

Growing information Ranunculus

Pre-sprouting (preparation) information for Ranunculus

The reason you do this is to have bulbs start the development and have a better and more even start on growing your Ranunculus for optimal rooting and flower development.

We ship the bulbs dry.

You have received your Ranunculus bulbs in plastic trays, packed in netlon bags, keep the bulbs dry and at 21 degrees C and keep them in netlon bags.

Ranunculus Butterfly series:

Soak the bags for 24 hours in water at a temperature of 25 c with 5 gr GA3 or 50ppm (Gibberellic Acid) per 100 liter (maintain a temperature of 25 degrees C during this 24 hour period).

Make sure that the whole bag is submerged in water for the whole period!

Dip the bulbs in a fungicide for about 15 minutes: 1% of Topsin M (active ingredients: thiofanaat-methyand 500 g/l) + ½% Securo (active ingredients: pyraclostrobin 100 g/l + folpet 300 g/l).

Direct after soaking the bulbs for 24 hours and after the fungicide dip, you need to plant the bulbs directly in the ground. Keep the soil moist. When direct planting is not possible, store the Ranunculus in a coldstore at 5c. But make sure that the bulbs do not dry out in the coldstore.

Its very important to make sure that bulbs do not dry out after planting, only take numbers of bubs from the cold store what you can plant in 1 hour. When bulbs dry out you will have loss of germination of the bulbs (see the picture below).



Ranunculus Romance series:

Soak the bags for 12 hours in water at a temperature of 25 c with 5 gr GA3 or 50ppm (Gibberellic Acid) per100 ltr maintain temp. of 25 c during this 12 hour period.

Make sure that the whole bag is submerged in water for the whole period!

Dip the bulbs in a fungicide for about 15 minutes: 1% of Topsin M (active ingredients: thiofanaat-methyand 500 g/l) + ½% Securo (active ingredients: pyraclostrobin 100 g/l + folpet 300 g/l).

Direct after soaking the bulbs for 12 hours and fungicide dip you need to plant bulbs directly in the ground, keep the soil moist. When direct planting is not possible, store the Ranunculus in a coldstore at 5c. But make sure that the bulbs do not dry out in the coldstore.

Its very important to make sure that bulbs do not dry out after planting. Plant in moist soil, water a few times before planting so that the soil encloses the roots better and the hairy roots can grow more easily. And only take a number of bulbs from the cold store what you can plant in 1 hour. When bulbs dry out you will have loss of germination of the bulbs.

Plant the Ranunculus Romance bulbs in a soil temperature below the 12c. Because if you plant with a higher soil temperature, you will have a loss because of germination.

New planting:

Take a soil sample (before you start preparing the soil and bulbs).

Plant in a moist and well-drained soil and free from weeds, **moisten the soil with overhead irrigation a few days in advance so the soil temperature is cooler also.**

Click [here](#) to see an example of a soil sample.

Fertilizing depends on a soil and water sample / analysis.

- PH: 5.8 – 6.3;
- EC: 1.3 to 1.5.

Ranunculus Butterfly series

- Grow: no need to use nets;
- Watering: in beginning overhead an possible later with drip hoses.

Ranunculus Romance series

- Grow: Romance in 1 layer of nets;
- Watering: in beginning overhead and later you need to water **only** by drip hoses.

Start of the cultivation

Until some years ago, only phosphate was known for a better root development. Now we know that the plants have a preferred order as it comes to the absorption of elements. In the first stage of growth they need sulfur, followed in order by boron, silicon, calcium, nitrogen, magnesium and last but not least phosphorus.

The availability of these elements – especially boron, silicon and calcium – are essential for a good start of the plants. If one of these elements is not (enough) available, the chain will be broken and the growing process might start slower or with more problems.

Apply your fertilizer according to your soil sample.

Spacing

Ranunculus Butterfly: planting in the soil, 30 cm apart from each other in the row, with 35 cm of space between the rows and with 3 rows per bed (**9 bulbs per meter bed**).

Ranunculus Romance: planting in the soil, 20 cm apart from each other in the row, with 20 cm of space between the rows and with 4 rows per bed (**20 bulbs per meter bed**).

Planting depth: approximately 1-2 cm of soil **on top** of the bulbs.

Plant the bulbs with the center of the bulb facing up and the end of the roots down. Be careful of not damaging the bulbs when planting. Give water after planting so the soil is moist and encloses around the bulbs.

