GrowerFacts

Erysimum Cheers

(*Erysimum linifolium*)

Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 0.75 to 0.80 mmhos and a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.
- Stick cuttings the day of arrival if possible. Otherwise, store at 45?F (7°C) for not more than 18 hours before sticking.
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 70 to 72?F (21 to 24?C) until roots are visible.
- A rooting hormone basal dip of 500 to 1,000 ppm IBA should be applied to promote early, uniform rooting.
- Average days with mist: 10 to 12 days.
- Begin fertilization with 50 to 75 ppm N when roots become visible.
- During root development, maintain moderate moisture levels in the soil. Avoid saturation of media.
- Can be pinched after roots have been established. Be sure to leave 4 or 5 active internodes.
- Rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 5 to 6 weeks after sticking.
- Do not oversaturate media. Low mist levels work best and promote fastest rooting.

Growing On to Finish

Media
- Use media with good aeration and drainage.
- Prefers a medium that is high in organic matter.
- A pH of 5.8 to 6.2 is optimum.

Temperature
- **Nights:** 50 to 55°F (10 to 13 °C)
- **Days:** 55 to 60°F (13 to 16°C)
- Temperatures below those recommended will slow plant growth significantly.
- An average daily temperature of 55 to 60°F (13 to 16°C) is optimal, but plants will tolerate a wide range of temperatures.
- Vernalization is not required for flowering of Erysimum Cheers.

Light
- Will perform best under moderate to high light levels of 3,000 to 5,000 f.c. (30,000 to 50,000 Lux).
- Erysimum do not require long days to flower.

Watering
- The media should be allowed to dry moderately between watering and never saturated. However, plants should not be allowed to wilt at any time.
- Leach regularly to avoid the buildup of high soluble salt levels.
- Plants will require higher irrigation levels when in flower.

Fertilizer
Use a balanced fertilizer at a rate of 125 to 150 ppm. Periodic use of a calcium-based fertilizer should help optimize the nutrient levels.

Pinching
Should be pinched 1 to 2 times. Pinch as soon as the plants are well-rooted. Pinching will maximize branching and create a fuller plant.

Controlling Growth
- Under most conditions, will not require growth regulator treatments.
- Responsive to Sumagic sprays at 3 to 5 ppm if needed.
- These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all chemicals under their particular conditions.

Key Tips
- Establish plants in Autumn to early Winter for best early Spring flowering performance. Vernalization not required for flowering; however, Autumn-planted containers will bloom earlier and heavier.
- Erysimum Cheers series will flower all Summer in northern climates.

Common Problems
Insects: Erysimum are not particularly pest sensitive. Watch for Aphids, Thrips and Spider Mites. Treat as needed.

Diseases: Root Rot and Downy Mildew can occur under poor growing conditions. Scout and treat as needed. They are susceptible to Xanthomonas campestris, bacterial leaf spot. Be careful when growing near non-certified Erysimum plants

Problems: Cupping foliage

Causes: Stress caused by overwatering or underwatering

Problems: Excessive vegetative growth and lack of flowers

Causes: Excessive ammonium-based fertilizer; Over-fertilization under low light conditions; Low light and over-watering; saturated media

Problems: Yellowing/dropping of older foliage

Causes: Saturated media; Excessive drought during flowering time

Problems: Foliage necrosis

Causes: High soluble salts in media; Excessive water stress

Problems: Poor branching and thin plants

Causes: Low fertilization during early stages of growth; Low light conditions

Crop Schedule & Uses
(Crop Schedule in Weeks for Spring planting – Spring planting is recommended for northern growers. If Summer/Fall-planted, be sure to have plants well established before Week 45.)

1 PPP* 1-qt. (10-cm) pot
Unrooted cutting Not recommended

Rooted cutting Not recommended

1 PPP* 1-gal. (15-cm) pot
Unrooted cutting 15 - 17 weeks

Rooted cutting 10 - 12 weeks

3 PPP* 2 to 3-gal. (25 to 30-cm) pot
Unrooted cutting 19 - 21 weeks

Rooted cutting 14 - 16 weeks

*PPP: Plants per pot or basket

NOTE: Growers should use the information presented here as a starting point. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. Chemical and PGR recommendations are only guidelines. It is the responsibility of the applicator to read and follow all the current label directions for the specific chemical being used in accordance with all regulations.

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