

# Bel Viso



**New** Yellow Blotch Imp VIO202



**New** Bel Viso Yellow Imp VIO212



**New** Bel Viso Marina Imp VIO225



**New** Bel Viso Yellow Blotch Imp VIO202



Bel Viso True Blue VIO209



Bel Viso Violet Beacon VIO198



Bel Viso Padparadja VIO183



Bel Viso Lavender Beacon VIO197



Bel Viso Golden Yellow VIO184



Bel Viso Bright Purple VIO210



Bel Viso Lemon Yellow VIO185

## Bel Viso F1 Viola

Viola Bel Viso has been selected for precision performance in Autumn and Spring. Earlier and more uniform in Spring than its rivals, producing large showy blooms on a compact, tidy branching habit. In Autumn, Bel Viso is very uniform in flowering time and habit and easy to control even in warm conditions.

Perfect for pot or pack production and available in a vibrant range of colours.

Seed Form	Natural, Primed
Seed Count	35,400/oz - 1,250/g
Garden Height	5 - 7" (13 - 18cm)
Garden Spread	4 - 6" (10 - 15cm)
Flower	1¼ - 1½" (3 - 4cm)



Bel Viso Cream Imp VIO204



Bel Viso Pineapple Crush VIO208



Bel Viso Deep Blue Blotch VIO196



Bel Viso Orange Jump Up VIO189



Bel Viso Blackberry Swirl VIO201



Bel Viso Apricot VIO176



Bel Viso YTT VIO164



Bel Viso Rose Blotch VIO167



Bel Viso Purple White Face VIO155



Bel Viso Wedgewood VIO173



Bel Viso White Jump Up VIO166



Bel Viso Red Wing VIO182



Bel Viso Margarita VIO156



Bel Viso Yellow Jump Up VIO165



Bel Viso Pure White VIO177

# easy grow guide

## viola bel viso

(F1 viola xwilliamsii)



### Plug Production: 512 or 288 plugs

<b>Sowing/Media:</b>	Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 5.5-5.8, EC 0.75mmhos. Cover seed with coarse vermiculite
<b>Germination Stage 1: (4-5 days)</b>	Keep medium uniformly moist, media temperature should be 65-70°F (18-21°C), Keep light levels <1500 f.c. until cotyledons are open.
<b>Germination Stage 2:</b>	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.
<b>Germination Stage 3:</b>	Allow media to dry further between irrigations, practice a good wet/dry cycle but avoid wilting, media temperature should be 60-65°F (15-18°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.
<b>Germination Stage 4:</b>	Keep media on the drier side and lower media temperature to 55-60°F (13-15°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.
<b>Growth Regulators:</b>	Cool temperatures and good moisture management should provide adequate control but if needed, 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. 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

<b>Media:</b>	Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing mix with pH 5.5-5.8, EC <1.5mmhos.
<b>Temperatures:</b>	Keep media temperature at 60-65°F(15-18°C) until roots have developed and then lower to 55-60F(12-15°C) to grow on. Growing cool produces a much better finished product, but the crop time will increase if the temperature is below 55-60F(12-15°C)
<b>Light:</b>	Keep light levels at 3000-4000 f.c.. Provide shade if light levels are higher to keep temperatures down.
<b>Irrigation:</b>	Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle to aid root development and control height.
<b>Fertilizer:</b>	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.
<b>Growth Regulators:</b>	Fall sowings for spring flowering should need minimal PGR's if the ideal temperatures stated above can be achieved, along with good moisture management. Summer sowings for fall flowering are much more likely to need chemical PGR's. 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.
<b>Pests:</b>	Aphids, Thrips, Spider Mites. Fungus Gnats and Shore Flies during the plug stage.
<b>Diseases:</b>	Pythium, Thielaviopsis, Botrytis, fungal leafspots, Downy and Powdery mildew.

### Plug Times:

<b>512 Plug:</b>	4-5 weeks	<b>288 Plug:</b>	5-6 weeks
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### Transplant to Finish:

Container	Plants/Container	Transplant to Finish	Transplant to Finish
<b>Packs</b>	1x plug per cell	3-4 weeks - Autumn	6-8 weeks – Spring
<b>4” (10cm):</b>	1x plug	3-5 weeks - Autumn	7-9 weeks - Spring

Crop times are based on UK trials in optimum conditions. Alternative environmental conditions and cultural regimes can alter the crop times stated above.