



Crop	Anemone
Series	Harmony, Harmony Double
Botanical name	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Plant type	Perennial
Seed type	Primax
Seed count	2,500 seeds / gr
Germination	15-18°C - 10-14 days light favored
Growing	8-24°C
Optimum pH	5.4-6.0 (seedling/peat moss) 6.0-7.0 (finishing)

Plug Culture: 9 weeks (200 or 288 deep cell tray)

Stage 1 (days 1-20) Sow two* seeds into a deep plug cell using a well-drained sterile media with good aeration. Place uncovered or lightly covered by vermiculite in a germination chamber and drench with 100 ppm's of captan to avoid disease (damping off and botrytis) if possible. Optimum germination temperature is 15°C. Provide high humidity throughout the germination period, never allowing the media to dry out. After radicle emergence (6-7 days), lightly cover with a peat/vermiculite blend and provide light in the chamber. Please avoid temperatures above 18°C. Recommended to use lighting for making cotyledons open quickly.

*Two or three seeds per plug cell produces a fuller finished product.

Stage 2 (days 21-41) When germination is complete, place the seedlings in a well-ventilated greenhouse with low humidity to avoid disease problems. Optimum growing temperature is 13-15°C at night and 16-20°C during the day. Lightly feed as needed with 50 ppm nitrogen from a well-balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer.

Stage 3 (days 42-49) As the seedlings begin to fill in the plug trays, allow the plants to dry down slightly in between irrigations to maximize the root growth. Fertilize with 100 ppm of nitrogen as needed to maintain growth.

Stage 4 (days 50-63) Transplant into pots.

Transplanting to finish: 11-12 weeks

Transplanting: When the seedlings have 4-6 true leaves, they are ready to transplant into 10 cm or larger pots. Take special care in removing the seedlings from the trays to avoid damaging the root system. Do not plant too deeply in the pot and be sure that the media does not contain a high salt concentration or excess peat moss. The media must be well drained. Plant one seedling per 10 cm pot, three seedlings per 15 cm pot or three seedlings per 4-liter container.

Fertilizer: Maintain the soil somewhat dry at first to promote new root growth. Afterwards, apply 150-200 ppm of nitrogen from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based liquid fertilizer about every 10 days to promote the growth of the plants. Water thoroughly to prevent excess salts. Excess nitrogen can promote overgrowth of the foliage.

Pests: aphids and whiteflies

Disease: botrytis, rhizoctonia and pythium*.
*Anemone roots are generally brownish-white in color with white or translucent tips. Keep this in mind when checking for root diseases.

Note: Water before noon to allow the foliage to dry before evening.

Temperature: After transplanting, allow the plants to establish by growing for one week at 15-18°C. Next, place plants in a cool greenhouse at 5-7°C nights and

7-13°C days for a minimum of 8 weeks for flower initiation. Do not exceed 15°C. After flower initiation, move plants to a warm greenhouse at as needed to promote flowering. Plants respond quickly to the warmer temperatures and flower within two weeks after moving.

Characteristic: Dwarf compact and multi flowering habit with 5 cm flowers on strong stems. Suitable for 10-12 cm pot production for early spring sales.

Marketing: Anemone flowers make ideal holiday pot plants for Lunar New Year, Valentine's Day, Easter, and Mother's Day. For bedding plant sales, Anemone Harmony and Harmony Double can be transplanted into a protected garden setting (cool with some afternoon shade) to naturalize with repeat flowering the following spring season. Anemone plants can be combined with Pansy, Dianthus, Bellis, Nemesias and Poppies to make spectacular color bowls.

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.