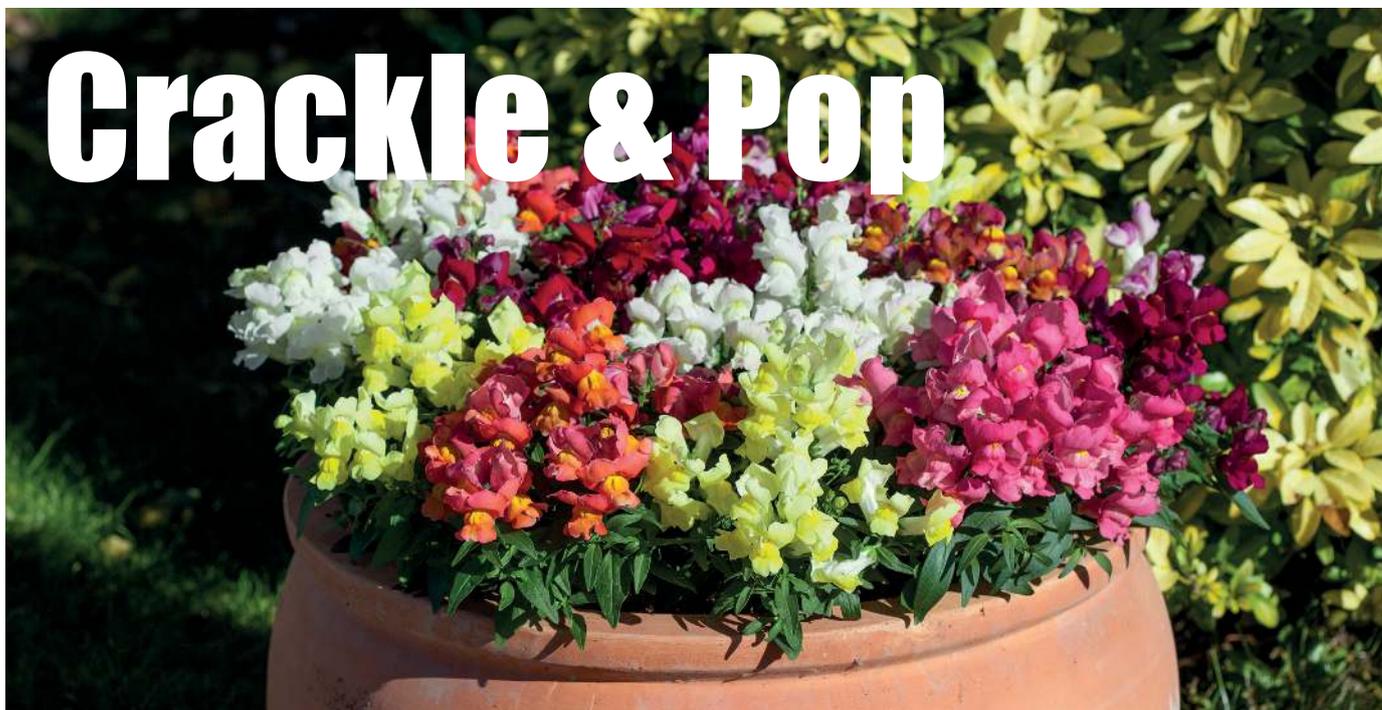


Crackle & Pop



Crackle and Pop Mixed ANT600



Red Bicolour ANT611



Purple ANT613



Orange ANT606



Crackle and Pop Mixed ANT600



Yellow ANT604



White ANT601



Lavender Bic ANT614



Crackle and Pop (R) makes a more compact and sturdy plant

Crackle & Pop

F1 Antirrhinum

Crackle & Pop is a new early flowering dwarf snapdragon with strong pack, pot & garden performance. The well branched plants are covered by well formed flower spikes which bloom in a very tight flowering window. Garden height 15-20cms. Available for trials now as high quality natural seed in a range of colours.

