

# An Overnight Development, Managing Photoperiod and Easy Perennial Production



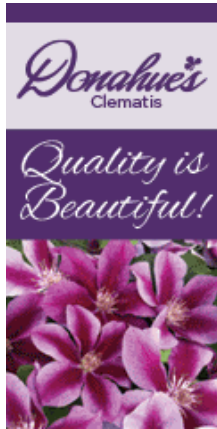
The advertisement features a photograph of purple lavender flowers on the left. In the top left corner of the image is a white leaf icon. On the right side, the text reads "syngenta.flowers" in a green and black font, followed by "Scent™ Lavender" in a bold black font. Below this is a dark blue button with the text "Available Now" and a white right-pointing arrow.

*News and commentary for the perennial market*



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2024

subscribe



# Perennial PULSE

News and commentary on the global perennial plant market

## COMING UP THIS WEEK:

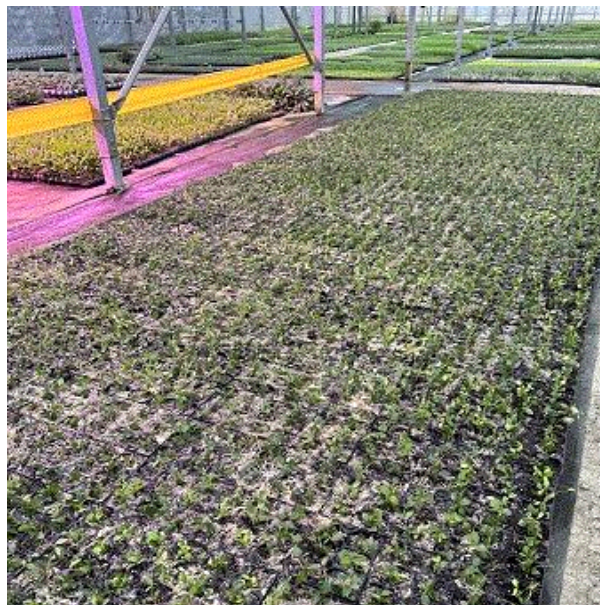
What's Happening Here?  
Managing Photoperiod  
Easy Perennial Production  
Upcoming Perennial Webinar  
The Answer Is ...  
Why It's Not a Problem



## What's Happening Here?

It's been a while since I've challenged your diagnostic skills in the game I call "What's Happening Here?" In case you're new to the newsletter (welcome aboard!), from time to time I open the newsletter with a challenge by showing you an image and possibly sharing a clue or two and then I ask you to identify the issue in the photo by the end of the newsletter. It's honestly a fan favorite and who doesn't like to reinforce their diagnostic skills or learn a few new things (that's probably why you're here to begin with).

Alright, let's get things going. Take a look at this image below.





When diagnosing problems in the greenhouse, I usually start with a close-up of the issue and then step back to get a bigger picture view of the area. If this were in real time, a grower would likely first see this large block of plants and then investigate closer to see what's going on.

As you can see, the surface of the growing mix appears unusually white from afar. Kneeling down and taking a closer look, this is what you'll see.



This is something many of you may have seen before; I definitely have. I think these images are enough for you to narrow down your diagnostic options. Having said that, I will give one and only one clue: this problem literally appears overnight.

Do you know "What's happening here?"



## Mastering Photoperiod

This is hot off the press. I just saw Bill Calkins' latest *Tech On Demand* newsletter and thought he shared some great content on photoperiod and thought I'd pass it along. Photoperiod is important for growers aiming to sell color in the spring when the day lengths are naturally short as many perennials require long day lengths to induce flowering. Here's the content Bill shared with his subscribers.

We have a four-part *Tech On Demand* **MINISERIES** covering the topic (photoperiod). In the series, Dr. Will Healy takes the current research related to photoperiod response of greenhouse crops and breaks it down into understandable information that will help you avoid flowering and growth issues and nail your crop timing.



