yes	no
Height	16 inches	14-16 inches	18-24 inches	18-24 inches
Suitable for Greenhouse	*****	*****	*****	*****
Suitable for Outdoor	*****	*****	*****	*****
Suitable for Low Light	*****	**	*****	***
Suitable for Cooler Climate	*****	**	*****	***
Suitable for Warmer Climate	**	*****	****	*****
Corm Sizes (cm)	3/4 - 4/5 - 5/6	3/4 - 4/5 - 5/6	3/4 - 4/5 - 5/6	3/4 - 4/5 - 5/6

CARMEL ANEMONE

This series displays larger flowers than either the Jerusalem or Galilee series. Flower stems are very sturdy, 16 inches tall. The number of flowers per tuber is slightly less than the Jerusalem or Meron due to the very large flowers.

COLORS AVAILABLE: ALBINO (pure white), BORDEAUX, BLUE, MIX, PINK, RED, WHITE (with black eye)

JERUSALEM ANEMONE

Great for out door cut flower production especially well suited to warm climates. Flowers are of medium size, larger than the De Caen. High Bud Count. Stems are sturdy and of medium diameter, growing from 14 to 16 inches tall.

COLORS AVAILABLE: BLUE, BLUE-WHITE, PINK, RED, RED-WHITE, MIX

GALILEE ANEMONE

Ideally suited for Greenhouse production in the Northern USA latitudes. More tolerant of low light levels, and cool temperatures than the Jerusalem Anemone. High Bud Count. Larger flower size and more substance (triploid) than the Jerusalem anemone. Stems are very stout and strong, larger diameter than the Jerusalem Anemone growing to a height of 18 to 24 inches tall.

COLORS AVAILABLE: ALBINO (pure white), BLUE, BORDEAUX, PASTEL MIX, PINK, MIX, RED, WHITE (with black eye)

MERON ANEMONE

Improvement over the Jerusalem Anemone for out door cut flower production:

- Thicker Stems • Larger Flowers
- Taller Stems • Better for low light and low temperature
- Suitable for either out door, or greenhouse production

COLORS AVAILABLE: BLUE, BORDEAUX(Wine Red), PINK, RED, MIX



ANEMONE - FORCING GUIDE

Growing Conditions: Full light. Optimal growing temperatures: 3°-20° C (36°-68° F). They may be grown in open fields, in warm climates, under 20% shade netting; in colder zones, grow in greenhouses.

Soil: Soil must have good drainage and be free of disease. A slope is best for drainage. Crop rotation is important; grow anemones in the same field only after soil disinfection. Before planting, deep-plow and add composted manure. Disinfect soil to eliminate weeds and fungi. Ideal

Forcing:

1. Soak corms for 24 hours in running water (after filling the vat, let the faucet drip so there is a continual run-off). Soak in cool water, in a shaded place. Corms will expand to three times their size-if soaking in net bags, allow enough room. Use water-proof tags to identify the corms.
2. Drain the corms and disinfect them for 20 minutes in a solution of 0.3% Captan-50% W.P. and Daconil 26019. Drain; do not wash off the disinfectant.
3. For proper forcing, moisture must be retained. A good way to ensure this is to pack the corms in wet vermiculite. 100 liters of vermiculite is sufficient for packing 10,000 corms. Wet 100 liters of size no.3 vermiculite with 22 liters of water to which 0.1% Captan-50% W.P. has been added. Too much moisture can cause rot: if vermiculite drips water when squeezed, it is too wet!
4. Pack the corms and vermiculite in open-weave baskets or drainable plastic boxes. Put a layer of newspaper on the bottom of the box, then a thick (1-2 inch) layer of vermiculite, then a layer of corms. Repeat layering, or mix the corms and vermiculite together. Finish with a thin layer of vermiculite, and a layer of newspaper. Do not forget to tag the box.
5. Refrigerate the corms for four weeks at 2° C.
6. During the refrigeration time, check the corms periodically. If there are signs of fungus, discard the infected corms, disinfect the healthy ones and repack in fresh vermiculite. Check that the corms and vermiculite are still moist; however there should not be water in the bottom of the box.
7. After about four weeks, corms will begin to sprout and form rootlets. When removing from the box and during planting, take care not to damage the new growth. Do not handle roughly or let them dry out in the sun (when planting, shade the corms with a damp cloth or wet newspaper).



