

# Clarkia amoena nana F1 Grace



Grace is an F1 hybrid Godetia with excellent uniformity and broad range of colours.

- ✳ Strong branching and flower formation, suitable for high density packing and shipping over long distances
- ✳ This variety, depending on climate, can be grown year-round with the use of day length manipulation
- ✳ Ideal for dry climates with cool temperatures



Indoor + outdoor use



Cut Flower

GROUP -



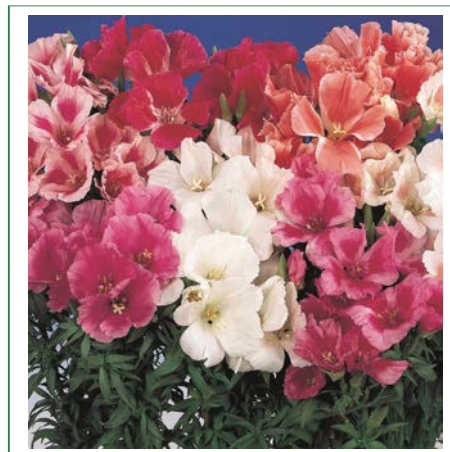
1,300/gram; normal



70-80 cm



Cool, dry, airtight 8-10°C



## Culture Guide

### Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-10) Single sow on a plug cell using a media with little or no starter charge. Lightly cover the seed with vermiculite, and maintain a soil temperature of 18°C, with even moisture.
- Stage 2** (days 11-21) When green appears, move trays to a cool, bright, and well-ventilated greenhouse. Supplemental lighting (from 8 am to 5 pm) can benefit the plug and ensure its healthy development. Do not provide long day lighting (>12 hours) in the plug tray. Optimum temperatures are between 13-16°C. Clarkia requires little fertilization. High soil fertility will cause numerous side breaks to form. This is not desirable for production in greenhouse beds where single stemmed plants are preferred. If the plug media contained a starter charge, no additional fertilization is necessary in this stage. If not, feed the plugs one time with 50-75 ppm N, preferably from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer Optimum EC is 0.6 mmhos (1:2 slurry).
- Stage 3** (days 21-27) Maintain cool temperatures and employ a negative DIF, if possible. Fertilize lightly with 50-75 ppm N every 10-14 days, or as needed. Calcium nitrate based fertilizer is recommended as ammonium promotes soft growth. As Grace is a cut flower, chemical growth regulation is to be avoided. However, if needed spray with B-Nine (daminozide) as necessary to control plant height. Temperature manipulation (negative DIF) has proven to be the most effective tool.
- Stage 4** Plug trays are now ready for transplanting or shipping. Plugs should be planted immediately, especially if produced under long days, in order to maximize stem length during cut flower production.

### Plant Culture

- Media** Select a sunny location with a well-drained sandy soil that is low in fertility and has a pH between 6.0 and 7.0. Work the bed to a depth of 15 cm. Crop rotation is recommended to avoid problems with Fusarium.
- Transplanting** Godetia plugs are sensitive, so dislodge the plugs from the tray by pushing up from the bottom. Avoid pulling the plants out of the tray by hand, which may damage the stem. Avoid planting the plug below the soil line, to prevent stem rot. For both greenhouse and field culture, support the plants with netting and raise as the plants grow. Transplant 80 plants per net m<sup>2</sup>. when sowing directly in the soil: 12,5 cm between the rows and in the row 8 cm distance between the seeds
- Temperature** Maintain night temperatures of 7-10°C, and a day temperature between 11-13°C.
- Fertilizer** Excessive fertilizer results in soft plants and poor flower quality. Maintain soluble salts around 0.6 mmhos (1:2 slurry).
- Lighting** Godetia is a long day response plant. Therefore, the use of ordinary Chrysanthemum lighting is sufficient to induce flowering when producing Godetia under short day conditions.

### Crop schedule

For outdoor production in warm areas, sow in Dec/Jan for flowering in May/June. For outdoor production in cool areas, sow in Feb/March for flowering in July/August. Please note that in northern areas where late frosts prevent early transplanting, one should use a larger plug tray, (128 cell), and artificially maintain short day conditions with black cloth. This will prevent early flower initiation and aid in maximizing stem length outdoors.

**Post harvest handling** Use of flower food is highly recommended.

---

*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.*