

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA KALEIDOSCOPE

Aside from slow growth rates, Abelia, are relatively easy to grow. This cultural guide focuses on practices to optimize growth from start to finish. If followed correctly, Abelia Kaleidoscope can be finished in a reasonable time.

PROPAGATION

Tray Size: The number of cuttings per cell and tray size will influence time to finish crop. Reduce time to finish a 2.5 Qt container by placing two cuttings in each cell of a 50-cell tray during propagation. Starting with 1 cutting per cell in a 100-cell tray would significantly increase time to finish a 2.5 Qt container. The crop scheduling chart below gives insight into cuttings number per cell and tray size in propagation based on desired finished container size.

Temperature: The use of warm temperature propagation will encourage root growth. Recommended environment includes minimum of 65 F night temperatures. Mist in propagation for the first 7-9 days to mitigate excessive wilting. Strongly encouraged to maintain high humidity levels initially after misting has concluded. Propagation areas setup with high indirect lighting will promote root initiation and growth by warming daytime temperatures.

Fertilize: At root initiation (14-17 days), begin fertilization with a concentration of 75 - 100 ppm. Once, roots are established increase concentration to 150 - 200 ppm.

After root: Stretch Reduction: After root initiation (14-17 days), propagation stretch can be mitigated by further reducing misting, decrease humidity, increasing light levels and keeping night temperatures around 65 F.

Pinching: Recommended to pinch while in propagation to help initiate branching while in high humidity conditions with night temperatures around 65 F.

Toning: Before transplant, remove pinched cuttings from propagation environment into a toning environment with increased air movement and lower humidity. Plants can be easily held in propagation cells such as 50 cell trays.

More information: Should Interveinal chlorosis be present, review pH and hold pH to 5.8 to 6.2, avoid rising pH by use of acid fertilization. In addition, review irrigation practices and allow drying to occur in between irrigations. Scheduling for rooting should be 4 weeks.

FINISHING

Environment: At transplant, transition the toned and pinched rooted cuttings into 5 - 8000 ft candle daylight conditions with daytime temperatures reaching 75 - 85 F and a night temperature of 65 F. Expect night temperatures lower than 65 F to increase time to finished crop.

Established Container: After rooting into final container, reduce irrigations and begin to dry slightly between irrigations. Product can be moved to brighter light conditions with 8000 ft candle as a target. High light does not damage this plant.

CLEAN STOCK

CLEAN STOCK: Susceptibility of Abelia to viruses are well known. Kientzler Abelia come from Kientzler Innovaplant with commitment to unsurpassed clean record of production reliability.

CROP SCHEDULING

Container: Finish container: Qt. Propagation Cell: 105. Time in Propagation: 5 Weeks. Bulking prior to Transplant: 4 Weeks. Transplant to Finish: 5-7 Weeks.

Container: Finish container: 3 Gal. Propagation Cell: 50 Cell. Time in Propagation: 5 Weeks. Bulking prior to Transplant: 8 Weeks. Transplant to Finish: 3 Cells-20 Weeks

Container: Finish container: 2.5 Qt. Propagation Cell: 50 Cell. Time in Propagation: 5 Weeks. Bulking prior to Transplant: 8 Weeks. Transplant to Finish: 14 Weeks

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