




## ERYNGIUM alpinum 'Blue Star®'

Alpine Sea Holly

Item No.: EA144

Portion Price (sufficient for 50-100 plants)	1g Price (0.1-9.9g)	10g Price (10-99.9g)	100g Price (100-999.9g)	1000g Price (1000-9999.9g)	10000g Price (10000-99999.9g)
4,00€	7,20€	56,00€	-	-	-

### Plant Description

<b>Life Cycle</b>	Perennial
<b>Family</b>	Apiaceae
<b>Origin</b>	Alpine European meadows
<b>Special Features</b>	Especially abundant deep-blue, star-shaped blossoms on sturdy stems. Abundant flowers, especially bred for use as a cut flower, strong grower. In spite of its spiny appearance, 'Blue Star' is soft to the touch. Dislikes extreme heat and humidity.
<b>Historical</b>	Introduced by JELITTO PERENNIAL SEEDS in 1974.
<b>Basic Colour</b>	(blue)
<b>Flower Colour</b>	deep blue
<b>Natural Flowering Period</b>	June - August
<b>Winter Hardiness Zones</b>	Z4 - Z9
<b>Foliage</b>	glossy, heart-shaped
<b>Growth Habit</b>	erect / vigorous
<b>Height with Flowers</b>	80 cm
<b>Spacing between Plants</b>	60 cm
<b>Soil Requirements</b>	dry / well-drained / average
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Usage</b>	honey-bee food plant / suitable for cutting

### Cultivation

<b>Grams per 1000 seeds</b>	5.71429 Gram
<b>Seeds per Gram</b>	175 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
<b>Gram to get 1000 plants</b>	15 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)



<b>Sowing Rates/Trays</b>	3 per cell
<b>Plug tray recommended size(s)</b>	open flats / 72
<b>Sowing Direction</b>	<p>(1) Cold-germinators are still referred to as frost-germinators, although this isn't quite correct. The sowing must be kept warm (about +18 to +22°C) [about 64 to 72°F] and moist for the first 2–4 weeks. After this period the sowing must be kept at a cold temperature (between –4 and +4°C) [between 25 and 39°F] for another 4–6 weeks. Colder temperatures of –5°C [23°F] are only advantageous for most species of the Ranunculus family. It is not so important if the temperature is higher or lower during the cooling period, but the cooling period has to be prolonged because the synthesis of the germination inducer, hormon-like acid, slows down or comes to a standstill. It is beneficial to cover the sowing with snow during the cooling-period. The temperature below it usually keeps in the optimum range of –4 to 0°C [25 to 32°F]. The sowing is kept moist, and the melting snow helps to destroy the shell, which is advantageous for the germinating seedling. After this cooling-period the sowing may not be immediately exposed to high temperatures. The most effective temperatures are between +5 to +12°C [41 to 54°F], even if germination has started. The best location for this sowing, even in March, April and May, is the open field, the cold frame or a cold greenhouse.</p> <p>(3) These species usually show excellent results if sown soon after the harvest, although most of them only germinate in spring after the effect of winter. For best results please order seeds in time.</p>

## Scheduling

<b>Best Sowing Date</b>	late autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
<b>Sowing to Germination</b>	4 - 8 weeks
<b>Germination to Transplant</b>	4 - 8 weeks
<b>Transplanting to Potting</b>	6 - 10 weeks
<b>Cutting back at Transplanting</b>	Not Necessary.

## Growing On

<b>Container Size(s)</b>	1-2 plugs per 11/12 cm (4 1/2") / 2-3 plugs per 15 cm (6")
<b>Vernalization</b>	A prudent recommendation would be to provide 6-12 weeks at an average daily temperature of 40°F (5°C). Exposure to cold may not be necessary for flowering but might improve quality.
<b>Forcing</b>	There has been no research, but an obvious place to experiment - following vernalization - would be raising daytime temperatures to 60° - 65°F (15° - 17°C). Provide 16 hours of continuous lighting. During the short days of winter, provide a night interruption lighting of 4 hours between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. Some later flowering species can be forced in 14 - 16 weeks and perhaps sooner at warmer temperatures. Further experiments are warranted.
<b>Fertilizer</b>	Light (100-150 ppm)