

Calendula Calypso II

Crop	Calendula
Series	Calypso II
Botanical name	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Plant type	Annual & Biennial
Seed type	Raw
Seed count	130 seeds / gr
Germination	20°C - 5 days light inhibited
Growing	15-20°C
Optimum pH	5.8-6.2

Plug Culture: 4 weeks

Stage 1 (days 1-7) Single sow seed into a plug tray filled with sterile and well-drained media. Lightly cover with coarse vermiculite as seed requires light to germinate. Optimum germination temperature is 20°C. Moist but not saturated.

Stage 2 (days 8-14) After the seedlings emerge, place plug trays in a bright and well-ventilated greenhouse. Optimum growing temperature is 18°C. Lightly feed with 75 ppm of nitrogen using a well-balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer.

Stage 3 (days 15-21)

The seedlings are beginning to fill in the tray. Allow the soil to dry slightly in between watering and feed as needed to maintain strong growth. Keeping the media too wet or applying excess fertilizer will cause overgrowth.

Stage 4 (days 22-28) The seedlings are approaching transplant stage and should have 2-3 leaves. Lower the temperature to 16°C to tone the plants and prepare them for transplanting.

Transplanting to finish: 7-9 weeks

Transplanting: Transplant into a well-drained media with a pH between 5.8 and 6.2. Please select a sunny location with good air movement.

Fertilizer: Feed plants weekly with 150-200 ppm of nitrogen with a complete fertilizer. Ideal EC is 0.8-1.0 mS/cm (1:2 slurry). Excess fertilizer will cause overgrowth.

Temperature: Optimum growing temperature is 16°C.

Plant growth regulators: Responsive to daminozide. Avoid applying late which delays flowering and reduces flower size.

Crop Schedule: In 10-15 cm Pots, Calendula Calypso II is ready for sales in 11 weeks from sowing in spring and 13 weeks in fall.

*Calendula Calypso II is a facultative long day plant. It will flower under short days, but long days accelerate development and will shorten the time to flower.

Pests: aphids, whiteflies and cutworms. Susceptible to powdery mildew, so spray as needed and keep the air humidity low.

All information given is intended for general guidance only and may have to be adjusted to meet individual needs. Cultural details are based on Asian conditions such as in Japan and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Always follow manufacturer's label instructions. Testing a few plants prior to treating the entire crop is best.