Top of the bulb:



Plant in moist soil, water a few times before planting so that the soil encloses the roots better and the hairy roots can grow more easily. It is very important, especially in the beginning of the crop, to keep the soil moist at all times!

First 2-4 weeks you will see your Ranunculus sprouting in the ground, try to keep night temperatures around 15 degrees C at night and during day as cool as possible. When plants have sprouted and are growing for about 4-5 weeks and you have sufficient foliage on the bulbs growing lower the night temperature to as cool as possible. (no frost) You get best quality Ranunculus when growing is as cool as possible, you can grow as cool as 2-4 degrees C. if possible keep sides open of greenhouse. During night keep well enough ventilated to prevent mildew. Grow Ranunculus as cool as possible, for the best performance.

Approximately 1week after planting, drench the soil with a 'cocktail' so the rooting is easier:

- Risolex;
- Topsin;
- Proplant/previcure or Ranman Top (active ingredient cyazofamide 160 g/l), Ranman Top works also against Phytium

Diseases and insects:

Botrytis and Mildew: spray with Flint, Ortiva or Switch (the only remedy that works curatively at low temperatures) and use leaf fertilizers + trace elements to make the leaves harder.

Leaf spot: spray preventive with Luna Privilege and use leaf fertilizers + trace elements to make the leaves harder. Because this disease is very contagious, it is important to spray preventive.



Leaf spot disease

Xanthomonas: gives round, purple-red spots, often with a yellow circle. Spray preventively with, for example, Serenade or Ranman Top. Use leaf fertilizers + trace elements to harden the leaves.

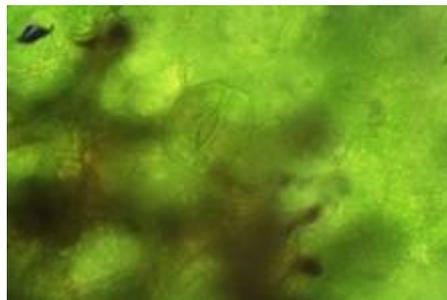
Erwina: spray preventive with copper oxychloride.

Do regular spotting in the greenhouse to check for: Caterpillars, Aphids (Tepeki), Leaf Miners (Vertimec), Spider Mites, Thrips and Whiteflies. And spray when needed.



Damage by caterpillars

Dead leaf cells:



The images above show a combination of moisture and low temperature. You can prevent this damage by using a fan for more air circulation.

Flower harvest and treatment during harvest:

Click on this link: <https://www.monarchflowers.nl/en/images/growing-videos>

Do not pull the stems from the bulb always cut with knife!

Cool water buckets night before in cooler to have cold water in harvesting buckets. When flowers are cut early in the morning, as soon as possible place them in water at a temperature of 4 degrees C (even before bunching) and store them in a cooler. If the crop is harvested later during the day and the stem dries in and will absorb less water, that is why it is important to place directly in water after cutting.

Cutting stage Ranunculus Butterfly: sometimes you could have an early stretched flower stem on the **very first** stem. This early first stem needs to be pinched to the other flowers (pinch only the top flower). This pinch is only on the very first flower stem. And when the flower stems develop into normal stems, start cutting when 2-3 flowers are showing color and 1 flower is open. You can cut stem at ground level.

Cutting stage Ranunculus Romance: let the flowers open and close for 3 days and then cut the flowers for maximum size. (this gives you larger flowers and longer vase life)
Harvest Ranunculus Romance flowers only early in the morning.
You can cut stem at ground level.

Add a Chlorine tablet of Florissant 520 into a bucket with water to be placed in the cooler.

Green Works also supplies other summer flower starting material, like: Ranunculus Butterfly™, Ranunculus Romance™, Scilla peruviana and Asclepias Beatrix®.

For more information, please consult [our website](#) or contact:

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Also, follow Green Works on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#) and [LinkedIn](#) for more relevant information about Helleborus or. Queens™ amongst other things.



Green Works is the grower specialized in young planting material for Peonies, Ranunculus, special pot plants and summer cut flowers. Green Works also is a large grower of peonies for the successful cultivation for cut flower and trade, in the Netherlands and abroad. We supply within the Netherlands and globally to professional growers and (export) traders. With support in cultivation, promotion and sales, Green Works offers a total package to put an unique and healthy product on the market: www.green-works.nl/en

Green Works can never be held liable for any cultural information given and only to be used as a guideline. The grower is at all times responsible for his own action and to read the label of the chemicals being used.
