

## Carnation Essence Of

(*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

### Germination

#### STAGE 1: Time of radicle emergence (5-7 days)

- Soil temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C).
- Keep media evenly moist but not saturated.
- Cover the seed lightly with coarse vermiculite.
- Light is not required for germination until radicle emergence.
- Soil pH 5.5-5.8 and soluble salts (EC) less than 0.75 mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).
- Carnation is very sensitive to high salts, particularly high ammonium, during germination.
- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.

### Plug Production

#### STAGE 2: Stem and cotyledon emergence (7-10 days)

- Soil temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C).
- Reduce moisture levels once radicle emergence occurs! Allow the soil to dry out slightly before watering for best germination and rooting.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 1000-2000 foot-candles.
- Keep soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.
- Begin fertilizing with 50 75 ppm N from 14 0 14 or a calcium/potassium nitrate feed once cotyledons are fully expanded.
- Alternate feed with clear water.
- Irrigate early in the day so foliage is dry by nightfall to prevent diseases.

#### STAGE 3: Growth and development of true leaves (14-21 days)

- Soil temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C).
- Allow the soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations but avoid permanent wilting to promote root growth and control shoot growth.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 2000-3000 foot-candles.
- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 1.0 mmhos/cm.
- Increase feed to 100 150 ppm N from 20 10 20 alternating with 14 0 14 or other calcium/potassium nitrate fertilizer.
- Alternate and feed once a week.
- If using 15-0-15 supplement with magnesium 1 2x during this stage, using magnesium sulfate (16 oz/100 gal) or magnesium nitrate. Do not mix magnesium sulfate with calcium nitrate as precipitate will form!

- Use DIF whenever possible, especially the first 2 hours after sunrise, to control plant height.
- A-Rest, Bonzi, or Cycocel are effective at controlling height and increasing branching

#### STAGE 4: Plants ready for transplanting or shipping (7 days)

- Soil temperature 62-65°F (17-18°C).
- Allow soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 2000-3000 foot-candles.
- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Fertilize with 14 0 14 or calcium/potassium nitrate feed at 100 150 ppm N as needed.

### FORCING

**DATE SOWN:** January

**TRANSPLANT:** March

**FLOWERING:** June - July

**DATE SOWN:** June - August

**TRANSPLANT:** September

**FORCING TEMP:** 30-35°F (-1-2°C)

**DATE SOWN:** September - October

**TRANSPLANT:** February

**FORCING TEMP:** 35-40°F (2-4°C)

### JANUARY SOWING

- Seed sown in January will be ready for sale in late April to early May.
- Plants will bloom the same season if they were grown cool,

### JUNE - AUGUST SOWING

- Plants sown in June - August will bloom the following May-June.

### TEMPERATURE

- 30-35°F (-1-2°C)

## TRANSPLANT

- Transplant into pots around September 15.

## OVER WINTERING

- Over winter the plants until spring in an unheated greenhouse or cold frame.
- The root system should be developed throughout the soil volume prior to over wintering.
- Pots should be packed as close together as possible.
- If plants are over wintered outside, cover the plants with a thick layer of mulch.

## FERTILIZATION

- Fertilization during dormancy will not be necessary.

## SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER SOWING

- Plants sown in September - October will bloom the following May-June.

## TEMPERATURE

- 35-40°F (2-4°C)

## TRANSPLANT

- Transplant to packs in early November.
- Transplant into pots in February.

## OVER WINTERING

- Plants are grown at 40°F (4°C) for 12-14 weeks.
- Perennials grown at this time will compete with other crops for greenhouse space.

## FERTILIZATION

- Fertilize at 75-100 ppm N from 15-0-15 every other irrigation.

## Growing On to Finish

### TEMPERATURE

**Night:** 50-55°F (10-13°C)

**Day:** 55-65°F (13-18°C)

### LIGHT

Maintain light intensity between 4000-6000 foot-candles.

## MEDIA

Use a well-drained, disease-free soil-less medium with a medium initial nutrient charge and a pH 6.0-6.8.

## FERTILIZATION

- Fertilize every other irrigation with 15-0-15 at 150-200 ppm nitrogen.
- Maintain medium electrical conductivity around 1.0 mmhos/cm (using 1:2 extraction).

## CONTROLLING HEIGHT

- Once plants are rooted to the sides of the containers they can be allowed to wilt prior to irrigation to provide some height control.
- Height can also be controlled by withholding fertilizer, especially phosphorous and ammonium-form nitrogen.
- Carnation are responsive to day/night temperature differential (DIF), and are shorter with a negative DIF.
- A-Rest, Bonzi, or Cycocel are effective at controlling height and increasing branching.

## Post Production Care

### TEMPERATURE

- Carnation should be displayed in a cool, below 70° F (21°C), location.
- Optimum conditions may be difficult to maintain, especially if plants are displayed outside.
- Using a negative DIF will help keep the plants short and of high quality.

### LIGHT

Carnation prefer full sun part shade to shade.

