Sempervivum sempervirens

Hippie Chicks



- Succulent leaf rosettes as a color mix
- Non-branching flower spikes
- Winter-hardy evergreen
- Attractive structural plant for rock gardens, mixed containers, green roofs
- Use as indoor and outdoor plant
- BeGreen ApeX Pelleted: Chemical and microplastic-free

Crop Time	Spring: 26 - 30 weeks
Height ⌀	3 " / 7 cm
Exposure	Sun
Seed Form	BeGreen ApeX Pelleted
Heat Zone	undetermined
Hardiness Zone	3a-9b
Product Use	Rockery, Pots
Family, Origin	Crassulaceae, Mountainious regions

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Sempervivum sempervirens Hippie Chicks

Plug Culture
Optimal storage: Up to 6 months at 5 °C / 41 °F

Germination: 14-25 days

Cover: Cover seed lightly after sowing

Sowing method: 3-5 seeds per plug

Media: pH 5.5-6.0; EC <1.0; 0.5-0.75

Temperature: 18-22 °C (64-72 °F)

Growing On
Media: Use a well-drained, growing substrate with 0-15 % clay, 0-15 % parts (e.g. bark, wood fibres, perlite, sand),1-1,5 kg/m^3 complete balanced fertilizer, 1-2 kg/m^3 slow release fertilizer (3-9 months), iron-chelate, micronutrients, pH: 5.5-7.0.

Temperature: Grow at 10-18 °C (50-64 °F) or outdoors. In winter indoors frost free at 3-5 °C (38-40 °F) or outdoors. Outdoor fleece cover needed. For wintering the roots development should be very good. In spring the plants start to grow for 10-12 weeks at 15-18 °C (58-64 °F). Cold temperatures of 10-12 °C (50-54 °F) will increase the cultivation time. A chilling period (vernalization) is required for flower initiation.

Fertilizer: Low-moderate fertilization levels are required. Fertilize the crop weekly with 80-100 ppm nitrogen (at 2 kg/m^3 slow release fertilizer in substrate), using complete balanced fertilizer. Avoid high ammonium and high nitrogen levels. Very high nitrogen levels in substrate cause shoot stretching and the shoots fall apart. Don't fertilize after mid September. In spring fertilize 80-100 ppm nitrogen of a complete balanced fertilizer. Prevent magnesium deficiency by applying magnesium sulphate (0,05 %) 1-2 times and in case of iron deficiency (above pH 6.0) apply iron-chelate for 1-2 times.

Stages: 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.

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.

All information in our technical guide is based on our own trials and would therefore be as guideline only. Detailed cultivation aspects vary depending on climate, location, time of year and environmental conditions. Benary expressly disclaims any responsibility for the content of such data/information and makes no representation or warranty for the cultivation of any products listed. It is recommended that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions.

COLORS OF THE SERIES

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