

# Celosia argentea plumosa

## Century



Century Celosia is an extra early, heat tolerant variety with an abundance of showy flowers with large plumes on strong stems.

- ✿ Extra early and easy to grow
- ✿ Extremely heat tolerant for Summer programmes
- ✿ Sturdy branching for flower beds and large containers
- ✿ Ideal for landscaping
- ✿ Also suitable as professional cut flower



	Annual		Bedding Plant
	Landscaping		Half shade + full sun
	Upright		1,600/gram
	40 cm		Normal
	20 cm		12-15 cm

## Culture Guide

### Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-10) Single sow seed into a plug tray filed with a sterile and well-drained media. Lightly cover with coarse vermiculite as seed requires light to germinate. Provide a soil temperature of 25°C.
- Stage 2** (days 11-19) After seedlings emerge, place plug trays in a well ventilated area and reduce the temperature to 19-21°C during day and 16-18°C in the night. Over watering will promote disease; especially damping off and botrytis. Fertilize plugs lightly with 50-100 ppm of Nitrogen.
- Stage 3** (days 20-27) Maintain good air circulation and media EC levels around 0.8 to 1.0 (1:2 extraction). Celosia is a facultative short day plant and will flower more quickly under short day conditions (<13 hours) and any type of stress.
- Stage 4** (day 28) Plugs are ready for transplanting. Celosia forms a taproot and is sensitive to root damage. Be careful not to damage the delicate root system. Transplant before the taproot emerges. It is best to handle Celosia by the leaves to prevent damaging the soft delicate stem. Also avoid deep transplanting to prevent Rhizoctonia. Do not delay transplanting. Holding the plugs too long in the plug tray will stunt future development of the plant and might cause premature budding.

### Pack & Pot Culture

- In general** Produces extremely large plumes, 30 cm A dense planting of 10 x 7.5 cm will produce strong 60 cm stems.
- Media** Select a well-drained media with a low starter charge. Ideal pH is 5.5-6.0.
- Transplanting** Never delay transplanting! Holding the plugs too long in the plug tray will stunt future development of the plant and might cause premature budding and low quality plants without enough foliage development. Celosia makes a taproot and is sensitive to root damage. Be careful not to damage the soft root system. Transplant before the taproot emerges. It is best to handle Celosia by the leaves to prevent damaging the soft stem. Also avoid deep transplanting to prevent Rhizoctonia. Transplanting normally after 4 to 5 weeks.
- Temperature** Maintain the plants at a temperature of 18-24°C.
- Fertilizer** Feed with 150-200 ppm N as needed to maintain the EC at 1.0 to 1.4 (1:2 slurry). It is important to supply sufficient amounts of Potassium in the fertilizer. A lack of Potassium will cause smaller flower plumes to be formed along with abnormal shaped flowers.
- Lighting** High light, full sun is the best. Production under short day conditions (< 11 hours day length) will result in earlier bud initiation.
- Growth regulators** Not required.

**Pests & diseases** Pythium, Downy Mildew, Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Aphids and Thrips.  
**Crop schedule** 80 days/10 weeks.

---

*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.*