

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Astilbe arendsii Rhapsody

Sowing method

Use a 264 or 288 tray, 1-3 seeds per plug. Do not cover the seeds. Use a sowing substrate with low salt content, pH 5.8.

Germination

Temperatures of 70-75 °F (21-24 °C) with high humidity are optimal for germination. Expect radicle emergence in around 14 days. After two weeks, lower the humidity as well as the temperature to 68 °F (20 °C). Moderate fertilizer applications using a balanced fertilizer, such as 15-5-15 or 18-11-18, are helpful. Additional lights up to 14 hours result in a faster and more uniform germination and youngplant development. The temperature can be lowered to 64 °F (18 °C) after 4 weeks.

Growing on

Transplant the youngplant 6-7 weeks after sowing into the final pot. Use a substrate with a pH of 5.8. The plants must never become dry because even a short-term lack of water leads to necrosis. For good plant quality, the plants should ideally grow within the natural day length. PGR is not required. Pay attention to botrytis and aphids.

Pot sizes: 6-7" (15-19 cm) with 3 plants/pot

Temperature

Two weeks after transplanting, the temperature can be lowered to 60 °F (16 °C). A vernalization through temperatures around 37 °F (3 °C) is required for flower inition. The temperature should never fall below 37 °F (3 °C).

Fertilization

Use a potassium based fertilizer with low concentration during this phase. With increasing tempertures, fertilization can also be increased (EC 1-1.5).

Stage I Starts with the radicle breaking through the testa. The roots are touching the medium. Ends with fully developed cotyledons.

Stage II Starts from fully developed cotyledons. Ends with the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair.

Stage III Starts from the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair and ends with 80% of the young plants being marketable.

Stage IV All young plants are ready for sale and in the process of being hardened off. This stage lasts about 7 days.

The cultural recommendations are based on results from trials conducted under Central European conditions. Different conditions in other parts of the world may lead to deviations in results achieved.