



TROLLIUS europaeus f. compactus 'Lemon Supreme'


Globe Flower

Item No.: TA257

Also available as: GOLD NUGGET SEED ®

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)
6,20€	15,00€	120,00€	960,00€	-	-

Plant Description

Life Cycle	Perennial
Family	Ranunculaceae
Origin	Europe to Western Siberia: damp grassland, edges of ponds, riverbanks.
Special Features	An abundance of lemon yellow, bowl-shaped blossoms on a much shorter and compact plant. Rich and large flowering, very vigorous, reliable flowering the first spring after sowing year.
Historical	Introduced by JELITTO PERENNIAL SEEDS in 2010.
Basic Colour	(yellow / gold)
Flower Colour	Lemon yellow
Natural Flowering Period	May - June
Flowering	First year flowering
Winter Hardiness Zones	Z4 - Z7
Foliage	deeply cut 3-5-parted, dentate, deep green
Growth Habit	compact / vigorous
Height with Flowers	30 cm
Spacing between Plants	24 cm
Soil Requirements	moist / cool
Location	
Usage	for the rock garden / flowering pot plant

Cultivation

Grams per 1000 seeds	0.76923 Gram
Seeds per Gram	1300 (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	3 - 4 per cell
Plug tray recommended size(s)	open flats / 72 / 128
Sowing Direction	<p>(2) Most species of the Ranunculus-family need lower temperatures during the cooling-period – about -5°C [23°F]. In other respects follow the directions in 1. above. The reason is probably the freezing point of these seeds, which is at -7°C [19°F], while most other seeds freeze at -5°C [23°F].</p> <p>(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 $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$) [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 $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$) [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 $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$ [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.</p>

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	Cut-back once to keep more compact.

Growing On

Container Size(s)	1 plug per 8/9 cm (3 1/2") / 1-2 plugs per 11/12 cm (4 1/2")
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	This species is not a suitable candidate for forcing.
Fertilizer	Medium (150-200 ppm)