

Celosia argentea cristata

Prestige



SAKATA®

Prestige Scarlet grows vigorously under hot, humid conditions and produces large, vivid flower heads which form at every node, covering the plant from top to bottom.

- ✿ Produces cockscomb-like flower heads
- ✿ Striking scarlet flowers complement dark bronze-green foliage
- ✿ Heat tolerant and carefree in the garden
- ✿ Good cut flower for home gardens



Annual



Landscaping



Upright



50 cm



20 cm



Bedding Plant



Half shade + full sun



1,400/gram



Normal



12-15 cm



Culture Guide

Plug Culture

- Stage 1** (days 1-10) Single sow seed into a plug tray filed with a sterile and well-drained media. Lightly cover with coarse vermiculite as seed requires light to germinate. Provide a soil temperature of 25°C.
- Stage 2** (days 11-19) After seedlings emerge, place plug trays in a well ventilated area and reduce the temperature to 19-21°C during day and 16-18°C in the night. Over watering will promote disease; especially damping off and botrytis. Fertilize plugs lightly with 50-100 ppm of Nitrogen.
- Stage 3** (days 20-27) Maintain good air circulation and media EC levels around 0.8 to 1.0 (1:2 extraction). Celosia is a facultative short day plant and will flower more quickly under short day conditions (<13 hours) and any type of stress.
- Stage 4** (day 28) Plugs are ready for transplanting. Celosia forms a taproot and is sensitive to root damage. Be careful not to damage the delicate root system. Transplant before the taproot emerges. It is best to handle Celosia by the leaves to prevent damaging the soft delicate stem. Also avoid deep transplanting to prevent Rhizoctonia. Do not delay transplanting. Holding the plugs too long in the plug tray will stunt future development of the plant and might cause premature budding.

Pack & Pot Culture

- Media** Select a well-drained soilless media with a pH between 5.5 and 5.8 and a normal nutrient charge.
- Transplanting** Never delay transplanting! Holding the plugs too long in the plug tray will stunt future development of the plant and might cause premature budding and low quality plants without enough foliage development. Celosia makes a taproot and is sensitive to root damage. Be careful not to damage the soft root system. Transplant before the taproot emerges. It is best to handle Celosia by the leaves to prevent damaging the soft stem. Also avoid deep transplanting to prevent Rhizoctonia. Transplanting normally after 4 to 5 weeks.
- Temperature** Maintain the plants at a temperature of 18-24°C.
- Fertilizer** Feed with 150-200 ppm N as needed to maintain the EC at 1.0 to 1.4 (1:2 slurry). It is important to supply sufficient amounts of Potassium in the fertilizer. A lack of Potassium will cause smaller flower plumes to be formed along with abnormal shaped flowers.
- Lighting** High light, full sun is the best. Production under short day conditions (< 11 hours day length) will result in earlier bud initiation.
- Growth regulators** B-nine (daminozide) is effective.
- Pests & diseases** Pythium, Downy mildew, Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Aphids and Thrips.

**Crop
schedule**

For Autumn sales, use the following sowing schedule:

1. Sow seeds in April
2. Transplant to the garden or large container in June
3. Plants will begin to flower in August and continue in full bloom until frost

All information given is intended for general guidance only and is believed to be accurate. Cultural details are based on Northern Hemisphere 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 legislations and manufacturer's label instructions.