



Trendy Small Size

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Viola cornuta F?

## **Admire®**

- Better branching for more flowers
- Early, consistent pack performance
- Uniform flower timing across the series
- Uniform plant habit
- Superior performance in both fall and spring

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**Crop time**

Spring: 22 - 24 weeks, Autumn: 10 - 8 weeks

**Height**

8 ? / 20 cm

**Exposure**

Sun - Partial shade

**Seed form**

Raw Seed, BeGreen Priming

**Uses**

Bedding, Landscape, Rockery

## Culture guide

**Usage**

Packs, Pots, Mixed Containers and Landscape/Mass plantings

**Sowing method**

1 seed per plug

**Media**

Sowing media: pH 5.5-5.8; EC < 0.5b

Cover lightly with a thin layer of coarse vermiculite.

Growing on: pH 5.5-5.8; keep the pH in the lower range. This will help control the outbreak of Thielaviopsis; EC 1.25-1.5. Alternate between moisture levels wet and medium. Let plants reach a medium before resaturating to a wet.

**Temperature**

Plug culture: Temperature: 18-22 °C until radical emergence, then lower the temperature

gradually to 17-18 °C. Once cotyledons are fully expanded the temperature can be reduce further to 16.5-17 °C.

Growing on: 20-21 °C nights, 18-19 °C days for the first 14 days or until the roots reach the bottom of the container. Thereafter temperatures may be lowered to 16-18 °C day and night. An ADT (average daily temperature) of 19 °C will give the fastest finished crop. Night temperatures below 15 °C will enhance flowering.

## **Fertilization**

Plug culture: Begin feeding early using a calcium based fertilizer at lower rates to keep an adequate amount of calcium and nitrogen supplied to the seedlings. On days 5-7 begin feeding with a calcium based fertilizer (14-2-14, 13-2-13, 15-5-15, 17-5-17) at 50-60 ppm. Maintain the EC between 0.5 and 0.75. Keep phosphorous levels between 6-8 ppm and boron supplied at 0.5 ppm.

Growing on: Fertilize with a calcium based feed – 14-4-14, 15-5-15 or 17-5-15 at 100-150 ppm as needed. Phosphorus levels should be between 8-12 ppm and Boron between 0.5-0.75. Keeping the EC below 1.5 will help prevent root problems.

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Stage I Starts with the radicle breaking through the testa. The roots are touching the medium. Ends with fully developed cotyledons.

Stage II Starts from fully developed cotyledons. Ends with the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair.

Stage III Starts from the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair and ends with 80% of the young plants being marketable.

Stage IV All young plants are ready for sale and in the process of being hardened off. This stage lasts about 7 days.

The cultural recommendations are based on results from trials conducted under Central European conditions. Different conditions in other parts of the world may lead to deviations in

results achieved.

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## Colors of the series