# GrowerFacts



## Physostegia virginiana Crown Snow

(Physostegia virginiana)

## Germination

- Time of radicle emergence (3-5 days)
- Soil temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C). Night temperature 55-60°F (18-21°C) Day temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C)
- Dropping the night temperature by 8°to 10°F (4°to 6°C) will increase the overall germination rate.
- Germination is irregular, with seedlings appearing intermittently over a 2 week period.
- Keep media evenly moist but not saturated.
- Cover the seed lightly with coarse vermiculite or leave uncovered.
- Light is not required for germination until radicle emergence.
- Soil pH 5.5-5.8 and soluble salts (EC) less than 0.75 mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).
- PHYSOSTEGIA is very sensitive to high salts, particularly high ammonium, during germination.
- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.

## Plug Production

#### **STAGE 1** - Time of radicle emergence (3-5 days)

- Soil temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C).
- Night temperature 55-60°F (13-16°C) Day temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C)
- Dropping the night temperature by 8° to 10°F (4° to 6°C) will increase the overall germination rate.
- Germination is irregular, with seedlings appearing intermittently over a 2 week period.
- Keep media evenly moist but not saturated.
- Cover the seed lightly with coarse vermiculite or leave uncovered.
- Light is not required for germination until radicle emergence.
- Soil pH 5.5-5.8 and soluble salts (EC) less than 0.75 mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).
- PHYSOSTEGIA is very sensitive to high salts, particularly high ammonium, during germination.
- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.

## STAGE 2 - Stem and cotyledon emergence (4-9 days)

- Soil temperature 65-70°F (21-24°C).
  Night temperature 55-60°F (13-16°C).
- Day temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C)
- Reduce moisture levels once radicle emergence occurs! Allow the soil to dry out slightly before watering for best germination and rooting.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 500-1000 foot-
- Keep soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.

- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.
- Begin fertilizing with 50 75 ppm N from 14 0 14 or a calcium/potassium nitrate feed once cotyledons are fully expanded.
- Alternate feed with clear water.
- Irrigate early in the day so foliage is dry by nightfall to prevent diseases.

## STAGE 3 - Growth and development of true leaves (7-14 days)

- Soil temperature 60-65°F (16-18°C).
- Night temperature 50-55°F (10-13°C)
- Day temperature 60-65°F (16-18°C)
- Allow the soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations but avoid permanent wilting to promote root growth and control shoot growth.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 1000-1500 foot-candles.
- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 1.0 mmhos/cm.
- Increase feed to 100 150 ppm N from 20 10 20 alternating with 14 0 14 or other calcium/ potassium nitrate fertilizer.
- Fertilize every 2 3 irrigations.

  If using 15-0-15 supplement with magnesium 1 2x during this stage, using magnesium sulfate (16 oz/100 gal) or magnesium nitrate. Do not mix magnesium sulfate with calcium nitrate as precipitate will form!
- Use DIF whenever possible, especially the first 2 hours after sunrise, to control plant height.

## STAGE 4 - Plants ready for transplanting or shipping (7 days)

- Soil temperature 50-55°F (10-13°C).
- Night temperature 50-55°F (10-13°C) Day temperature 55-60°F (13-16°C)
- Allow soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 1500-2500 foot-candles.
- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Fertilize with 14 0 14 or calcium/potassium nitrate feed at 100 150 ppm N as needed.

#### **JANUARY SOWING**

- Seed sown in January will be ready for sale in late April to early May.
- Plants will bloom sporadically the same season they were sown.

#### JUNE - AUGUST SOWING

Plants sown in June - August will bloom the following July to August.

#### **TEMPERATURE**

30-35°F (-1-2°C)

#### **TRANSPLANT**

Transplant into pots around September 15.

#### **OVER WINTERING**

- Over winter the plants until spring in an unheated greenhouse or cold frame.
- The root system should be developed throughout the soil volume prior to over wintering.
- Pots should be packed as close together as possible.
- If plants are over wintered outside, cover the plants with a thick layer of mulch.

#### **FERTILIZATION**

Fertilization during dormancy will not be necessary.

#### **SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER SOWING**

Plants sown in September - October will bloom the following July to August.

#### **TEMPERATURE**

35-40°F (2-4°C)

#### **TRANSPLANT**

- Transplant to packs in early November.
- Transplant into pots in February.

## **OVER WINTERING**

- Plants are grown at 35-40°F (2-4°C) for 12-15 weeks.
- Perennials grown at this time will compete with other crops for greenhouse space.

#### **FERTILIZATION**

Fertilize at 75-100 ppm N from 15-0-15 every other irrigation.

## **Growing On to Finish**

#### **TEMPERATURE**

Night: 50-55°F (10-13°C)

**Day:** 55-60°F (13-16°C)

#### LIGHT

Maintain light intensity between 3000-5000 foot-candles.

#### **MEDIA**

Use a well-drained, disease-free soil-less medium with a medium initial nutrient charge and a pH 6.0-7.0.

## **FERTILIZATION**

- Fertilize every other irrigation with 15-0-15 at 150-200 ppm nitrogen.
- Maintain medium electrical conductivity around 1.0 mmhos/cm (using 1:2 extraction).

#### **CONTROLLING HEIGHT**

- Once plants are rooted to the sides of the containers they can be allowed to wilt prior to irrigation to provide some height control.
- Height can also be controlled by withholding fertilizer, especially phosphorous and ammoniumform nitrogen.
- PHYSOSŤEGIA are responsive to day/night temperature differential (DIF), and are shorter with a negative DIF.

## **Post Production Care**

## **TEMPERATURE**

PHYSOSTEGIA should be displayed in a cool, below 70°F (21°C), location.

- Optimum conditions may be difficult to maintain, especially if plants are displayed outside.
- Using a negative DIF will help keep the plants short and of high quality.

#### **LIGHT**

PHYSOSTEGIA prefers full sun to part shade. Part shade may be beneficial during retail display.

#### **COMMON PROBLEMS**

Insects: Thrips, Mites



Diseases: Botrytis, Rhizoctonia

