

Sunflower Large Bloom - Seeds - buy 1 get 1 free



Sunflowers say summer like no other plant. Sunflower packet contains 50 seeds

Rating: Not Rated Yet

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Sales price R 125

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Description

Description for Sunflower Large Bloom

Sunflowers are annuals with showy, daisylike flower-heads that are usually 2-4 inches across and bright yellow (though occasionally red). Tall and course, the plants have creeping or tuberous roots and large, bristly leaves. Today, varieties have even been developed for small spaces and containers.

Most sunflowers are remarkably tough and easy to grow as long as the soil is not waterlogged. Most are heat- and drought-tolerant. They make excellent cut flowers and many are attractive to bees and birds.

Smaller plants with big-time flower power. Striking compact, low-growing sunflower fills vase after beautiful vase with luminous, long-stemmed, brown-eyed, golden flowers. Heavy-branching, floriferous 20-30" tall plants will keep your home aglow with joyous blooms.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
sunflower, Helianthus (Botanical Name)	Yellow	Summer	Height: 20-30 inches Spread: 18-24 inches	Easy

Planting and care

Sunflowers grow best in locations with direct sun (6 to 8 hours per day); they prefer long, hot summers to flower well.

Sunflowers have long tap roots which need to stretch out so the plants prefer well-dug, loose, well-draining soil; in preparing a bed, dig down 2 feet in depth and about 3 feet across to ensure the soil isn't too compact.

Find a well-drained location, and prepare your soil by digging an area of about 2-3 feet in circumference to a depth of about 2 feet.

Though they're not too fussy, sunflowers thrive in slightly acidic to somewhat alkaline (pH 6.0 to 7.5).

Sunflowers are heavy feeders so the soil needs to be nutrient-rich with organic matter or composted (aged) manure. Or, work in a slow release granular fertilizer 8 inches deep into your soil.

If possible, put seeds in a spot that is sheltered from strong winds, perhaps along a fence or near a building.

Sunlight
Full Sun, Part Sun

Soil
Find a well-drained location, and prepare your soil by digging an area of about 2-3 feet in circumference to a depth of about 2 feet.

Water
regularly

Temperature
soil temperature :55 to 60 degrees F

Fertilizer
Make sure you have potassium and phosphorus in the soil.

Caring for Sunflower Large Bloom

- Water plants deeply but infrequently to encourage deep rooting. Feed plants only sparingly; over-fertilization can cause stems to break in the fall.
- Tall species and cultivars require support. Bamboo stakes are a good choice for any plant that has a strong, single stem and needs support for a short period of time.

Harvesting

You can begin to enjoy the bright sunflower blossoms several months after you planted seeds, but you will have to wait another month or so before you can eat sunflower seeds.

Although the exact timetable varies among cultivars, harvest time usually rolls round toward the end of summer.

For cut flowers, remove 1 foot or more of stem with the flower and plunge it into hot water immediately to draw out air.

For edible seeds, you must harvest the flowers after the leaves shrivel but before the seasonal rains.

The flower heads with 1 to 2 feet of stalk must spend another month hung in a dry, well-aired spot before you extract the seeds.

Typical uses of Sunflower Large Bloom

Special features: Sunflowers say "summer" like no other plant. American natives, sunflowers are grow for beauty as well as harvested for seed.

Culinary use:

The edible sunflower seeds can be eaten raw, cooked, roasted, or dried and ground for use in bread or cakes, as a snack.

The seeds and the roasted seed shells have been used as a coffee substitute.

Oil can be extracted and used for cooking and soap making.

Yellow dyes have been made from the flowers, and black dyes from the seeds.

The residue oil cake has been used as cattle and poultry feed, and high quality silage can be made from the whole plant.

The buoyant pith of the stalk has been used in the making of life preservers.

Ornamental use:

The flowers can be used to make an all natural dye.

The stalks are used to make paper and clothes.

Medicinal use:

As you know, sunflower seeds are edible. They can be eaten raw, cooked, roasted or dried. They are a popular, nutritious snack containing a good source of protein, vitamins A, B, and E, calcium, nitrogen and iron.

References

<http://homeguides.sfgate.com/long-after-sowing-seeds-sunflower-bloom-68283.html> <http://www.almanac.com/plant/sunflowers>