



JUNCUS inflexus

(glaucus)


[Blue Arrows]

Hard Rush, Blue-green Rush, European Meadow Rush

Item No.: ZA232

Portion Price (sufficient for 50-100 plants)	1g Price (0.1-9.9g)	10g Price (10-99.9g)	100g Price (100-999.9g)	1000g Price (1000-9999.9g)	10000g Price (10000-99999.9g)
3,50€	7,00€	56,00€	448,00€	-	-

Plant Description

Life Cycle	Perennial
Family	Juncaceae
Origin	Europe (Northern temperature regions)
Special Features	Interesting blue-green color. Flowers are brown, clusters appearing close to the tip of the stem. Poisonous to livestock, avoid lime.
Basic Colour	(brown)
Flower Colour	brown
Natural Flowering Period	June - August
Winter Hardiness Zones	Z3 - Z10
Foliage	stiff stems of a blue-green (glaucus) color
Growth Habit	erect / clumping / vigorous
Height with Flowers	50 cm
Spacing between Plants	45 cm
Soil Requirements	boggy / humus rich, fertile
Location	
Usage	water or marshplant

Cultivation

Grams per 1000 seeds	0.02381 Gram
Seeds per Gram	42000 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
Gram to get 1000 plants	0.25 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)
Plug tray recommended size(s)	deep open flats

Sowing Direction

(1) Cold-germinators are still referred to as frost-germinators, although this isn't quite correct. The sowing must be kept warm (about +18 to +22°C) [about 64 to 72°F] and moist for the first 2–4 weeks. After this period the sowing must be kept at a cold temperature (between –4 and +4°C) [between 25 and 39°F] for another 4–6 weeks. Colder temperatures of –5°C [23°F] are only advantageous for most species of the Ranunculus family. It is not so important if the temperature is higher or lower during the cooling period, but the cooling period has to be prolonged because the synthesis of the germination inducer, hormon-like acid, slows down or comes to a standstill. It is beneficial to cover the sowing with snow during the cooling-period. The temperature below it usually keeps in the optimum range of –4 to 0°C [25 to 32°F]. The sowing is kept moist, and the melting snow helps to destroy the shell, which is advantageous for the germinating seedling. After this cooling-period the sowing may not be immediately exposed to high temperatures. The most effective temperatures are between +5 to +12°C [41 to 54°F], even if germination has started. The best location for this sowing, even in March, April and May, is the open field, the cold frame or a cold greenhouse.

Scheduling

Best Sowing Date	late summer - late autumn (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
Sowing to Germination	8 - 10 weeks
Germination to Transplant	4 - 6 weeks
Transplanting to Potting	2 - 8 weeks
Cutting back at Transplanting	Not Necessary.

Growing On

Container Size(s)	1 plug per 8/9 cm (3 1/2") / 2-3 plugs per 15 cm (6")
Vernalization	No vernalization required for flowering in the first year.
Forcing	This species is not a suitable candidate for forcing.
Fertilizer	Light (100-150 ppm)