

# Viola x wittrockiana F1 Power



# SAKATA®

Power, the extra large flowered, heat tolerant series to end the Spring season or start the late Summer season with! Retains compact plant habit and flower power throughout the Autumn and Winter. Power Choice colours and Power Choice Mix offer the grower an outstanding selection of perfectly matched varieties in both core and speciality colours.



- \* For packs and pots
- \* Non-stretching beefy plants
- \* Good response to PGRs
- \* Earlier flowering than other XL-flowered series
- \* Giant flowers on short peduncles
- \* Good Winter-flowering ability
- \* Wide range of colours

|   |                       |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
|    | Annual                |    | Bedding Plant         |
|    | Bedding + mixed combo |    | Half shade + full sun |
|   | Upright               |   | 700/gram              |
|  | 15 cm                 |  | Normal                |
|  | 10 cm                 |  | Pack, pot 9 cm        |

## Culture Guide

### Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-7) Sow pansy seed in a well-aerated plug mix with a pH between 5.5 and 5.8, and cover lightly with a medium or coarse vermiculite. After sowing, water the plug flats well and maintain a soil temperature of 18°C. When using a germination chamber maintain 100% relative humidity and remove plug trays when the seed coat is cracked.
- Stage 2** (days 7-14) Maintain temperatures at 18°C, if possible, and provide good air flow. Light levels should be maintained up to 32,000 lux, without causing heat or water stress. When seedlings begin to appear in the tray, lightly fertilize with 75 ppm of N from a well-balanced fertilizer containing trace element. After the initial feed, begin fertilizing with 100 ppm of N. A Calcium nitrate-based fertilizer works well to build strong compact plants.
- Stage 3** (days 15-25) Maintain soil pH between 5.5 and 5.8, and maintain an EC of 0.8-1.0 (1:2 slurry). Ideally, seedlings should be given high light levels to reduce stretching. If plant height control is needed, B Nine (Daminozide) and Cycocel are effective.
- Stage 4** (days 26-30) Plug flats are approaching market size, before shipping plugs in a box apply PGR when needed to control stretching. Reduce fertilizer to tone the plants and prepare them for transplanting. Never delay transplanting into pot.

### Pack & Pot Culture

- Media** Transplant plugs into well-aerated compost with a pH between 5.5 and 5.9, EC 1.3.
- Transplanting** Transplant one plug in a 9-10 cm pot. Avoid planting the plugs too deep to prevent stem rot.
- Temperature** Un-heated house or outdoor production is South Europe: For the first two weeks after potting, keep 15-18°C to stimulate root growth. Then, maintain temperatures as cool as possible.
- Fertilizer** Fertilize with 150-200 ppm of N from a well-balanced fertilizer to ensure a healthy start. Violas and pansies are sensitive to boron deficiency characterized by deep green foliage, crinkled foliage and tip abortion. It is recommended to supply 0.25 of boron at each watering. Be sure to check the boron level in your water supply to avoid oversupplying this micro-element.

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|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Lighting</b>             | Provide high light, up to 75,000 lux, and shade only to control high temperatures.  |
| <b>Growth regulators</b>    | During the early Autumn season under warm temperature condition: By providing optimum temperatures, high light, good ventilation and low ammonium will help to produce compact plants. B-Nine (daminozide), Cycocel, Bonzi can also be used as a growth regulator |
| <b>Pests &amp; diseases</b> | Major root diseases include Pythium, Phytophthora and Thielaviopsis. Thielaviopsis or Black Root Rot is often a problem early in the season when temperatures are high. Research has shown that the disease is checked at a pH of 5.5 or lower.                   |
| <b>Crop schedule</b>        | Crop time in the early Autumn Season in warm southern regions or greenhouse production in Northern regions: 9-11 weeks (sowing July/August-sales October). In late Summer under high light and warm temperature conditions, reduce crop time by 1-2 weeks.        |

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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.*