ANNUAL

PROPAGATION

CALIBRACHOA TIKTOK®

Calibrachoa x hybrida

TRAY & ROOTING	
Form	**Vegetative Cutting (URC)**
Rooting Hormone?	**Yes**
Tray Size	**50, 72, 84, 105**
Plants Per Cell	**1**
Days In Mist	**8-12**
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	**4**
Propagation Pinch?	**Yes**
Weeks To Pinch	**3**
FERTILITY	
Fertilize Through Mist?	**50-75ppm N**
Fertilizer Rate	**100-150ppm N**
EC Range	**Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)**
pH Range	**5.2-5.6**
TEMPERATURE	
Average Soil Temp	**70-75°F (21-24°C)**
Average Air Temp (Day)	**70-75°F (21-24°C)**
Average Air Temp(Night)	**68-72°F (20-22°C)**
IRRIGATION	
Irrigation Frequency	**Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles**
LIGHT	
Daylength Neutral?	**Yes**
Supplemental	**None**
Benefits From Shade?	**No**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, Pythium, Rhizoctonia

POTENTIAL PESTS

Thrips, Fungus Gnats, Aphids

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 300-500ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)
- 750-1000ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)

CULTIVAR LIST

Blue, Grape, Rose, White

'Grape'

TIPS

- Good soil to stem contact is extremely important for Calibrachoa rooting. If using a dibble, make sure the dibble hole is not too large for the cutting. After sticking, water the cuttings uniformly to help "seat" them in the soil media.
- Mist should be reduced as cuttings callus and roots form. Excessive misting results in iron-deficient chlorotic foliage and increases disease pressure.
- An acidifying fertilizer will help maintain a lower pH which Calibrachoa requires.

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FINISHING

CALIBRACOHA TIKTOK®

Calibrachoa x hybrida

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
4 in. (10 cm)	**1**	**4-8**
6 in. (15 cm)	**1-2**	**6-10**
10 in. (22 cm) and up	**3-4**	**8-15**
FERTILITY		
Fertilizer Rate	**200-250 ppm N**	
EC Range	**High: (3.5-5 mS via SME)**	
pH Range	**5.2-5.6**	
TEMPERATURE		
Day Temperature	**68-73°F (20-23°C)**	
Night Temperature	**50-60°F (10-16°C)**	
IRRIGATION		
Irrigation Frequency	**Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles**	
LIGHT		
Daylength Neutral?	**Yes**	
Optimum Light Level	**5,000-9,000 fc (53,800-96,900 lux)**	
Supplemental	**None**	
Benefits From Shade?	**No**	
PINCHING		
Finishing Pinch?	**Yes**	
Transplant to Pinch (days)	**7-14**	
POTENTIAL DISEASES		
Botrytis, Pythium, Rhizoctonia		
POTENTIAL PESTS		
Thrips, Fungus Gnats, Aphids		
PGR SUGGESTIONS		

- 2500-3000ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)
- 1-4ppm drench Bonzi (0.4% Paclobutrazol)
- 1-2ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)

'White'

TIPS

- An acidifying fertilizer with iron is recommended.
- If new growth is yellowing, check pH and iron levels; the PH may be too basic causing an iron deficiency. If mature leaves are yellowing: check EC, N, and magnesium levels. They may be too low.
- Lower PGR rates are necessary in northern production areas with cooler growing conditions while higher rates may be required in southern, warmer production areas to achieve similar results. Providing high light, cool temperatures and a negative DIF also helps reduce stretch.
- High ammonia concentration in the soil can lead to excessive vegetative growth. This is common when plants have been over-fertilized in low light or low temperature conditions.
- Liners should be pinched prior to transplant to reduce stretch and increase basal branching. Depending on finish size of container, an additional pinch can be helpful but not necessary if growing in optimal conditions.

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