



IRIS versicolor


Blue Flag Iris

Item No.: IO192

Also available as: Normal Seed

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)
4,80€	4,80€	30,00€	180,00€	960,00€	-

Plant Description

Article Type	Organic Seed DE-ÖKO-006
Life Cycle	Perennial
Family	Iridaceae
Origin	Newfoundland to Manitoba (Canada); south to Virginia and Illinois (USA)
Special Features	This Flag Iris is the provincial flower for Quebec, Canada. An easy-to-grow selection for the bog garden.
Basic Colour	(blue)
Flower Colour	blue-violet
Natural Flowering Period	May - August
Winter Hardiness Zones	Z3 - Z8
Foliage	narrow, sword-like, medium-green
Growth Habit	erect
Height with Flowers	100 cm
Spacing between Plants	45 cm
Soil Requirements	boggy / average
Location	
Characteristics	medicinal plant / groundcover
Usage	water or marshplant

Cultivation

Grams per 1000 seeds	12.5 Gram
Seeds per Gram	80 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
Gram to get 1000 plants	30 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)

Plug tray recommended size(s)

deep open flats

Sowing Direction

(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.

(10) For these bigger hard-shelled seeds, mechanical damaging of the shell is helpful for quicker swelling. One method is to grind the seed in dry sharp sand. They can also be treated for several hours in a “softener” (Polyethylenglycol 6000), which is used for the production of plastic material.

Scheduling

Best Sowing Date

late autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)

Sowing to Germination

10 - 16 weeks

Germination to Transplant

6 - 8 weeks

Transplanting to Potting

8 - 10 weeks

Cutting back at Transplanting

Not Necessary.

Growing On

Container Size(s)

1-2 plugs per 11/12 cm (4 1/2") / 2-3 plugs per 15 cm (6")

Vernalization

There is no current research on vernalization but a prudent recommendation for any perennial would be 6-12 weeks (a few might need 15 weeks!) at an average daily temperature of 40°F (5°C). Exposure to cold may not be necessary for flowering but might improve quality.

Forcing

This species is not a suitable candidate for forcing.

Fertilizer

Medium (150-200 ppm)