





ACONITUM napellus 'Newry Blue'

Monkshood

Item No.: AA094

Portion Price (usually sufficient for approx. 50 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)
4,60€	6,00€	-	-	-	-

Plant Description

Life Cycle	Perennial
Family	Ranunculaceae
Origin	Europe, Asia and North America
Special Features	Spikes of deep blue hooded flowers.
Historical	All plant parts are toxic including the roots. Aconitum was used by the barbarians to poison the tips of their arrows.
Basic Colour	(blue)
Flower Colour	deep blue
Natural Flowering Period	June - August
Winter Hardiness Zones	Z3 - Z7
Foliage	bright green, divided
Growth Habit	erect
Height with Flowers	90 cm
Spacing between Plants	75 cm
Soil Requirements	well-drained / average / humus rich, fertile
Location	 
Characteristics	toxic plant
Usage	suitable for cutting

Cultivation

Grams per 1000 seeds	3.0303 Gram
Seeds per Gram	330 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
Gram to get 1000 plants	10 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)

Sowing Rates/Trays	2 - 3 per cell
Plug tray recommended size(s)	deep open flats / 72
Sowing Direction	<p>(2) Most species of the Ranunculus-family need lower temperatures during the cooling-period – about -5°C [23°F]. In other respects follow the directions in 1. above. The reason is probably the freezing point of these seeds, which is at -7°C [19°F], while most other seeds freeze at -5°C [23°F].</p> <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 $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$) [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 $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$) [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 $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$ [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>

Scheduling

Best Sowing Date	late autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
Sowing to Germination	8 - 10 weeks
Germination to Transplant	4 - 8 weeks
Transplanting to Potting	6 - 10 weeks

Growing On

Container Size(s)	1 plug per 8/9 cm (3 1/2") / 2 plugs per 15 cm (6")
Fertilizer	High (200-250 ppm)