Horizon

Red (PBR EU) GER841

Neon Rose GER844

Lavender GER830

Light Salmon GER803

Violet GER845

Appleblossom GER829

Deep Salmon GER805

Orange GER828

Pure White GER811

Deep Red GER808

Rose GER831

Coral Spice GER833

Scarlet GER827

Horizon

F1 Geranium

Horizon's natural basal branching sets it aside from competing varieties and reduces production costs with a lesser requirement for PGR applications. Horizon is the grower's first choice for high density pot and pack production due to its earliness, uniformity and short, sturdy flower stems. The wider range of colours offers greater choice than competing varieties. In the landscape or container, Horizon's 360° branching and hybrid vigour makes for a stunning display into late Summer.

Seed Form	Scarified, Coated
Seed Count	5,100/oz - 180/g
Garden Height	12 - 14" (30 - 35cm)
Garden Spread	10 - 12" (25 - 30cm)
Flower	4 - 5" (10 - 12cm)

floranova
creative plant breeding

Easy Grow Guide
Geranium Horizon

F1 Pelargonium x hortorum

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Plug Production: 288 plugs or larger

Sowing/Media:

Use a well-drained, disease-free, peat based plug medium with pH 6.0 - 6.2, EC <0.75mmhos. Cover seed with vermiculite

Germination Stage 1 & 2: (7 days)

Keep medium uniformly moist until seedlings are hooking above the covering, media temperature should be 72-75°F (22-24°C) but no higher as thermodormancy may occur, keep light levels <1500 f.c. Light is not essential for germination but can be beneficial.

Germination Stage 3:

Media temperature can be dropped to 65-68°F (18-20°C), light levels should be <3000 f.c. HID lights can promote growth and faster flowering in periods of low light. Fertilize with 100-150ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17 or 13-2-13, keep media pH at 6.0-6.5 no lower and EC <1.5mmhos.

Germination Stage 4:

Media temperatures can be lowered to 62-65°F (16-18°C), light levels should be maintained around 3000 f.c. Dry down between irrigations but avoid wilt. Fertilize with 100-150ppm N from 13-2-13 to tone seedlings. When 3 true leaves are present, you can begin to spray with Cycocel (250-750 ppm) or B-Nine (800-1500) + Cycocel (250–500 ppm) to control growth. It is best to run your own trials to avoid overdosing, as weather and cultural regimes can affect the requirements.

Growing On to Finish: Packs, 4" (10cm) pots

Media:

Use a well-drained, disease free, peat-based growing mix with pH 6.0-6.2 (no lower) and EC <1.5mmhos.

Temperatures:

Temperatures for rooting out after transplant should be 65-68°F (18-20°C)
Temperatures for growing on can be lowered to 62-65°F (16-18°C)

Light:

Light levels should be 3000-5000 f.c. as a guide. HID lights can be used in low light periods to give more total light and encourage flowering.

Irrigation:

Practice a good wet/dry moisture cycle but avoid wilting. Geraniums do not like to be too wet but can't tolerate wilt either.

Fertilizer:

Feed 1–2 times per week with 150–200 ppm N from 15-5-15, 17-5-17, or 13-2-13, it is best to use calcium based fertilizers, extra iron can be added if needed. Keep media pH 6.0–6.8, and media EC 1.25–1.75 mmhos, any higher can cause root damage.

Growth Regulators:

Use sprays of Cycocel (350-1500 ppm) or B-Nine (800-1500) + Cycocel (350–1000 ppm) to control growth. Bonzi sprays (2–5 ppm) can also be used once the foliage covers the media but do not drench with Bonzi as it has a strong effect on Geranium growth. It is best to run your own trials to avoid overdosing, as weather and cultural regimes can affect the requirements

Pests:

Aphids, Thrips

Diseases:

Pythium, Botrytis, Alternaria Leafspot, Rust. Necrosis on lower leaves is likely to be caused by media pH <6.0, upper yellow leaves – high media pH >6.8 or low iron.

Plug Times:

288 plug: 4-6 weeks from sowing to transplant

Transplant to Finish:

Container	*Plants/Container*	*Transplant to Finish*	*Total Crop Time*
Packs:	1x plug per cell	8-10 weeks	12-14 weeks -
4" (10cm):	1x plug	10-11 weeks	14-15 weeks -
6" (15cm):	1x plug	12-14 weeks	16-18 weeks

Crop times are based on UK Spring trials under natural day length. Alternative environmental and cultural regimes can alter the crop times stated above.