Seed Form	Natural
Seed Count	170,400/oz - 6,000/g
Garden Height	6 - 10" (15 - 25cm)
Garden Spread	10 - 12" (25 - 30cm)
Flower	1" (3cm)



Red ANT609



Crackle and Pop (R) makes a more compact and sturdy plant

Easy Grow Guide

Antirrhinum Crackle & Pop

Antirrhinum majus



Plug Production: 512 or 288 plugs

Sowing/Media:

Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 5.5-5.8, EC <1.0 mmhos. Cover seed lightly with coarse vermiculite if needed.

Germination Stages 1 & 2: (7-10 days)

Keep medium uniformly moist, media temperature should be 70-72°F (21-22°C), Light is not necessary for germination but make sure light levels are <1500 f.c. As seedlings start to emerge reduce moisture slightly to prevent stretch and improve rooting.

Germination Stage 3:

Allow media to dry further between irrigations to improve rooting, but avoid wilting, media temperature should be 65-68°F (18-20°C), light levels should be 2500-3000 f.c. Fertilize every other watering with 100-150ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13 depending on light levels and on sunny days it is best to rinse feed off the foliage to prevent tip scorch, keep media pH 5.8-6.2 and EC <1.0 mmhos.

Germination Stage 4:

Dry down media between irrigations avoiding wilting, temperature should be 60-62°F (15-17°C), light levels should be 3000 f.c. if possible. Growing Antiquity under long days reduces crop time significantly. Fertilize as required with 13-2-13 for better tone and control of growth. Keep media pH 5.8-6.2 and EC <1.0 mmhos.

Growth Regulators:

Antiquity is naturally compact and well branched so high light and cool temperatures control growth well. If further control is required, you can spray with B-Nine (2500 ppm), A-Rest (5-10 ppm), Bonzi (10-15 ppm), or Sumagic (2-5 ppm) as needed. Weather conditions and cultural practices directly affect how much growth regulator to use, so it is recommended that you run your own trials.

Growing On to Finish: Cell Packs, 4" (10cm) pots, 6" (15cm) pots

Media:

Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing mix with pH 5.5-5.8, EC <1.5mmhos.

Temperatures:

Keep media temperature at 65-68°F (18-20°C) until roots have developed and then lower to 58-60°F (14-16°C) to grow on. Lowering night temperatures to 8-10°C (46-50°F) will help to keep plants toned and compact, but can increase crop times. NB when grown at constant temperatures of 8-10°C (46-50°F) under low light, the flower colours may alter slightly.

Light:

Keep light levels at 3000-5000 f.c. Growing Antiquity under long days reduces crop time significantly

Irrigation:

Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle avoiding extremes, to aid root development and control height.

Fertilizer:

Fertilize once-twice a week with 150-200ppm N from 15-5-15 or 17-5-17, if growing in cooler temperatures use 13-2-13 but keep ammonium levels low. Keep media pH 5.8-6.2 and EC no higher than 1.5-2.0 mmhos.

Growth Regulators:

Antiquity is naturally well branched when grown under the correct conditions and makes a well branched bushy plant before flowering. Therefore less PGRs should be required. If further growth control is required, sprays of B-Nine (2500-5000 ppm), B-Nine (2500 ppm) + Cycocel (500-750 ppm), or A-Rest (5-10 ppm) can be used as needed. Drenches of Bonzi (2-3 ppm) or Sumagic (0.5-1 ppm) can be used once plants start to flower. It is best to run your own trials, especially with drenches to avoid overdosing, as environmental conditions and cultural practices can affect results.

Pests:

Aphids, Thrips and Spider Mite.

Diseases:

Pythium, Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, upper yellow leaves – high media pH or iron deficiency

Plug Times:

512 Plug: 5-6 weeks

288 Plug: 6-7 weeks

Transplant to Finish:

Container	Plants/Container	Transplant to Finish	Transplant to Finish
4" (10cm):	1x plug	7-8 weeks - Autumn	9-11 weeks - Spring
6" (15cm):	3 x 288 plugs	6-7 weeks - Autumn	8-10 weeks - Spring