


Bellis perennis

Robella

Item no.: BP0601P



- Fleuroselect Gold Medal winner
- Unique salmon pink color
- Fully double, large flowers
- Extraordinary, unique pot plan

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|---|-----------------------|
| Crop Time | Spring: 20 - 22 weeks |
| Height  | 5 " / 13 cm |
| Exposure | Sun - Partial shade |
| Seed Form | Pelleted Seed |
| Best Uses | Bedding, Pot Plant |

CULTURE GUIDE

Bellis perennis Robella

Usage

Plants for landscape and borders, pot plants, plants for grave

Sow time

Pot plant production (frost free): End August - Mid September; Pot plant production (without heating): Mid August - End August

Sowing method

3-5 seeds/pellets per plug

Germination

7-14 days at 68 °F (20 °C), do not cover seed

Growing on

Transplant plugs in mid winter to mid spring. Plants will flower in approximately 8-10 weeks when grown 40-50 °F (5-10 °C), under similar conditions to spring pansies.

Media

Use a well-drained, growing substrate with 15-30 % clay, 0-15 % organic parts (e.g. compost), 1 kg/m³ complete balanced fertilizer, 0-2 kg/m³ slow release fertilizer (3-6 months), iron-chelate, micronutrients, pH: 5.5-6.2.

Temperature

Grow at 10-12 °C or outdoors. In winter indoors frost free at 3-5 °C or outdoors. Outdoor fleece cover needed. At mid December the plants start to grow for 5-7 weeks at 10-12 °C. Grow as cool as possible but avoid freezing temperatures for a good plant quality. Temperatures above 12 °C will result in big foliage growth, thin flower stems and missing flowering initiation. Temperatures below 6 °C delay the buds development. At warm outdoors temperatures open airing in time.

Fertilization

Moderate fertilization levels are required. Fertilize the crop weekly with 150-200 ppm nitrogen (at 0 kg/m³ slow release fertilizer in substrate), using a complete balanced fertilizer. The plants take up the minerals at 5 °C. Avoid high ammonium and high nitrogen levels. Don't fertilize after early October. In spring fertilize 150-200 ppm nitrogen of a potassium balanced fertilizer (N: K₂O-ratio: 1:1,5). The roots are sensitive to high salt levels in substrates.

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.

COLORS OF THE SERIES

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