

Forcing Bulbs for Indoor Bloom

Bulbs made to flower at other than normal times are said to be *forced*. The practice of forcing is commonly used to flower daffodils, hyacinths, tulips, crocus and other spring bulbs during the winter (Figure 1). With proper planning and care, bulbs can supply color for the home from late November until early April, when they begin to flower normally outdoors.

Forcing bulbs in containers

Steps for forcing include selecting the most suitable varieties, potting bulbs properly in well-drained potting medium, providing proper cold-temperature treatment, bringing bulbs into a cool room, and placing the plants in a display location when well-developed.

Stage 1. Preparation

Any spring-flowering bulb can be forced, but to be successful, select types and varieties known to be good forcers. Hyacinths and daffodils are generally the easiest to force. Tulips are slightly more difficult, but with proper treatments they can be forced successfully. Many small bulbs such as crocus, grape hyacinth and snowdrops also may be forced.

The general procedure for forcing all these bulbs is similar. Begin by buying only top-quality, flowering-size bulbs for indoor forcing. Good bulbs contain ingredients necessary for successfully producing roots, leaves and flowers.

Hyacinths. Hyacinths are usually the most easily forced spring bulbs. They may be forced in water or potted in a container. Potting should be done in late September or early October. Plants will flower about one month after being brought indoors from the chilling treatment. Earliest bloom from bulbs can be expected about mid-January.

Specially prepared, or pre-chilled, bulbs are available for forcing into bloom by Christmas. Specific directions are supplied with these bulbs if they are prepared for early forcing.



Figure 1. Daffodils are relatively easy to force and can bring the beauty of spring indoors in winter.

Table 1 lists hyacinth varieties most suitable for forcing, along with the appropriate potting and forcing dates.

Daffodils (*Narcissus*). Many varieties of daffodils can be forced; Table 2 lists some of the more popular ones. Paperwhite *Narcissus* are suitable for earliest forcing either in pots or in water.

Tulips. Table 3 suggests tulip varieties suitable for forcing, but many others may be used.

All varieties should be potted before the end of October for adequate root growth and chilling. Dates listed in the table are the earliest that bulbs planted in October should be brought into forcing conditions. Most varieties flower about one month after being brought indoors, although timing varies due to varieties and individual forcing conditions.

Stage 2. Potting

Materials. The following materials will be needed for potting bulbs:

- Pots 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Short pots known as azalea or bulb pots are preferred.
- A well-drained potting medium such as a blend of Sphagnum peat, vermiculite and perlite. High fertility is not essential, but good drainage is important. No fertilizer is needed at potting time.

Credits

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Table 1. Hyacinth varieties for forcing.

Variety	Color	Pot no later than	Earliest date to bring indoors
Early forcing			
Anne Marie	bright pink	Oct. 1	late Dec.
Delft Blue	porcelain blue	Oct. 1	late Dec.
Jan Bos	red	Oct. 1	late Dec.
L'Innocence	white	Oct. 1	late Dec.
Midseason forcing			
Carnegie	white	Oct. 1	early Jan.
Myosotis	pale blue	Oct. 1	early Jan.
Ostara	dark blue	Oct. 1	early Jan.
Pink Pearl	pink	Oct. 1	early Jan.
Late forcing			
City of Haarlem	yellow	Oct. 15	mid Feb.
King of the Blues	deep blue	Oct. 15	mid Feb.
Lady Derby	rose pink	Oct. 15	late Jan.

Table 2. Daffodil (*Narcissus*) varieties for forcing.