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ANEMONE - FORCING GUIDE

(cont)

Planting Density and Depth: 25-30 corms per sq. meter. Plant in raised beds, three rows can be planted in a meter-wide bed. For easier picking, place the rows fairly close to the margins (two rows on one side, one row on the other). Plant with point of corm facing downward. If corms are upside down during forcing, rootlets will be growing upward. Ignore this and plant correctly with the eye up and the pointed end down, roots will adjust. Cover with 1"-2" soil (depending on type of soil)

Irrigation: Plant in moist soil. The first watering is very important; soil should be damp to a depth of 35-40 cm. (15"). Water daily with sprinklers to cool soil until sprouting, more often if weather is hot. Then use drip irrigation. Drippers should be placed every foot; one dripper line between every two rows. Avoid over watering.

Fertilizers: It is best to test the soil. A general suggestion is to add 150 gr. superphosphate, 50 gr. potassium chloride, and 2.5 gr. ammonium sulphate per m² when preparing the field. Also add 2 gallons composted manure per m². One month after sprouting, apply 7-3-7 NPK, roughly 90-140 ppm nitrogen, according to the needs of the plants and the soil.

Disease Prevention: Spray once a week against botrytis and sclerotin, sclerotium. Watch out for Thrips, Aphids, and Cicadas which carry viruses. Keep field free of caterpillars that damage leaves and flowers.

Weed Control: Disinfecting the soil before planting helps reduce weeds. Spray against weeds only before sprouting (forced corms will sprout within a few days!). Do not use systemic herbicides. During cultivation, only hand weeding can be done. Herbicides specific to grains may be used after a trial on a small patch.

Cutting: Earliest picking is when bud straightens, shows color, and white fuzz remains. For larger buds, pick later. Pick flowers early in the morning, stand the flowers immediately in water in a shady place until refrigerated. Clean cutting tools are essential. Cut flowers should be allowed to stand in water in the refrigerator for two hours before sorting and bundling. During storage and transport, flowers must always stand upright, in order to prevent the stems from bending.



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MARIANNE ANEMONES

GLOECKNER / EDNIE EXCLUSIVE

PRIME ORDER DATE APRIL TO JUNE

Marianne Anemone produce very large flowers and are unsurpassed in number of flowers per corm.

Grown under field or greenhouse conditions, Marianne Anemones are top performers

THE PACK: All Sizes are packed 250 corms per color per bag

NEED A SMALLER QUANTITY? Order 100 corms per color/ per size - add .06 per corm

MINIMUM ORDER: \$100.00 per ship date. May combine with other items.

PRICING

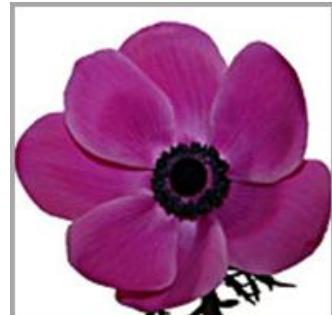
	Up to 5,000 corms	Over 5,000 corms
3/4 cm	\$0.255	\$0.235
4/5 cm	\$0.305	\$0.285
5/6 cm	\$0.355	\$0.315

