

Petunia Vegetative Pinstripe

(*Petunia x hybrida*)

A Ball FloraPlant Product

Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 0.75 to 0.80 mmhos and a pH of 5.4 to 5.8.
- Stick cuttings within 12 to 24 hours of arrival. Cuttings can be stored overnight, if necessary, at 45 to 50°F (7 to 10°C).
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 68 to 73°F (20 to 23°C) until roots are visible.
- Begin fertilization with 75 to 100 ppm N when roots become visible. Increase to 150 to 200 ppm N as roots develop.
- Once roots are visible, the media should be kept moderately wet and never saturated. This is critical to prevent iron deficiency and the associated chlorotic foliage which can develop.
- Appropriate water management, air and light levels should eliminate the need for chemical plant growth regulators (PGRs).
- Avoid stretch by moving crop to cooler air temperature during the last weeks of propagation.
- A pinch in propagation is not necessary.
- Pinstripe Petunias should be ready for transplant 3 weeks after sticking.

Growing On to Finish

Media

- A pH of 5.4 to 5.8 is optimum.
- Pinstripe Petunias prefer a well-drained soil.

Temperature

Night: 53 to 61°F (11 to 17°C)

Day: 59 to 76°F (14 to 24°C)

Light

- Pinstripe Petunias should be grown under moderate light levels; 5,000 to 8,000 f.c. (50,000 to 80,000 Lux) is the ideal range.
- Low light levels promote stem stretch and reduced plant quality.
- For fastest flowering during short daylength, maintain night temperatures at 59 to 61°F (14 to 16°C) and use lighting to provide a daylength of 10 hrs.

Watering

The medium should be allowed to dry between waterings. However, periods of sustained wilting should be avoided. Petunias are susceptible to Botrytis and root diseases – avoid high humidity, constantly

saturated media and wet foliage.

Fertilizer

- Pinstripe Petunias have a high feed requirement.
- Use constant feed with a balanced fertilizer at 225 to 300 ppm N with additional iron as needed.
- A full complement of minor elements should be provided to the plant.
- Regular leaching with clear water will help to reduce buildup of excess salts in media.

Media pH Management

- Plants must be monitored regularly for early, visual signs of upward pH drift (interveinal yellowing on youngest leaves). Regular soil pH tests are an excellent way to identify movements in pH before they create visual symptoms, which can be difficult to correct.
- Periodic application of acidic feed or drench applications of a chelated iron product can be used to maintain appropriate pH levels.
- An effective method of lowering pH is a soil drench of iron sulfate. The foliage must be rinsed immediately after treatment since the iron sulfate solution which can result in phytotoxicity to flowers and foliage.

Pinching

Pinstripe Petunias are free-branching and do not require pinching. Pinching will delay flowering approximately 2 weeks.

Controlling Growth

Use high light levels and cool temperatures to control growth.

To control early growth and improve flowering and habit, growers can use 1 or more applications of B-Nine (1,500 to 2,500 ppm) starting 7 to 14 days after transplant. B-Nine applications late in the crop can cause instability in flower color.

Mature plants which are approaching shipping size can be drenched with Bonzi (0.25 to 1.0 ppm) to significantly slow vegetative growth while allowing flowering to continue.

Use of PGRs can delay flowering 1 to 2 weeks. Avoid spraying once flower buds appear.

In general, more frequent applications of any growth regulator at a lower concentration will produce the best results.

These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all chemicals under their particular conditions.

Common Problems

Insects: Aphids, thrips, whitefly, leafminers, fungus gnats.

Diseases: Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Pythium.

Because Petunias are susceptible to several viruses, it is vital to begin with cuttings supplied from clean stock. All **Pinstripe** Petunia cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock from the **Ball Certified Plants®** program. Always start with clean flats and pots, and apply a broad spectrum preventative fungicide drench following transplant.

- **Problem:** Plant collapse
- **Causes:** Wet media for an extended period (Pythium); Rhizoctonia due to planting too deep
- **Problem:** Delayed flowering
- **Causes:** Daylength too short; Late application of growth regulators
- **Problem:** Excessive vegetative growth
- **Causes:** High ammonia concentration in the soil; Over-fertilization under low light conditions; Low light levels and over-watering; wet media
- **Problem:** Poor branching
- **Causes:** Low fertilization; lack of nitrogen
- **Problem:** Stretched plants
- **Causes:** Low light levels
- **Problem:** Chlorosis
- **Causes:** Iron deficiency; High pH; Nitrogen deficiency

Pinstripe Petunia Crop Schedule & Uses (Crop Schedule In Weeks)

Unrooted Cuttings:

4-In. (10-Cm) Pot 1 PP* 8-10 weeks
6 to 8-In. (15 to 20-Cm) Pots 2 to 3 PP* 9-11 weeks
10 to 12-In. (25 to 30-Cm) Pots 3 to 5 PP* 11-14 weeks

Rooted Cuttings:

4-In. (10-Cm) Pot 1 PP* 5-7 weeks
6 to 8-In. (15 to 20-Cm) Pots 2 to 3 PP* 6-8 weeks
10 to 12-In. (25 to 30-Cm) Pots 3 to 5 PP* 8-11 weeks

*PP: 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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