

Petunia grandiflora F1 Falcon



SAKATA®

Early flowering Falcon is an all-round growers favourite, easy to produce and early to ship with a tight 5-day flowering window across all colours in the series. Cost-effective and proven performers!

- * Early flowering saves heating costs
- * Superior branching
- * Proven all-round performance as a pot and bedding plant
- * Easy to grow under a wide range of conditions
- * Ideal for pot production
- * High quality compact plants



Annual



Bedding



Upright



25 cm



20 cm



Bedding Plant



Half shade + full shade



9,000-11,000/gram
(normal seed)



Normal, pellet



9-10.5 cm



Culture Guide

Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-7) Sow on a surface of well-prepared compost with a pH of 5.5-6.0. When sowing directly into plugs, use pelleted seed. If using pelleted seed, be sure to apply sufficient moisture at the start to thoroughly melt the pellets. Germinate at 22-24°C. Do not cover the seed, as light is required for maximum emergence.
- Stage 2** (days 8-14) If using a germination chamber, remove trays once emergence begins. Reduce temperature to 18-21°C. Supplemental lighting can be applied for 14 hours per day to induce early flower bud formation. After seedlings emerge, reduce moisture levels and allow the media to dry slightly in between fertilizer applications. Apply 100 ppm N from a well-balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer.
- Stage 3** (days 15-28) Supplemental lighting will promote leaf expansion and root development; especially during the darker months of Winter. As most petunias are either facultative or obligate long day plants, it is best to maintain a 12 hour photoperiod to avoid premature bud. Keep moderately wet and allow the media to dry in between watering. Fertilize as needed to maintain an EC level between 0.8 and 1.0 (1:2 slurry) As leaves reach the edge of the plug tray a light application of B-Nine (daminozide) at 0.25%/2,500 ppm will help tone the plants.
- Stage 4** (days 29-35) The plants are now reaching maturity and are ready for transplanting into pots and packs. Reduce moisture and hold at 16°C, if necessary, until transplanted. Reduce moisture and hold at 16°C until transplanted.

Pack & Pot Culture

- In general** To promote flower bud initiation and compact plants, keep the media on the dry side in between watering.
- Media** Use a well-drained and disease-free media with a pH of 5.5 to 6.2 and a moderate fertilizer starter charge.
- Transplanting** Select a minimum pot size of 10.5 cm.
- Temperature** Maintain a minimum night temperature of 13-16°C and a day temperature between 16-20°C for the first 6 weeks after transplanting. After bud formation, the night temperature can be lowered to 10°C.
- Fertilizer** In general, petunias grow vigorously so apply 150-200 ppm N as needed by using a well-balanced fertilizer. Calcium nitrate-based fertilizers will help control excessive growth, but excess bicarbonate

	should be neutralized to avoid raising the pH above 6.3 as petunia is an iron inefficient plant. Optimum E.C. level is 1.2-1.5 (1:2 slurry). Plants can be top dressed with a slow-release fertilizer 10 days prior to shipping to enhance consumer satisfaction.
Lighting	Petunias prefer bright light. With high light, plants will be more compact and floriferous. Petunia Falcon is a facultative long day plant and will flower more quickly with day length extension. Provide 54,000-86,000 lux.
Growth regulators	Once the plants begin forming a rosette, B-Nine (daminozide) can be applied at 0.25-0.50%/2,500-5,000 ppm. In general, 1-3 applications may be needed depending on temperature, light level and fertilizer. Dry cultivation will also help to produce compact plants.
Pests & diseases	Botrytis, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia, White fly, Aphids.
Crop schedule	Crop time from transplanting to flowering in Spring time: 6 weeks. Crop time from transplanting to flowering in Summer time: 4-5 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.