

star[®]
ROSES and PLANTS

GREVILLEA 'KINGS RAINBOW'

Grevillea hybrid

'Kings Rainbow' PP 27,931

SELLING FEATURES

- Unique bicolor yellow and red
- Long bloom window
- Drought and heat tolerant
- Attracts pollinators
- Low maintenance



Fig 1: Blooms of Grevillea 'Kings Rainbow'.

GENERAL INFORMATION

LIGHT:	Full sun
MATURE SIZE:	5–6' h x 5–6' w
NATURAL BLOOM SEASON:	Spring through fall
USDA HARDINESS:	Zone 8–11
USES:	Container, specimen, mass planting, low water

FINISHING INFORMATION

MEDIA:	Potting mixes should be well drained, allowing all excess water to drain from the pot, while at the same time providing good moisture retention using well composted organic material. Grevillea cultivars will not tolerate poorly drained mixes. Well composted pine bark or other wood products can be used as the basis of the mix. “Cocopeat” that has been leached of all salts is a good alternative. Perlite 500 (coarse perlite) should be included in the mix to provide the necessary drainage. The air-filled porosity (AFP) range for Grevillea is 20% to 30%. With porosities lower than 20% there is a danger that the mix will contain too little oxygen for good root growth.
MEDIA PH:	5.5–6.0
MEDIA EC:	0.5–1.0
MOISTURE:	Maintain even moisture in well-drained soil. Avoid heavy periods of watering.
FERTILIZER:	Grevillea are from the Proteaceae plant family. Plants in this family prefer lower levels of phosphorus in the soil. Do not exceed 2% Phosphorus in any fertilizer mix being used. Slow release and controlled release fertilizers are recommended for Grevillea. The optimal NPK ratio is 18% N, 1.8% P, 18% K. A controlled release NPK fertilizer with a stated manufactured dissolve rate of 3–4 months should be incorporated in the mix for containerized plants which are held

FINISHING INFORMATION (continued)

COMMON PESTS & DISEASE:	for 3 months or less. Fertilizers categorized as 6–8 month slow-release fertilizers should be added as a 40:60 ratio to the 3–4 month fertilizer for containerized plants held >4 months. Root rot can occur in poor drainage and periods of heavy water. Yellowing of new growth can be a sign of phosphorus toxicity.
TRIMMING:	Recommend two trims minimum during the first year of production to bulk.
PGRS:	None needed
ADDITIONAL NOTES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No animal manure-based fertilizers should be used at any time. If deficiencies are noted in the crop, the following leaf analysis guideline can be used:

NUTRIENT	DEFICIENCY	LOW	INTERMEDIATE TO NORMAL
N (% oven dry weight)	1.39	2.89	4.07–4.26
P (% oven dry weight)	0.01	0.08	0.14–0.19
K (% oven dry weight)	0.23	0.40–0.48	1.10–1.39
Ca (% oven dry weight)	–	–	0.46
Mg (% oven dry weight)	–	–	0.15
Mn (mg kg ⁻¹ oven dry weight)	–	–	611
Fe (mg kg ⁻¹ oven dry weight)	–	–	48–175
Zn (mg kg ⁻¹ oven dry weight)	–	–	18
Cu (mg kg ⁻¹ oven dry weight)	–	–	11
B (mg kg ⁻¹ oven dry weight)	–	–	13
Mo (mg kg ⁻¹ oven dry weight)	–	–	08

FINISHING TIMES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 gallon: Shift 38c liner in spring. Plants will be saleable in about 18 months.
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