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| Crop | Godetia |
| Series | Satin |
| Botanical name | <i>Clarkia amoena</i> |
| Plant type | Annual & Biennial |
| Seed type | Raw |
| Seed count | 1,500-2,000 seeds / gr |
| Germination | 20°C - 5-7 days light inhibited |
| Growing | 11-13°C |
| Optimum pH | 5.5-6.5 |

Plug Culture: 6 weeks (128 cell tray)

Stage 1 (days 1-7) Single sow into a plug tray filled with media with little fertilizer. The larger plug cell will allow more natural light around the plant, helping to reduce stretch and increase basal branching. Lightly cover the seed with either media or vermiculite and maintain a soil temperature of 18°C with even soil moisture.

Stage 2 (days 8-21) When green appears move trays to a cool, bright and well-ventilated greenhouse. Supplemental lighting (from 08:00 to 17:00) can benefit the seedlings and ensure its healthy development. Optimum temperature is 13-16°C. The use of negative DIF is ideal for Godetia production. If the media does not contain any fertilizer, feed the seedlings one time with 50-100 ppm of nitrogen, preferably from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer. If the plug media contains fertilizers, additional fertilizer may not be necessary.

DIF is the difference between day temperature and night temperature which can affect plant height. In the natural world, positive DIF (when daytime temperature is higher than nighttime temperature) is common, however if this difference is made smaller,

or in some cases negative DIF (nighttime temperature is higher than daytime temperature), plant height can be suppressed.

Stage 3 (days 22-39) Maintain cool temperatures and use a negative DIF, if possible. Weekly sprays of daminozide will help to control plant height, but temperature manipulation has proven to be the most effective tool. Fertilize lightly with 75-100 ppm of nitrogen every 10-14 days.

Stage 4 (days 40) Seedlings are now ready for transplanting or shipping. Plug trays may be held in a well-lighted area at 4°C to tone before shipping, or until space is available for planting.

Media: Select a sunny location with well-drained sandy soil that is low in fertility and has a pH between 5.5 and 6.5.

Transplanting to finish: 8 weeks

Transplanting: Godetia seedlings are delicate, so dislodge the seedlings from the tray by pushing up from the bottom. Avoid pulling the plants out of the tray by hand, which may damage the stem. To prevent stem rot (rhizoctonia) and to ensure a healthy transition, do not plant the seedling below the soil line.

Spacing: Space plants to assure the best quality. Acclimated plants tolerate a light frost.

Fertilizer: Fertilize every 10-14 days with 75-100 ppm of nitrogen from a well-balanced calcium nitrate based formulation. It is best to use drip tubes or sub irrigation as overhead watering with strong water pressure will weaken the plant and open up the plant canopy; especially when flowering. It is fine to see lower leaves with a red color which indicates low nitrogen as plants can be quickly greened up with an

application of fertilizer.

Temperature: Maintain cool growing conditions at 11-13°C. Using a negative DIF is an ideal way to control height.

Lighting: Godetia Satin flowers under long day conditions (more than 14 hours). Therefore, extending the photoperiod to 16 hours with using of ordinary Chrysanthemum lighting is sufficient to induce flowering when producing Godetia under short day conditions and will hasten flower and plant development.

Plant growth regulators: Temperature and fertilizer are the best tools for controlling height. Maintain optimum temperatures using a negative DIF, if possible, and limit fertilizer.

Garden performance: For Garden Performance: The best performance is under mild weather conditions.

All information given is intended for general guidance only and may have to be adjusted to meet individual needs. Cultural details are based on Asian conditions such as in Japan and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Always follow manufacturer's label instructions. Testing a few plants prior to treating the entire crop is best.