GrowerFacts

Sedum Neon

(*Sedum spectabile*)

Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 0.75 to 0.80 mmhos and a pH of 5.6 to 5.9
- Stick cuttings within 12 to 24 hours of arrival. Cuttings can be stored overnight, if necessary, at 45 to 50°F (7 to 10°C)
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 68 to 74° F (20 to 23°C) until roots are visible
- A protective fungicide application should be made within 12 hrs. of sticking
- Once roots are visible, the media should be kept moderately wet and never saturated. This will help prevent stem rots, which can develop quickly when Sedum is over-watered
- Begin fertilization with 75 to 100 ppm N when roots become visible. Increase to 150 to 200 ppm N as roots develop
- As the rooted cuttings develop, high light and moderate air temperatures should eliminate the need for chemical plant growth regulators (PGR)
- **Coral Reef** Sedum does not require pinching during propagation
- **Coral Reef** Sedum rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 24 to 28 days after sticking

Growing On to Finish

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a pH of 5.5 to 6.0.

Temperature

- Nights: 60 to 65°F (15 to 18°C)
- Days: 75 to 80°F (24 to 26°C)

Light

- Keep light intensities at 6,000 to 9,000 f.c. (60,000 to 90,000 Lux)
- Low light levels cause stem stretch

Water

- During the first 10 to 14 days, water media sparingly and never saturate. Allow media to dry somewhat between waterings
- Avoid extended periods where the media is saturated, as this will cause root system problems

Fertilizer

- **Coral Reef** Sedum has moderate fertilizer requirements to keep the plants growing vigorously
- Use a balanced fertilizer at 100 to 150 ppm every watering to ensure maximum growth and flowering
- Controlled-release fertilizer can be used to supplement a liquid feed program
- Leach pots periodically with clear water to prevent build-up of salts

Pinching

Pinching is not required when growing **Coral Reef** Sedum in 4 to 4.5-in. (10 to 11-cm) containers. Growers may choose to pinch plants in larger, 5 to 8-in. (13 to 25-cm) containers to enhance branching.

Controlling Growth

- Use high light, moderate water stress and proper spacing to control the habit of **Coral Reef** Sedum
- Plant growth regulators are generally not needed

Common Problems

Insects: Fungus gnats

Diseases: Powdery Mildew, Rhizoctonia, Pythium

All **Coral Reef** Sedum cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock from the **Ball Certified Plants®** program.

Problem: Plant collapse

Causes: Wet media for an extended period (Pythium, Phytophthora)

Problem: Poor branching

Causes: Low fertilization during early stages; Low light levels

Problem: Foliage necrosis

Causes: Extreme drying of the plant between irrigations; High soluble salts in the soil

Problem: Foliage chlorosis

Causes: Low temperatures; Low nitrogen levels

Coral Reef Sedum Crop Schedule & Uses

Unrooted cuttings:
4-In. (10-Cm) Pot 1–2 PP* 12 - 14 weeks
6-In. (15-Cm) Pot 1–3 PP* 14 - 16 weeks
10-In. (25-Cm) Hanging Basket 3–5 PP* 16 - 18 weeks

Rooted cuttings:
4-In. (10-Cm) Pot 1–2 PP* 8 - 10 weeks
6-In. (15-Cm) Pot 1–3 PP* 10 - 12 weeks
10-In. (25-Cm) Hanging Basket 3–5 PP* 12 - 14 weeks

*PP: Plants per pot or basket

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.

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