

Gypsophila Gypsy, Garden Bride

Crop	Gypsophila
Series	Gypsy, Garden Bride
Botanical name	<i>Gypsophila muralis</i>
Plant type	Annual
Seed type	Raw, Multi-pelleted
Seed count	25,000 seed / gr 350 M-pellets / gr
Germination	20°C – 7 days light favored
Growing	15°C
Optimum pH	5.8-6.2

Plug Culture: 4 weeks (288 cell tray)

Stage 1 (days 1-5) Multi sow into a plug trays with 7-8 raw seeds or one multi-pellet per cavity filled with sterile and well-drained media. Lightly cover the seed with coarse vermiculite only as seeds require light to germinate. Maintain a temperature of 20°C. Multi-seed pellets are available to facilitate sowing.

Stage 2 (days 6-13) After seedlings emerge lower the temperature to 15-16°C and place seedlings in a bright and well-ventilated area. Fertilize with 75 ppm nitrogen to promote strong growth.

Stage 3 (days 14-24) Maintain plants at 15°C and fertilize at 150 ppm nitrogen using a well-balanced calcium nitrate based formulation. It is best to water early in the day to prevent botrytis.

Stage 4 (days 25-30) The seedlings are approaching transplant stage. Reduce fertilizer to prepare the plants for transition to the final container.

Transplanting to finish: 8-12 weeks

Media: Use a well-drained sterile media with a pH range between 5.8 and 6.2.

Pots: Gypsophila is suited for 10-12 cm pots and hanging baskets or as a component in mixed containers and baskets.

Fertilizer: Use of a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer at 150 ppm nitrogen produces strong and healthy plants.

Watering: Flowering is promoted if the media is allowed to dry in between water applications. Keeping the plants on the dry side is a good finishing strategy. Abundant watering and fertilizer promote new vegetative growth which covers over the new flowers, whereas drought stress promotes compact plants with flowers covering the plant.

Temperature: Optimum growing temperature is 15°C, but plants tolerate higher temperatures. Higher temperatures, especially over 30°C, will reduce flowering.

Lighting: Gypsophila Gypsy is a facultative long day plant and flowers faster under long day conditions (>14 hours). Gypsy grows best in full sun in cool summer areas or partial sun in warm summer areas.

Plant growth regulators: Gypsophila Gypsy is naturally compact and does not require chemical growth regulation.

Pests: aphids

Diseases: botrytis, rhizoctonia and pythium

Scheduling:

Container Weeks from sowing
10 cm pots: 12-13 weeks

15 cm pots: 13-14 weeks

Hanging baskets: 16 weeks

Culture Watch Point: The first flowers may come out as singles. As light levels increase the fully double flowers will bloom.

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.