Variety	Color	Forcing dates
Accent	white; salmon cup	March–April
Barrett Browning	white; orange cup	Jan.–April
Bridal Crown	double white; orange center	March–April
Carlton	golden yellow	Jan.–Feb.
Cassata	creamy to pale yellow	Jan.–April
Dutch Master	golden yellow	Jan.–April
February Gold	bright yellow	Jan.–Feb.
Flower Record	white; orange-rimmed cup	Jan.–Feb.
Fortune	yellow; coppery-orange cup	Jan.–April
Ice Follies	white; yellow cup	Jan.–April
Las Vegas	white; lemon yellow cup	Jan.–April
Mt. Hood	ivory white	Jan.–April
Tete a Tete	yellow miniature	Jan.–Feb.
Unsurpassable	yellow	March–April

- Wood, plastic or metal labels.
- Thermometer for checking temperatures.

Procedure. All bulbs are normally potted in October.

- Add enough soil mixture to fill the pot so bulbs are placed as follows:

Hyacinths and tulips: Allow only the tip of the bulb to show above the soil line.

Daffodils: Plant so about one-half of the bulb shows above the soil line.

Small bulbs (crocus, snowdrop, grape hyacinth, etc.): Plant so they will be about one inch below the soil line.

- Set the bulbs in the pot. One large bulb may be placed in each 4-inch pot. Use six tulips, three hyacinths, five daffodils or 15 crocus (or other small bulb) in each 6-inch pot. All bulbs in a pot should be of the same kind and variety to ensure uniform

Table 3. Tulip varieties for forcing.

Variety	Color	Earliest date to bring indoors
Apeldorn	orange-scarlet	early Feb.
Apricot Beauty	salmon-rose	early Jan.
Attila	purple violet	mid Jan.
Bellona	golden yellow	early Jan.
Blizzard	creamy white	early Feb.
Christmas Gold	deep yellow	early Jan.
Christmas Marvel	cherry pink	early Jan.
Couleur Cardinal	cardinal red	early Feb.
DeWet (General)	orange	early Jan.
First Lady	reddish-violet	early Jan.
Garden Party	white-edged red	early Feb.
Gudoshnik	pale yellow-streaked rose pink	early Feb.
Jewel of Spring	yellow-streaked red	early Feb.
Kansas	white	early Jan.
Make Up	red-edged white	early Feb.
Merry Widow	white-edged red	mid Jan.
Olympic Flame	yellow-flamed red	early Feb.
Orange Nassau	double-orange scarlet	mid Jan.
Orange Wonder	bronzy-orange	mid Jan.
Paul Richter	scarlet red	early Jan.
Peach Blossom	double deep rose	early Feb.
Preludlum	salmon with white base	early Jan.
Queen of Sheba	mahogany-edged orange	early Feb.
Westpoint	yellow	early Feb.

flowering. Place tulips with the flattened side of the bulb toward the outside of the pot (Figure 2).

- Fill around the bulbs with potting medium to the proper height. Firm the medium with light pressure, but avoid tight packing. After planting, the final potting medium line should be about ¼ to ½ inch below the rim of the pot.
- Label each pot with variety of bulb, date of potting and expected date to begin forcing.
- Add water until it drips through the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot. After about one hour, dump out any water remaining in the saucer.

Stage 3. Rooting

After potting, keep hardy bulbs where temperatures range between 35 and 48 degrees F; 40 degrees F is ideal. These temperatures may be found in a cool north room, basement, crawl space, bulb cellar, outdoor trench, refrigerator or cold frame.

An unheated basement or storage cellar is most convenient because temperatures don't fluctuate greatly and the cooling is quicker and more satisfactory. An old refrigerator may be used for a few bulbs.

A cold frame is easily built outdoors and may later be used for other gardening activities. Place the pots to

be forced in the cold frame and cover them with sawdust, straw, leaves, peat moss, shredded styrofoam or other material. The cold frame should be in a shady place or on the north side of a building so the soil is as uniformly cool as possible in October and November. No sash is needed on the cold frame. For more information on cold frames, see MU Extension publication G6965, *Building and Using Hotbeds and Cold Frames*.

When preparing only a few pots, place them on the surface of the ground close to a building. Cover them with peat moss, leaves, straw or similar material and invert a box or bushel basket over them for protection.

