OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

ISSN: 2319-5584
Global Journal of Biology, Agriculture & Health Sciences

Commentary

Flower Food: A Good Approach in Cut Flower Industry

Takashi Denazawa*

Department of Food and Nutrition, Japan Women's University, Tokyo, Japan

DESCRIPTION

The global cut flower market size was estimated to be USD 37.45 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.8% from 2024 to 2030. Europe is the dominant cut flower market and share of 34% in 2023. This region is the leader. Due to the existence of the countries everyone uses cut flowers a lot. The growth of the market is driven by the increasing demand for fresh flowers for various occasions and events. Factors such as changing consumer preferences, increasing popularity of floral gifts, and rising incomes are driving the growth of the market. In addition, the adoption of sustainable practices and the increasing number of electronic flower delivery services are expected to benefit the market potential. The main players in the world market are European countries and the United States as major consumers, while the Netherlands, Ecuador, Colombia, Kenya and Ethiopia stand out as prominent producers and traders. Favorite flowers are roses, chrysanthemums and chrysanthemums. In the UK market, a large proportion of cut flowers, around 80%, come from the Netherlands, and Kenya is emerging as a major supplier. Kenyan flowers, especially roses, have played a major role in the European market, reflecting the country's important role in the international flower trade. The cut flower industry in Kenya contributes substantially to the country's GDP and employment, underscoring its economic significance. To thrive in this evolving landscape, cut flower players remain agile and have started to embrace technological advancements to ensure a robust and sustainable future. By leveraging technology and adapting to changing trends, manufacturers are capitalizing on emerging opportunities and meet evolving consumer demands while contributing to environmental conservation and resource efficiency.

Flower food is composed of three ingredients: Sugar, acid (generally citric acid) and bleach. In order of appearance, the sugar feeds the flowers, the acid is included to maintain an appropriate pH level in the vase's water, and the bleach helps to mitigate the sugar's potential to create a build-up of bacteria.

Keynote points

The main function of the flower feeder is to keep the water inside the pot clean. This is done by preventing the growth of bacteria. The small amounts of white in the flower meal act as detergents and germ killers. After the bacterial growth (and bleaching) stops, the stems are not susceptible to the accumulation of microorganisms. When the stems are open, water can still be drawn from the cut ends. It can also cause the water in the pot to become cloudy. It also prevents bad smell after a few days of using the bouquet.

When cutting flower stems, cut at a 45-degree angle under running water to help remove water.

Remove leaves below the water line (no need to create more space for bacteria to grow). To help the flowers last longer, change the water in the pot and wash the pot. Remove the flowers from the pot every day and drain the old water. Wash and dry the pot. Top with fresh water and fresh flower food (you can make homemade flower food). Cut the stems again before returning the bouquet to the pot.

Save the event from the correct date. Bright sun can dry out cut flowers, and just a few hours of full sun can damage the flowers.

Correspondence to : Takashi Denazawa, Department of Food and Nutrition, Japan Women's University, Tokyo, Japan; E-mail: twdnbj@affrc.go.jp

Received: 23-Oct-2024, Manuscript No. GJBAHS-24-27243; **Editor assigned:** 25-Oct-2024, PreQC No. GJBAHS-24-27243 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 08-Nov-2024, QC No. GJBAHS-24-27243; **Revised:** 12-Oct-2025, Manuscript No. GJBAHS-24-27243 (R); **Published:** 19-Oct-2025, DOI: 10.35248/2319-5584.25.14.275

Citation: Denazawa T (2025) Flower Food: A Good Approach in Cut Flower Industry. Glob J Agric Health Sci. 14:275.

Copyright: © 2025 Denazawa T. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.