



## VIOLA sororia 'Freckles'



Violet, Pansy

Item No.: VA248

Also available as: GOLD NUGGET SEED ®

Portion Price (usually sufficient for approx. 50 plants)	1g Price (0.1-9.9g)	10g Price (10-99.9g)	100g Price (100-999.9g)	1000g Price (1000-9999.9g)	10000g Price (10000-99999.9g)
3,20€	7,20€	58,00€	460,00€	-	-

## Plant Description

<b>Life Cycle</b>	Perennial
<b>Family</b>	Violaceae
<b>Origin</b>	The species occurs in the Eastern half of Canada and the United States.
<b>Special Features</b>	White flowering violet speckled with China blue. Suitable for natural landscaping. Use for low maintenance plantings. Moderate self-sowing at suitable locations. Suitable for pot and planter. Attractive for butterflies and other pollinators. Deer resistant. Erosion control. Deer resistant. Easy to grow.
<b>Basic Colour</b>	(white / cream)
<b>Flower Colour</b>	white with china-blue speckles
<b>Natural Flowering Period</b>	April - May
<b>Winter Hardiness Zones</b>	Z3 - Z8
<b>Foliage</b>	dark green, heart-shaped
<b>Growth Habit</b>	stoloniferous / clumping / low-growing
<b>Height with Flowers</b>	15 cm
<b>Spacing between Plants</b>	25 cm
<b>Soil Requirements</b>	average
<b>Location</b>	 
<b>Characteristics</b>	groundcover
<b>Usage</b>	for the rock garden

## Cultivation

<b>Grams per 1000 seeds</b>	1.51515 Gram
<b>Seeds per Gram</b>	660 (does not correspond to the number of plants!)



<b>Gram to get 1000 plants</b>	5 Gram (if sown directly into pots etc. you will need a larger quantity)
<b>Sowing Rates/Trays</b>	3 per cell
<b>Plug tray recommended size(s)</b>	128 / 288
<b>Sowing Direction</b>	(1) Cold-germinators are still referred to as frost-germinators, although this isn't quite correct. The sowing must be kept warm (about +18 to +22°C) [about 64 to 72°F] and moist for the first 2–4 weeks. After this period the sowing must be kept at a cold temperature (between –4 and +4°C) [between 25 and 39°F] for another 4–6 weeks. Colder temperatures of –5°C [23°F] are only advantageous for most species of the Ranunculus family. It is not so important if the temperature is higher or lower during the cooling period, but the cooling period has to be prolonged because the synthesis of the germination inducer, hormon-like acid, slows down or comes to a standstill. It is beneficial to cover the sowing with snow during the cooling-period. The temperature below it usually keeps in the optimum range of –4 to 0°C [25 to 32°F]. The sowing is kept moist, and the melting snow helps to destroy the shell, which is advantageous for the germinating seedling. After this cooling-period the sowing may not be immediately exposed to high temperatures. The most effective temperatures are between +5 to +12°C [41 to 54°F], even if germination has started. The best location for this sowing, even in March, April and May, is the open field, the cold frame or a cold greenhouse.

## Scheduling

<b>Best Sowing Date</b>	late autumn - early spring (northern Hemisphere, Field condition)
<b>Sowing to Germination</b>	8 - 10 weeks
<b>Germination to Transplant</b>	4 - 6 weeks
<b>Transplanting to Potting</b>	6 - 8 weeks
<b>Cutting back at Transplanting</b>	Not Necessary.

## Growing On

<b>Container Size(s)</b>	1 plug per 8/9 cm (3 1/2") / 1-2 plugs per 11/12 cm (4 1/2")
<b>Vernalization</b>	There is no current research on vernalization but a prudent recommendation for any perennial would be 6-12 weeks (a few might need 15 weeks!) at an average daily temperature of 40°F (5°C). Exposure to cold may not be necessary for flowering but might improve quality.
<b>Forcing</b>	An obvious place to experiment - following vernalization - would be raising daytime temperatures to 60° - 65°F (15° - 17°C). Provide 16 hours of continuous lighting. During the short days of winter, provide a night interruption lighting of 4 hours between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.
<b>Fertilizer</b>	Medium (150-200 ppm)