GrowerFacts



Perilla Magilla™

(Perilla frutescens)

A Ball FloraPlant Product

Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 0.75 to 0.80 mmhos and a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.
 Stick cuttings within 12 to 24 hours of arrival.
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 Cuttings can be stored overnight, if necessary, at 45 to 50°F (7 to 10°C).
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 68 to 73°
 F (20 to 23°C) until roots are visible.
- Once roots are visible, the media should be kept moderately wet and never saturated.
- Begin fertilization with 75 to 100 ppm N when roots become visible. Increase to 150 to 200 ppm N as roots develop.
- As the rooted cuttings develop, high light and moderate air temperatures should eliminate the need for chemical plant growth regulators (PGR).
- Magilla Purple Perilla does not require pinching during propagation. However, to improve branching and habit, plants can be pinched 7 to 10 days before transplanting.
- To avoid unwanted stretch in propagation, apply Bonzi (0.5 to 3 ppm) as a drench prior to sticking or at 4 to 6 days after sticking.
- Perilla rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 21 to 24 days after sticking.

Growing On to Finish

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.

Temperature

- Nights: 59 to 70°F (15 to 21°C)
- Days: 74 to 85°F (23 to 29°C)
- Cool night temperatures will slow crop times dramatically.

Light

- Keep light intensities at 4,000 to 10,000 f.c. (40,000 to 100,000 Lux).
- Extremely low light levels promote poor branching, stem stretch and poor foliage color.

Watering

Allow the media to dry slightly between watering but avoid any wilt.

Fertilizer

- Use constant feed with a balanced fertilizer at 175 to 225 ppm.
- Leach regularly to avoid the buildup of soluble salts.

Pinching

Pinch plants 7 to 14 days after transplanting, as needed, to improve basal branching. A 4-in. (10-cm) crop can be produced with no pinch if necessary.

Controlling Growth

- Use high light and recommended temperatures to control growth and produce the best possible habit.
- Magilla Purple Perilla will generally be saleable well before any plant growth regulators are needed.
- A Cycocel (1,000 to 1,500 ppm) and B-Nine (2,500 to 4,000 ppm) tank mix, applied 1 to 3 times is effective. Perilla are responsive to Bonzi. Smaller containers can be controlled with a drench (1 to 3 ppm) or spray (10 to 15 ppm). Fewer applications at lower rates are effective on Magilla Purple Perilla.
- These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all chemicals under their particular conditions.

Common Problems

Insects: Aphids, whitefly

Diseases: Rhizoctonia, Pythium

All **Magilla** Purple Perilla cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock from the **Ball Certified Plants®** program.

Problem: Plant collapse

Causes: Wet media for an extended period (Pythium)

Problem: Early flowering

Causes: Extreme environmental stress (water, light,

temperature, low fertility)

Problem: Excessive vegetative growth

Causes: High ammonia concentration in the soil; Over-fertilization under low light conditions; Low light and over-watering; wet media

Problem: Poor branching

Causes: Low fertilization; lack of nitrogen

Problem: Stretched plants Causes: Low light conditions

Problem: Chlorosis

Causes: Nitrogen deficiency; Low night temperatures

Magilla Purple Perilla Crop Schedule & Uses

Unrooted cuttings:

4-In. (10-Cm) Pot 1 PP* 8 - 10 weeks 6-In. (15-Cm) Pot 1–2 PP* 9 - 11 weeks 10-In. (25-Cm) Pot 3–4 PP* 11 - 14 weeks

Rooted cuttings:

4-In. (10-Cm) Pot 1 PP* 5 - 7 weeks 6-In. (15-Cm) Pot 1–2 PP* 6 - 8 weeks 10-In. (25-Cm) Pot 3–4 PP* 8 - 11 weeks

*PP: Plants per pot or basket

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.

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