



## Origami™

### AQUILEGIA CAERULEA

**Minimum Germination Rate:** 85%

**Seed Product Form:** Raw

### FLOWERING

**Time frame when plants are receptive to flower initiation:** 4 – 6 leaves present.

**Flowering Type:** Facultative long-day plant – long days enhance flowering.

**Specific Flowering Mechanism:** A vernalization treatment is needed to initiate flowering. Origami can be vernalized once the plugs have established root systems and are at least 6 – 8 weeks old. Light intensity enhances flowering.

### PLUG CULTURE

**Germination:** Optimum conditions for seedling development that begins the day the crop is sown until cotyledon expansion. Expect radicle emergence in 6 – 8 days.

**Seed Handling:** No special treatments are needed prior to sowing. Chilling the seed prior to sowing is not advisable. It may be desirable to double sow larger plug trays.

**Cover:** No cover is necessary. However, seeds may be covered with a thin layer of coarse vermiculite to maintain moisture levels.

**Media:** • pH: 5.5 – 5.8

• EC: 0.5

**Light:** Light is necessary for germination. If utilizing a chamber, providing a light source of 10 – 100 foot candles (100 – 1,000 lux) will improve germination and reduce stretch.

**Temperature:** 70° – 72°F (21° – 22°C)

**Moisture:** Wet (4) until radicle emergence. Then reduce moisture level to medium (2).

**Humidity:** 100% until radicle emergence then reduce to 70%.

**Dehumidify:** Provide horizontal airflow to aid in drying down the media through evapotranspiration, allowing better penetration of oxygen to the roots.

**Plug Bulking:** Optimum conditions during the vegetative period, beginning at cotyledon expansion, needed for the root to reach the edge of the plug cell.

**Media:** • pH: 5.5 – 5.8

• EC: 0.5 – 0.75

**Temperature:** 65° – 68°F (18° – 20°C)

**Moisture:** Alternate between moisture levels moist (3) and medium (2). Allow media to approach level (2) before re-saturating to level (3).

**Humidity:** 65 – 70%. Provide horizontal airflow to aid in drying down the media through evapotranspiration under cool, low light conditions.

**Fertilizers:** 50 – 100 ppm nitrogen weekly or as needed with a calcium-based fertilizer (13-2-13 or 14-4-14).

**Plug Flower Initiation:** Optimum conditions to make plant receptive to flower initiation.

**Light:** Provide 3,500 – 4,500 foot candles (12 – 15 total mols or 35,000 – 45,000 lux) to hasten flower induction. Supplemental lighting under low light conditions at 350 – 450 foot candles (35,000 – 45,000 lux) will enhance shoot and root growth.

**Temperature:** Maintain night temperatures within 40° – 50°F (5° – 10°C) for 14 – 21 days. Bred in Gilroy, CA, Origami is more tolerant of higher vernalization temperatures than other Aquilegia. This is an advantage for Southern growers.

**Average Daily Temperature (ADT):** After vernalization ADT is 65° – 67°F (18° – 19°C).

**Fertilizers:** 100 ppm nitrogen as needed of a calcium-based fertilizer 13-2-13 or 14-4-14).

**Growth Regulators:** If necessary, Origami will respond to B-Nine (daminozide) at 2,500 ppm. PGRs are more effective in the early stages of production.

**Fungicides:** Apply preventative fungicides for Botrytis prior to vernalization.

### GROWING ON

Origami's unique habit easily adapts to a variety of container sizes. Suitable for packs and larger containers, Origami naturally adjusts to finish habit to fit proportionally into whatever container you choose – without the use of growth regulators.

**Transplant Ready:** 9 – 10 weeks from sow in a '288' tray.

*Note: These suggestions are only guidelines and may have to be altered to meet individual grower's needs. Check all chemical labels to verify registration for use in your region.*

**Finish Bulking:** Optimum conditions during the vegetative period, beginning at transplant, needed for the root to reach the edge of the container.

**Media:** • pH: 5.5 – 5.8

• EC: 1 – 1.2

**Light:** Provide 3,500 – 4,500 foot candles (12 – 15 total mols or 35,000 – 45,000 lux) to hasten flower induction. Supplemental lighting under low light conditions at 350 – 450 foot candles (35,000 – 45,000 lux) will enhance shoot and root growth.

**Temperature:** After crop has been vernalized, night temperatures may be increased to 60° – 65°F (16° – 18°C). Cooler temperatures are tolerated but will increase the final crop time. Keep day temperatures cool. High night temperatures will negate the vernalizing process and reduce uniformity to flower.

**Average Daily Temperature (ADT):** After vernalization ADT is 65° – 67°F (18° – 19°C).

**Moisture:** Alternate between moisture levels wet (4) and medium (2). Allow media to approach level (2) before re-saturating to level (4).

**Dehumidify:** Provide horizontal airflow to aid in drying down the media through evapotranspiration, allowing better penetration of oxygen to the roots.

**Fertilizers:** Aquilegia is a moderate feeder. Alternate between potassium and calcium-based fertilizers at 150 – 200 ppm nitrogen as needed. Under cool weather conditions, avoid ammonium-based fertilizers that may encourage root rot problems and excessive vegetative growth or stretching. Excessive phosphorus will promote stretching.

**Growth Regulators:** If necessary, Origami will respond to B-Nine (daminozide) at 2,500 ppm. PGRs are more effective in the early stages of production.

**Finish Flower Initiation:** Optimum conditions to make plant receptive to flower initiation.

**Temperature:** Locate plants in a cool area where they will not freeze for 14 – 21 days. The upper temperature threshold for proper vernalization is 40° – 50°F (5° – 10°C). Plants will grow slower at lower temperatures. If plants turn purple, temperatures are too low.

**Average Daily Temperature (ADT):** After vernalization ADT is 65° – 67°F (18° – 19°C).

### TECHNIQUES TO ENHANCE POST HARVEST QUALITY

**When to Treat:** 1 – 2 weeks prior to finish or shipping.

**Fertilizer:** Calcium nitrate at 150 ppm nitrogen. A calcium chloride spray at 150 ppm nitrogen applied one week prior to shipping may discourage flower drop in shipment.

**Common Diseases:** Powdery Mildew

**Common Pests:** Spider Mites, Aphids

| PRODUCT USE   | GARDEN SPECIFICATIONS  |
|---|--|
| Packs, pots, containers, mass plantings. Traditionally a spring blooming perennial, Origami has been bred for an extended bloom window that will increase its value in the landscape. | <b>Light:</b> Filtered shade to full sun<br><b>USDA Hardiness Zone:</b> 4<br><b>AHS Heat Zone:</b> 8 – 1 |

|                | Garden Height         | Garden Width          |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Origami</b> | 14 – 16" (35 – 40 cm) | 10 – 14" (25 – 35 cm) |

### AQUILEGIA SCHEDULING IN WEEKS

|  | Origami   |
|--|---|
| <b>Total crop time</b>                   | 20 – 24   |
| <b>'288' plug crop time</b>              | 9 – 10  |
| <b>Transplant to finish crop time</b>    |   |
| <b>Vernalization in finish container</b> | 2 – 3. A well established root system is required before plants are vernalized. |
| <b>4" crop</b>                           | 9 – 11  |