




## EUPHORBIA griffithii

Griffith's Spurge

Item No.: EA230

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)
€	-	-	-	-	-

### Plant Description

<b>Life Cycle</b>	Perennial
<b>Family</b>	Euphorbiaceae
<b>Origin</b>	Himalayas
<b>Special Features</b>	A lovely combination of attractive foliage and colorful blooms with orange-red bracts. Avoid contact with the milky sap of the leaves that can cause dermatitis.
<b>Basic Colour</b>	(orange)
<b>Flower Colour</b>	orange-red
<b>Natural Flowering Period</b>	May - June
<b>Winter Hardiness Zones</b>	Z5 - Z8
<b>Foliage</b>	grey-green, lanceolate
<b>Growth Habit</b>	erect / bushy
<b>Height with Flowers</b>	60 cm
<b>Spacing between Plants</b>	60 cm
<b>Soil Requirements</b>	moist / average
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Characteristics</b>	ornamental foliage plant / toxic plant
<b>Usage</b>	suitable for cutting

### Cultivation

<b>Grams per 1000 seeds</b>	5.26316 Gram
<b>Seeds per Gram</b>	190 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
<b>Gram to get 1000 plants</b>	10 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)
<b>Plug tray recommended size(s)</b>	open flats

### Sowing Direction

(5) The directions of 1. do not always show the best results. After the cooling-period some species need a longer time until germination starts. As some seeds do not germinate until the next year, it is important not to throw away the seed boxes too early.

(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.

### Scheduling

<b>Best Sowing Date</b>	late autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
<b>Sowing to Germination</b>	8 - 12 weeks
<b>Germination to Transplant</b>	4 - 6 weeks
<b>Transplanting to Potting</b>	6 - 8 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>	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.
<b>Forcing</b>	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.
<b>Fertilizer</b>	Medium (150-200 ppm)