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A Drought Of Possibilities

Dry weather conditions can be damaging for your plants and your business. Learn which plants can withstand a drought and how to grow them efficiently.

By Rick Schoellhorn

s I sat on my front porch watching the "snow fall" of ash from the Florida wildfires this past May, it seemed very appropriate to write an article on drought tolerance. There's nothing like the smell of wildfire smoke to bring out an appreciation for rain. Rain is a subject that many consumers across the United States are thinking about this year. In the floriculture industry, we tend to think of drought years as bad for business and they surely can be, but with a national wave of "green" philosophy and no sign of relief for drought-stricken areas, it is still our job to help growers, and consumers, succeed in gardening in times of little water.

If you are in a drought area of the United States, this article is for you. You can turn a drought into an opportunity to teach your grower staff how to grow drought-tolerant crops and your customers how to use them. When working with the public make sure to stress that even the most drought-tolerant plants need regular watering to get them established before reducing watering, remember consumers hear "drought tolerant" and figure it means "immortal without water." Establishing plants in the landscape usually takes about two weeks of regular watering and then another two weeks of slow reduction.

Growing Drought-Tolerant Plants

This may seem like common sense, but it never hurts to have a refresher on some basics. If a plant is well adapted to drought, then it stands to reason it will require some changes in your basic production protocols to be produced under the lower light, cold wet soil, and luxury levels of water and nutrients we normally use to produce less drought-tolerant annuals. So the first thing to consider is how early do you want to bring these crops in? The earlier you start, the more critical good grower skills are.

Here is a breakdown of the major environmental factors you need to look at. Growers may want to pass this information along to retail customers as the same rules apply throughout the supply chain.

Cuphea Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
Cuphea hyssopifolia	'False Mexican Heather' 'Allyson' 'Lavender Lace'	Very fine-textured plants with white, lavender or pink flowers up to ¼-inch in size. Bullet-proof in hot-dry locations, but not much impact from a distance.
Cuphea Ilavea	'Totally Tempted Bright Cherry Red' 'Rico Red' 'Georgia Scarlet Scarlet' 'Tiny Mice Scarlet' 'Flamenco Samba Burgundy' 'Flamenco Rhumba Scarlet' 'Flamenco Cha Cha Purple' 'Flamenco Tango Light Lavender'	Medium-textured group of hybrids, also sold as <i>C. belpharophylla</i> , all do best in bright light with large Crape Myrtle-like blooms in shades of red, pink to purple.
Cuphea cyanea	Black-eyed Cuphea 'Caribbean Sunset Bright Orange' Pink forms – generally less vigorous	Medium-textured group with unique almost miniature fuchsia-like blooms in mass all summer.
Cuphea ignea	Cigar Flower Many seed cultivars and a few vegetative items.	Medium-textured, usually vegetative forms more upright and woodier. Seed forms are quicker but generally softer plants overall.
Cuphea micropetala	Perennial Cigar flower Candy Corn Flower	Mostly one clone, but hardy to USDA Zone 7. Short day flowering reaching 5 ft. tall in a season.



Top: Cuphea 'Lavender Lace'. **Middle:** Chrysocephalum 'Flambé Yellow'. **Bottom:** Lantana 'Anne Marie'. (Photos: Proven Winners)

Figure 1. Drought-resistant cuphea varieties.



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Oenothera hybrid 'Lemon Drop'

Light. Drought-tolerant plants prefer high light. It is part of the adaptation to drought in all sunloving species. Many of these crops have fine hairs on the surface of the leaf to help break up high light levels when established in the landscape. For growers, the main point is to keep these plants in high light levels, hanging baskets or brighter production houses. A plant that loves high light is going to stretch that much more if produced in a low light setting.

Air circulation. Drought tolerance in plants is primarily the ability to manage water loss better than other plants. One way drought-tolerant spe-

Chrysocephalum Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	'Baby Gold' 'Flambé Yellow' 'Flambé Orange' 'Silver Sunburst' Numerous unnamed vegetative forms.	Some variation in foliage types from bright gray to gray green.

Figure 2. Drought-resistant chrysocephalum varieties.

Lantana Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
Lantana montevidensis	'Luscious Grape' 'Trailing Lavender' 'Trailing White'	Prostrate trailing forms which are the only truly trailing types so far but breeding is always moving this forward.
Lantana camara	Patriot series Lucky series Landmark series 'Anne Marie' 'Red Spread' Bandana series	Patriots definitely set the standard in lantana, but new series are emerging with complete color ranges and more compact habits.
Lantana hybrids	'New Gold' 'Gold Mound' 'Silver Mound' 'Luscious Lemonade'	Intermediate forms with mounding habit. Less upright than <i>L. camara.</i>

Figure 3. Drought-resistant lantana varieties.

cies do this is by controlling water loss due to drying winds. A greenhouse with poor air circulation is problematic because the plants don't have a way to control water uptake when there is no wind to move water out of the plant. Since these plants prefer good air circulation, they suffer in tightly packed, high-density plantings and generally use far less water than other crops. In fact, a lot of growers overwater these crops because their water needs are less than traditional annuals surrounding them on the bench. The main point is to make sure you have good air circulation in your production house. Horizontal airflow fans go a long way toward increasing crop quality.

