

## Myosotis Mon Amie

(*Myosotis sylvatica*)

### Germination

It takes approximately 3-5 days to germinate.

**Germination temperature:** 68 to 74°F (20 to 23°C)..

**Light:** Light is not required for germination.

**Relative humidity:** Maintain 95 to 97% relative humidity until cotyledons emerge.

### Plug Production

#### Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free media with a pH range of 5.5 to 5.8, and EC less than 0.75mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).

#### Plug Tray Size:

Can be produced in a 392, 288 or similar cell size plug trays. Do not cover the seed with vermiculite at sowing.

**Stage 1-** It takes approximately 3-5 days to germinate.

**Germination temperature:** 68 to 74°F (20 to 23°C).

**Light:** Light is not required for germination.

**Relative humidity:** Maintain 95 to 97% relative humidity until cotyledons emerge.

#### Stage 2

**Temperature:** 65 to 75°F (18 to 24°C) days; 60 to 65°F (15 to 18°C) nights.

**Light:** Can be up to 2,500 f.c. (26,900 Lux) during Stages 2 and 3.

**Media moisture:** Keep the media medium (level 3) to medium wet (level 4) during Stages 2 and 3.

**Fertilizer:** Apply fertilizer at rate 1 (less than 100 ppm N/less than 0.7 mS/cm EC) with a nitrate-form fertilizer with low phosphorous.

#### Stage 3

**Temperature:** 65 to 75°F (18 to 24°C) days; 60 to 65°F (15 to 18°C) nights.

**Fertilizer:** Increase the fertilizer rate to 2 (100 to 175 ppm N/0.7 to 1.2 mS/cm EC)  
Maintain a media pH of 5.5 to 5.8 and EC at 0.7 to 1.0 mS/cm (1:2 extraction).

#### Stage 4

**Temperature:** 60 to 70°F (15 to 21°C) days; 55 to 60°F (13 to 15°C) nights.

**Light:** Can be up to 5,000 f.c. (53,800 Lux) if temperatures can be maintained.

**Media moisture:** Keep the media medium (level 3) wet. Do not let the seedlings wilt, as they will not recover favorably.

**Fertilizer:** Same as Stage 3.

#### Plant Growth Regulators

Not required.

### Growing On to Finish

#### Container Size

Can be produced in 306-premium packs, 4.5-in. (10.5-cm) or similar size containers.

#### Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free media with a pH of 5.6 to 5.8 and a medium initial nutrient charge.

#### Temperature

**Night:** 50 to 55°F (10 to 13°C)

**Day:** 60 to 70°F (15 to 21°C)  
Mon Amie Blue Myosotis does not need vernalization to flower; plants will flower slightly slower under cooler temperatures and slightly faster under warmer temperatures.

#### Light

Keep light levels as high as possible while maintaining appropriate temperatures.

## Fertilizer

Starting a week after transplant, apply fertilizer at rate 3 (175 to 225ppm N/1.2 to 1.5 mS/cm) using predominantly nitrate-form fertilizer with low phosphorus. If needed, alternate with a balanced ammonium and nitrate-form fertilizer to encourage growth and balance the media pH. Maintain the media EC at 1.50 to 2.00 mS/cm and pH at 5.6 to 5.8. Avoid high media pH, as this will cause interveinal chlorosis of the young foliage caused by Iron deficiency. If the media pH is greater than 6.0, then take corrective measures. Also, supplementing the feed program with Iron chelates can be helpful.

## Irrigation

Avoid overhead irrigation, or irrigate during times when foliage will dry quickly, to prevent any disease incidence.

## Plant Growth Regulators

Not required.

**In Northern European conditions:** PGRs are not required under most conditions; however when grown under high temperatures and low light levels, plants can benefit from foliar application of a tank mix of B-Nine/Alar (daminozide) at 3,200 ppm (3.8 g/l 85% formulation or 5 g/l 64% formulation) and Cycocel (chlormequat) at 375 ppm (3.18 ml/l 11.8% formulation or 0.5 ml/l 75% formulation).

## Crop Scheduling

**Sow to transplant:** Approximately 4 weeks.

**Transplant to flower:** 5 to 9 weeks seasonally.

**Total crop time (sow to flower):** 9 to 13 weeks seasonally.

## Common Problems

Insects: Aphids.

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as a starting point. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. Chemical and PGR recommendations are only guidelines. It is the responsibility of the applicator to read and follow all the current label directions for the specific chemical being used in accordance with all regulations.

