

Asteriscus Aurelia™

Culture Guide

Botanical name: *Asteriscus maritimus*

Product form: Vegetative

Containers: Pints, Quarts, Gallons, Hanging Baskets

Habit: Semi-Trailing

Garden Specifications

Garden Height: 6–8" (15–20 cm) tall

Garden Width: 10–12" (25–30 cm) wide

Exposure: Full Sun

USDA zone: 10–11

AHS zone: 10–3

Product use: Containers, Hanging Baskets, Landscapes, Patio Pots, Combos

Propagation of Unrooted Cuttings

Root emergence: 10–12 days

Rooting hormone: Recommended. *Asteriscus* can be relatively slow rooting. A 0.1% (1,000 ppm) IBA concentration using either powder or liquid formulations can be applied to the lower portion of the cutting stem. Be careful not to coat the leaves or entire cutting—an excess application can cause burning and damage to the cutting. Another option is to apply an overhead heavy spray to the cuttings (penetrating the rooting media) using water-soluble K-IBA at 250–300 ppm 24–48 hours after sticking. Do not use overhead applications of alcohol-based IBA solutions (ex. Dip 'n Gro®).

Bottom heat temp.: 72–74 °F (22–23 °C) for the first three weeks. After roots are well developed, temperatures can be lowered to hold and tone the cuttings.

Misting: Mist schedules vary depending on light and temperature conditions. Apply just enough moisture to rehydrate the cuttings and keep them from wilting. Cuttings should be hydrated and in a non-wilted stage within 24 hours after sticking. Cuttings that continue to wilt heavily after 24 hours will callus unevenly and will be delayed in rooting. CapSil® (spray adjuvant) can be sprayed on the cuttings at a rate of 2–4 oz/100 gal within 1–2 days after sticking to help in rehydration of the cuttings. Misting should be significantly reduced after 2–3 days and after cuttings become fully hydrated.

Rec. tray size: 105-cell (30 mm) or larger

Propagation timing: 4.5–5 weeks for a 105-cell plug;

add more rooting time for significantly larger plug sizes.

Temperature

Day: 72–74 °F (22–23 °C)

Night: 72–74 °F (22–23 °C)

Lighting

Day extension lighting: Not Necessary

Light intensity: 1,000–1,200 foot candles (200–250 micro mols) for the first two weeks after sticking or until root development occurs. Light levels can be increased up to 3,000 foot candles (600 micro mols) as rooting increases and the cutting matures.

Day length response: Day Neutral

Daily light integral: 4–6 mols/day for the first two weeks after sticking or until root development occurs. DLI can be increased to greater than 12 mols/day after root formation.

Media pH: 5.8–6.2

Media EC: SME EC: 0.9–1.3 mS/cm, PourThru EC: 1.4–2.0 mS/cm

Fertilizer: Begin fertilization at 100 ppm nitrogen when roots become visible. Rates can be increased up to 200 ppm nitrogen after roots become well developed. Use primarily Cal-Mag® Plus (calcium nitrate + magnesium nitrate) fertilizers in propagation to prevent unwanted stretch.

Pinching: Not Recommended

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Aurelia is a relatively compact plant and should not need chemical growth regulation during propagation.

Finishing

Temperature

Day: 70–72 °F (21–22 °C)

Night: 66–68 °F (19–20 °C)

Average daily temperature: 69–71 °F (20–21 °C)

Lighting

Day extension lighting: Not Necessary

Light intensity: 4,000–6,000 foot candles

Day length response: Day Neutral

Daily light integral: 16–18 mols/day

Transplanting: Transplant directly into the finished container. Place the rooting media slightly below the level of media in the container. Make sure the root ball is covered and that the cutting is situated in the center of the pot.

Media pH: 5.8–6.2

Media EC: SME EC: 1.5–2.1 mS/cm, PourThru EC: 2.3–3.2 mS/cm

Fertilizer: 200–250 ppm N

Pinching: Not Necessary

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Aurelia is a relatively compact, slow-growing plant and should not need chemical growth regulation.

Tech tip: Aurelia can be slow rooting, so give sufficient time during propagation to have a fully rooted plug before transplant. Provide relatively warm temperatures early on to get the plants established and growing. Growing under moderate temperatures and high DLI levels will produce high quality plants. Growing plants too cool will result in slow growth and delayed flowering. Aurelia is relatively compact and slow-growing and should not need any PGRs during production. Plants do not generally need to be pinched because of their naturally compact, controlled growth.

Scheduling

Size	Crop Time	Plants Per Pot
1.0 pint (4 inch)	7 weeks	1 ppp
1.0 quart (4.5 to 5 inch)	7–8 weeks	1 ppp
1.25 to 2.5 quart (5.5 to 6.5 inch, trade gallon)	9–11 weeks	1 ppp
3.0 quart to 2.0 gallon (7.5 to 10 inch)	10–11 weeks	2–4 ppp
1.5 gallon hanging basket (10 inch basket)	11–12 weeks	4 ppp
2.0 gallon hanging basket (12 inch basket)	11–12 weeks	5 ppp
3.0 gallon hanging basket (14 inch basket)	11–12 weeks	6 ppp

Estimated finish crop time is from transplant of a 105-cell tray and finished at the recommended average daily temperature of 70 °F (21 °C).

Example crop schedule for a 2.5 quart

Weeks From Transplant	Description
1 week	Make sure to transplant a fully rooted plug coming out of propagation. Provide average daily temperatures of 70 °F (21 °C) or slightly warmer and DLI levels above 15 mols/day. Plants should not need to be pinched
3 weeks	Apply a preventative broad-spectrum fungicide drench
4 weeks	Scout for Thrips and treat if needed
10 weeks	Sale



Try Chrysal Alesco®, a postharvest foliar spray, to protect ethylene sensitive crops during shipping and retail

Moisture level: Media should be allowed to dry between irrigations.

Alternate between moisture level 2 and 4.

2 - MEDIUM: Soil is light brown in color, no water can be extracted from soil, and soil will crumble apart.

4 - WET: Soil is dark brown but not shiny, no free water is seen at the surface of the soil, when pressed or squeezed water drips easily, and trays are heavy with a visible bend in the middle.

Common pests: Thrips

Common diseases: Fungal root rot



Aurelia™ Yellow

syngenta® flowers

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