

# Honeymoon



Honeymoon Deep Red HIB107



**NEW** Honeymoon Rose HIB109



Honeymoon White with Eye HIB101



Honeymoon Light Rose HIB104



Honeymoon Mixed HIB100

## Honeymoon *F1 Hibiscus*

Hibiscus Honeymoon is available as 4 distinct colours including the deepest red ever introduced. Honeymoon is a truly eye-catching variety with real shelf appeal. It creates a naturally well branched plant, reaching 2 - 2½ feet which is ideal for large containers or for planting out directly in the garden. Honeymoon is a very heat tolerant variety and will enjoy a sunny spot in the garden.

Hibiscus responds very well to growth regulators, and with the correct programme will make a very saleable, bushy, flowering plant in as little as 14 weeks from sowing.

<b>Seed Form</b>	Scarified
<b>Seed Count</b>	2,636/oz - 930/g
<b>Garden Height</b>	24 - 32" (60 - 80cm)
<b>Garden Spread</b>	20 - 24" (50 - 60cm)
<b>Flower</b>	6 - 8" (15 - 20cm)

# easy grow guide

## hibiscus

### honeymoon

(F1 Hibiscus moscheutos)



#### Plug Production: 200 plugs or larger

<b>Sowing/Media:</b>	Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 5.5-6.2, EC <0.75 mmhos, cover with a thin layer of plug medium or coarse vermiculite.
<b>Germination Stage 1: (3-5 days)</b>	Keep medium uniformly moist, not saturated. Media temperature should be 75-81°F (24-27°C) with medium to high humidity, light is not required for germination. Once radicle emergence begins, reduce humidity to prevent stretch, but maintain temperature and media moisture levels.
<b>Germination Stage 2: (7 days)</b> <i>N.B. If seed has been stored for more than 6 months it is possible to see some deformation on the cotyledons as they emerge. This is temporary and will not affect the quality of the plants when mature.</i>	Media and air temperature should be kept 75-81°F (24-27°C). Growing nearer 75°F (24°C) media temperature, will result in more even germination and seedling development. Maintain even media moisture avoiding wilt and begin to fertilize at radicle emergence with 50-75ppm N from a balanced fertilizer. High light levels will shorten the crop time but are not essential. If using supplementary lighting, aim for levels of at least 3000 f.c. 10-12 days from sowing a Cycocel application (300ppm – US strength 11.8% active ingredient) or (0.5ml per litre UK strength 63.2% active ingredient), will reduce the height of the plants by 30-50% if desired. Some temporary chlorosis may occur for 7-10 days after application.
<b>Germination Stages 3-4: (12-16 days)</b>	Media temperature should be lowered to 68-70°F (20-21°C) and air temperature at 68-75°F (20-24°C). Keep media moisture at the same level as stage 2. Keep light levels at least 3000 f.c. Fertilize as required with 100-150ppm N from a balanced fertilizer.

#### Growing On to Finish: 5” (13cm) – 8” (20cm) pots

<b>Media:</b>	Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing mix with a pH 6.0-6.5 and EC <0.75 mmhos.
<b>Temperatures:</b>	Day temperatures should be a minimum of 70°F (21°C), any lower and it will increase crop time significantly. Honeymoon can comfortably tolerate temperatures >85°F (30°C). Night temperatures should be 65-70°F (18-21°C),
<b>Light:</b>	Keep light levels as high as possible to shorten crop time and produce the best quality plants, avoid shading. HID lights can be used if natural light levels are poor.
<b>Irrigation:</b>	Maintain good, even media moisture at all times and avoid drying back, particularly wilting, as this can cause premature flower bud abortion.
<b>Fertilizer:</b>	Feed 1–2 times per week with 200-250ppm N from a balanced fertilizer. Keep media pH 6.0-6.5, EC 1.5-2.0 mmhos (saturated paste).
<b>Growth Regulators:</b>	An application of B-Nine (2500ppm) + Cycocel (800ppm – US strength 11.8% active ingredient) or (1ml per litre UK strength 63.2% active ingredient) two weeks after transplant is highly effective for reducing height and producing a compact, well branched plant, flowering time may be delayed by 7-10 days though. This treatment can be repeated 2 weeks later if necessary but generally one application should be sufficient.
<b>Pests:</b>	Spider mites, Thrips, Aphids
<b>Diseases:</b>	Leaves may show chlorosis if grown cooler than the recommended temperatures.

#### Plug Times:

<b>200 Plug:</b>	3-4 weeks from sowing to transplant
<b>98 Plug:</b>	4-5 weeks from sowing to transplant

#### Transplant to Finish:

Container	Plants/Container	Transplant to Finish	Total Crop Time
<b>5” (13cm):</b>	1 x plug	7-9 weeks	11-14 weeks
<b>8” (20cm):</b>	1-3 x plug	9-11 weeks	13-15 weeks

Crop times are based on optimum conditions in trials run in central California, USA. Alternative environmental conditions and cultural regimes can alter the crop times stated above.