

Helianthus annuus F1

Sunbright Supreme



Like Sunbright, Sunbright Supreme is a tall cut flower variety bred for early flowering under short day conditions and low temperatures. Compared to Sunbright, Sunbright Supreme is less sensitive to cold temperatures and flowers earlier. Flowers also have more rounded petals.



- ✿ Sunbright Supreme is a short day response variety and more responsive (quicker flowering) under short day conditions than Sunbright
- ✿ Uniform and vigorous under low temperature and short days
- ✿ Strong flower stems and necks for upward-facing flower heads
- ✿ Very well suited for production of dwarf-type flowers used in bouquets
- ✿ Less susceptible to botrytis at harvest stage
- ✿ Holds up extremely well in long distance shipping

Indoor/outdoor	Cut Flower
-	20/gram; Normal
80-160 cm	Cool, dry, airtight 8-10°C

Culture Guide

Outdoor Culture

Stage 1	Sunflowers perform best planted in relatively poor soil. Soil that is too rich will cause the plants to grow too tall. Sow seeds directly into beds and lightly cover with soil. In clay soil distance between the rows is 32,5 cm, in the row 14 cm between the seeds. In sandy soil distance between the rows is 25 cm and in the row distance is 12 cm between the seeds. Spacing: Broader spacing gives a larger flower size. Dense growing will help to reduce the amount of side branching. Water the seed beds thoroughly. Covering with acrylic gives a more uniform germination and is especially recommended for the early sowings. Seeds germinate in about 10 days
Stage 2	Remove acrylic when seedlings reach a height of approx. 10 cm. Apply a light feed of 50-75 ppm N from a well balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer for strength.
Temperature	Ensure that there is no chance of frost, which can damage or kill the plants.
Fertilizer	Sunflowers require little or no fertilizer to produce flower stems of high quality. Ideal EC level is 0.7 mmhos (1:2 slurry). Also, water the plants only moderately to avoid overgrowth and soft plants. Take extra care not to overfeed plants. Note: Excessive application of Nitrogen fertilizer may result in overgrowth of plants, especially when grown as a Summer crop.
Lighting	Sunflowers require high light levels and grow best when grown and planted in full sun. The length is related to day length and temperature. During short days, plants will flower more quickly with smaller discs on shorter stems. Under long day conditions, plants will flower later with larger discs on taller stems.
Growing	Cut stems when the flowers are 1/4 open with the petals perpendicular to the centre disc. To ensure the longest vase life, cut the stems at the proper stage. Late harvesting will result in reduced vase life.
Pests & diseases	Aphids, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Sclerotinia.
Growing	Cut stems when the flowers are 1/4 open with the petals perpendicular to the centre disc. To ensure the longest vase life, cut the stems at the proper stage. Late harvesting will result in reduced vase life.
Crop schedule	Flowering time will be about 70-80 days in the Summer and 60-70 days in the Winter.

**Post harvest
handling**

Stems that are cut at a young stage and placed in fresh water have the best vase life. Flowers often survive 10-14 days; especially if the stems are re-cut and the water is changed regularly. Place flowers in a cool room and out of direct sunlight.

Indoor Culture

Stage 1	Sunflowers perform best planted in relatively poor soil. Soil that is too rich will cause the plants to grow too tall. Sow seeds directly into beds and lightly cover with soil. . In clay soil distance between the rows is 32,5 cm, in the row 14 cm between the seeds. In sandy soil distance between the rows is 25 cm and in the row distance is 12 cm between the seeds Water the seed beds slightly and maintain 24°C air temperature, with a minimum soil temperature of 10°C. Seeds germinate in about 10 days. 7 to 10 days after seedlings emerge, thin out leaving only the strongest and most sturdy seedlings. Spacing: Broader spacing gives a larger flower size. Dense growing will help to reduce the amount of side branching.
Stage 2	After germination, reduce temperature to 20-21°C and ensure good ventilation to reduce disease pressure.
Stage 3	Apply a light feed of 50-75 ppm N from a well balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer to strengthen the seedlings.
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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.