

✧ Renee's Garden ✧

Your Garden To Table Seed Company

Saffron Crocus Guide: Planting • Growing • Harvesting

Planting and Growing Your Saffron

Plant your fall blooming saffron crocus bulbs as soon as you receive them in a well-drained location in full sun. Because they are Mediterranean natives, your saffron crocus bulbs like relatively dry conditions and soil that is moderately rich in organic material. If gophers, mice, or voles are a problem in your area, underwire the bed with wire screen or plant in containers.

In the garden, plant bulbs 3-4 inches deep and 4 inches apart, or 3 inches apart if planting in containers. Saffron crocus bulbs, which can easily handle early fall frosts, will grow 4-6 inches tall with grassy foliage. Pretty striped violet blossoms will appear 5-8 weeks after planting the first season, blooming for about 3 weeks. The grass-like leaves may emerge with flowers or soon after they appear. Do not cut the leaves: they produce nutrients, enabling bulbs to grow larger each season.

After several months bulbs go dormant, leaving no traces above the ground, until blossoms appear again in fall. Occasionally, flowers do not appear until the 2nd fall season. Be sure to mark the planting area, so you don't inadvertently dig the crocus bulbs while they are in natural dormancy throughout spring and summer.

Every season, your saffron crocus will reliably increase in size and numbers every season. After 4-6 years, dig up and transplant to avoid crowding. Bulbs are reliably perennial in USDA zones 6-9, and do fine in zone 5 if mulched well after bloom is finished.

Overwintering In Very Cold Climates

(USDA zone 3-4)

After the first frosts, but before ground has frozen solid, dig and store bulbs in containers, completely covered with dry peat moss or sand. Store in a cool (40-50°F), dry place, such as a basement. Plant them out in spring after all danger of frost has passed, but don't water until you see new growth in early autumn.

Another option: upon receipt, plant the bulbs 2 inches deep in pots filled with a well-drained soil mix. Put pots in the ground with rims about 2 inches below the soil surface, so the pots don't show above ground. Remember to mark location so you don't dig in pots by mistake. After bulbs die back in late fall, bring pots into your basement and store dry for the winter. Set pots back out the following spring.

Harvesting Your Saffron

The precious spice saffron is made from the 3 fiery red-orange stigmas borne in the center of each pretty lily-shaped crocus blossom. While it can take hundreds of blossoms to get a commercially useful amount, for home use, you will need the stigmas from the flowers produced by at least 10-12 bulbs to get the amount used in most recipes.

As bulbs increase in size and number of blooms each season, your harvests of saffron stigmas will dramatically increase. The 2nd and 3rd year's yields are considered the best, as each bulb will produce 6 to 9 flowers, yielding 18 to 27 stigmas.

Pluck only the brilliant orange-red stigmas from the center of each flower in midmorning when the crocus is fully opened up and still fresh. These saffron stigmas, which are conventionally called "threads" in most recipes, must be completely dried to preserve them for cooking. Using a paper plate or paper towel place them in the sun or a warm, dry place. After drying, store them in an airtight jar.

Using Your Saffron

Steep the saffron threads in hot liquid – water, broth, or milk, depending on what the recipe requires – for about 15 minutes. Add steeping liquid with threads early in the cooking process and the threads will continue to release color and wonderful flavor.

Saffron adds delicious flavor and golden color to breads, desserts, rice dishes and main courses from countries as varied as England, India, the Middle East, Scandinavia and throughout the Mediterranean. You'll find that saffron threads from your garden add exquisite flavor to your cooking; it is a true gardening pleasure to grow your own!

