

Pentas lanceolata F₁

Graffiti® Falls

Unique - The First Trailing Pentas from Seed

- Unique, trailing plant habit
- Perfectly suitable for hanging baskets and patio pots
- Large flower clusters all over the plant
- Outstanding summer performance under hot conditions

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|---------------------------|--|
| Crop Time | Spring: 15 - 17 weeks |
| Height Ø | 7 " / 18 cm |
| Width Ø | 14 " / 35 cm |
| Exposure | Sun |
| Seed Form | Pelleted Seed |
| Product Use | Hanging Baskets, Containers, Landscape |
| Family, Origin | Rubiaceae, Africa & Arabia |
| Minimum Germ. Rate | 80% |

TECHNICAL GUIDE

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Flowering

Flowering Type: Day neutral plant, will flower regardless of day length. Providing a 14-16 hours day length, especially in the seedling stages, and growing at warmer temperatures will shorten the crop time significantly.

Flowering Mechanism: Higher irradiance and warmer temperatures will promote earlier flowering.

Plug Culture

Germination: Maintain optimal conditions for seedling development beginning on the day of sowing until radical emergence. Expect radical emergence in 7-10 days.

Cover: No cover.

Sowing method: 1 pellet per plug.

Media: pH 6.2-6.5, EC < 0.5. Starting with the proper pH of the media will improve the performance of the seedlings. If the pH is too high, a micro nutrient deficiency may occur and if too low, an iron toxicity can occur.

Temperature: 23-26 °C (74-78 °F). Once germination is completed, the temperature can be lowered to 22 °C (72 °F). Water trays using tempered water with a minimum of 18 °C (64 °F). Media temperatures below 16 °C (60 °F) will inhibit the growth.

Moisture: Begin with a saturated (5) for the first 10 days. Then, begin to lower the moisture slightly going to a medium (4). Maintain a consistent moisture level without over saturating the media.

Humidity: Ensure high humidity of 95-100 % until day 10, then reduce to 40-60 %. Provide proper ventilation and horizontal airflow to improve oxygen levels in the media.

Light: Light is not crucial for germination but providing supplemental lighting will increase the quality of the seedlings and uniformity of germination. If using a chamber provide a light source of 10-25 ft. candles (100-250 lx). Later in, the light levels can be increased up to 3,000- 3,500 ft. candles (30,000-35,000 lx).

Fertilizer: Maintain an EC < 0.75. At this stage fertilized water should not exceed an EC of 0.5. Begin feeding on day 10 with 50 ppm nitrogen.

Plug Bulking and Flower Initiation: Optimum conditions during the vegetative stage from cotyledon expansion to flower initiation.

Media: pH 6.2-6.5, EC 0.75-1.2.

Temperature: As plants become more mature, the temperature can be lowered to 18-20 °C (64-68 °F) nights and 22-23 °C (72-73 °F) days.

Moisture: Alternate between a wet (4) and a medium (2).

Fertilizer: Maintain the EC level below 1.2. Under lower light conditions fertilize with a calcium based fertilizer (14-4-14) at 100 ppm. Under higher light use a 17-5-17 feed at 100 ppm.

Fungicides: Under conditions of low light and high humidity fungicide applications may be necessary

Growing On

Media: pH 6.2-6.5, EC 1.0-1.2.

Light: Provide high light levels of 3,500-4,500 ft. candles (35,000-45,000 lx). Long day treatment of 14-16 hours will shorten the total crop time significantly.

Temperature: 20-21 °C (68-70 °F) nights, 22-23 °C (72-73 °F) days after transplanting until the roots reach the bottom of the container. Thereafter temperatures may be lowered to 16- 18 °C (60-64 °F) nights and 20-23 °C (68-74 °F) days.

Moisture: Alternate between moisture levels wet (4) and medium (2).

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: Under low light conditions fertilize with a 14-4-14 fertilizer at 100-150 ppm and under high light conditions use a 17-5-17 fertilizer at 100-150 ppm. Watch for calcium and magnesium deficiencies which can cause stunted plants.

Growth Regulators: These genetics do not require applications of growth regulators or pinching treatments.

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

Common Diseases: Botrytis, Rhizoctonia and Pythium.

Pests: Primarily Aphids, Thrips and Whitefly.

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.

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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Rose

PL0701P