Prices quoted are FOB Clackamas, Oregon OR - Fredon. New Jersey in US Dollars

Available for shipping late August 2018
for planting from September to April



Marianne Blue



Marianne Orchid



Marianne Panda



Marianne Pink



Marianne Lavender



Marianne White



Marianne Red



Marianne Velours

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RANUNCULUS

LA BELLE SERIES



La Belle White Picotee



La Belle Champagne



La Belle Deep Rose



La Belle Orange



La Belle Chocolate



La Belle White



La Belle Lemon



La Belle Pink Picotee



La Belle Gold



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RANUNCULUS

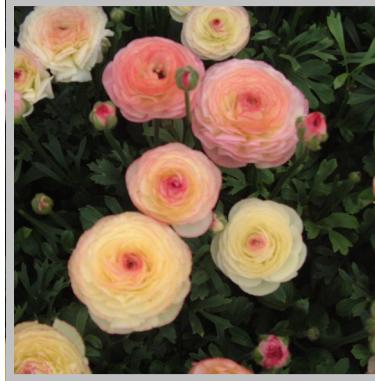
LA BELLE SERIES



La Belle Salmon



La Belle Light Violet



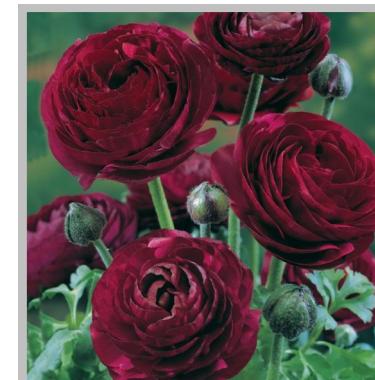
La Belle Pastel Mix



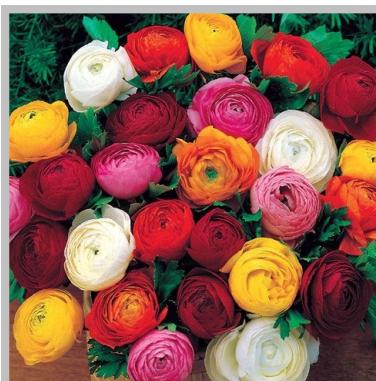
La Belle Dark Orange



La Belle Pink



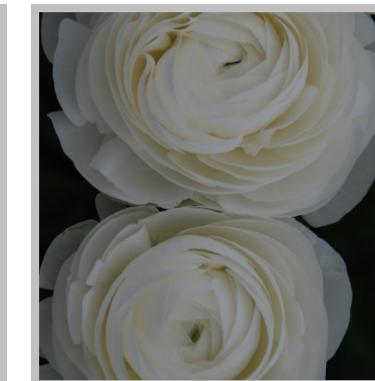
La Belle Violet



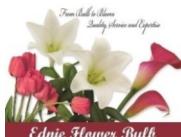
La Belle Mix



La Belle Scarlet



GIGI SERIES - White



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RANUNCULUS

SUPER GREENS SERIES



Super Greens Brick



Super Greens White



Super Greens Red



Super Greens Cream



Super Greens Orange



Super Greens Gold



Super Greens Rose



Super Greens Mix



Super Green Salmon



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RANUNCULUS

AMANDINE SERIES



Amandine Bonbon



Amandine Barby



Amandine Marshmallow



Amandine Red



Amandine Orange Picotee



Amandine Purple Jean



Amandine Porcelaine



Amandine Pastel Mix



Amandine Violet



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RANUNCULUS

AMANDINE SERIES



Amandine Yellow Picotee



Amandine Rose



Amandine Scarlet



Amandine Pastel Pink



Amandine Pastel Lemon



Amandine Salmon



Amandine White



Amandine Black



Amandine Cream



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RANUNCULUS

AMANDINE SERIES



Amandine Orange



Amandine Pink



Amandine Yellow

NEWEST SERIES "AMANDINE" RANUNCULUS – 100% DOUBLE FLOWERING

New development in breeding has produced this remarkable line of IMPROVED Ranunculus tubers which offer the same desirable characteristics as the La Belle Series with the added benefit of improved plant vigor and flower performance, plus sharing the ability of GIGI Series to withstand warmer temperatures, thereby extending the flowering season.

COLORS AVAILABLE: BARBY, BLACK, BONBON, CREAM, MARSHMALLOW, MIXED, ORANGE, ORANGE PICOTEE, PASTEL LEMON, PASTEL MIX, PASTEL PINK, PINK, PORCELAINE, PURPLE JEAN, RED, ROSE, SALMON, VIOLET, WHITE, YELLOW, YELLOW PICOTEE

"LA BELLE" RANUNCULUS – 100% DOUBLE FLOWERING

After many years of experience with the "La Belle" Ranunculus Series we have not been disappointed, the "La Belle" Ranunculus has lived up to its claims and continues to be the most sought after **100% FULLY DOUBLE FLOWERING RANUNCULUS TUBER** available in the world today. The "La Belle" Series offers several significant improvements over other ranunculus series currently available.

HIGH PRODUCTION (9 to 10 stems per tuber) AND HIGH WINTER PRODUCTION

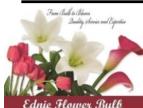
- Flowers are 100% Double Flowering
- Colors are Homogenous
- Earlier Flowering
- Tall Sturdy Stems
- Large Flowers
- Uniform Flowering

COLORS AVAILABLE: CHAMPAGNE, CHOCOLATE, DARK ORANGE, DEEP ROSE, GOLD, LEMON, LIGHT VIOLET, MIXED, ORANGE, PASTEL MIX, PINK, PINK PICOTEE, SALMON, SCARLET, VIOLET, WHITE, WHITE PICOTEE

"SUPER GREENS" RANUNCULUS – 100% DOUBLE FLOWERING

This mix contains many of the bright and bold La Belle Ranunculus colors with a striking difference. The center of each flower is green with the bright outer color very distinct.