Nutrients. In most production greenhouses, one fertilizer rate is applied to everything. For the most part this is fine for drought-tolerant species. Just manage your growing environment, and realize that when other factors are less than optimal, adding fertilizer isn't going to help. A standard bedding plant fertilizer blend is fine for most of the crops mentioned



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Oenothera Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
Oenothera hybrid	'Evening Primrose' 'Lemon Drop' 'Siskiyou Pink' <i>O. fruticosa</i> 'Fruhlingsgold'	Heat and drought loving, tolerant of poor soils with bright-yellow flowers all summer
Oenothera species	Many seed forms available O. tetragona O. biennis	Yellow, pink, red and orange species

Figure 4. Drought-resistant oenothera varieties.

Penstemon Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
Penstemon hybrid	'Lilliput'	Dwarf, heat, and drought tolerant, smaller purple flowers but great for late spring season. No pinch required.
Penstemon gentianoides	Cathedral Series Phoenix Series	Huge foxglove-like flowers in intense colors of red, purple and white.
Penstemon hybrids and species	Navigator series Rondo Series	Lavender tone blooms, on dark-green foliage, bright-pink highlights.

Figure 5. Drought-resistant penstemon varieties.

here. If you are starting early in the season, definitely use a Cal-Mag formulation for low-light production. The extra calcium and magnesium will help keep the plant moisture levels in balance. Avoid high ammonium fertilizers during cold, cloudy weather.

Temperature. In most cases, drought tolerance also equates to a plant that likes high temperatures. These plants are going to be slower in cold conditions but really kick into growth with higher day temperatures. A general minimum temperature range is 65° F nights and 75° F days, but if you can raise that temperature, the plants will move through production faster. **Water.** In general, drought-tolerant crops do not need as much water in production as other crops. In fact, it is a great way to encourage stem elongation. Working with your grower to keep drought-tolerant plants in an area where they can be kept on the dry side will save everyone a lot of problems as well as input costs in production.

Effects Of Oedema

So what happens when you can't manage these factors with real precision? Well, you can expect to have some quality issues, likely will be using more plant growth regulators and learning a lot about Oedema.

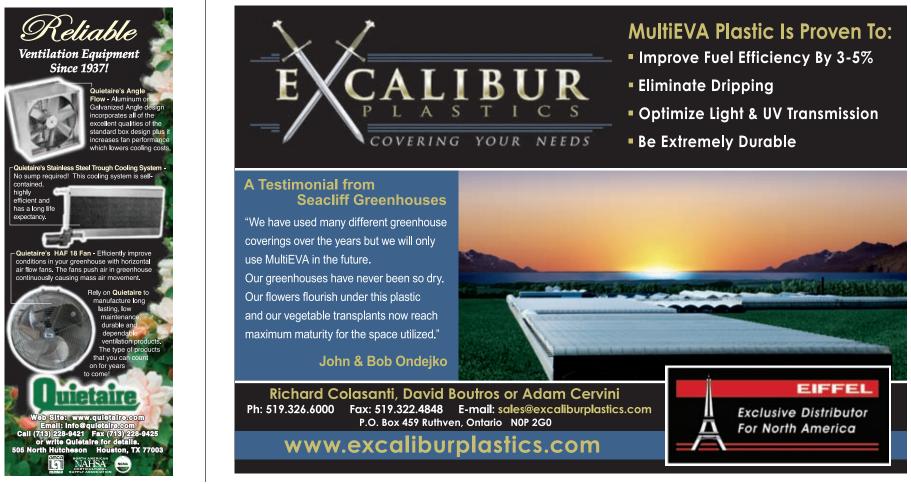


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Penstemon 'Lilliput Rose'.

Oedema is an environmental response to too much moisture in the plant and no way to move it through the plant's system. As a result, the surface of the plant's leaves begin to blister or pucker. Many growers assume there is a problem with the plant, but usually it is a problem with the growing environment.

If you see Oedema in your crops, increase air flow in the greenhouse, water early in the day to reduce the amount of water plants carry overnight and increase light and temperature levels during the day. Oedema has been in greenhouses since they were first developed, but in most cases some simple changes in greenhouse **b**



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Cleome hybrid 'Senorita Rosalita'.

environment will solve the problem.

Cal-Mag fertilizer also will help as calcium and magnesium help maintain good membranes in the plant cells and avoid the symptoms of Oedema. Usually Oedema will go away if plants are moved to outdoor production but this isn't always possible, so manage the environment and the problem takes care of itself.

