Sparkle Gaura

G. x lindheimeri

Approximate seed count (raw): 1,820-2,380 S./oz. (65-85 S./q)

Key flowering facts:

☐ Sparkle Gaura is a first year-flowering perennial.

☐ Photoperiod response: a facultative long-day plant and requires 13 hours or longer daylength for uniform and faster flowering.

☐ Vernalization: Not required. May result in earlier flowering following a minimum of six weeks cold treatment.

☐ Flower timing:

 Sown in January for Spring production, will flower naturally in early May to early June dependent on temperature.

 Sown in July to early September for overwinter production, will flower mid to late May of the following year.

Plug Production

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless media with a pH of 5.5 to 6.2 and a medium initial nutrient charge (EC 0.75 mmhos/cm).

Sowing

Sow 1 seed per cell to 288-plug tray. Covering seed with vermiculite is recommended.

Stage 1 – Germination takes 5 to 6 days. **Soil temperature:** 65 to 68°F (18 to 20°C)

Light: not required.

Moisture: Keep soil wet (level 4) during Stage 1. **Humidity:** Maintain 95%+ relative humidity (RH)

until radicles emerge.

Stage 2

Soil temperature: 66 to 70°F (19 to 21°C)

Light: Up to 2,500 f.c. (26,900 Lux)

Moisture: Reduce soil moisture slightly (level 3 to 4) to allow the roots to penetrate into the media. Fertilizer: Apply fertilizer at rate 1 (less than 100 ppm N/less than 0.7 mS/cm EC) from nitrate-form fertilizers with low phosphorous.

Stage 3

Soil temperature: 65 to 67°F (18 to 19°C)

Light: Up to 2.500 f.c. (26.900 Lux)

Moisture: Allow media to dry further until the surface becomes light brown (level 2) before watering. Keep the moisture to wet-dry cycle

(moisture level 4 to 2).

Fertilizer: Increase fertilizer to rate 2 (100 to 175 ppm N/0.7 to 1.2 mS/cm EC). If growth is slow,

apply

a balanced ammonium and nitrate-form fertilizer

with

every other fertilization. Maintain medium pH of 5.8

6.2 and EC between 1.0 and 1.5 mS/cm (1:2 extraction).

Growth Regulators: Generally not needed.

Stage 4

Soil temperature: 59 to 64°F (15 to 18°C)

Light: Up to 5,000 f.c. (53,800 Lux) if temperature

can be controlled.

Moisture: Same as Stage 3. Fertilizer: Same as Stage 3.

Note: Gaura seed is a nutlet and may have up to 4 seeds, so there may be greater than one seedling

per cell.

Growing On to Finish

Container Size

4.5 to 6-in. (11 to 15-cm) or quart pots: 1 plant per

Gallon (18-cm) pots: 1 plant per pot

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless media with a pH of 5.5 to 6.2 and a medium initial nutrient charge (EC 0.75 mmhos/cm).

For overwinter production, bark-based media is recommended for better drainage to protect plants from root rot due to being too wet.

Temperature

Nights: 50 to 64°F (10 to 18°C) **Days:** 59 to 70°F (15 to 21°C)

Sparkle Gaura can be grown at lower temperatures (frost-free cold frame/poly house); however, crop

times will be increased.

Light

Maintain light levels as high as possible (DLI >= 15 mol) while maintaining moderate temperature.

Photoperiod

Sparkle Gaura is a facultative long-day plant and requires 13 hours or longer daylength for uniform and faster flowering.

Irrigation

Grow plant on slightly dry side but do not allow plant drv to wilt.

Fertilizer

Apply fertilizer at rate 3 (175 to 225 ppm N/1.2 to 1.5 mS/cm) using predominantly nitrate-form fertilizer with low phosphorus and high potassium. Maintain media EC at 1.5 to 2.0 mS/cm and pH at 5.8 to 6.2. For a constant fertilizer program, apply fertilizer at 75

to 100 ppm N (0.5 to 0.7 mS/cm) while maintaining the above recommended EC and pH ranges.

Growth Regulators

Sparkle Gaura is responsive to tank mix of B-Nine/ Alar (daminozide) 2,500 ppm (3.0 g/l 85% formulation or 4.0 g/l of 64% formulation) and Cycocel (chlormeguat) 750-1000 ppm (6.4-8.5 ml/l 11.8% formulation or 1.0-1.3 g/l of 75% formulation).



Repeat if necessary.
In northern European conditions: 2,500 ppm
BNine/
Alar (3.0 g/l 85% formulation or 4.0 g/l of 64%
formulation) works well. Multiple applications may
be
necessary.
Pinching
Pinching is not needed.
Spacing
Can be grown pot tight.
Crop Scheduling
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Sow to transplant (288-cell plug): 5 to 6 weeks
Transplant to flower (annual production):
Container
Size
Number
of Plants
Warm
Production
(@68F/20C)
Cold
Production
(@55F/13C)
4.5 to 5-in. (11
to 13-cm) or
Quart pot
1 plant
per pot
7 to 8 weeks 11 to 13
weeks
Gallon (18-cm)
pot or 6-in. (15-
cm)
1 plant
per pot
8 to 9 weeks 12 to 14
weeks
Spring Production: Sow in January for natural
flowering in early May to early June dependent on
temperature.
Overwinter Production: Sow in July to early
September for natural flowering mid to late May of
the following year.
Plants from overwinter production flower about 1 to
2 weeks earlier and are about 1/3 taller and bushier
than plants from Spring production under the same
environmental conditions.
Common Problems
Insect: Watch for aphids.
Disease: None
Garden and Landscape Information
☐ Sparkle Gaura is first-year-flowering perennial in
USDA Hardiness Zones 5b to 9. No vernalization
is required.
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☐ Plant in full sun to part shade after all danger of
frost is past.
☐ Space plants 12 to 15 in. (30 to 38 cm) apart in
well-drained soil.

Garden height is 20 to 30 in. (50 to 75 cm); spread is 12 to 20 in. (30 to 50 cm). Note: Growers should use the information presented here as a starting point. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year and greenhouse environmental conditions. Chemical and PGR recommendations are only guidelines. It is the responsibility of the applicator to read and follow all the current label directions for the specific chemical being used in accordance with all regulations. United States: 630 231-1400 Europe: +31 (0)228 54 1844 kieftseed.com © 2012 Ball Horticultural Company 13108 11/12 ™ denotes a trademark of and ⊚ denotes a registered trademark of Ball Horticultural Company	☐ After plants are established, Sparkle Gaura is quite drought tolerant. ☐ In areas subject to wet winter conditions and frequent temperature fluctuations, roots may be prone to root rot pathogens affecting Gaura's ability to overwinter.
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