



Shasta Daisy Snow Lady

Crop	Shasta Daisy
Series	Snow Lady
Botanical name	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>
Plant type	Biennial & Perennial
Seed type	Performax
Seed count	750 seeds / gr
Germination	20-25 °C -10 days light favored
Growing	15-21 °C
Optimum pH	5.8-6.2

Plug Culture: 6 weeks (288 cell tray)

Stage 1 (days 1-14) Sow seed into a plug tray filled with well-drained sterile media. Ideally, select a media without fertilizer since Snow Lady is sensitive soluble salt levels. If the media contains a fertilizer, thoroughly leach the media prior to sowing and use irrigation water low in salts. Seed requires light so lightly cover with medium vermiculite and keep the temperature between 21-24°C. Water the seed in with etidiazole to prevent disease problems from damping off. Chilling the seed in advance will enhance germination.

Stage 2 (days 15-21) After emergence, lower the day temperature to 20-21°C with an ideal night temperature of 14-17°C. Temperatures as low as 7-10°C can be tolerated but will increase the time needed to produce a saleable seedling. Snow Lady benefits from high light levels, similar to that recommended for Gerbera.

Stage 3 (days 22-35) The true leaves are beginning to form. Provide good air movement to prevent disease. Leaching once a week with fresh water is recommended to prevent salt build up. Apply a light fertilizer of 75 ppm of nitrogen from a calcium nitrate

based fertilizer targeting a media EC between 0.6 mS/cm and 0.8 mS/cm (1:2 slurry) and a media pH of 5.5-6.2.

Stage 4 (days 36-42) The seedlings have 3 true leaves and are now reaching transplant size. Avoid late transplanting which delays development and flowering.

NOTE: Snow Lady is hyper-sensitive to the chemical abamectin. If spraying is required for other crops, remove Snow Lady plants from the greenhouse to avoid plant damage.

Transplanting to finish: 3-4 weeks

Transplanting: Transplant one seedling per 10-12.5 cm pot filled with well-drained media.

Fertilizer and Watering: Apply 150 ppm of nitrogen using of a well-balanced calcium nitrate based fertilizer to promote strong and healthy plants. Adequate leaching is needed to prevent salt accumulation. It is also recommended to leach with fresh water periodically. Maintain even moisture and avoid allowing the plants to wilt which damages the root system resulting in poor quality flowers.

Temperature: It is best to maintain the night temperature at 15-16°C with day temperatures at 18-21°C.

Plant growth regulators: Snow Lady is naturally compact and no chemical growth regulation or pinching is necessary.

Flowering: Snow Lady is a facultative long day plant that naturally flowers for spring from an early winter sowing. Snow Lady will flower under short days, but crop time is longer and flowering less uniform.

Crop Schedule: Indoor Production with no heat sowing September with natural light will flower mid-May in Northern Hemisphere.

All information given is intended for general guidance only and may have to be adjusted to meet individual needs. Cultural details are based on Asian conditions such as in Japan and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Always follow manufacturer's label instructions. Testing a few plants prior to treating the entire crop is best.