Myosotis sylvatica

Bellamy

Benary's Popular & Well-Branched Myosotis Series

- Easy to grow, no cold required
- For early spring and fall production
- Well-branched, uniform plant habit
- Very uniform flowering across the series

Crop Time	Spring: 20 - 24 weeks , Autumn: 10 - 12 weeks
Height ⌀	9 " / 23 cm
Width ⌀	7 " / 18 cm
Exposure	Sun - Partial shade
Seed Form	Raw Seed
Hardiness Zone	5a-8a
Product Use	Pots, Landscape, Mixed Containers
Family, Origin	Boraginaceae, Europe
Minimum Germ. Rate	85%

TECHNICAL GUIDE

Myosotis sylvatica Bellamy

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

Flowering Mechanism: No vernalization required. Irradiance is the primary mechanism that initiates flowering. High light intensity will initiate flowering once plants reach 3-5 true leaves.

Plug Culture
Germination: Maintain optimal conditions for seedling development, should begin on the day of sowing until root emergence. Expect root emergence in 3-6 days from sowing.

Cover: No cover.

Sowing method: 1 seed per plug.

Media: pH 5.6-5.8, EC 0.7-1.2.

Temperature: 20-22 °C (68-72 °F) until radicle emergence. Afterwards, ensure 18-20 °C (64-68 °F) during night and day. When the roots reach the bottom of the cell, the temperature can be lowered to 16-18 °C (60-64 °F).

Moisture: Begin with a wet (4) for germination, then reduce to a moist (3) on day 6. As the seedlings become fully developed with expanded cotyledons, the moisture level can be decreased further to a medium (2). Alternate between a wet (4) and a medium (2).

Humidity: Ensure high humidity of 95-100 % until day 6, then reduce to 40-60 %. Provide proper ventilation and horizontal airflow to improve oxygen levels in the media.

Light: Light is not necessary for germination but can be beneficial if using a germination chamber as it will reduce stretch and improve seedling quality. Provide light levels of 2,000-2,500 ft. candles (20,000-25,000 lx) which can be increased to 4,000 ft. candles (40,000 lx) before transplanting.

Fertilizer: Maintain low pH level to avoid chlorosis. Begin feeding once germination is complete with 100-175 ppm N and maintain an EC of less than 1.2.

Plug Bulking and Flower Initiation: Maintain optimal conditions during the vegetative stage from cotyledon expansion to flower initiation. When the seedlings root to the edge of the plug and reach the 4-6 true leaf stage flower initiation will occur.

Growth Regulators: No growth regulators should be necessary in plug stage.

Fungicides: Preventative applications are recommended to control soil-borne diseases.

Growing On
Media: pH 5.6-5.8, EC 1.2-1.5. Use a welldrained and sterilized medium.

Light: Provide 3,500-4,000 ft. candles (35,000- 40,000 lx) for the fastest finish.

Temperature: 16-20 °C (60-68 °F) days, 10-13 °C (50-56 °F) nights after transplanting. Afterwards, a frost-free production

with a minimum temperature of 3-5°C (38-41 °F) at night is recommended. Cooler temperatures promote a stable, compact and well-branched plant habit.

Moisture: Alternate between moisture levels wet (4) and medium (2). Let plants dry back before re-saturating to a wet (4).

Humidity: 40-60 % humidity is ideal.

Fertilizer: Start feeding one week after transplanting. Apply regularly 175 to 225 ppm N by using predominantly nitrate-based fertilizer with low phosphorus. If needed, alternate with a balanced ammonium and nitrate-based fertilizer to encourage growth and balance the media pH. Maintain low pH level below 5.8 to avoid chlorosis.

Growth Regulators: B-Nine (daminozide) used as a spray at 2,500-3,500 ppm. At times tank mixes are used combining B-Nine with Cycocel (chlormequat chloride).

Fungicides: Apply fungicides as needed to control root and leaf diseases.

Common Diseases: Botrytis, downy mildew, powdery mildew.

Pests: Primarily aphids.

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

Timing & Positioning Charts

Plug Crop Time	
288 tray	4-5 wks
Finished Crop Time (from 288 tray)	
Fall	10-12 wks
Spring	20-24 wks

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.

COLORS OF THE SERIES

Myosotis sylvatica Bellamy

White
MS0403R

Pink
MS0402R

Blue
MS0401R

Light Blue
MS0404R

Mix
MS0499R