

Begonia semperflorens F₁

Sprint Plus

Uniform Young Plants



- Traditional compact semperflorens
- Very early flowering
- Perfectly suitable in pots and packs
- Fast and uniform growing
- Green foliage partner to Nightlife

Technical Guide: [Click here](#)

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Crop Time	Spring: 9 - 11 weeks
Height <small>Ø</small>	9 " / 23 cm
Width <small>Ø</small>	11 " / 28 cm
Exposure	Sun - Shade
Seed Form	Pelleted Seed
Product Use	Pots, Hanging Baskets, Mixed Containers, Landscape
Family Origin	Begoniaceae, South and Central America

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Begonia semperflorens F₁ Sprint Plus

Flowering

Flowering Type: Day neutral plant, will flower regardless of day length.

Flowering Mechanism: Higher light intensity and warmer temperatures will promote earlier flowering. Supplemental lighting during germination will benefit but is not necessary

Plug Culture

Germination: Optimum conditions for seedling development, beginning on the day of sowing until radicle emergence. Expect radicle emergence in 6-8 days.

Cover: No covering required. Light is required and will help giving a more uniform germination.

Sowing method: Sow 1-2 seeds or pellets per plug.

Media: pH 5.5-5.8; EC 0.5-0.75.

Temperature: 22-24 °C (72-76 °F) days 1-11. For irrigation use warm water (above 18 °C/ 64 °F) only.

Moisture: Begin with a saturated (5) for the first 10 days and on day 11 begin to dry them back slightly to wet (4). This will aid in the seedlings rooting into the media. On day 11 begin to alternate between a wet (4) and a moist (3) until day 21. On day 21 it is critical to begin a good wet to dry cycle to prevent algae growth and help with the uptake of nutrients. At this point you can alternate between a wet (4) and a medium (2).

Humidity: 95-100 % until day 11; then reduce to 40-60 %.

Dehumidify: On day 11 dehumidify, moving from 100 % to 40-60 %. Provide proper ventilation and horizontal airflow to improve oxygen levels in the media.

Light: Light is required and will help giving a more uniform germination. If germinating in a chamber supply 10-100 ft. candles (100-1,000 lx); (50 Watt/m²) to prevent seedling stretch. Protect seedlings from direct light when moving to stage two. Once established in stage two the light levels can be increased. On days 12-14 light levels can be increased to provide light levels of 6-8 mol/m² /day (2,000-2,500 ft. candles or 20,000-25,000 lx).

Fertilizer: Maintain an EC < 1.0. Fertilized water should not exceed an EC of 0.5. Initial feeding should be with a balanced fertilizer low in ammonium. Begin feeding with a 14-4-14, 14-2-14 or 17-5-17 fertilizer at 50-60 ppm.

Plug Bulking and Flower Initiation: Optimum conditions during the vegetative stage from cotyledon expansion to flower initiation. This stage is when the seedlings root to the edge of the plug and reach the 4-6 true leaf stage where flower initiation occurs.

Media: pH 5.5-5.8; EC 1.25-1.5.

Light: Continue to protect from direct sunlight until they are well established. On day 21-22 the light levels can be raised to 10-12 mol/m² /day (3,000-3,500 ft. candles or 30,000-35,000 lx).

Temperature: 20-21 °C (68-70 °F) night and day. When the roots reach the bottom of the cell the temperature can be lowered to 19.5 °C (67 °F).

Moisture: Begin alternating between a wet (4) and a medium (3) on day 12. To prevent algae it is important to begin a good wet to dry cycle on day 21 where the media will dry back within a 24 hr. period. Good ventilation and horizontal airflow will create such an environment.

Fertilizer: Begin fertilizing early to improve seedling quality. Under high light conditions more ammonium based fertilizers can be used (17-5-17) and under low light use a calcium based fertilizer (14-4-14 or 14-2-14). Initial feeding should start at 50-100 ppm and gradually work up to 100–150 ppm.

Growth Regulators: No growth regulators should be necessary since growth can be controlled by temperature and moisture management. If seedlings are uneven a very light application of B-Nine (daminozide) or Cycocel (chlormequat chloride) can be applied.

Fungicides: Scout for botrytis and phytophthora during the plug stage and apply specific fungicides per the recommended labeled rate.

Growing On

Media: pH 5.5-5.8; EC 1.2-1.5.

Light: Provide 12-14 mol/m² /day (3,500-4,000 ft. candles or 35,000-40,000 lx).

Temperature: 20-21 °C (68-70 °F) nights, 18-19 °C (64-66 °F) 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 (60-64 °F) day and night. An ADT (average daily temperature) of 19 °C (66 °F) will give the fastest finished crop.

Moisture: Alternate between moisture levels wet (4) and medium (2). Let plants dry back to at least a moist (3) before re-saturating to a wet (4). Extremely dry plants will have a grayish cast to the leaves. Avoid watering plants under high temperature and light when the leaf temperature is excessive.

Humidity: 40-60 % humidity is ideal. Providing good ventilation and horizontal airflow will help lower the humidity and dry back the media, providing oxygen to the roots.

Fertilizer: Moderate fertilization levels are required. Fertilize the crop weekly with 100-150 ppm nitrogen, using a complete balanced fertilizer. Avoid high ammonium and high nitrogen levels, because the foliage can grow very large. Avoid pH levels above 6.0, as high pH can cause iron deficiency. Watch for low Ca and Mg levels since this can result in stunted plants with marginal leaf edge burn. Under high light conditions use an ammonium-based fertilizer (17-5-17) and under low light use a calcium based fertilizer (14-4-14).

Growth Regulators: With proper moisture and temperature management there should be no need for growth regulators. If needed apply Cycocel (chlormequat chloride) as a spray at 250-300 ppm one to two weeks after transplant.

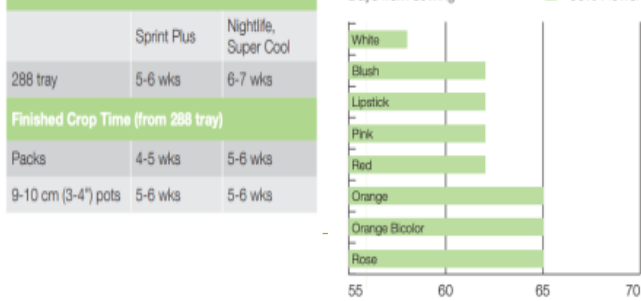
Fungicide: Apply fungicides during long periods of low light and high humidity.

Common Diseases: Botrytis.

Pests: Primarily aphids and thrips.

Post Harvest: Fertilize with Potassium nitrate at 100 ppm 1-2 weeks prior to shipping.

Timing & Positioning Charts



Moisture Codes

Saturated (5) Water is easily observed when finger is pressed on cell. Water moves freely from the top of the plug to the bottom.

Wet (4) Media looks black and is not glistening. The media feels wet to the touch but there is very little water movement.

Moist (3) Water is not easily visible. When finger is pressed on the cell there is very little movement from top to bottom.

Medium (2) Media is not black, but now looks medium brown. There is no water movement when pressed with finger.

Dry (1) Media has changed color to a very light brown and is dry to the touch.

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COLORS OF THE SERIES

Begonia semperflorens F₁ Sprint Plus



White
BS0206P



Orange
BS0201P



Orange Bicolor
BS0202P



Lipstick
BS0204P



Red
BS0203P



Pink
BS0207P



Rose
BS0205P



Blush
BS0208P



Maxi Mix
BS0299P