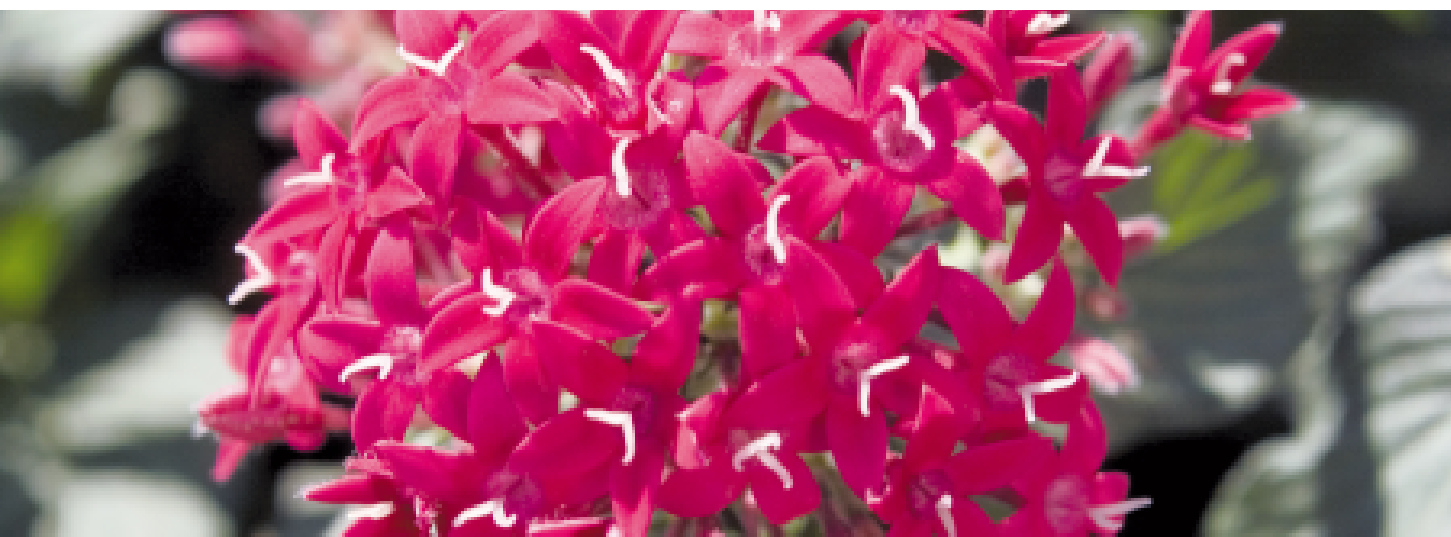


Pentas lanceolata F₁

Kaleidoscope

Carmine

Item no.: PL0204P



Outstanding Summer Performer

- Vigorous, well branching habit
- Profusely branching habit
- Ideal for mixed containers and landscaping
- Large, intensely colored flower clusters

Crop Time	Spring: 14 - 17 weeks
Height ∅	18 " / 45 cm
Width ∅	11 " / 28 cm
Exposure	Sun
Seed Form	Pelleted Seed
Product Use	Pots, Mixed Containers, Landscape, Mass Plantings
Family, Origin	Rubiaceae, East Africa
Minimum Germ. Rate	90 %

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Pentas lanceolata F₁ Kaleidoscope

Usage

Attractive pot plants for indoors and outdoors, plants for bedding

Sow time

January-April

Sowing method

1 seed per plug

Germination

Sow pellets in a media with a pH range of 6.5-7.2. Maintain uniform soil moisture levels and humidity levels above 95 %. Stage I temperatures of 75-80 °F (23-26 °C) optimize germination. Irrigate with warm water with a pH range of 6.5-7.2 to avoid shocking seedlings during Stage I. Do not cover seed as light increases germination rate and improves seedling uniformity. Begin light feeding with 25-50 ppm nitrogen. Continue Stage I conditions for 7-10 days.

Growing on

Transplant plugs into 6" (15 cm) pots or hanging baskets. Grow on at 65-70°F (18-21 °C). Fertilize at 100-150 ppm nitrogen in a well-balanced mix. Monitor soil pH levels and maintain a pH above 6.5.

Media

Use a well-drained, growing substrate with 10-20 % clay, 0-15 % parts (e.g. coconut fibres, perlite, sand), 1-2 kg/m³ complete balanced fertilizer, 1-2 kg/m³ slow release fertilizer (3-9 months), iron-chelate, micronutrients, pH: 5.8-7.5.

Temperature

Grow at 17-19 °C. At temperatures below 16 °C the vegetative growth is inhibited. Just before selling harden the plants. Decrease the temperature slowly. Temperatures below 10 °C will delay the flowering. Pentas does not tolerate frost.

Fertilization

Moderate-high fertilization levels are required. Fertilize the crop weekly with 150-200 ppm nitrogen (at 1 kg/m³ slow release fertilizer in substrate), using alternating a potassium balanced fertilizer (N: K₂O-ratio: 1:1,5) and a calcium nitrate fertilizer. Avoid high ammonium and high nitrogen levels.

Prevent magnesium deficiency by applying magnesium sulphate (0,025 %) 1-2 times. Check regularly pH value in substrate, because at pH above 6.0 iron deficiency (yellow edges on the leaves) can appear and at pH below 5.0 iron toxicity (necrotic spots on the leaves) can arise. In case of iron deficiency apply iron-chelate for 1-2 times and in case of iron toxicity adjust the pH in substrate with lime.

Expert Tip

Pay attention to maintain a higher pH at or above pH 6.4. This will help with good seedling development and finished product.

– Taylor, Product Specialist

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

Pentas lanceolata F₁ Kaleidoscope



Carmine
PL0204P



Deep Red
PL0206P



Appleblossom
PL0202P



Pink
PL0201P



Deep Rose
PL0203P



Lilac
PL0205P



Mix
PL0299P