

Cultural Information for: SunPatiens® **Annual**
Common Name: SunPatiens®
Botanical Name: Impatiens x hybrida hort
Optimum Rooting Temperature: 68-75°F / 20-24°C
Optimum Growing Temperature: 65-85°F / 18-29°C
Optimum pH: 5.8 – 6.2
EC – Plug: 0.4 – 0.8 mmhos/cm (1:2) / 0.9 – 2.0 (SME) / 1.1 - 2.6 (Pour Thru)
EC – Finishing: 0.9 – 1.3 mmhos/cm (1:2) / 2.1 – 3.5 (SME) / 2.7 - 4.6 (Pour Thru)

Petite SunPatiens feature a naturally compact plant habit ideal for container gardening. They maintain a dense, mounding finish while delivering endless color from spring through fall. Sensitivity to low night temperatures severely impacts their finished growth in the landscape and is not recommended for in-ground plantings.

Propagation: 2-3 weeks

Rooting in cells: Stick one cutting per cell. SunPatiens® root quickly without the use of rooting hormone. Initial light level should be 2,000-foot candles/21,500 lux, increasing to 3,000-foot candles/32,200 lux 10 days after sticking. Maintain a soil temperature of 68-75°F/20-24 °C. Mist heavy for the first three days and then only as needed to maintain turgidity. Usually, misting can be stopped one week after sticking. Avoid over misting as this depletes nutrients and invites disease. To avoid stretching, transplant the cuttings as soon as they are ready.

Direct stick: Direct sticking cuttings into the final container works very well for SunPatiens®. Direct sticking allows the root system to freely expand and yields quicker rooting and an overall reduction in crop time of 2 weeks. Use similar misting and light levels as outlined above for rooting in cells.

Forcing to flower:

Potting: Plan one plant per 6 or 8 inch / 15 cm. or 20 cm. baskets or planters. For 10-12 inch / 25-30 cm. hanging baskets, plan on 3-plants per basket for best results.

Media: Select a sterile, well-aerated mix. Avoid a pH below 5.8 to avoid iron and manganese toxicity. Consider that the water-holding capacity that is best for consumer performance may be greater than what is ideal for production.

Irrigation/Fertilization: Avoid excessive irrigation when the plants are young. Feed with complete, balanced fertilizers at 100* ppm nitrogen (CLF). The use of 18-6-12 Osmocote® or other appropriate slow-release fertilizer products may be beneficial in supplementing a CLF program and may provide improved performance for the consumer. Provide periodically clear water applications if excess soluble salts accumulate. Do not subject the plants to a strong wilt which causes leaf scorch; especially when humidity levels are low (>50%).

*Maintain boron at 0.25 ppm B to avoid a deficiency.

2026-27 SunPatiens® Petite Attributes

Variety	Timing	Bloom Size	Vigor	Height	Width
Blush Pink	Early	Large	Average	8-10" / 20-25 cm	8-12" / 20-30 cm
Orange	Early	Large	Average	8-10" / 20-25 cm	8-12" / 20-30 cm
Purple	Early	Large	Average	8-10" / 20-25 cm	8-12" / 20-30 cm
Rose	Early	Large	Average	8-10" / 20-25 cm	8-12" / 20-30 cm
Scarlet Red	Early	Large	Average	8-10" / 20-25 cm	8-12" / 20-30 cm

Culture Watch Point: To avoid foliage burn, do not apply cold water (overhead) to warm leaves under bright and warm conditions.

Temperature/Humidity: SunPatiens® grow under a wider temperature range but grow fastest when ADT temperatures are warm. Establish the crop at an average temperature of 68-70 °F/20-21 °C. Once established grow at 70-85°F/21-30°C during the day and at 65-70°F/18-21°C at night. Always provide good air circulation and maintain relative humidity below 70% to prevent diseases like Botrytis gray mold.

Light: Bright light is ideal for this crop and promotes flowering. Apply a light shade only if light intensities cause greenhouse temperatures to exceed 85°F/29°C. Optimum light level is +5,000-foot candles/53,800 lux. Avoid growing below hanging basket lines as lower light levels will reduce the number of flowers and increase internode elongation. Producing SunPatiens® outdoors under full sun is also an option, but plants must first be acclimated to avoid leaf scorch. Growing one week at 5,000-foot candles/53,800 lux suffices before moving them outdoors.

Pinching: Not recommended as it delays flowering by 1-2 weeks and often results in a low, horizontal branching pattern.

Plant Growth Regulation: In general, it is not needed due to being genetically compact.

Disease and Insects: Botrytis (gray mold), viral infections, root and stem rots, bacterial leaf spot. Aphids, caterpillars, fungus gnats and thrips.

Pot Size: Recommended only for finished containers and hanging baskets.

Crop Scheduling:

Container Size	Liners per Container	Total Crop* Time (weeks)	Total Crop Time* Direct Stick (weeks)
6-7 inch / 15-17 cm.	1-2	9-11 weeks	8-9 weeks
10-12 inch / 25-30 cm.	3	9-11 weeks	8-10 weeks

*Southern areas with higher light and temperatures finish earlier.

"All information given is intended for general guidance only and may have to be adjusted to meet individual needs. Cultural details are based on North America conditions and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Application of recommended growth regulators and chemicals are subject to local and state regulations. Always follow manufacturer's label instructions."



12" Hanging baskets of 3-color mix of SunPatiens Compact series (left) versus SunPatiens Petite (right) 11-weeks after sticking.



A mid-July comparison of SunPatiens Petite Scarlet Red (right) versus Compact Classic White (left) in Athens, Georgia.

SunPatiens Petite Scarlet Red lacked vigor because of low night temperatures in-ground and should be used in containers. Ideal for long-lasting color displays in hanging baskets, patio pots, and combinations... Sun or Shade!

