

Scutellaria Veranda

(*Scutellaria javanica*)

Germination

Veranda Scutellaria requires light to germinate. Germination takes 6 to 10 days.

Plug Production

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a pH of 5.5 to 6.1 and a medium initial nutrient charge (EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm with a 1:2 extraction).

Temperature

Germination (Stage 1): 70 to 75°F (21 to 24°C)

Cotyledon stage (Stage 2): 68 to 72°F (20 to 22°C)

True leaves (Stage 3): 68 to 72°F (20 to 22°C)

Hold plugs (stage 4): 66 to 70°F (19 to 21°C)

Light

Stage 1: Light (10 f.c./100 Lux or more) is required for germination.

After germination: Maintain light levels between 1,000 and 2,500 f.c. (10,000 and 30,000 Lux). As the seedlings mature, the light levels can be increased up to 5,000 f.c. (54,000 Lux).

Humidity

Maintain 95% relative humidity through cotyledon emergence.

Soil Moisture

Keep soil moisture high until radicle emergence, then reduce moisture levels after the radicle penetrates the medium. Do not allow the seedlings to wilt.

Fertilizing

At radicle emergence: Apply 50 to 75 ppm N from 14-0-14 or 13-2-13, alternating with 20-10-20 type fertilizer.

As cotyledons expand: Increase to 100 to 150 ppm N.

Growth Regulators

Not needed.

Growing On to Finish

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a pH of 5.5 to 6.2 and a medium initial nutrient charge.

Temperature

Nights: 66 to 68°F (19 to 20°C)

72 to 78°F (22 to 26° C)Days:

Veranda Scutellaria is a heat-loving crop. The warmer the temperature is, the faster the crop time. The crop time will be significantly longer when grown in temperatures below 66°F (19°C).

Light

Provide shade when light level is above 5,000 f.c. (54,000 Lux).

Irrigation

Avoid both excessive watering and drought. Do not allow plants to wilt.

Fertilizer

Apply 200 ppm N once a week, alternating between 15-5-15 and 20-10-20 type fertilizers.

Growth Regulators

A tank mix of B-Nine 2,500 ppm and Cycocel 1,000 ppm spray every other week starting at 2 to 3 weeks after transplanting has been shown to be effective under the conditions of the PanAmerican Seed research facility in Elburn, Illinois. To determine the best rate for your conditions, we recommend that you conduct an in-house trial.

For larger containers and hanging baskets, PGRs may not be needed.

Pinching

Pinching is not needed.

Common Problems

Insect: Aphids, thrips, spider mites.

Disease: No major diseases have been observed.

