## **Culture Information**

# **Pansy and Viola**

**Plant type:** Perennial treated as biennial.

**Uses:** Bedding plants, patio pots, containers and baskets

Sowing: July - August for Autumn colour pack sales and outdoor

Winter plantings.

September - October for early Spring sales and plantings.

February - March for Spring sales.

18-20°C (temperatures over 22°C will reduce germination

percentage).

Cover with an average layer of medium Vermiculite.

Germination 1-2 weeks.

### Approximate crop timing (based on Pansy Matrix<sup>™</sup>)

Sowing to seedling transplanting 3 - 4 weeks
July/August sowing to flowering 9 - 10 weeks
September sowing to flowering 25 weeks
February/March sowing to flowering 12 - 14 weeks

Ball 350 to flowering:

Weeks 4 - 8 (for Spring sales) 6 -8 weeks
Weeks 9 -22 (for Spring sales) 6 weeks
Weeks 28 -35 (for Autumn sales) 4 - 8 weeks
Weeks 36 -46 (late Autumn/early Spring > 8 weeks

sales)

Ball 230 to flowering:

Weeks 4 -8 (for March/April sales) 6 -8 weeks Weeks 10 -24 (for Spring sales) 5 weeks Weeks 28 -38 (for Autumn sales) 4 - 7 weeks

#### **Growing on:**

Please see CFS P11 for specific cultural advice for Trailing Pansy Cool Wave™

Temperature Maintain below 20°C if possible, through Summer

months.

Overwinter at an average of 5-10°C day and 4°C night

temperature.

The crop will stand lower temperatures.

Fleecing may be used if very cold night temperatures are

forecast.

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pH 5.4 - 5.8

Feeding Once the roots of the plants have developed to the wall of

the container feeding can be every 2 to 3 watering's at 100ppm with a non-ammonium based fertiliser when the

plants are actively growing.

Growth regulation Pansy Matrix<sup>™</sup>, Pansy Cool Wave<sup>™</sup>, Viola Sorbet<sup>™</sup> and

Panola<sup>™</sup> generally require less growth regulation. They resist stretching better than other Pansies and Viola under stressful conditions and warmer temperatures of Autumn

production due to the unique branching habit.

Chemical growth regulation is likely to be needed. Extra applications can be needed if temperatures are high. Apply growth regulation when crop is moist to prevent

scorching.

Pack/Pot size 6 pack or 9-10.5cm pot

Advice Plants should be grown on dry side, watering evenly

when necessary.

Chemical growth regulators applied in high temperatures

can cause malformed growth.

The crop needs to have good air circulation in well

ventilated conditions

Common diseases Downy Mildew seen as upper surface leaf yellowing with

grey/pink felt growth under the leaf.

Powdery Mildew – white grey fluffy growth on upper leaf

surface, powdery with age.

Ramularia - brown papery leaf spot which is yellow

edged.

Thielaviopsis - black lesions on the root. High

temperatures, high compost pH and stressed plants will be affected most. Fungicides can be used for prevention

or control at early stages.

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