

Cut Flowers

Information compiled by the California Cut Flower Commission

How Produced – California dominates the domestic cut flower industry because of its favorable Mediterranean climate, which allows for year-round production of an enormous variety of flowers.

Cut flowers are grown in covered greenhouses and outside in open fields. The floriculture industry, which includes the production of bedding and potted plants, shrubbery and fruit stock, as well as cut flowers, and foliage, is extremely labor intensive, requiring as many as 12 workers per acre. Flowers are harvested by hand and then pre-cooled and boxed to prevent heat buildup and premature decay. United States cut flower growers ship approximately two-thirds of their product by truck and the other one-third by air. Transit time from the grower/shipper to retail outlets varies widely, but can take as little as 24 hours—even to the East Coast. Most flowers are purchased during four key holiday months: February, April, May, and December. Besides holiday sales, flowers are typically purchased for two reasons: to express an emotion or to send “get well” wishes.

Varieties – Color and scent are distinguishing features of cut flowers, however they are generally categorized as one of four types used in floral design; line flowers, mass flowers, filler flowers, and foliage. Line flowers are tall, and give the bouquet height, width, and a balanced look. Examples of line flowers are gladiolus, snapdragons and curly willows. Mass or “face” flowers give bouquets weight, or mass, and are generally round and full faced. They are usually the focal point of color and interest in a bouquet. Most mass flowers come with only one flower on the end of the stem. Examples include roses, carnations, gerberas, sunflowers, lilies, daffodils, tulips, iris, freesia, zinnias, alstroemeria, protea, and chrysanthemums. Filler flowers, stems with a lot of little flowers and foliage, round out the bouquet and give it a soft, full look. Casual, fresh-from-the garden, bouquets use an abundance of filler flowers to visually connect mass and line flowers. Examples of filler flowers are baby’s breath, Queen Anne’s lace, heather, and aster. The last type of plant used in floral design is foliage. Foliage refers to the leaves and greenery used to complement floral arrangements. Foliage can also conceal the “mechanics” of an arrangement, such as floral foam. Fern, eucalyptus, salal, and myrtle are all examples of foliage.

Like most California crops, some flower varieties are available year-round while others are not. Many flowers are only available during certain times of the year based on seasonality. For the highest quality and most inexpensive California flowers, consumers can select flower varieties that are “in season.”

Commodity Value – California leads the nation in cut flower value of production, accounting for 77 percent of the nation’s total production. California producers market cut flowers and foliage, valued at more than \$278 million (wholesale value) annually, to the nation’s 40,000 florists and 24,000 supermarket floral departments, as well as to numerous kiosks and outlets. California retail florists alone employ approximately 11,000 people.



Top Producing Counties – The leading county is Santa Barbara. Other major producing counties include San Diego, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Humboldt, and Ventura.

History – California is considered the originator of America’s commercial cut flower industry. It began in the late 1870s when a Ventura housewife, Theodosia Shepard, was inspired to sell the flowers she raised in her garden. Soon, other women were following suit and bringing their backyard beauty to the local market, and the retail florist profession was born. This period marked a time when French Impressionists began depicting flowers in their paintings and women’s magazines began counseling homemakers on flower care and display.

At the turn of the century the state’s cut flower industry expanded even further as many immigrant families turned their love of beauty and their botanical talents to flower production. The Chinese, Japanese, Italians, and Dutch revolutionized the floriculture industry in California and make up much of the industry to this day.

For additional information:
California Cut Flower Commission
(916) 441-1701
Website: www.cffc.org



Cut Flower Activity Sheet

Line Flowers

gladiolus, liatris, snapdragon, delphinium, veronica, curly willow

Filler Flowers

baby's breath, Queen Anne's lace, statice, aster

Mass Flowers

rose, carnation, sunflower, lily, iris, zinnia

Foliage

ferns, eucalyptus, salal, myrtle, ruscus



Beautiful Bouquet

Lesson Ideas

- Invite a floral designer to visit your classroom to teach about floral arranging and discuss the wide variety of career opportunities in the floral industry.
- Press flowers in waxed paper. Use the flowers to create a botany book, labeling each flower with its common and scientific name.
- Create a manual illustrating the steps of cut flower pollination, fertilization, and reproduction.
- Research the Fibonacci sequence and determine how the sequence relates to cut flowers.
- Look at a variety of flowers. Categorize them as line, mass, or filler flowers. Sort by color, smell, and shape.
- Grow flowers from bulbs or seeds.
- Color a white carnation using food color in water to learn about capillary action.
- Dissect a flower and identify its parts.
- Experiment with different liquids to determine their effect on flower freshness.
- Visit a commercial greenhouse or nursery to learn how cut flowers are produced.

Fantastic Facts

1. Mass, line, foliage, and filler flowers are the four categories of flowers used in a bouquet.
2. February, April, May, and December have the greatest number of cut flower sales because Valentine's Day, Easter, Mother's Day, and Christmas fall in these months.
3. One-third of flowers are shipped to floral retailers and wholesalers by air and two-thirds by truck.
4. Besides holidays, flowers are purchased to express emotion or send "get well" wishes.
5. The main expense in cut flower production is labor costs. It requires up to 12 workers per acre.
6. Cut flower production is just one part of the floriculture industry.
7. Theodosia Shepard, a Ventura housewife, is considered the founder of the cut flower industry.

Lesson Plan: Make Your Own Potpourri

Introduction: Potpourri is a mixture of dried, naturally fragrant plant material, used to provide a subtle, natural scent in homes.

Objective: Students will compare flowers based on texture, color, and scent. They will use ratios to mix a potpourri recipe.

California Standards: CC Math: 6.RP.1, 7.RP.2; Visual Arts: 3-4, Artistic Perception 1.5

Materials: Fresh flower petals and herbs, citrus peels, large cardboard sheet, paper towels, large bowl, large jar with lid, cinnamon (sticks or powder), a variety of scented oils.

Procedure:

1. Students will sort plant material into groups based on a chosen trait: color, texture, or shape.

2. Using a mathematical ratio, students choose a specific number of items from each of their sorted groups. Have them create a table to show the ratio relationship they used.
3. Cover a piece of cardboard with paper towels. Spread the plant material on the cardboard and let dry for 2-3 weeks, fluffing the mixture occasionally. Cover cardboard with paper towels.
4. In large bowl, mix dried petals with all other ingredients except scented oil. Put a layer of mixture in the jar. Add 3-4 drops of scented oil. Continue to layer the mixture with the oil until the jar is full.
5. Put lid on the jar and leave 1-2 weeks, shaking daily to mix.
6. Finished potpourri can be used in gift baskets or to make sachets.

