

# YODFAT ANEMONE

*Carmel\**

*Jerusalem\**

*Galilee\**

*Meron\**



Albino



Blue



Bordeaux



Pink



Pastel Mix



White



Blue-White



Red



Red-White



Mix



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# 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

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# 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

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**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 m<sup>2</sup> when preparing the field. Also add 2 gallons composted manure per m<sup>2</sup>. 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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