


# Zinnia x hybrida Profusion



The undisputed series for disease resistance and uniformity, Profusion is an outstanding performer in the greenhouse, at retail, in containers and in the garden. Highly heat tolerant, an excellent landscape choice.



- \* Uniform series allows you to bench run all colours in the series including singles and doubles
- \* Disease resistant so it's easy to grow and longer flowering in the garden
- \* Extremely heat and drought resistant making it an excellent choice for the landscape
- \* Compact habit and flower quality combined with vigour and exceptional disease resistance
- \* Excellent uniformity – highly suitable as pot, bedding and patio plant
- \* Continuous flowering all Summer with a self-cleaning canopy of blooms
- \* Excellent performance and habit in all climates

	Annual		Bedding Plant
	Landscapping, bedding		Half shade + full sun
	Upright		250-400/gram
	35 cm		Normal, coated
	25 cm		10.5-12 cm

## Culture Guide

### Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-5) Use a well-drained media with a pH between 5.8 and 6.2 and a soil EC <0.6 (1:2 slurry) Prior to sowing, water the plug to the point of drip. Then sow the seeds and lightly cover the seed with medium vermiculite and maintain sufficient moisture and soil temperature of 24°C.
- Stage 2** (days 6-10) Zinnias germinate quickly and after emergence, place plug trays in a well-ventilated greenhouse with a light level of 32,000 lux. Maintain a day temperature of 21°C and a night temperature of 18°C. A light application of fertilizer at 75-100 ppm N will greatly benefit in helping to establish strong and healthy seedlings.
- Stage 3** (days 11-21) Water and fertilize as needed to maintain healthy plugs. Watering just before wilt is recommended to avoid lush growth. One should water thoroughly to prevent high EC levels (> 1.5 1:2 slurry). Watering early in the morning allows the foliage to dry thoroughly and prevents potential disease problems. Water and fertilize as needed to maintain healthy plugs. An application of 100-150 ppm N is recommended at least once a week. If necessary, one can apply B-Nine (daminozide) at 0.25% / 2,500 ppm to check growth 15-17 days after sowing.
- Stage 4** (days 21-28) Zinnias develop rapidly and are often ready to transplant after three weeks, (depending upon the plug cell size used). One can drop the air temperature to 17°C to hold plug trays for a few days. Avoid temperatures below 16°C as this invites disease problems.

### Pack & Pot Culture

- In general** Zinnia Profusion is a dwarf variety with strong basal branching. It is best to sell Zinnia Profusion in the green stage (no colour) for high density cell packs (36 cells or greater). For colour sales use 10 cm or larger containers.
- Media** Peat lite mixes work well at a soil pH of 5.5-6.2.

<b>Temperature</b>	Optimum growing temperature is 18-21°C. NOTE: Zinnia is sensitive to disease at cooler temperatures (<16°C) which make the plants more susceptible to disease and foliage problems. Warm temperatures (>24°C) promote stretching.
<b>Fertilizer</b>	Weekly applications of 200-250 ppm N using a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer helps to produce plants of high quality. Optimum EC level is 1.0-1.2 mmhos (1:2 slurry). Zinnia is sensitive to boron deficiency, characterized by tip abortion, crinkled leaves and leaf edge burn. Apply 0.25 ppm of boron with each fertilizer application.
<b>Growth regulators</b>	B-Nine (daminozide) is effective at 0.25%/2,500 ppm. Alternative options are drought stress and negative DIF.
<b>Pests &amp; diseases</b>	Zinnia Profusion has good disease tolerance and is not generally attacked by the many foliar diseases that affect Zinnia. Good sanitation and growing culture will also aid in keeping the plants healthy. Do not place heavy mulch around the base of the plant.
<b>Crop schedule</b>	Cell pack: 5-6 weeks after transplanting (best sold green or in bud). 10 cm pot: 6-7 weeks after transplanting. 1 plant per pot. 15 cm pot: 7-8 weeks after transplanting. 3 plants per pot.

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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.*