

easy grow guide

wallflower bounty

(F1 Cheiranthus cheiri)



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 <1.0 mmhos. Cover seed with coarse vermiculite
Germination Stages 1 & 2 (9-10 days):	Keep medium uniformly moist until hooking is observed, then dry off the vermiculite between irrigations. Media temperature should be 68-72°F (20-22°C), Light is not needed for germination but keep levels <1500 f.c.
Germination Stage 3:	Practice a good wet/dry cycle but avoid wilting, media temperature should be 62-65°F (17-18°C), light levels should be between 2500-3000 f.c. Fertilize every other watering with 100-150ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13 keep media pH <6.5 and EC at 1.0-1.25 mmhos.
Germination Stage 4:	Dry down media between irrigations avoiding wilt and lower media temperature to 60-62°F (15-17°C), light levels should be around 3000 f.c. if possible. Fertilize as required but use more 13-2-13 if growing cooler than 60°F (15°C)
Growth Regulators:	A splash of Bonzi at 1ppm during emergence will prevent stretch and floppiness or alternatively a spray of Bonzi at 10ppm during stage 3 will have a similar effect. 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 65°F(18°C) until roots have developed and then lower to 60°F(15°C) as an average daily temperature to grow on. Bounty does not require vernalisation to induce flowering, it is the combination of cool temperatures (especially at night) and good light quality that gives the best results. They are happy to be grown alongside Pansies for fall and spring.
Light:	Keep light levels at 3000-5000 f.c but keep temperature cool. Bounty is daylength neutral but exposure to good light quality with ideal temperatures will reduce crop time, growing over winter in cold, low light conditions will increase crop time (see below)
Irrigation:	Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle avoiding extremes of wet or dry. Growing on the dry side is a good natural growth regulator and if the temperatures are cool it is important not to allow the plants to get too wet.
Fertilizer:	Fertilize 1-2 times per week with 150-200 ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13, keep media pH <6.5 and media EC 1.5-2.0 mmhos.
Growth Regulators:	If conditions are favourable, the height of Bounty can be successfully controlled by growing on the dry side. For high density crops grown in the fall at higher temperatures, you can control stretch with sprays of B-Nine (2000–3000 ppm) + Cycocel (1000 ppm) tank mixed, or sprays of Bonzi at 20ppm. It is always best to run your own trials as climatic conditions and culture can affect the results.
Pests:	Thrips, Two-Spotted Spider Mite, Red Spider Mite, Aphids
Diseases:	Botrytis, Sclerotinia, Powdery Mildew, Pythium, Rhizoctonia

Plug Times:

512/288 Plug:	4-5 weeks
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Transplant to Finish: 1 plant per pot/cell

Bounty is generally programmable, but less uniform between the first flower and the last of the crop compared to Sugar Rush. The finish times vary depending on the time of year they are sown, due to temperature and light quality. The table below shows crop times from different sowing dates (n.b. these trials were run in the UK in natural conditions with no additional heat and light so the results may vary slightly when grown in a different climate.

Sowing Week	26	28	30	34	36	38	50	1
Temperature range	60-85°F 15-30°C	60-85°F 15-30°C	50-85°F 10-30°C	35-75°F 2-25°C	32-68°F 0-20°C	32-68°F 0-20°C	32-68°F 0-20°C	32-75°F 0-25°C
Weeks from transplant to finish	4-5	4-5	4-5	7-8	9-10	12-13	13-14	13-14

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