

## Series: Calibrachoa Cielo® Series

The Cielo® Series was developed to obtain a far wider pH tolerance than any calibrachoa on the market. Large flowers, in combination with a robust habit ensure success for both the grower and the gardener.

**Recommended Containers:** 4" to 8" pots, Hanging Baskets and Combination Planters

Crop Planning from Cell Pack:

Pot Size	Plants per Pot (pp)	Finish Time (weeks)
4" pot (10cm)	1 pp	5 to 6
6" pot (15cm)	1 pp	7 to 9
10 – 12" pot (25 – 30 cm)	3 pp	9 to 11

**Temperature Requirements:** 65° to 70°F (18° to 21° C) initially are best to start growing / rooting process. 60° to 65°F (15.5° to 18° C) nights is ideal for finishing Calibrachoa.

**Media and pH Requirements:** Keep soil evenly moist for optimal growth and plant quality. Over watering, especially during cool - low light conditions, will cause root rot problems. Oxygen deprived soil as a result of over watering may cause yellowing of foliage similar to Iron (Fe) or Manganese (Mn) deficiency symptoms. Optimum growth is achieved with a pH at 5.5 to 6.2 to prevent interveinal chlorosis which may occur due to minor elements being limited in availability due to higher pH. Foliar applications of Iron and/or Manganese (Fe & Mn) in a chelated form will overcome a lack of Iron / Manganese due to soil conditions.

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

**Pinching Requirements:** Cielo are self-branching yet soft pinch a week or two after transplanting will help create higher quality finished plant.

**Lighting Requirement:** Calibrachoa will respond with earlier flowering by using night interrupted lighting or extending the day during short day seasons.

**Growth Regulators:** Bonzi Drench at 1 to 3 ppm and possibly Sumagic spray applications of 10 to 20 ppm will control excessive growth.

**Disease and Insect Pests:** Aphids and Thrip.

Pythium/Phytophthora: Pythium- root damage will cause reduction in growth, cause yellowing of foliage (appearing as iron or manganese deficiency) or distortion of growth. Keep soil evenly moist and drench with preventative root rot fungicide regularly.

Drench regularly with preventative fungicides to control root disease problems. Allow soil to dry between irrigations as plants mature.

Botrytis: Good air circulation and dry foliage is key to reducing the pressures of Botrytis.