



# PONKY PEPPERS™ SPICY JANE F1

## pepper, hanging

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1700 West First St.  
Warden, WA 98857



Ponky Peppers™ Spicy Jane F is a trailing type pepper plant with bright, red, spicy fruit. The leaves have a beautiful shine and their structure secures low water use. The plant is quick in showing fruit and the fruit colours fast.

Additionally, fruit regrows quickly after harvest. It mixes easy with flowers or herbs in a large container. The ease of growing and low labour input make it ideal for home growth.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 6-9" pot size
- Regrowth after first harvest
- Sweet upright peppers

### CULTURAL SHEET

#### Properties

Variety number	320-080
Variety name	Spicy Jane F1
Series name	Ponky Peppers™
Species	Capsicum annuum
Common name	(Patio/Container) Pepper
Family	Solanum
Type	Annual
Seed weight	4.5-7.0 gram / 1000 sds depending on seed lot and variety
Days to maturity from transplant	85-100 days
Plant height	6"
Pruning/trimming	No
Fruit Weight	40-60 gr/fruit depending on culture
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balcony, container pepper for outdoor use with continuous harvest</li> <li>• Compact kitchen pepper for indoor harvest</li> </ul>





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### YOUNG PLANT CULTURE

**number of seeds/plug**

1 for plug size 0.5-1.2 inch

**germination days**

4-6 days\* (biological disinfected seeds can take 2 days more)

**germination temp.**

73°-77°F (23°-25°C) Covered and high humidity, no light needed

**growing days**

21-28 days

**growing temp.**

70°-73°F (21°-23°C)

**minimum growing temp.**

65°F (18°C) This lengthens the growing days period

**maximum growing temp.**

95°F (35°C) This shortens the growing days period, encourage stretching internodes

**optimal day/night temp.**

day: 73°F (23°C)  
night: 70°F (21°C)

**soil for sowing**

Sowing soil with good drainage, EC 1.5, PH 5.8-6.5

**sowing covering**

Vermiculite / soil with open structure /app. 2-3 mm thick

**fertilization (f) in the plug**

2.5 EC with each watering, NPK 15-10-15 and micro elements

**ready to transplant**

Full rooted plug with short internodes. Small young flower could be visible.

### CULTIVATION TIPS DURING YOUNG PLANT GROWING

- Reduce the humidity soon after 70% germination. This prevents stretching of the hypocotyl. For pot peppers stretching is not desired.

### FINISH PLANT CULTURE

**potting soil**

Standard soil with good drainage and water storage capabilities EC 2.5 PH 5.8-6.5

**pot size**

6-7" optimal 7"

**plugs per pot**

1 plug for pots.

**indoor**

Final distance indoor depends on pot size 10" x 10" (16 plts/m2)

**spacing indoor**

Space the plants when the leaves are reaching each other

**outdoor in container**

Planting distance 3 plants in a 12" container or basket

**planting soil outdoor**

Standard soil with good drainage and water storage capabilities EC 1.5. PH 5.8-6.5

**minimum growing temp.**

61°F (16°C) This lengthens the growing days period

**ideal growing temp.**

70°-77°F (21°C-25°C)

**optimal day/night temp.**

day: 77°F (23°C)  
night: 64°F (18°C)

**frost**

Plants cannot stand frost

**watering**

Regularly for continues growth, keep the soil moist

Watering with minimal. 2.5 EC keeps capsicum healthy

**crop time to saleable product**

12-14 weeks after planting, the first pepper turns from black to red.

### CULTIVATION TIPS DURING FINISH PLANT GROWING

- Long days (>16 hrs) under relative high light densities increase the plant turning in a generative stage
- Plants are bred for high density crops with low maintenance. They produce their first set of fruits around the main stem above the first split.
- Put 2 sticks around the central stem of the plant to keep the plant in balance when fruits are growing.
- Temperatures below 5°C 40°F severely affect the growing.
- Insects, especially bees and bumble bees, support fruit set. Better pollination results in bigger fruits
- Pepper plants have a medium fertilization need. When the EC is too low, the leaves can turn yellow when the fruits are coloring. This also reduces the taste of the fruit.
- Pepper plants/leaves can be made sturdier by spraying (MgSO4 -bitter salt and Dipotassium-sulphite (K2SO3)) solutions on the plants (possible combined with other chemicals which need to be used). This has a positive effect on the leaf size and color
- Clay in the soil will stabilize fertilization variation and reduce stretching. 2-5% is advisable, can be increased to 10%.
- Continuous growth, even in cool Summers
- Insects, especially bees and bumble bees, support fruit set
- The plant will not grow much taller when fruits are coloring. New fruits show up near the leaves continuously