


# Primula polyantha F1 SuperNova



Great for sales as a patio container or bedding plant, SuperNova provides uniform results and an excellent show of colour. F1 hybrid quality at its best results in vigorous plants with consistent uniformity in the greenhouse, at retail and in the garden or landscape.



- ✿ Autumn flowering for after-Summer sales when potted early; Spring flowering when potted later and grown cold
- ✿ Large showy umbels on sturdy multiple stems
- ✿ Uniform across colours in habit and flowering time
- ✿ The tightest flowering window and the best-selling colours are selected in the Growers Select Mix

 Annual + Biennial	 Pot Plant
 Indoor + bedding + patio + mixed combo	 Half shade + full sun
 Upright	 1,100/gram
 30 cm	 Normal
 25 cm	 9-13 cm

## Culture Guide

### Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-14) Select a sterile substrate containing a high amount of organic matter and a pH between 6.0-6.5. Primula seed requires light for germination but a light cover of vermiculite is recommended to maintain sufficient moisture. Optimum germination temperature is 15°C. Maintain high humidity levels and if needed place the flats in a germination chamber or shaded greenhouse to provide cool conditions.
- Stage 2** (days 15-29) When the cotyledons are fully expanded, lower the humidity levels but do not allow the plants to dry out. A light mist 2-3 times per day is beneficial. Primula plants are very sensitive and the leaves can easily burn in strong light (>32,000 lux). A light shade is recommended to protect the plugs from intense sunshine. During periods of high temperatures the plants grow very slowly. Fertilize with 50-75 ppm of Nitrogen to strengthen the plants. Select a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer to produce strong and healthy seedlings.
- Stage 3** (days 30-48) The first true leaves have formed. For high quality plugs it is necessary to maintain cool temperatures and sufficient humidity. Fertilize the plants with 100 ppm N as needed to maintain E.C. levels around 1.0 mmhos (2:1 slurry).
- Stage 4** (days 49-56) The plants have 3-4 true leaves and are now ready for transplanting. Applying 200 ppm N a week before transplanting helps the plants make the transition from the plug tray to the final container.

### Pack & Pot Culture

**In general** Supernova can be cultivated in various pot sizes from 9-12 cm. Long Term Seed Storage: Unopened seed packets may be stored in a freezer at 20°C for up to 12 months with good shelf life. When you are ready to use frozen seed please place the packet in a refrigerator at 5°C or in a cool room for 24 hours first to allow the seed to thaw and the temperature to equalize to avoid moisture forming on the seed or inside the seed packet.

**Media** Use a well-drained sterile media. Optimum pH is between 6.0-6.5.

**Transplanting** Transplant plugs into pots using a well-drained sterile media. Optimum pH is between 6.0-6.5. A maximum of 32,000 lux is recommended for Primula production.

**Temperature** After potting, a temperature of 15°C is recommended until the plants are well established. The temperature should not drop below 8°C until plants are established. To initiate flowering, drop the temperature to 7-10°C for 7 weeks.

**Fertilizer** A well-balanced calcium nitrate based formulation is recommended. Apply 100-150 ppm N as necessary to maintain an E.C. between 1.0 1.2 mmhos (1:2 slurry).

**Lighting** Supply a light level at 27,000-32,000 lux. Do not exceed 32,000 lux as higher light levels cause leaf damage.

**Growth regulators** In general, Primula growth is controlled with cool temperatures and restricting fertilizer. If necessary, the following chemical growth regulators are effective. Do not apply below 5°C. To avoid over-regulation, multiple applications at lower rates is best. Do not apply after flower bud set.  
-Alar (daminozide) at 0.25-0.5%/2,500-5,000 ppm

**Pests & diseases** Primula requires cool conditions and high humidity to produce high quality plants which favour the development of Botrytis. Good sanitation, watering early in the day and good air movement helps control and prevent this disease.

**Crop schedule**

**Flowering periods per area**

		September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Northern Europe and Eastern Europe	Danessa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Danova	x	x	x	x	yes	yes	x
	Daniella	x	x	x	x	x	yes	yes
	Rosanna	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	<b>SuperNova</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>yes</b>
North Western Europe	Danessa	yes	yes	x	x	x	x	x
	Danova	x	x	x	x	yes	yes	x
	Daniella	x	x	x	x	x	yes	yes
	Rosanna	yes	yes	yes	x	x	x	x
	<b>SuperNova</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>yes</b>
Southern Europe	Danessa	x	yes	yes	yes	x	x	x
	Danova	x	x	x	x	yes	yes	x
	Daniella	x	x	x	x	x	yes	yes
	Rosanna	x	x	yes	yes	x	x	x
	<b>SuperNova</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>yes</b>

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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.*