

Cultural recommendation

Sedum perennial species

Description

Name: Sedum acre, kamtschaticum, sexangulare, spurium, tetractinum,...

Family: Crassulaceae



Product use

Use: Bedding, winter hardy perennial plant

Exposure: Full sun

Technical recommendations

Potting and Spacing: Spacing for 10,5cm pot 32-40/m²; 12-13cm pot, 25-28 plants /m².

Potting:

Region	Winter crop (10,5-13cm)	Spring crop (10,5-12 cm pot)	Summer crop (10,5-12 cm pot)
N/C EU	Mid February – March	March	April - July
South EU		Mid January- February	March

Substrate: Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a good structure and pH 5.8-6.2. As a basic fertilization starter at low level of 0,5-0,7 g/l compound fertilizers could be in the substrate.

Fertilizer: Sedum need low fertilization. Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use an N-P-K 3-1-5 fertilizer with Ca, Mg and micronutrients at 0,2-0,3 gr/l in every watering. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.

Temperature: First 3-4 weeks keep day temperature at 18-20°C (65-68°F) and at night 14-16°C (57-61°F) until the crop is well established. After this period temperature can drop to minimum 7-9 °C (45-48°F). Outside production is recommended under frost free conditions. Slightly frosty conditions in early autumn leading to changing leaf color, mostly turning to bronze red, depending on species.

Watering: Grow plants on the dry side.

Light: The best quality is achieved under full sun conditions or under greenhouse with high light conditions (40- 55 Klux). Low light levels cause stem stretch, soft leaves and reduced plant quality.

Pinch: 10 -14 days after potting.

Growth regulation: Under recommended growing conditions, Sedum does not need growth control. Providing cool temperatures, high light and keeping the media on the dry side, will help to prevent stretching.

Pest and diseases: There are not many insects that can cause significant damages to Sedum. Whiteflies and Aphids may occasionally appear. Start with clean material and well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests.

Technical recommendations

The most common diseases on Sedum are Phytophthora, Pythium and Botrytis. Also powdery Mildew may occur. The best practices to reduce these diseases are:

- Good airflow, low humidity and grow relatively dry.
- Good substrate drainage
- Avoid overhead watering
- Proper spacing

Disease management should be addressed by sanitation strategies, environmental conditions control, biological and chemical control.

For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each country.

Crop schedule * 12/13 cm pot

Spring Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North-central EU	P		Pi									F	F
South EU	P	Pi								F	F		

Summer Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North-central EU	P		Pi									F	F

P: Potting, Pi: Pinch, F: Finish plant

* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Starting from RC.

NOTE: Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein