

Series: Plectranthus Lion™ Series

Naturally compact habit allows the Lion™ series to achieve maximum color in both small and large container applications. Excellent for use in late season, natural color. Once initiated, the Lion™ series will bloom continuously.

Recommended Containers: 4.5"-15"

Crop Planning:

Pot Size	Plants per Pot (pp)	Finish Time (weeks)
4.5"	1	6-7 Weeks
6"	1	8-9 Weeks
10" to 12" pot	3 to 4pp	12 to 14

Light Requirements: Plectranthus Lion™ is a short day crop. Natural day crops may be finished in the Southern Region from January through March. Spring and Summer crops may be achieved with black cloth.

Temperature Requirements: 65° to 75°F (18° to 24°C) day / 65°F (18°C) nights for finish. The temperature can be 4°F warmer for two weeks after transplant to establish plants. Once the plant is fully grown, temperatures can be reduced to 58°F (14°C) for toning.

Media and pH Requirements: Optimal pH is 5.8 – 6.2 and optimal media EC pf 1.0 – 1.5 mmhos - Water thoroughly and let soil dry slightly between irrigations maintaining a slight moisture level in soil. Complete wilting of plants may damage or stunt growth. If over watered or plants kept in constantly wet conditions, the leaves will become yellow and too soft.

Fertilizer Requirements: Use a balanced feed at 150 to 200 -PPM Nitrogen with a continuous feed program. Clean water irrigation may be necessary to maintain lower salt levels for controlled growth and maximum flower production.

Pinching Requirements: Plectranthus Lion™ should receive a pinch either in the liner stage after fully rooted or right before the transplant. This one pinch is all that is required for maximum container fill.

Growth Regulators: Sprays of B-Nine at 1500-2500ppm are effective for height control. Maximum benefit is achieved with a tank mix of B-Nine 1500ppm/ Cycocel 750ppm. PGR applications are not always needed pending climatic conditions as the Lion™ series is naturally compact.

Disease and Insect Pests: Aphids, Fungus Gnats, Shoreflies and Whitefly (possibly Snail or Slugs).

Pythium: Drench regularly with preventative fungicides to control root disease problems. Allowing soil to dry slightly is a natural form of disease prevention.

Botrytis/Powdery Mildew/Leaf Spot: Good air circulation and dry foliage is key to reducing the pressures of disease. Preventive spray applications of fungicide are recommended during winters low light and cooler conditions.

