

Guaranteed blue rose path (v1)

If you haven't already started this path, it's recommended to use [v2 instead](#). This doc is for those who have already started the v1 path and need to reference the rest of the steps.

Note: In New Horizons, it's recommended to have multiple pairs breeding at each step to speed up progress. This means starting with a bunch of whites to get your first purples, and getting multiple offspring per step so you have a reasonable amount of pairs for the next step. The more pairs you have, the faster the process will be. In New Leaf, due to differences in spawn mechanics, this matters much less.

Important: Due to the duplication mechanic in New Horizons, it's recommended to use individual pairings (e.g. a single yellow with a single white) rather than any multi-flower layouts like grids or checkerboards, to avoid getting any clones of the parents.

1. Breed two seed whites => purple⁰⁰²⁰ (25% chance)
2. Breed purple⁰⁰²⁰ + seed yellow => white⁰¹¹⁰ (100%)
3. Breed white⁰¹¹⁰ + purple⁰⁰²⁰ => purple^x (50%)
 - This is where it gets tricky. Only half of the purple offspring will have the required genes for the next step, so you have two options. You could place them all in a large plot together and move on to the next step, knowing that you may not be able to produce white offspring at all, or you can test breed them to seed yellows to pick out the good purples and guarantee that you can complete the next step.
 - The good purples⁰¹²⁰ can produce yellows 50% of the time when crossed with seed yellows, while the bad purples⁰⁰²⁰ only produce whites. If it doesn't produce a yellow after 3-4 breedings, you can safely discard the purple. You will need at least two good purples⁰¹²⁰ for the next step.
 - In New Horizons, after you have one confirmed good purple, the easiest thing to do is isolate the purple, and water it to duplicate it. You can either continue breeding and testing more purples from the parents while you wait for the good purple to duplicate, or you can stop breeding and rely solely on duplication.
4. Breed two purples⁰¹²⁰ => white^{*0220} (25%)
 - Keep these whites, they're important for increasing your odds later.
 - If you have trouble getting whites even with purples you've test bred against yellows, you can place the purple offspring of this pair in a *separate* plot together while continuing to breed. If you get any whites from that plot, you can move on to the next step, as they are the desired whites^{*0220}.
5. Breed two seed reds => black²⁰⁰⁰ (25%)
6. Breed white^{*0220} + black²⁰⁰⁰ => reds¹¹¹⁰ (100%)
 - At this point, these are guaranteed to be standard "hybrid reds" that are capable of producing blue offspring. However, the following steps will gradually increase the odds of blue offspring from 1 in 64 up to 1 in 4.
7. Breed red¹¹¹⁰ + whites^{*0220} => oranges¹²¹⁰ (12.5%)
 - If you stop here, these oranges can be bred together for a 6.25% chance at blue offspring.
8. Breed orange¹²¹⁰ + white^{*0220} => red¹²²⁰ (25%)
 - Both the oranges and the white offspring from this pair have identical genes to the parents and can be used for further breeding if needed.
9. Breed two reds¹²²⁰ => blue (25%)

- Red offspring from this pair are the same as the parent reds and can be used for breeding.