Get ready for a quick trip through different flowering classifications—Day Neutral, Long Day and Short Day—with time spent on major crops that fall into each group.

For the **FIRST VIDEO**, Will explains some terminology and background knowledge in flowering classifications that will help you and your team make production decisions using photoperiod response.

Looking specifically at day-neutral crops in **PART TWO**, he details a couple of the key ones—geraniums and impatiens—as well as other common annuals and perennials.

In the **THIRD VIDEO**, Will focuses on facultative long-day plants, starting with petunias, before

breaking down the photoperiod response of calibrachoas, pansies, violas, snapdragons and more.

Wrapping up the photoperiod miniseries with [VIDEO FOUR](#), Will turns his attention to short-day plants—specifically garden mums, poinsettias and zinnias.

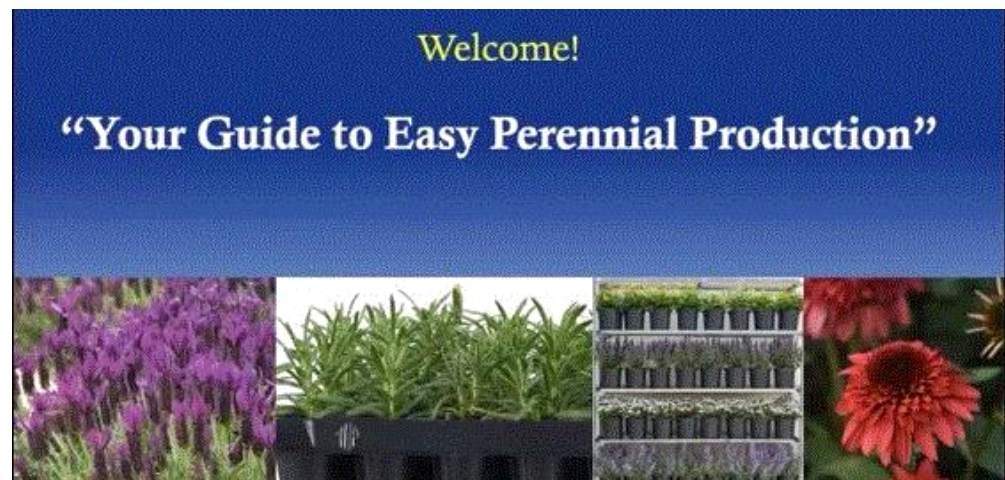
Bill also had an article in this week's newsletter with a link to an informative [PHOTOPERIOD CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR GREENHOUSE CROPS](#) factsheet from the University of Massachusetts Extension.

Thank you Bill for always putting together a top-notch newsletter. Click [HERE](#) to see the latest edition of *Tech On Demand*. If you like what you see, [click here to Subscribe](#).



## Easy Perennial Production

In case you missed it the other day, you can catch the recording of the *GrowerTalks* webinar, "[Your Guide to Easy Perennial Production](#)."



Jim Kennedy, Ball Seed Sales Director and Darren Barshaw, Darwin Perennials Product Representative, joined forces to share lots of tips on putting together and managing a perennial program. They discussed a range of topics including scheduling, propagation, crop culture and other relevant tips for producing perennials.



### First-Year-Flowering Scheduling Tool

[Return to crop list](#) [Save my schedule](#)

[Visit website for variety description and resources.](#)

#### Propagation Guide

Media EC/pH:	EC 1.0-1.25 mmhos/pH 5.8-6.2
Soil Temperature:	70-72°F (21-22°C)
Rooting Hormone:	500-1,000 ppm IBA
Mist:	Low to moderate
Fertilization:	50-75 ppm Nitrogen
Pinching:	Pinch to remove flower buds.
Transplanting:	35-42 days after sticking
Comments:	Mist enough to rehydrate cuttings. Do not over-mist beyond Day 2 or 3. Do not stick cuttings too deep. Tall leaves can be trimmed if necessary.

