

Cultural Information for:	SunPatiens®	Annual
Common Name:	SunPatiens	
Botanical Name:	Impatiens hybrid hort	
Optimum Rooting Temperature:	68-75°F / 20-24°C	
Optimum Growing Temperature:	65-85°F / 18-29°C	

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 on one plant per 4 or 6 inch / 10 cm. or 15 cm. pot. For 12 inch / 30 cm. hanging baskets, plan on 3 plants per basket for fast cropping.

Media: Select a sterile, well-aerated mix. The optimum pH range is between 5.8 and 6.2 with an EC less than 0.7 mmhos (1:2 dilution). 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 a complete, balanced fertilizers at 100* ppm nitrogen (CLF). A media EC level of 0.75 mmhos (1:2 dilution) is a good target range under most conditions. 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 periodic 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.*

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 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. Provide good air circulation at all times. Maintain relative humidity below 70% to prevent diseases like Botrytis gray mold.

Light: Bright light is ideal for this crop. 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 stretch. 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: Adequate spacing between plants, high light levels, moderate fertilizer and moisture stress are the best ways to control stretch on SunPatiens. Rapid stretching occurs when the canopies between neighboring plants grow together. SunPatiens respond well to moisture control to tone and prevent overgrowth.

Foliar applications of soft chemical growth regulators at low rates is an option to tone the plants without negatively impacting consumer performance. Care should be taken to limit the use of chemical PGR's and not to over-regulate. **SunPatiens are extremely sensitive to Bonzi drenches, for example, and growth can be severely stunted for months thereby having negative consequences for the end-user.**

Chemical	Rate
B-Nine (daminozide)	1,250 - 2,500 ppm
Cycocel (chlormequat)	750 - 1,500 ppm
A-Rest (ancymidol)	2 - 4 ppm

**Note: Tank mixes of B-Nine / Cycocel and B-Nine / A-Rest offer greater control and less phytotoxicity.*

B-Nine / Cycocel	1,000 – 2,500 B-Nine / 500 – 1,000 Cycocel
B-Nine / A-Rest	1,500 – 2,500 B-Nine / 2 - 4 ppm A-Rest

*Fertilizing with 15-3-20 at 75 ppm N is also a strategy to reduce plant height by limiting phosphorus. Be sure to supply 0.25 ppm of Boron

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

Crop Scheduling:

Container Size	Liner per Pot or Cell	Total Crop Time (weeks)	Total Crop Time Direct Stick (weeks)
306 / Jumbo Pack	1	8-9 weeks	6-8 weeks
5-6 inch / 12-15 cm	1	8-10 weeks	7-9 weeks
8 inch / 20 cm	1	9-11 weeks	8-9 weeks
10 inch / 25 cm	1	11-13 weeks	10-11 weeks
10 inch / 25 cm	3	9-11 weeks	10-11 weeks
12 inch / 30 cm	3	10-13 weeks	11-12 weeks

“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 instruction

2018-19 SunPatiens Attributes

Variety	Timing	Bloom Size	Vigor*	Height**	Spacing**
Compact Blush Pink	Early	Extra Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Coral Pink	Early	Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Deep Rose	Very Early	Large	Lower	12-24" / 30-60 cm	12-18" / 30-45 cm
Compact Electric Orange	Very Early	Slightly Smaller	Lower	12-24" / 30-60 cm	12-18" / 30-45 cm
Compact Fire Red	Early	Slightly Smaller	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Hot Coral	Very Early	Large	Medium	14-28" / 35-70 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Lilac	Very Early	Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Neon Pink	Early	Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Orange	Slightly Later	Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Orchid Blush	Early	Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Pink	Early	Extra Large	Higher	18-32" / 45-80 cm	14-22" / 35-55 cm
Compact Pink Candy	Early	Large	Lower	12-24" / 30-60 cm	12-18" / 30-45 cm
Compact Purple	Very Early	Large	Medium	14-28" / 35-70 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Red	Early	Large	Lower	12-24" / 30-60 cm	12-18" / 30-45 cm
Compact Royal Magenta	Early	Extra Large	Medium-Strong	18-32" / 45-80 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact Tropical Rose	Slightly Later	Large	Medium	14-28" / 35-70 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Compact White Improved	Early	Extra Large	Medium	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Vigorous Clear White	Early	Large	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Corona	Early	Large	Higher	22-36" / 55-90 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Lavender Splash	Early	Large	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Orange Imp.	Early	Slightly Smaller	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Orchid	Early	Large	Higher	22-36" / 55-90 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Pink Kiss	Early	Large	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Red	Early	Large	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Rose Pink	Early	Large	Higher	22-36" / 55-90 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Shell Pink	Early	Large	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Tropical Orange Imp.	Early	Medium	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm
Vigorous Tropical Salmon	Slightly Later	Medium	Lower	16-30" / 40-75 cm	14-20" / 35-50 cm
Vigorous Tropical White	Early	Slightly Smaller	Medium	18-34" / 45-85 cm	16-24" / 40-60 cm

*Vigor rating is relative to the other colors within each category.

**SunPatiens grown under cooler (Northern) climates will be smaller than those grown with warmer night temperatures