COLORS AVAILABLE: BRICK, CREAM, GOLD, MIX, ORANGE, RED, ROSE, SALMON, WHITE



RANUNCULUS - FORCING GUIDE

LOCATION:

Select your beds so they can receive full sun during the winter months, but can be shaded as temperatures rise in the spring. Be sure that the growing beds are well drained and the area receives good air circulation. Ranunculus may be grown in the same greenhouse as other plants, however their best growth will come from night temperatures of 45 to 48 degrees Fahrenheit and day temperatures of 58 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Daytime temperatures above 70 degrees Fahrenheit should be avoided.

Ranunculus may also be grown in containers and forced following these same cultural recommendations.

For outdoor production, temperatures should not drop much below 40 degrees Fahrenheit on your coldest days. They should also be protected from rain when flowers start to open.

PLANTING:

For best results plant after your soil temperature has cooled in the fall. A well-drained organic media is important. Media PH should be 6.5 to 7.5. Plant corms with the pointed "fingers" down and cover with one inch of media. It is highly recommended to use a fungicide drench at planting time using 1 1/2 pounds each of Chipco 26019 and Chipco Aliette to 190 gallons of water to cover 1000 square feet of bed space.

If you cannot plant the corms immediately upon arrival they should be stored in a dry location at a temperature of 50-55 degrees Fahrenheit until ready to plant.

Pre-Germination: It is suggested that you provide a "pre-plant" treatment to the corms upon arrival prior to planting to enhance stem quality.

Prior to planting, soak the corms in room temperature water for 3 to 4 hours. During this time leave the water running so that a small amount of water runs over the rim of the container. By keeping the water running slightly you will keep oxygen in the water supply. For the final thirty to forty minutes add a fungicide (such as Captan at 10oz per 26 gallon of water or 1 tablespoon each of Chipco 26019 and Chipco Alietter to 1 gallon of water), during this thirty to forty minutes you can turn off the water.

After soaking, remove the corms and let them drip dry. Next, pack them into clear plastic perforated or ventilated bags (corms must have air). Pack 250 corms with approximately five quarts of Perlite or moist (NOT WET) peat moss. Place the bags into cool storage at 50-55 degrees Fahrenheit for ten to thirteen days (keep the media moist at all times, but not wet) or until the roots or shoots reach 1/8 to 1/4 inch in length. Corms are then ready to plant.

The time required for the pre-germination treatment (10 to 13 days) will be more than offset by the increased quality of the final product.

(cont)



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RANUNCULUS - FORCING GUIDE

(cont)

PLANTING DENSITY: For greenhouse or outdoor bed planting, space your corms as follows:

Size: 3/5cm	4" apart in rows 8" apart (about 3 per square foot)
5/6cm	6" apart in rows 8" apart (about 2 per square foot)

For outdoor field planting, space corms as follows for double row planting.

Two rows 14" apart / double row sets on 36" centers.

Size: 3/5cm	8" apart in rows
5/6cm	10" apart in rows

WATERING:

After your soil drench is applied keep the soil surface moist. The first watering is very important. Water so that the soil is moist to a depth of 14 to 16 inches. Subsequent watering need not be so heavy, however Ranunculus are heavy feeders and care must be taken to ensure they never dry out during the growing season. It is important to keep the soil cool especially during initial growth.

FERTILIZING:

When the plants are established they should be fertilized using a 9-45-15 (NPK) solution at one pound to 100 gallons of water. Use one gallon per square yard. Three weeks later start fertilizing every three weeks using a solution of 30-5-25 or 12-12-20.

DISEASE and INSECT CONTROL:

The drench mentioned above should control the water molds during the growing season. Ornalin spray at one pound per 1000 gallons of water can be used for control of Botrytis if required.

Usually the only insects that will bother these plants are Aphids and Thrips. It is recommended trying different insecticides to find the one that performs best for you. You will need to read the labels carefully before using any product for disease and insect control.

FLOWERING:

Corms planted in early October should start producing flowers in January and continue on through April. Before the soil warms in spring, add a good mulch to the soil to help keep the soil cool as possible. This will increase the length of the bloom cycle.

Cut flowers as soon as they start to show good color.



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