



TROLLIUS chinensis 'Morning Sun'


Globe Flower

Item No.: TA242

Also available as: GOLD NUGGET SEED ®

Portion Price (usually sufficient for approx. 50 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)
6,20€	15,00€	120,00€	-	-	-

Plant Description

Life Cycle	Perennial
Family	Ranunculaceae
Origin	Cultivar. Russia, Mongolia, Northeastern China: grassy slopes.
Special Features	A more compact version - only half the height - of the long popular TROLLIUS chinensis 'Golden Queen'. Rich and large flowering. Prominent nectary-petals.
Historical	Introduced by JELITTO PERENNIAL SEEDS in 2012.
Basic Colour	(yellow / gold)
Flower Colour	yellow-orange
Natural Flowering Period	June - August
Winter Hardiness Zones	Z3 - Z7
Foliage	basal leaves petiolate, cordate, deeply fringed, 3-parted, coarsely serrate, deep green
Growth Habit	clumping / compact
Height with Flowers	50 cm
Spacing between Plants	40 cm
Soil Requirements	moist / average / cool
Location	
Usage	for the rock garden / suitable for cutting

Cultivation

Grams per 1000 seeds	1.26582 Gram
Seeds per Gram	790 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
Gram to get 1000 plants	3 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)



Sowing Rates/Trays	4 per cell
Plug tray recommended size(s)	72 / 128
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 autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
Sowing to Germination	8 - 10 weeks
Germination to Transplant	4 - 8 weeks
Transplanting to Potting	6 - 10 weeks
Cutting back at Transplanting	Not Necessary.

Growing On

Container Size(s)	1 plug per 8/9 cm (3 1/2") / 1-2 plugs per 11/12 cm (4 1/2") / 2-3 plugs per 15 cm (6")
Vernalization	There is no current research on vernalization but a prudent recommendation for any perennial would be 6-12 weeks (a few might need 15 weeks!) at an average daily temperature of 40°F (5°C). Exposure to cold may not be necessary for flowering but might improve quality.
Forcing	An obvious place to experiment - following vernalization - would be raising daytime temperatures to 60° - 65°F (15° - 17°C). Provide 16 hours of continuous lighting. During the short days of winter, provide a night interruption lighting of 4 hours between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.
Fertilizer	Medium (150-200 ppm)