

Vinca “Mega Flow” Series Culture Guide

Catharanthus roseus

Seed Count: 500 Seeds/ gram

Standard Germination Rate: 85%

Sowing to transplanting: 25 – 30 Days

Transplanting to 1st flowering: 25 – 35 Days

PLUG STAG

Vinca seeds are black and easy to handle.

To sow, mix seeds with white baby powder so they can be seen on dark sowing media and use 200 or 288-hole plug trays. Sow seeds on top of peat moss media with a pH of 5.5 – 5.8 and an EC of 0.5 – 0.75 mS/cm. Seeds should be covered with a thin layer of media and/or vermiculite to maintain moisture. Use Propamocarb hydrochloride at the rate of 1 cc /1 liter of water and spray on top of the tray to prevent fungi. The optimal temperature for germination is 24-25 °C (75-77 °F) with a moisture level of 5.

- **STAGE 1**

Radical emergence takes 3-4 days. Light is not required for germination. Keep media moisture at level 5 and temperature at 24-25 °C (75-77 °F). No need to apply fertilizer at this stage.

- **STAGE 2**

Stem elongation and cotyledons expansion takes 4-7 days. Extra light can be used at up to 2,500 f.c. (26,900 lux). Keep media moisture at level 3 to 4 medium wet. Apply Calcium nitrate fertilizer at 100 ppm N or 0.7 mS/cm EC.

- **STAGE 3**

Development of first true leaves takes approximately 7-12 days. Extra light at 2,500 f.c. (26,900 lux) can be applied whilst keeping media moisture levels medium wet level 3 – level 4. Allow media to approach level 3 before next irrigation. Over saturated media will encourage the development of a weak root system and disease. Feed fertilizer 1-2 times per week at 100-150 ppm N/ 0.7 - 1.2 mS/cm EC.

- **STAGE 4**

4-5 true leaves take 12-30 days. Keep light at 5,000 f.c. (53,800 lux). Growth regulator is not required. At this stage, plugs should have a good root system that binds the media. Do not hold the plugs too long before transplanting, as this may cause stunted plants.

STAGE 1 (3-4 DAYS)



STAGE 2 (4-7 DAYS)



STAGE 3 (7-12 DAYS)



STAGE 4 (12-30 DAYS)



	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4
Moisture	Level 5	Level 3-4	Level 3-4	Level 3-4
Temperature	24-25 °C (75-77 °F)	24-25 °C (75-77 °F)	24-25 °C (75-77 °F)	24-25 °C (75-77 °F)
Light	No Need	Up to 2,500 f.c. (26,900 lux)	Up to 2,500 f.c. (26,900 lux)	5,000 f.c. (53,800 lux)
Fertilizer	No Need	100 ppm N (0.7 mS/cm	100 ppm N (0.7 mS/cm	150 ppm N (1.2 mS/cm.

PLUG FERTILIZER

N:P:K =6:1:7

15-0-0	Calcium Nitrate	33 gram/100 liter of water
0-52-34	Momo Potassium phosphate	21 gram/100 liter of water
13-0-46	Potassium Nitrate	24 gram/100 liter of water
10-0-0+Mg	Magnesium Nitrate	18 gram/100 liter of water
	Solute	1 gram/100 liter of water
	Ferrous Sulphate	5 gram/100 liter of water

TRANSPLANTING STAGE:

15 to 30 days from sowing, plants can be transplanted into pots or beds. Use a well-drained, sterile media with a pH of 5.5 – 6.0. Media must be free of weed seeds and soil borne disease.

MEDIA

Ground coco peat “coir”, sand, dolomite, slow release fertilizer and ferrous sulfate.

Soak coco peat in water for 12 hours to reduce the EC/ salt content.

Coco peat	180 Liter
Sand	60 Liter
Dolomite	500 grams
Slow-Release Fertilizer (SRF)	250 grams
Ferrous Sulphate	500 grams

Irrigate once a day in the morning. Do not irrigate after 2 pm as this may cause high media moisture and increase disease risk. Allow media surface to dry slightly between watering to improve rooting. When flowers appear, do not allow irrigation water to contact the petals or flowers.

Liquid Fertilizer after Transplanting:

Optimal N-P-K ratio 2:1:3

Apply this fertigation once a day for six days. On the 7th day, use only water to flush out accumulated salts.

N: P: K

Liquid Fertilizer	(rate per 100 liter of water)	Application
15-0-0 (Calcium Nitrate)	70 Grams	Once a day for 6 days
0-52-34 (Mono Potassium Phosphate)	33 Grams	
13-0-46 (Potassium nitrate)	35 Grams	
Ferrous Sulphate	10 Grams	
Solute (Micronutrient)	1.25 Grams	

Pinching: Unnecessary

Yellow Leaves:

Iron deficiency is a common cause of yellow leaves (interveinal chlorosis). Use ferrous sulfate 2.5 gram mixed with 1 liter of water. Apply 100-150 cc. twice a week to the media around the plant avoiding direct contact with leaves until the leaves turn green again.

Common Pests and Diseases:

Diseases: Phytophthora, Rhizopus, Pythium, Thielaviopsis, Alternaria, Ulocladium and Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV).

To prevent these diseases, control moisture and humidity levels and use preventive fungicides.

Insects: Thrips, Red Spider mites, aphids and mealy bugs.

Use Pesticides as per label recommendations.