

CULTURE ADVICE

pac® Angelos

Angelonia angustifolia hybrids

Description:

pac® Angelos stands for four upright and three trailing Angelonia varieties. Angelos Blue, Pink, Bicolor and White have upright and sturdy stems, are compact to medium growing and show dense bunches of large flowers. The trailing varieties form compact plants with plenty of medium sized flowers throughout the summer. As a solitaire plant in mixes, Angelos are perfect bedding plants that flower all summer until frost. Angelos are great performers in full sun and heat, and recover quickly after heavy rain.

Selling:

Weeks 20–28, following the early bedding plant season.

Cultivation time:

From potting or pinching Angelos will flower within 9 to 10 weeks, depending on light and temperature levels. (Example: Potting wk. 9, pinching wk 11, finished wk 20).

Substrate:

Use a clayey, structurally stable P or T mixture, with pH 5,8 to 6,2.

Potting:

- Pot from week 8–15 or wk 20, 11–13 cm pot with one young plant, 14–19 cm pot with three young plants.

Pinching:

First pinching is recommended 10 days after potting. A second pinch will delay flowering, but enhances good branching.

Growth regulators:

If plants are pinched only once, a PGR treatment is recommended (Example: Cycocel 0,1 to 0,2 % or Dazide Enchance 0,3 %)

Temperature:

Angelonias need a warm start. Grow at 18–20°C for the first 10 days, then reduce to 16–18°C. Too low temperatures will delay the time to finish and may cause losses. Requires lower temperature previous to selling to harden the plants.

Light:

Cultivate in full light, without shading.

Watering:

Keep pots constantly moist. Too much water can also cause losses.

Fertilization:

- Liquid fertilization once a week after full rooting with 1g/l of a balanced multi-nutrient fertilizer. Use a fertilizer with slightly higher N concentration first and switch to a higher K concentration at the end of cultivation.

Flowering:

Starting about mid-May (in the center of Europe).

Diseases/pest:

To avoid diseases water balance and the right temperature are of great importance. Too wet or too cold cultivation can lead to problems with Rhizoctonia, Phytium and Botrytis. Keep an eye on spider mites and thrips.

Remarks:

Removing the main shoot after it has flowered will help increase the total number of flowers throughout the summer.