

Cultural Information for:	Primula Lighthouse	Perennial
Common Name:	Primrose	
Botanical Name:	Primula polyantha	
Seed Count:	28,000-42,000 /ounce	1,000-1,500 /gram
Optimum Germination Temperature:	64-68°F / 18-20°C	
Optimum Growing Temperature:	59°F / 15°C	
Optimum pH:	5.8 – 6.2	
EC – Plug:	0.26 – 0.75 mmhos/cm (1:2) / 0.76 – 2.0 (SME)	
EC – Finishing:	0.76 – 1.25 mmhos/cm (1:2) / 2.1 – 3.5 (SME)	

Plug Culture – 7-8 weeks (288 / 12 x 24 tray)

Stage 1 (days 1-14) Select a sterile substrate containing a high amount of organic matter. Primula seed requires light for germination, but a thin cover of vermiculite is recommended to maintain sufficient moisture. Optimum germination temperature is 64-68°F/18-20°C. Maintain high humidity levels and place the flats either in a germination chamber or a shaded greenhouse to provide the optimum cool conditions.

Stage 2 (days 15-29) When the cotyledons are fully expanded, lower the humidity level but do not allow the plants to dry out. A light mist 2-3 times per day is beneficial. Primula plants are very sensitive to high light (>3,000-foot candles / 32,000 lux) Apply shading as needed to protect the plugs. During periods of high temperatures, the plants grow very slowly. Fertilize with 50-75 ppm N to strengthen the plants. Select a well-balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer to produce strong and healthy seedlings.

Stage 3 (days 30-48) The first true leaves have formed. For high quality plugs it is necessary to maintain cool temperatures and sufficient humidity. Fertilize the plants with 100-150 ppm N as needed to maintain strong growth.

Stage 4 (days 49-56) The plants have 3-4 true leaves and are now ready for transplanting. Applying 200 ppm N a week before transplanting helps the plants make the transition from the plug tray to the final container.

Transplant to Flowering – 12-14 weeks

Media: Transplant the plugs into 4-inch/10 cm. pots using a well drained sterile media.

Fertilizer: A well-balanced calcium nitrate-based formulation is recommended. Apply 150-200 ppm N as necessary to maintain healthy growth. Supplementing with Magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) at 30 ppm (4 ounces per 100 gallons/113 grams per 100 liters) promotes a deeper green color.

Temperature/Bulking: Maintain 65-72°F/18-21°C for 4-5 weeks to bulk the plants and produce sufficient vegetative growth prior to vernalization.

Lighting: Optimum range is between 1,700–2,000-foot candles/18,000 – 21,500, lux with a maximum of 3,000-foot candles/32,000 lux. Increasing potassium promotes higher bud count and more compact plants.

Flower Initiation: When the plants have 6-10 leaves and a well-established root system, the plants are receptive to flower bud initiation. Reduce the temperature to 45°F/7°C for 4 weeks.

Note: Lighthouse will initiate flower buds at warmer temperatures (55-60°F/13-16°C but greater uniformity is achieved at cooler temperatures.

Growth Regulation: In general, Primula growth is controlled with fertilizer and cool temperatures. If necessary, the following chemical growth regulators are effective. Do not apply below 41°F/5°C. To avoid over-regulation, multiple applications at a lower rate is best. Do not apply after flower bud set.

Chemical	Rate
B-Nine (daminozide)	2,500 – 5,000 ppm (0.25 – 0.5%)
Bonzi (paclobutrazol) NAFTA	5-10 ppm foliar spray 0.5-1.0 ppm drench

Flowering: After the plants are vernalized, raise the temperature to 59°F/15°C for flowering in 3 weeks or finish cold at 45-50°F/7-10°C for flowering in 4-5 weeks. Lighthouse has a long shelf life at retail and an extended blooming period for the consumer. Best to sell with multiple stems in flower for consumer appeal.

Area	Sow	Flower
Warm Climate	Early-July	Late-November (20-22 weeks)
Cool Climate	Early-December	Mid-April (20-22 weeks)

Production Points: In general, Primula is not attractive to insects, but aphid, thrip, white fly and cut worm are the major concerns. Problems with fungus gnat or shore fly are common during the germination and plug stage. Primula requires cool conditions and high humidity to produce high quality plants which favors the development of botrytis. Good sanitation, watering early in the day and good air movement helps to control and prevent this disease.

“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 American 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. Testing a few plants prior to treating the entire crop is best.”