

Cultural Information for:	Delphinium Candle	Perennial
Common Name:	Delphinium	
Botanical Name:	Delphinium elatum	
Seed Count:	10,000-11,350 /ounce	350-400 /gram
Optimum Germination Temperature:	65-68°F / 18-20°C	
Optimum Growing Temperature:	59-75°F / 15-24°C	

Plug Culture - 6 weeks (288 12 x 24 tray)

Stage 1 (days 1-14) Direct sow seed into plug trays filled with a well-drained sterile media and a pH between 5.5 –6.3. Cover the seed lightly with medium vermiculite and keep the temperature between 59-68°F/15-20°C. Water the seed in with terrazole (etidiazole) to prevent disease problems from damping off. *Chilling the seed in advance will enhance germination.

Stage 2 (days 15-21) When the seedlings begin to emerge apply a light feed of 75-100 ppm N from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer. Place in a cool greenhouse with high light and good air movement and a temperature of 59-65°F/15-18°C.

Note: High temperatures (excess of 77°F /25°C at the plug stage will result in poor quality cut flowers on immature plants. Low temperatures (below 50°F/10°C) cause plants to rosette which is broken by increasing day length conditions from winter into spring.

Stage 3 (days 22-35) The true leaves are beginning to form. Maintain media EC between 0.8 and 1.0 mmhos (2:1 dilution) and a media pH of 5.5-6.3. Keep the temperature between 59-65°F/15-18°C and provide good air movement to prevent disease. Delphinium is susceptible to both foliar and root diseases (pythium, rhizoctonia and phytophthora), so good sanitation and watering early in the day is best.

Stage 4 (days 36-42) The plugs are now reaching transplant size and have 4-5 true leaves. Delphinium has a tap root system and delaying transplanting will reduce plant and flower quality.

* Place the trays in a dark cooler maintaining a media temperature of 50 °F/10 °C for 15-20 days. It is important to maintain sufficient media moisture. One option is to wrap the cart with plastic.

Transplanting

Bed Preparation: Select a well drained bed in full sun with good drainage and a pH of 6.0 to 6.5. Incorporating organic matter into the bed will improve the soil structure and enhance fertility.

Spacing: Space plants 8 inches/20 cm. apart.

Support: Plant support is needed to keep the plants from falling over.

Fertilizer and Watering: Optimum media E.C. level is 1.0 to 1.4 mmhos (2:1 dilution). The use of a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer will promote strong and healthy plants. Maintain even moisture and avoid allowing the plants to wilt which damages the root system resulting in poor quality cut flowers.

Temperature: For earliest flowering in greenhouse, (November – January), optimum forcing temperature is 59-75°F/15-24°C. For later flowering in greenhouse, (March-June), maintain the temperature between 41-75° F/5-24°C.

Insects: Aphids, thrips and whiteflies

Disease: Botrytis, crown rot, powdery mildew

Day length: Long day length will accelerate time to flower and will promote shorter plant height.

Northern Hemisphere Schedule

Type	Sow	Plant	First Harvest*
Forcing	Mid-August	Late September	End of December
Semi-Forcing	Mid-October	End of November	End of March
Natural Season <i>Mild Climate</i>	Mid-September	End of October	May to June
Natural Season <i>Cold Climate</i>	February to March	Mid-March to Mid-April	Mid-June to Mid-July

***Delphinium Candle will flush every 10-12 weeks if optimum temperature (59-75°F/15-25°C) is maintained and the plants receive a minimum of 10 hours of daylight. Higher light levels, longer photoperiod and higher temperature will accelerate flowering time, but also decrease plant height.**

“All information given is intended for general guidance only and may have to be adjusted to meet individual needs. Cultural details are based on North American conditions and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Application of recommended growth regulators and chemicals are subject to local and state regulations. Always follow manufacturer’s label instructions. Testing a few plants prior to treating the entire crop is best.”