



Red Picotee DIA403



Red DIA408



Pink DIA417



Purple DIA412



Purple Ice DIA416



Raspberry Picotee DIA414



White DIA409



Dianthus IQ Scarlet DIA418



Dianthus Ideal Select White Fire (L) vs Purple Ice (R)



Blueberry Picotee DIA420



Telstar Purple (L) vs Dianthus IQ Purple (R)



Telstar Purple (L) vs Dianthus IQ Purple (R)

Dianthus
F1 Dianthus

New for 2019

A new F1 hybrid interspecific Dianthus that holds its flowers clustered in an 'umbrella' on top of the foliage. More than 7 days earlier than 'Ideal' & 'Telstar' and with a superb natural dwarf habit. An excellent product for packs or small pots and with great flower presentation at point of sale.

easy grow guide

dianthus IQ

(F1 Dianthus chinensis x barbatus)



Plug Production: 288 plugs

Sowing/Media:	Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 5.8-6.2, EC <1 mmhos. Cover lightly with vermiculite to help maintain moisture levels.
Germination Stages 1 & 2:	Media temperature should be 64-70°F (18-21°C) at sowing. Maintain good media moisture until emergence (days 1-5). Once seedlings have emerged, media moisture can be reduced slightly, but avoid wilting! Light is not required for germination, but light levels as low as 100 f.c. can be beneficial. During stage 2 you can begin to fertilize with 50-100 ppm N but maintain EC levels <1 mmhos as Dianthus are sensitive to high salt levels.
Germination Stage 3:	Media moisture can be reduced further between irrigations to improve rooting, but avoid wilting! Temperatures can be reduced to 61-65°F (16-18°C). Light levels can be increased to <3000 f.c. Fertilize as needed with 100-125 ppm N, maintaining media pH 5.8-6.2 and EC <1mmhos.
Germination Stage 4:	Maintain media moisture levels as per stage 3. Fertilize as needed with 125-150 ppm N from a calcium based fertilizer, maintaining media pH 5.8-6.2 and EC 1-1.25 mmhos. Light levels can be increased to 3500-4500 f.c. Temperatures can be lowered to 57-61°F (14-16°C) for toning. IQ is a facultative long day plant so increasing the day length up to 14 hours will speed up flowering.
Growth Regulators:	Good light levels, moisture management and cooler temperatures all help with growth control. Sprays of Bonzi (3-5 ppm), Cycocel (750-1000ppm) or Sumagic (3-5 ppm) can also be used to control growth. Weather conditions and cultural practices directly affect how much growth regulator to use, so it is recommended that you run your own trials.

Growing On to Finish: Packs, 4" (10.5cm) pots, 6" (15cm) pots

Media:	Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing media with a pH 5.8-6.2, EC 1.25-1.75mmhos.
Temperatures:	Keep day temperatures at 61-68°F (16-20°C) but night temperatures can be lowered to 54-59°F (12-15°C). Exposing the plants to a negative DIF will prevent stem elongation.
Light:	Keep light levels up to 3500-4500 f.c.
Irrigation:	Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle avoiding wilting.
Fertilizer:	Fertilize every other irrigation with 125-150 ppm N from a calcium based fertiliser. Keep media pH at 5.8-6.2 and EC no higher than 1.5mmhos.
Growth Regulators:	Good light levels, moisture management and cooler temperatures all help with growth control. Exposing the plants to a negative DIF or 'morning drop' is also effective on Dianthus for controlling stem elongation. Further growth control can be achieved with 1-2 sprays of Bonzi (15-20 ppm) or B-Nine (2500-3000ppm), or until desired height has been achieved; although too many applications may delay flowering. It is best to run your own trials to avoid overdosing, as environmental conditions and cultural practices can affect results.
Pests:	Thrips, Aphids, Spider Mites, Sciarid Flies
Diseases:	Fusarium, Alternaria leaf spot

Plug Times:

288 Plug:	5-6 weeks
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Transplant to Finish:

Container	Plants/Container	Transplant to Finish	Total Crop Time
Packs:	1 x 288 plug	4-5 weeks	9-11 weeks
4" (10.5cm):	1 x 288 plug	5-6 weeks	10-12 weeks
6" (15cm):	3 x 288 plugs	5-6 weeks	10-12 weeks

Crop times are based on UK Spring trials grown under natural day length. Alternative environmental conditions and cultural regimes can alter the crop times stated above.