











Antirrhinum majus nanum pubilum F1 Floral Showers



Floral Showers is a fast, day-length-neutral series that flowers within a tight window in both Spring and Autumn.

- * Dwarf habit makes this a good product for pack and pot culture in 10 cm pots with little or no PGR
- * Wide colour range including bright colours and unique bicolours
- * Very uniform habit between colours so can be sold in separate colours or mixes
- * Cool crop, requiring little or no heat, resulting in low production costs
- * Side shoots produce early flowers for more colour impact
- * Versatile, for use in mixed containers, baskets and beds



 Annual	 Bedding Plant
 Bedding	 Half shade + full sun
 Upright	 5,600-7,000/gram
 20 cm	 Normal
 20 cm	 Pack, pot 9-10.5 cm

Culture Guide

Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-7) Select a well-drained media with a pH between 5.5-5.8 and little or no starter charge. Either sow uncovered (chamber) or with a light coating of coarse vermiculite (greenhouse). soil temperature between 15-18°C is ideal Antirrhinum seedlings are very sensitive to soluble salts so maintain EC <0.6 (1:2 slurry). Keep ammonium levels at less than 5 ppm. Maintain even moisture in the seedling flats without over saturating it.
- Stage 2** (days 8-14) Maintain soil temperature between 15-18°C and sufficient moisture levels once radicle emergence occurs. Provide bright light, up to 16,000 lux, and keep the soil pH between 5.5 and 5.8, and EC levels less than 0.75 (1:2 slurry). Maintain sufficient moisture levels once radicle emergence occurs. Maintain even moisture but not saturated for best rooting. Watering early in the day will help to prevent disease. Once the cotyledons are fully expanded, begin fertilizing with 50-75 ppm N using a well-balanced Calcium and Potassium Nitrate based fertilizer. Antirrhinum seedlings are very sensitive to high salt and ammonium levels. If the media contains a starter charge, additional liquid fertilization may not be necessary at this stage.
- Stage 3** (days 15-28) To produce the best root growth, keep soil temperature between 13-15°C and allow the soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations, (do not allow seedlings to wilt). Maintain the soil pH at 5.5-5.8 and EC levels at less than 1.0 (1:2 slurry Allow soil to dry in between watering but do not allow the seedlings to wilt. Increase fertilizer to 100-150 ppm N from a well-balanced Calcium and Potassium Nitrate based fertilizer. The use of Cal/Mag Specials like 15-5-15 is ideal as antirrhinum seedlings require adequate levels of magnesium. Attempt to maintain approximately a ratio of 3 potassium: 2 calcium: 1 magnesium in the medium for the best growth. Avoid ammonium fertilizers.
- Stage 4** (day 30) Seedlings have two pairs of leaves and are now ready for transplanting into flats and pots. Do not delay transplanting! If absolutely necessary, plugs can be stored at 2-4°C under fluorescent lights at 2,700 lux for 14 hours per day. In order to prevent botrytis, treat with a fungicide.

Pack & Pot Culture

Media	Select a sterile and well-drained media with a pH between 5.5-5.8 and low in nutrients (EC level less than 1.0).
Transplanting	Be carefull not to damage the roots, Anthirhinum is sensitive for rootproblems.
Temperature	Optimum growing temperature is 15-18°C during the day and 15°C at night. Once established, the night temperature may be reduced to 11-13°C.
Fertilizer	Maintain the media EC between 1.0 to 1.5 (1:2 slurry) by applying 150-200 ppm of nitrogen as needed from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based formulation. The use of Ca/Mg formulations like 15-5-15 work well to supply adequate amounts of magnesium. Avoid high rates of ammonium, especially at low temperatures, which promotes softer growth and stretched plants. High pH (>6.5) results in iron chlorosis.
Lighting	Supplemental lighting, up to 27,000 lux will hasten development and flowering.
Growth regulators	Bonzi and Alar are all effective, but maintaining optimum temperatures and watering practices provides the best control.
Pests & diseases	Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, Botrytis.
Crop schedule	Cell packs: 4-5 weeks from transplanting. 10 cm pots: 5-6 weeks from transplanting. 15 cm pots-5 plants per pot: 7-8 weeks from transplanting.

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.