

Freefall



Purple & White PAN307



Marina PAN316



Golden Yellow PAN302



Purple Wing PAN311



Deep Violet PAN308



Cream PAN312



Lavender PAN303

Freefall® F1 Pansy

Freefall® is the growers choice for Spring and Autumn baskets! Compared to competing varieties, Freefall® is more affordable, comes in a wider range of colours and produces flowers all over the plant. The sustained day-length neutral flowering means that Freefall® will flower much later into Winter and will also be first to flower in Spring. Being extremely hardy, Freefall® can survive all but the harshest conditions making it an ideal consumer choice for Winter baskets.



floranova
creative plant breeding

Easy Grow Guide

Pansy Freefall

F1 Viola spp



Plug Production: 512 or 288 plugs

Sowing/Media:

Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 5.5-5.8, EC 0.75mmhos. Cover seed with coarse vermiculite

Germination Stage 1: (4-5 days)

Keep medium uniformly moist, media temperature should be 65-70°F (18-21°C), Keep light levels <1500 f.c. until cotyledons are open.

Germination Stage 2:

Dry down covering slightly to improve rooting and control floppiness, maintain media temperature at 65-70°F (18-21°C), once cotyledons have opened light levels should be 1500-2000 f.c.

Germination Stage 3:

Allow media to dry further between irrigations, practice a good wet/dry cycle but avoid wilting, media temperature should be 65-68°F (18-20°C), light levels should be around 3000 f.c. with shading in hot weather Fertilize every other watering with 100-150ppm N (nitrate form) from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13 keep media pH at 5.5-5.8 and EC at 1.0-1.5mmhos.

Germination Stage 4:

Keep media on the drier side and lower media temperature to 60-62°F (15-17°C), light levels can be increased to 3000-4000 f.c. if possible. Fertilize as stage 3, avoid using high NH₄ fertilizers but make sure pH is below 6.5.

Growth Regulators:

Sprays of B-Nine (1500-2500 ppm), A-Rest (2-7 ppm), B-Nine (1000-2500 ppm) + Cycocel (500-1500 ppm), or B-Nine (1000-2500 ppm) + A-Rest (1-5 ppm) can be used if needed, but Freefall doesn't require PGR's if grown cool. 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" (10cm) pots

Media:

Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing mix with pH 5.5-5.8, EC <1.5mmhos.

Temperatures:

Keep media temperature at 63-65°F(17-18°C) until roots have developed and then lower to 55-60°F(12-15°C) to grow on. Pansies grow better in cooler temperatures, but crop time will increase if the temperature is below 55-60°F(12-15°C)

Light:

Keep light levels at 3000-4000 f.c.. Shade if light levels are higher to keep temperatures down.

Irrigation:

Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle to aid root development and control habit.

Fertilizer:

Fertilize once a week with 150ppm N (nitrate form) from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13 but keep media pH at 5.5-5.8 definitely <6.5 and media EC no higher than 1.0-1.5mmhos.

Growth Regulators:

Freefall is a hanging basket and container product and growth can be successfully controlled by temperature and good water management. If PGR's are necessary, sprays of B-Nine (2500-5000 ppm), A-Rest (3-10 ppm), B-Nine (1500-2500 ppm) + Cycocel (750-1500 ppm), or B-Nine (1500-2500 ppm) + A-Rest (3-7 ppm) will give some control. Weather conditions and cultural practices directly affect how much growth regulator to use so it is recommended that you run your own trials.

Pests:

Aphids, Thrips, Two-Spotted Spider Mite and Red Spider Mite.

Plug Times:

512 Plug: 4-5 weeks from sowing to transplant

288 plug: 5-6 weeks from sowing to transplant

Transplant to Finish:

Container	Plants/Container	Transplant to Finish	Total Crop Time
4" (10cm):	1x plug	3-4 weeks - Autumn	6-8 weeks - Spring
10-12" (25-30cm):	6-7 x 288 plugs	5-6 weeks - Autumn	7-9 weeks - Spring
10-12" (25-30cm):	3 x 4"(10cm)	2-3 weeks - Autumn	2-3 weeks - Spring

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