Growing the bulb set in the Radix-Glass

Begin growing the first bulb as soon as possible after receiving it.

Winter-flowering narcissus (round bulb with chestnut-brown skin and a visible green shoot)
This bulb is ready to get started. Remove the dry outer skin. Using a kitchen knife, carefully peel a little fromthe root plate until the ring of yellow dots is visible. New roots will grow from these points. Do not cut away too much.

Hyacinth (skin ranging from pale pink to dark purple)
Use this bulb after the winter-flowering narcissus has finished blooming. Remove the dry outer skin and anydried root remnants by hand, as these can encourage mould when they come into contact with water.

Spring-flowering narcissus (light brown skin with faint vertical veins)
Prepare it in the same way as the winter-flowering narcissus.

Tulip (heart-shaped, relatively flat bulb)
Use this bulb last. Before placing it in the glass, remove the brown skin, at least around the horseshoe-shaped root plate.

Store the bulbs in a cool place at 5–10°C until they are needed, for example in the refrigerator. The cold simulates winter, which is necessary for flower formation. At room temperature, the bulbs also dry out considerably faster. The cold treatment at Glaslabor begins in mid-September. This means the first bulb is ready to be gwowend when it arrives; keep the remaining bulbs refrigerated until you are ready to use them.
Always place each bulb with its tip pointing upwards.

The flowers grow better if the Radix-Glass with the bulb is kept in a cool place at first, while the roots are developing.

The bulbs' ability to sprout may decline the longer they are stored. For all four types, it is generally lost by late March or early April, regardless of how they are stored.

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