

Calibrachoa x hybrida

Calipetite™











SAKATA®

Calipetite is a breakthrough in Calibrachoa breeding. It is a naturally compact mound of colour that grows into a dense ball without any need for growth regulators or supplemental lighting. This sweet series is ideal for colour bowls, and has irresistible retail sales appeal.



- ✿ Strong bright colours are eye-catchers at retail
- ✿ High pH tolerance (7.2+) prevents yellowing of foliage
- ✿ Dense mounding habit is ideal for shipping and strong retail presentation
- ✿ Naturally compact without PGRs, economical and environmentally friendly
- ✿ Blooms under very short days
- ✿ Suitable for on-trend 3-in-1 mixes due to compact habit and uniformity

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|  | Annual |  | Cuttings |
|  | Patio, mix combo |  | Mounding |
|  | 10-15 cm |  | Full sun - half shade |
|  | 15-20 cm |  | 6 packs, 10.5 - 12 cm pots |

Culture Guide

Propagation

Propagation takes 3-4 weeks. Stick cuttings in pre-moistened rooting media with a pH of 5.5-6.0. Use media with good drainage and be careful not to over saturate the media. Calipetite roots best at approx. 20°C. Use of bottom heat enhances root development. Use of rooting hormone will encourage fast and uniform rooting.

Pack & Pot Culture

In general Calipetite is a natural compact Calibrachoa. It's important to let the plant grow. Calipetite will give the best result for the grower and end consumer when cultivated under optimal circumstances: Climate, Soil and Fertilizer.
Plant one rooted cutting per 10.5-12 cm pot or 6-pack.
Symptom: Yellowing of young foliage: May be due to a malfunctioning fertilizer injector, high pH (>6.0), or low media iron levels.
Symptom: Yellowing of lower foliage: May be due to a malfunctioning injector resulting in low nitrogen levels in soil or tissue, high salts, low magnesium levels, (supplement with magnesium sulphate), or root and stem rot.
Symptom: Delayed Flowering: If growing during the short day conditions of early Spring, extend the day length with supplemental light to provide 14-16 hours of light.

Media Select a sterile, well-aerated mix. The optimum pH range is between 5.5 and 6.0. Consider that the water-holding capacity that is best for consumer performance may be greater than what is ideal for production.

Temperature Establish the crop at an average temperature of 17°C. Once established, grow at 16-20°C during the day and at 15-18°C at night. For fast cropping, establish and grow at an average daily temperature of 20°C. Lower night temperatures.

Fertilizer Feed with a complete, balanced fertilizer at 250-350 ppm N. An EC level of 2.5-2.8 (1:2 slurry) is a good target range under most conditions. Provide a complete minor element program. Extra iron

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| | applications may be required to promote good leaf colour. Apply iron sulphate drenches, (avoiding contact with the foliage), or iron chelate sprays or drenches. The use of an appropriate slow-release fertilizer product may be beneficial in supplementing a CLF (constant liquid feed) programme and may provide improved performance for the consumer. |
| Lighting | Bright light is ideal for this crop. Provide a minimum of 53.800-64.600 lux (970 – 1160 $\mu\text{mol/s/m}^2$) up to 97.000 lux (1745 $\mu\text{mol/s/m}^2$). Vegetative Calibrachos are long day responsive. The plants naturally flower in late Spring/Summer. Callipetite, however, already flowers under daylength of less than 12 hours. |
| Growth regulators | This series of Calibrachoa is genetically compact and PGR should not be applied. |
| Pests & diseases | Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia, Thielaviopsis. |
| Crop schedule | Calibrachoa flowers based on a combination of light level, photoperiod and temperature. Crop scheduling (regular): Early Spring, 10.5-12 cm, total crop time 7-11 weeks. Spring, 10.5-12 cm, total crop time 6-9 weeks. Crop scheduling (fast crop no pinch): Spring, 10.5-12 cm, total crop time 6-8 weeks. (production time is based on use of rooted cutting) |

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.