

# Sinningia speciosa F1

## MultiBells



Exceptional crop uniformity with generous flower count and 10-14 days earlier flowering than any other Gloxinia. Can be produced at higher density for increased profitability.



- ✳ Centre flowering with upward-facing flowers
- ✳ Short stems and small foliage, good transportability
- ✳ Can produce more plants per square metre than other Sinningia
- ✳ Excellent crop uniformity

 Annual	 Pot Plant
 Indoor	 -
 Upright	 -
 25 cm	 Pellet
 25 cm	 10-12 cm

## Culture Guide

### Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-8) Sow pelleted seed into a 288 cell tray filled with a sterile and well drained media with good aeration. A slightly fertilized peat is recommended and works well. For optimum results of pH of 6.0-6.5, an E.C. of 1.0 mmhos (1:2 dilution) and a temperature of 22-24°C should be maintained. Cover only with a thin layer of coarse vermiculite to allow some light for germination. Trays can be covered with thin plastic, if necessary, to maintain moisture but if covered do not expose trays to direct sunlight to avoid overheating. Supply sufficient moisture to melt the pellet.
- Stage 2** (days 9-21) Seedlings have now emerged and cotyledons are present. Maintain air temperature between 20-22°C. Lower humidity to 60-70% and fertilize with 75-100 ppm nitrogen from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer around day 10. Gloxinia is sensitive to boron deficiency so maintain media pH between 6.0 and 6.5 and supply 0.25 ppm boron when fertilizing.
- Stage 3** (days 22-40) Gradually increase the fertilizer concentration to 100-150 ppm nitrogen to maintain media E.C. between 1.0 and 1.2 mmhos as seedlings progress. The young foliage is sensitive to cold water which causes burning.
- Stage 4** (days 40-42) The plugs should have 4 true leaves and are approaching transplant stage. Transplant on time to avoid root bound plugs. Overgrown transplants flower prematurely with less flowers on smaller plants. Reduce fertilizer levels and lower the temperature down to 18°C to tone the plants.

### Pack & Pot Culture

- Media** Select a sterile well-drained media with good aeration. Optimum pH is between 6.0-6.5 with an EC of 1.2 mmhos (1:2 slurry).
- Transplanting** MultiBells are best suited for 11-12 cm. pots. Plant the seedlings down so that the first set of large leaves is level with the media. Use care not to break off smaller leaves as it may invite disease. Drench with a broad spectrum fungicide after transplanting.
- Temperature** Optimum day temperature is 22°C with the night temperature no lower than 18°C. If the temperature drops below 16°C, flowering will be delayed and production time will increase.
- Fertilizer** Gloxinias perform best when they are kept evenly moist and never allowed to dry out and wilt which can cause stunting and delayed flowering. For the first weeks following transplant, fertilize at 100 ppm N using a well-balanced calcium nitrate based formulation. After plants are established, apply 150 ppm N for best performance. Optimum EC is 1.0-1.2 mmhos (1:2 slurry). Gloxinia is sensitive to boron deficiency characterized by deep dark green foliage, crinkled leaves and tip abortion. Maintain the media pH between 6.0 and 6.5 and apply 0.25 ppm of boron when fertilizing.

<b>Lighting</b>	Optimum light level is 21,500-27,000 lux. For best results, avoid strong sunlight >32,000 lux. For Winter growing, apply supplemental lighting at 5,400 lux on cloudy days.
<b>Growth regulators</b>	Growth retardants are not recommended. Growth can be controlled through fertilization, light and moisture.
<b>Pests &amp; diseases</b>	Cyclamen Mites, Thrips and Loopers. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus.
<b>Crop schedule</b>	11-12 cm pots will flower in 16-22 weeks from sowing depending on the time of year and light levels. One plant per pot.

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*All information given is intended for general guidance only and is believed to be accurate. Cultural details are based on Northern Hemisphere conditions and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Application of recommended growth regulators and chemicals are subject to local legislations and manufacturer's label instructions.*