High Drought-Tolerant Crops

Cuphea. There's a lot of work being done to bring this genus to the market in a big way. Many breeders are developing hybrids, and almost

Cleome Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
Cleome hybrid	'Senorita Rosalita'	Seed free, lavender pink form, 2-5 ft. depending on location grown. Season long flowering.
Cleome hassleriana	Sparkler Series Spirit Series	White, pink and purple large flower masses, early summer performance is amazing.
Cleome hybrid	Linde Armstrong	A standard, more compact than others with purple toned foliage and pale pink flowers.

Figure 6. Drought-resistant cleome varieties.

every one of them will have standout performance under dry consumer conditions. Cuphea has a high oil content in the plant, which helps it to withstand low water conditions. Many species also have a layer of fine hairs on the surface of the leaf to control water loss under dry conditions and reduce the amount of light penetrating the leaf surface. This means they love high light and do really well in dry or very bright conditions. Many growers experience Oedema with this group so look for those that are Oedema resistant.

Chrysocephalum. This group of EX-Helichrysum (Yes, they changed the name) are making a rebound with a lot of new forms entering the market. Baby Gold was the old standard but look for improved foliage forms and differences in stem strength, from stiffly upright to more semi-trailing types. Usually yellow forms are best for foliage and orange forms are more ever-blooming, but both are excellent for hot-dry locations.

Lantana. Lantana is still growing rapidly in popularity despite some invasivity issues in Australia and the southern United States. This group of plants has so much to offer; they are bird and butterfly attractants and tough as nails in the

landscape or containers. Most new breeding is aimed at taming their growth habit as older cultivars tend to get quite large. Northern growers should be careful of very dwarf types as their vigor in cold production can be very different from their performance later in the season when temperatures are high.

Oenothera. This genus is both tough and easy. They need good drainage and bright light, but many are tolerant of cool production conditions. Seed types range from 6 inches to 4 ft. tall and are beautiful and somewhat fragrant when in bloom. Definitely a genus to watch.

Penstemon. Here is a group that many growers struggle with because of early season low light and overwatering. But once you figure it out, this crop is amazingly easy and the sell-through is very fast. Different species and hybrids vary in their season of flower and most require deadheading to rebloom, but all-in-all, they're great, especially perennial forms for western United States. As an annual or perennial, they look very spectacular in bloom.

Cleome. These may seem old fashioned, but new interspecific hybrids are changing and creating a new market for this crop. The interspecific



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Agastache Varieties		
Genus species	Common Name/Cultivar	Highlights
A. cana & A. mexicana hybrids	Acapulco Series 'Apache' 'Color Spires Orchid' 'Color Spires Pink' 'Heather Queen' 'Red Fortune' 'Sonoran Sunset'	Most dramatic flowering, heat tolerant, open habit. Use water and light to control growth. Many are hardy to USDA Zone 5.
A. aurantiaca	'Coronado'	Golden-orange masses, similar in performance to <i>A. cana</i> types. Hardy to USDA Zone 5
A. foeniculum	'Color Spires Steele Blue' 'Golden Jubilee' 'Black Adder'	Large leaved and upright, with spikes of dense flowers in pink, white and blue. Great for honey production, as the bees love the plant as a nectar source.
A. astromontana	'Pink Pop'	Similar to <i>A. cana</i> types, but a strong performer at most public trials. Pink-to lavender-toned flowers.

Figure 7. Drought-resistant agastache varieties.

types are nearly seed-free, meaning they offer an extended season of performance over traditional forms. This also reduces the risk of invasivity in certain areas of the United States. It's available in great colors, like white, pink and purple. There is some risk of Oedema in early season, but they are fast growing, so use them as a quick crop 3-5 weeks to fill a gallon pot in mid to late spring. Ordering them in too early is a recipe for disaster as they grow so fast it's easy to lose control of them.

Agastache. This is an emerging group of plants for which the breeding just gets better and better. Many are good perennials, but it is usually best to count them as annuals until you have some experience with their performance in your region. All have a wonderful menthol-mint fragrance to the foliage and are strong bee and hummingbird attractors, which is a sales plus. They love bright light, good air circulation and tolerate dryer landscape situations. All are Oedema resistant.

Conclusion

There are many options to look into in terms of drought-tolerant plants. This is only a small sampling. Remember, most drought-tolerant plants cannot be grown under the same conditions in which we grow traditional spring annuals. They need more light, more heat, more air circulation, and less water and fertilizer than the early spring crops. For growers to succeed, they need to plan ahead on timing and spacing of the crops. For retailers to succeed, they need to have a good understanding of how to position the crops and to plan on them being slightly later in spring or remarketed for the summer season.

This is just a short list of the possible crops you can use to deal with drought in your region. Focus on how to produce the crops in your greenhouse. At retail, the tag of drought tolerant, low water input is a sure selling point. Most con-



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Agastache 'Heather Queen'.

sumers want less maintenance, and lower inputs, but they will only buy the plants if someone informs them of the benefits. GPN

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