

Gypsophila muralis Garden Bride



Garden Bride has single flowers and can be used as a bedding plant, in patio containers, window boxes or hanging baskets. It forms neat mounds in the garden but cascades gently, softening edges in containers and baskets.

- ✿ Single flowers on airy, rich-flowering plants with finely-textured foliage
- ✿ Easy to grow, with a short crop time for improved profitability
- ✿ Stays in constant bloom for quick sale
- ✿ Excellent for hanging baskets and mixed patio containers



	Annual		Bedding Plant
	Bedding + mixed combo		Half shade + full sun
	Mounding		25,000/gram
	15 cm		Normal, multi-pellet
	25 cm		12-15 cm

Culture Guide

Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-5) Multi sow plug trays with 8-10 seeds (raw seed) or one multipellet per cavity filled with a sterile and well-drained media. Optimum pH is 5.5-6.5. Lightly cover the seed with coarse vermiculite only as seeds require light to germinate. Maintain a temperature of 20°C. Multi-seed pellets are available to facilitate sowing.
- Stage 2** (days 6-21) After seedlings emerge, lower the temperature to 15-16°C and place seedlings in a bright and well-ventilated area. Fertilize with 75 ppm N to promote strong growth.
- Stage 3** (days 22-35) Optimum EC level is 1.0-1.2 (1:2 slurry). It is best to water early in the day to prevent botrytis. Fertilize at 150 ppm N using a well-balanced calcium nitrate based formulation.
- Stage 4** (day 36) The plugs are approaching transplant stage. Reduce fertilizer to prepare the plants for transition to the final container.

Pack & Pot Culture

- In general** Gypsophila is suited for cell packs, 10-12 cm pots, hanging baskets or as a component in mixed containers and baskets.
- Media** Use a well-drained sterile media with a pH between 5.5-6.5.
- Transplanting** Give extra attention on watering after transplanting: plants should never be allowed to dry out.
- Temperature** Optimum growing temperature is 15-16°C, but plants tolerate higher temperatures. Higher temperatures, especially >30°C, will reduce flowering.
- Fertilizer** Use of a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer at 150 ppm N produces strong and healthy plants. Optimum EC level is 1.2 (1:2 slurry). Adding Osmocote to outdoors pots will maintain the fertilizer level during rainy periods.
- Lighting** Gypsophila does best in full sun in cool Summer areas or partial sun in warm summer areas.
- Growth regulators** Gypsophila Garden Bride is more vigorous than Gypsy but usually does not require chemical growth regulation. However, under low light conditions or for small pot production, the use of B-Nine (daminozide) is effective in reducing plant height.
- Pests & diseases** Aphids, Botrytis, Rhizoctonia and Pythium.
- Crop schedule** Cell pack: 8-9 weeks from sowing. 10-12 cm pots: 12-13 weeks from sowing. Hanging baskets: 16 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.