

x Petchoa hybrida SuperCal®



SAKATA®

Popular for its unique colours and large flowers, SuperCal® is an ideal combination of Petunia and Calibrachoa traits. It is pH tolerant, day length neutral and can be grown cool. The foliage is not sticky, so flowers drop easily from the plant as they age and plants hold up well in all kinds of weather. SuperCal® is ideal in baskets or containers but also performs extremely well in the landscape, ideal for early and late season sales in addition to core Spring programmes.



- * Features large flowers in vibrant colours
- * Early flowering and low temperature requirement for cost-effective production
- * Strong roots minimize disease and pH problems
- * Better heat tolerance than both Petunia and Calibrachoa
- * Looks great at retail and performs extremely well in the garden with long-lasting colour
- * Leaves are not sticky so old blooms drop cleanly
- * Excellent weather tolerance - flowers rebound quickly after rain
- * Ideal for baskets and mixed containers as well as beds



Annual



Cuttings



Patio, pots
and hanging
baskets



Upright-mounding - trailing



25-30 cm



Full sun - half shade



40-50 cm



12-15 cm

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. Keep the temperature at 18-20°C. Use of rooting hormone will encourage fast and uniform rooting. In order to avoid stretching, start to harden off as soon as cuttings have started to root. To ensure compact and well-branched young plants, lower the temperature and increase the light levels. If needed, a spray with for example Alar can be applied.

Pack & Pot Culture

In general

SuperCal roots quickly and should be ready to transplant 20-25 days after sticking, depending on the plug size used. Do not delay transplanting as this will result in undesirable stretching. Once established SuperCal is very flexible and can be grown on at a wide range of temperatures. Pinch plants 6-8 days after transplanting.

Media

SuperCal roots quickly and should be ready to transplant 20-25 days after sticking, depending on the plug size used. Do not delay transplanting as this will result in stretching. Transplant in a well-aerated medium.

Temperature

Establish plants at 15-16°C. Once established SuperCal is very flexible and can be grown on at a wide range of temperatures. We recommend to grow them cool at 10-12°C and under high light conditions. This will keep plants compact and less PGR should be needed. Finish outdoor after established plants is also a good option. Plants grown cold will produce larger flowers with more

intense colour. Cold grown plants are stronger, hold up better at retail and will establish more easily in the garden. Growing at higher and warmer temperature is also an option. If so spraying with PGR will be needed. Products such as Alar or Bonzi work well. Also a drench is an option. When plants are grown at higher temperatures, the flower size may decrease a little and colours can be less intensive.

Fertilizer	Delay feeding until the roots are well established and then begin feeding with a complete, balanced fertilizer at 200-250 ppm N constant liquid feed (CLF). An EC level of 1.2 - 1.5 (1:2 slurry) is a good target range under most conditions. Provide a complete minor element programme. SuperCal is less prone to iron deficiency, but extra iron applications may be required to promote good leaf colour; especially if the pH is above 6.5. The use of appropriate slow-release fertilizer products may be beneficial in supplementing a CLF programme and may provide improved performance for the consumer. Provide periodic clear water applications if excess soluble salts accumulate. Cal/Mag formulations such as 13-2-13, 15-5-15 and 17-5-15 work well to supply valuable calcium and magnesium. Do not apply fertilizer during the heat of the day or when plants are drought-stressed. Periodic fresh water, (no fertilizer), irrigations may be needed in areas where salinity is a concern. The growing media should be routinely tested every two weeks to monitor EC and pH levels.
Lighting	Bright light is ideal for SuperCal, preferably with minimum 43.000 lux (775 $\mu\text{mol/s/m}^2$). SuperCal is basically day length neutral but flowers more quickly under high light and longer days.
Growth regulators	Depending on the choice of cultivation method, SuperCal may need PGR treatments. Alar/Dazide and Bonzi all work well. As shown in the attribute guide, there is some difference in vigour between the colours and plants should be treated with PGR accordingly. Treatment with Alar/Dazide spray in late part of production (last 4 weeks) may delay flowering as well as decrease flower size. A drench with Bonzi can be a better option at this stage.
Pests & diseases	In general SuperCal is not very susceptible to pest and diseases, but Botrytis (gray mold), root and stem rots and Aphids can be a problem.
Crop schedule	Total crop time is 7-10 weeks (starting with rooted young plant). Space plants when leaves begin to touch neighbouring plants. Do not delay spacing, delays will easily result in stretched plants with thin weak stems. Pot Size and Space Recommendation: 10.5 cm: 28-34 plants/m ² 12 cm: 25-30 plants/m ² 15 cm: 18-22 plants/m ²

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.

Attribute guide

	Earliness	Vigour*	Pot Habit	Outdoor Habit	Remark
SuperCal Blue	-	=	Mounding	Trailing	Choice
SuperCal Blushing Pink	+	=	Mounding	Spreading	Choice
SuperCal Cherry	=	=	Mounding	Spreading	Choice
SuperCal Pink	-	=	Mounding	Spreading	Choice
SuperCal Artist Rose	=	-	Mounding	Spreading	
SuperCal Henna	=	=	Upright	Trailing	
SuperCal Light Yellow	+	+	Mounding	Mounding	NEW!
SuperCal Neon Rose	+	+	Mounding	Spreading	
SuperCal Teracotta	+	=	Mounding	Trailing	
SuperCal Violet	-	-	Trailing	Trailing	

* Vigour refers to pot performance, ranked within the Sakata varieties. Overall varieties are fairly compact

Early +	Vigorous +
Medium =	Medium =
Later -	Compact -