

Orange Lantern Begonia

Upright, super-dense habit – won't fall apart

Compact for small pots and baskets Bright orange color against dark foliage Dependable supply chain



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Height: 10 - 12" (25 - 30cm)	Spread: 14 - 16" (36 -		sure: al Sun			
Rooting Guidelines Recommended Cell Size (in millimeters): 25/35 mm	Rooting Hormone (IBA + NAA mix): optional	Average Days with Mist: 0 to 3, reduce mist as soon as possible	Early PGR Treatment Recommended (after 7 - 10 days): (see note 1) yes	Average Propagation Weeks: 4 to 5	Pinch in Propagation: recommended; pinch to node #3 but before developing node #5	Comments: Avoid overmisting/watering of young plants. To avoid dormancy, tuberous Begonia requires a minimum day length of 14 hrs. and a minimum temperature of 55°F/13°C.
Rooting & Finishing Media pH: (see note 2 5.8-6.2 Finishing Guidelines) Fertilizer N 200-250 PPN	Needs: (see note M N/EC 1.8-2.0	,	I: (see note 4) he dry side		
Temperature Needs Day/Night: (see note 5) 68-78°F/62-65°F 20 -26°C/17-18°C	Pinch after Transplant (unpinched liners): yes; pinch to #3 but before developing no	in Fo Cand 5,000 node 6,000	les: (S) = spray to drench:	PGR) Fungal / (D) = Disease Aphids, PPM Botrytis,	Start late Sprin temperatures ri watering. Avoid Begonias requir	g when day length increases and se. Let media dry out between stretch. To avoid dormancy, tuberous a minimum day length of 14 hrs. temperature of 55°F/13°C.

1. PGR applications during rooting:

Sprays only. Cover the plants and avoid run-off as much as possible. For vigorous products, first application should be done about 7-10 days after sticking, second when needed. Please test before use.

2. Media pH:

Best results are achieved if media with the correct pH is used starting with propagation.

Fertilizer needs:

Start with low concentrations after roots show and increase with plant development to the recommended levels.

4. Watering:

In general avoid drying out or overwatering the substrate as this will affect plant quality and finishing time. Root system will suffer when conditions change from one extreme to the other. "Growing on the dry side" means letting the substrate become dry (substrate color turns light brown and substrate starts to separate from the pot edge) before watering.

"Keep constantly moist" means watering the plants just before substrate becomes dry. Water management in rooting and finishing is half the success and the best way to prevent root-bound diseases, improve performance and control plant quality.

5. Temperature needs day/night

During rooting keep soil temperature measured in the liner at 70°F/21°C until cuttings are well-rooted. After planting the liner, keep temperature up until roots have developed nicely. Afterward follow recommendations.

The use of "Cool Morning" treatments will improve plant quality, flower and foliage color, and plant habit, and harden the plants. Lower the temperature by 8-12° F/4-6°C 2 hours before sunrise until 2-3 hours after sunrise. Start treatments after plants are rooted in, well-branched and cover the media (reach the pot edges). To avoid delayed flowering, keep the average day temperature under a close watch and if necessary, increase night temperatures. Finishing of the crop depends on the average day temperature, and positive or negative DIF methods as well as "Cool Morning" can be used to improve plant quality.

NOTE: Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta of any products listed herein. Selecta's terms and conditions of sale shall apply to all products listed herein.