#### Finishing Guide

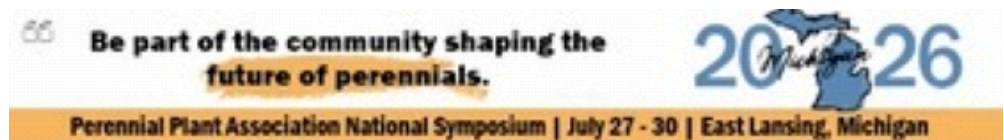
Media pH:	5.8-6.2
Temperature:	Nights: 55 to 65°F (13 to 18°C) Days: 65 to 75°F (18 to 24°C)
Light Level (fc):	2,500 to 4,500
Vernalization:	No
Daylength:	Long day facultative

Darren reminded me of the “[First Year Flowering Tool](#)” Darwin Perennials developed a couple years ago. The easy-to-use tool can be used on PCs or mobile devices and contains tons of cultural information (from propagation to finishing containers) and provides the information you need to schedule a specific perennial for any desired sales date. Simply search the variety and enter the desired ship date and like magic, everything you need pops up on the screen.

Here’s the links you need for the scheduling tool and the FREE Webinar:

[First Year Flowering Tool](#)

[Your Guide to Easy Perennial Production](#) webinar



## Upcoming Perennial Webinar

GrowerTalks will be hosting another excellent perennial webinar next month.

**Top New Perennials at 2024 Retail & a Preview of 2025's Must Watch Perennials**



**Date:** Thursday, March 7, 2024  
**Time:** 1:00 PM EST/12:00 PM CST

[Register here](#)

Laura Robles

Join Walters Gardens Regional Product Manager Laura Robles on March 7 as she reviews the top new Proven Winners perennials available for 2024. Not only will she be sharing what's hot now, Laura will also be giving us a preview of the top upcoming varieties for 2025. This will be an excellent opportunity to see some of the hottest new perennials on the planet. See you there.

### The Answer Is ...



I showed the image above at the top of the newsletter and asked if you could diagnose the issue or the cause of the white appearance on the surface of the growing mix. The only clue I shared is

this problem appears overnight. Perhaps I can share two more clues at this time. First, the plant does not influence the development or severity of the white appearance. Secondly, I've referred to this as a problem or issue; however, as you'll soon learn, this is really not a problem.

Have you narrowed down your choices? If you answered saprophytic fungi or mold, you correctly solved the first challenge of the year. Congrats!

## Why It's Not a Problem

It may seem surprising how something like saprophytic mold that not only appears overnight but can completely cover the surface of the growing mix is only a temporary nuisance rather than a problem growers need to be concerned with.

That's right, saprophytic fungi are not pathogenic and will not harm or attack plants. They grow and work on breaking down organic matter. The white appearance on the surface of the growing mix is the fruiting bodies of the fungi.



The white appearance typically only lasts a few days and then will begin to dry out, darken in color and overtime will become barely noticeable. The above images were taken just four days after the initial images used for this challenge and no control measures were implemented.

With their short life cycles, it's not usually necessary to treat or control saprophytic fungi. Even though they're an eyesore when they do occur, I usually do not apply anything to control them. If you don't want to wait it out and feel it's necessary to control them, many fungicides such as iprodione or thiophanate methyl can be applied to the surface of the growing mix to help them disappear more quickly.

Thanks for reading this edition of *Perennial Pulse*. My email is [paul@opelgrowers.com](mailto:paul@opelgrowers.com) if you have any comments, article suggestions or if you'd just like to say hello.

Best regards,



**Paul Pilon**

Editor-at-Large—*Perennial Pulse*

Director of Growing—Opel Growers

**This email was received by you and 34,710 other fine subscribers!**

If you're interested in advertising in *Perennial Pulse*, contact **Kim Brown** ASAP and she'll hook you up.



**PACE KleenGrow**  
Disease Control on Crops,  
on Hard Surfaces, in Irrigation Water



**PACE**  
PLANT HEALTH  
ADVOCATES