

**Unique Colour!**



Vanilla Cream MAR402



# Alumia

French Marigold

Floranova's New French Marigold series' were bred by David Lemon in California. David has been breeding Marigolds since 1964 and in 2006 was awarded the All America Selections Breeders Cup for his outstanding contribution to flower breeding. David has made a significant contribution to the breeding of virtually all major Marigold series that have been marketed! Cresta and Alumia are the pinnacle of David's breeding!

Alumia delivers large blooms and strong branching stems. Available as 6 well matched colours, including the unique 'Vanilla Cream', with a 5 to 7 day flowering window across all colours. A great choice for pots, packs and the garden.



Deep Orange MAR404



Flame MAR406



Gold MAR403



Red MAR407



Vanilla Cream MAR402



Yellow MAR405

Seed Form	Clipped, Novacoat Coated
Seed Count	9,200/oz - 325/g
Garden Height	10 - 12" (25 - 30cm)
Garden Spread	10 - 14" (25 - 35cm)
Flower Size	2 - 2½" (5 - 6cm)



# easy grow guide

## french marigold cresta and alumia

(OP Tagetes patula)



### Plug Production: 288 plugs

<b>Sowing/Media:</b>	Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 6.0-6.2, EC <0.75mmhos. Cover seed with a thin layer of vermiculite, otherwise the seedlings will root into the vermiculite and make transplanting difficult.
<b>Germination Stage 1: (3-5 days)</b>	Keep medium uniformly moist until seedlings are hooking above the covering, media temperature should be 68-72°F (20-22°C), keep light levels <1500 f.c.
<b>Germination Stage 2:</b>	Dry down slightly to avoid stretch, keep media temperature at 68-72°F (20-22°C), germination should be complete in 5-7 days.
<b>Germination Stage 3:</b>	Allow media to dry further between irrigations to improve rooting and control stretch, but avoid wilting. Media temperature can be dropped to 65-68°F (18-20°C), light levels should be <3000 f.c. Fertilize with 100-150ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17 or 13-2-13, keep media pH at 6.2-6.5 no lower and EC <1.5mmhos.
<b>Germination Stage 4:</b>	Practice good wet/dry moisture cycle, media temperatures can be lowered to 60-65°F (15-18°C), keep light levels <3000 f.c. Fertilize with 100-150ppm N from 13-2-13 to help tone the seedlings.
<b>Growth Regulators:</b>	Growth can be controlled naturally by good moisture management. If needed, use sprays of B-Nine (1500 – 2500 ppm), A-Rest (3 – 10 ppm), Bonzi (10 – 20 ppm), or Sumagic (2 – 7 ppm) to control growth. It is best to run your own trials to avoid overdosing, as weather and cultural regimes can affect the requirements.

### Growing On to Finish: Packs, 4” (10cm) pots

<b>Media:</b>	Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing mix with pH 6.2-6.5, EC 1.5mmhos
<b>Temperatures:</b>	Temperatures for rooting out after transplant should be 65-68°F (18-20°C). These can be lowered to 62-65°F (16-18°C) for growing on.
<b>Light:</b>	Light levels should be 3000 - 5000 f.c. as a guide.
<b>Irrigation:</b>	Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle, avoiding wilt.
<b>Fertilizer:</b>	Feed 1–2 times per week with 150 – 200 ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13. Keep media pH 6.2 – 6.5, and media EC 1.5 – 1.75 mmhos.
<b>Growth Regulators:</b>	Growth can be controlled naturally by good moisture management. Use sprays of B-Nine (2500 – 5000 ppm), Bonzi (15 – 30 ppm), or Sumagic (5 – 10 ppm) as needed. Drench with Bonzi (2 – 5 ppm) or Sumagic (1 – 2 ppm) when plants are up to size and flowering. It is best to run your own trials to avoid overdosing, as weather and cultural regimes can affect the requirements
<b>Pests:</b>	Aphids, Whitefly, Thrips, Spider mite, Leafminer
<b>Diseases:</b>	Pythium, Botrytis, Leafspots (bacterial and Alternaria), bronzing or speckling on lower leaves is likely to be caused by media pH <6.0.

### Plug Times:

<b>288 plug:</b>	3-4 weeks from sowing to transplant
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### Transplant to Finish:

Container	Plants/Container	Cresta	Alumia
<b>Packs</b>	1 x plug	3-4 weeks	4-5 weeks
<b>4” inch (10cm):</b>	1 x plug	4-5 weeks	5-6 weeks

Crop times are based on UK trials in optimum conditions. Alternative environmental conditions and cultural regimes can lengthen the crop times stated above.