

ANNUAL  
PROPAGATION

# CALIBRACHOA ALOHA

*Calibrachoa x hybrida*



## TRAY & ROOTING

Form	<b>Vegetative Cutting (URC)</b>
Rooting Hormone?	<b>Yes</b>
Tray Size	<b>50, 72, 84, 105</b>
Plants Per Cell	<b>1</b>
Days In Mist	<b>8-12</b>
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	<b>4</b>
Propagation Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Weeks To Pinch	<b>3</b>

## FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	<b>50-75ppm N</b>
Fertilizer Rate	<b>100-150ppm N</b>
EC Range	<b>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.2-5.6</b>

## TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temp	<b>70-75°F (21-24°C)</b>
Average Air Temp (Day)	<b>70-75°F (21-24°C)</b>
Average Air Temp (Night)	<b>68-72°F (20-22°C)</b>

## IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</b>
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## LIGHT

Daylength Neutral?	<b>Yes</b>
Supplemental	<b>None</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

## 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)



'Kona Orange Zest'

## 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

# CALIBRACHOA ALOHA

*Calibrachoa x hybrida*



'Nani Golden Girl'

## 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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CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
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**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                      **65-73°F (18-23°C)**

Night Temperature                      **62-64°F (17-18°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)

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## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

# CALIBRACHOA ALOHA

*Calibrachoa x hybrida*



### KEY INFORMATION

Primary Common Name	<b>Calibrachoa</b>
Consumer Watering Instructions	<b>Keep soil evenly moist, but not saturated.</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Blooms Early Summer to Early Autumn</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun to Part Sun</b>
Height	<b>12-14 inches (30-36 cm)</b>
Garden Spacing	<b>14-16 inches (36-41 cm)</b>

### DESCRIPTION

Aloha—the original and most vigorous varieties  
Kona—all of these are colorful favorites with mid-vigor  
Nani—petite stature with no PGR requirements

These calibrachoa are sturdy and beautiful; a must-have in any garden.

### CONSUMER APPEAL

- Large, bright, tropical colored flowers ideal for hanging baskets.
- The fabulous flower-power and delightful colors of our Calibrachoa easily explain why it is a staple at many garden centers.
- Easy to care for with little maintenance and no deadheading.

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Ideal in containers or hanging baskets.
- Pushing out absurd amounts of color, our Calibrachoa are no-brainers for gardeners who want to add flare to a sunny spot.

### NATIVITY

Of hybrid origin: Calibrachoa genus native to South America.



'Aloha Red'



'Kona Mango'

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