



ACAENA caesiiglauca

New Zealand Bur, Bidibidi, Piripiri

Item No.: AA002

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)
3,20€	6,40€	50,00€	400,00€	-	-

Plant Description

Life Cycle	Perennial
Family	Rosaceae
Origin	New Zealand
Basic Colour	(none)
Natural Flowering Period	July - August
Flower	inconspicuous
Winter Hardiness Zones	Z5 - Z8
Foliage	grey-green
Growth Habit	stoloniferous / mat-forming / evergreen
Height with Flowers	10 cm
Soil Requirements	well-drained / average
Location	
Characteristics	ornamental foliage plant / decorative fruit / groundcover

Cultivation

Grams per 1000 seeds	1.42857 Gram
Seeds per Gram	700 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)
Gram to get 1000 plants	5 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)

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.