

**MINI SERIES***Euphorbia milii*

A Madagascar native, *Euphorbia milii* features unique tropical flower clusters atop bright green foliage. A low maintenance yet novel house plant choice with considerable retail appeal, particularly with millennials. Mini cultivars should be grown in 2-3 inch (5.5-8 cm) pots. Wear gloves when handling since the sap of *Euphorbia milii* is a common skin irritant.



Mini  
Eos



Mini  
Hector



Mini  
Rhea

STATUS	PRODUCT #	SERIES	CULTIVAR	VIGOR	FLOWER TIMING
<b>NEW</b>	54012	Mini	Eos	●●○	Mid
<b>NEW</b>	54013	Mini	Hector	●●○	Late
<b>NEW</b>	54011	Mini	Hera	●○○	Late
<b>NEW</b>	54014	Mini	Rhea	●●○	Late

●○○ *Compact*   ●●○ *Medium*   ●●● *Vigorous*

CROWN OF THORNS  
PROPAGATION  
**MINI SERIES**



*Euphorbia milii*

**STICKING**

Product Form	<b>Vegetative URC</b>
Rooting Hormone?	<b>Optional to improve uniformity</b>
Direct Stick	<b>2-3 inch (5.5-6 cm) pots</b>
Media Type	<b>Media should be light, well drained, and charged at 2.0 mS via SME. Consider using media normally used for succulent crops for improved aeration. Pre wet media to soften latex seal present on cuttings.</b>
Propagation Phase	<b>3-4 weeks</b>

**FERTILITY**

Fertilizer Rate	<b>50-100 ppm N using 17-5-17 with adequate micronutrients</b>
EC Range	<b>1.5-2.0 mS via SME</b>
pH Range	<b>5.8</b>

**TEMPERATURE**

Average Soil Temperature	<b>74-76°F (23-24°C)</b>
Average Air Temperature	<b>72-74°F (22-23°C)</b>

**IRRIGATION**

Misting Instructions	<b>Mist for 7-10 days at a low mist volume and frequency, while maintaining high static environmental humidity</b>
Rooting Humidity	<b>100% from day 0-7 Reduce from 95% to 70% from day 7-14</b>
Irrigation Frequency (after day 14)	<b>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</b>

**LIGHT**

Photoperiodic?	<b>Daylength neutral</b>
Light Levels	<b>Maintain light levels between 1200-2400 fc (12900-25800 lux) until transplant. Lighting should be at its lowest level while callus forms and increase as rooting continues.</b>

**PINCHING**

Do not pinch

**POTENTIAL DISEASES**

*Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Pythium*, black spot

**POTENTIAL PESTS**

Fungus Gnats, Whitefly, Mealy Bug, Scale

**PGR SUGGESTIONS**

- None

**TIPS**

- Fungus gnat larvae is the largest potential pest for *Euphorbia milii*. Apply a preventative fungicide at stick. Cultural practices such as avoiding consistently saturated media will help to control outbreaks. Disrupting the fungus gnat lifecycle at multiple points is a recommended strategy for effective control.
- To reduce air movement and increase static humidity around cuttings, many European growers will "tent" over recently stuck cuttings with one layer of clear/milky plastic (including air holes) over one layer of acrylic frost fabric. Over the next 3-4 weeks, roll up the plastic incrementally while keeping the frost fabric in place.

CROWN OF THORNS  
FINISHING  
**MINI SERIES**



*Euphorbia milii*

#### FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	<b>75-150 ppm N using 17-5-17 with adequate micronutrients</b>
EC Range	<b>1.4-1.6 mS via SME</b>
pH Range	<b>5.7-5.8</b>

#### TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature	<b>78-83°F (26-28°)</b>
Night Temperature	<b>74-78°F (23-26°C)</b>

#### IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings.</b>
Humidity	<b>Maintain around 65-75%</b>

#### LIGHT

Photoperiodic?	<b>Daylength neutral</b>
Supplemental	<b>If light levels fall below 3500 fc (37700 lux)</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

#### POTENTIAL DISEASES

*Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Pythium*, black spot

#### POTENTIAL PESTS

Fungus Gnats, Whitefly, Mealy Bug, Scale

#### PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None: the most effective way to reduce internode stretch of *Euphorbia milii* is high light conditions, a well-monitored nutrition regime, and properly managed temperatures.

#### TIPS

- *Euphorbia milii* is at great risk of overwatering until roots have reached the side and bottom of their growing container. Take particular care when irrigating until then.
- Transplant into moist, not saturated, media. Do not unnecessarily damage the sensitive roots during transplant.
- One way to accelerate the production of buds and flowers is to allow the soil media to dry out more than the standard wet dry cycle. Be careful not to let the media dry out completely as this will damage the plant and significantly reduce crop quality.
- Between spacing and sale, keep a sharp focus on the pH and EC levels of your crop. Measure these values two or three times a week and adjust accordingly.
- To reduce the risk of stretch in the later phase of finishing, adjust fertilizer ratios to more heavily feature nitrate-based nitrogen vs ammonium-based nitrogen especially as it pertains to the quantity of applied phosphorus.