Bulbs stored outdoors will normally get sufficient moisture from the soil around them after initial watering. Indoors, bulbs should be kept moist at all times. Overwatering, however, may cause bulb rot.

Roots should develop soon after potting. Excellent root growth is essential to good growth and flower formation. Potted bulbs should be placed outdoors at least three weeks before the first hard freeze is expected. This is an important period for good root development.

Stage 4. Top-growth

A few varieties may be brought indoors after about 12 weeks of cooling, but most will require 13 or 14 weeks to develop the necessary roots and top growth. Indoor forcing takes three to four weeks. To extend the bloom period, remove potted bulbs from storage at weekly intervals.

If potting medium and tops are frozen when plants are brought indoors, place plants in a cool room (about 40 degrees F) for two or three days to thaw out slowly. Don't touch the plant tops when they are frozen.

If plants are not frozen, bring them directly to a cool, bright window where temperatures range close to 60 degrees F. Don't place them in direct sunlight. Keep bulbs watered, but fertilizer won't be needed.

Stage 5. Bloom

When flower buds are almost fully developed, pots may be moved to the area in the house where they are to be displayed. Avoid placing them in full sunlight or close to a heater. The life of the flowers can be lengthened by placing the plants in a cool room at night.

Bulbs that have been forced indoors are usually of little value for outdoor planting and should be discarded.

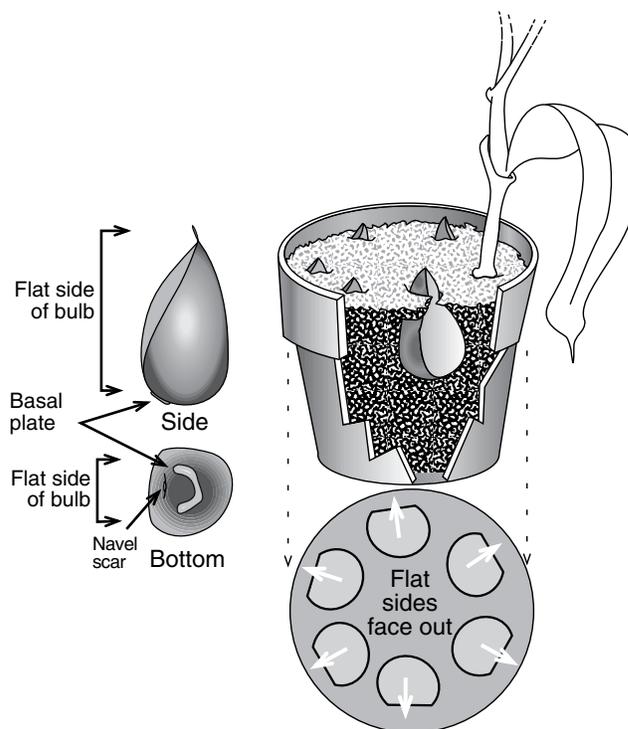


Figure 2. When potting tulip bulbs, place the flat side of the bulb toward the outside of the pot.

Forcing bulbs in water

Tender types of *Narcissus* such as Paperwhite and Soleil d'Or don't require cold treatment before being forced into bloom. These are the most popular and dependable bulbs for forcing and may be grown in water with pebbles for support.

Hyacinths can be forced into bloom in containers that will support the bulb with only its base touching the water. Bulbs should be cleaned before placing them in glasses. The best time for starting the bulbs is in October.

Keep the glasses containing the bulbs in a cool (45 to 50 degrees F), dark location until tip growth is 3 to 4 inches long and the flower cluster emerges free from the bulb. This may take 8 to 12 weeks. When the top growth is well-developed, move the glasses to a cool, bright window.

Also from MU Extension Publications

G6511 *Care of Flowering Potted Plants*

G6610 *Spring Flowering Bulbs: Daffodils*

G6965 *Building and Using Hotbeds and Cold Frames*

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