

perennial solutions



By Paul Pilon

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Saxifraga arendsii **Touran Series**

With a compact habit, long bloom time and stunning flower power, this perennial works wonders in cool climates.



axifraga arendsii is a coolings. With its container and garden season alpine perennial performance, ease of production that provides an abundance and flower power, the Touran series of bloom in the early spring. The Touran series is a recent introduction from Syngenta and offers a nice compact habit combined with an abundance of flowers. The

vars: Deep Red, Neon Rose, Scarlet and White. These cultivars bloom uniformly with impressive flower power for an extended period of time. With its early flowering, flower power and extended bloom time, the Touran series can easily be marketed alongside annuals

in the early spring. The flowers are held

nicely above deeply dissected succulent foliage in the early spring. The compact mounds of color reach 4-6 inches tall and 10-12 inches wide at maturity. This coolseason perennial is best suited for production in Northern locations and is most commonly grown in USDA Hardiness Zones 3 to 7. This plant can be produced in Southern locations but performs more as an spring annual as it does not tolerate the extreme summer heat in these locations.

Other benefits for commercial growers are that they do not require pinching and can be grown with cool production temperatures. Saxifraga is commonly used in small containers, combination planters, and in small mass or border plantis an impressive and reliable performer that will complement any commercial perennial program. Propagation The Touran series cultivars are vegetatively propagated from tip cuttings by licensed

propagators. A U.S. Plant Patent has been applied for; propagation without permission of the applicant is illegal. Before sticking the unrooted cuttings, moisten the rooting medium in the plug flat. Rooting compounds are optional as saxifraga will root well without using them.

Place the cuttings under a low misting regime for the first seven to 10 days of propagation. When possible, propagate under high humidity levels (90 percent relative humidity) with minimal misting. At seven to 10 days after sticking, apply water-soluble fertilizers using 75- to 100-ppm nitrogen at each irrigation beginning. The misting can gradually be reduced as the cuttings form callus and root primordia. Remove the cuttings from the mist once they are rooted (two to three weeks).

It is recommended to maintain soil temperatures of 70-74° F for the first 10 to 14 days until they have developed roots. After roots are present, the media temperatures can

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be reduced to 64-68° F. Liners take six to seven weeks from sticking to become fully rooted and ready for transplanting.

Production

The Touran series is most com- performs best when they are grown

monly produced in small container

with slightly dry to average moissizes (5-inch or smaller) with a ture regimes using a well-drained single plug planted in the center of the pot. When transplanting, the growing medium should be even sary, water them thoroughly then with the top of the plug. Saxifraga allow the soil to dry moderately between irrigations.

Saxifraga are light feeders. Nutrients are commonly delivered using water-soluble sources, providing 50 to 75 ppm using a constant liquid fertilizer program or 150 ppm as needed. Providing high or luxury fertility levels will cause them to

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appear lush, lead to excessive stem elongation and may delay flowering. Given the Touran series' compact growth habit, it is usually not necessary to control plant height. It can be controlled effectively with water

management, avoiding high nutrient levels, and providing adequate spacing between the plants.

Insects and Diseases

are likely to experience. Aphids are the insect pest most likely to be problematic for growers. Occasionally, growers might observe powdery mildew and rust There are only a few problems

with insects or diseases that growers attacking saxifraga, but the most common disease is Botrytis, which is likely to occur late in the crop cycle once the canopy closes in, as plants begin to bloom, or just after flowering. In most cases, fungal pathogens can be prevented or reduced by providing adequate spacing, good air circulation and relative humidity below 70 percent, and selling plants just as the flower buds begin to open. Preventive fungicide applications can be made using the appropriate fungi-cides when optimal conditions for

these diseases arise.

Forcing

Insects and diseases can be detected with routine crop monitoring; control strategies may not be

necessary unless scouting activities indicate actions should be taken.

The Touran series is easy to force into bloom and is most commonly produced for early spring sales. They have an obligate cold requirement for flowering. Bulk them in the final container size for at least six weeks before providing the neces-sary cold treatment; transplanting vernalized plugs will result in small plants with few flowers. Provide a

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minimum of six to eight weeks at 35-44° F to complete vernalization of plants that have been adequately bulked up. They are dayneutral perennials and will flower under any photoperiod following the cold treat-ment. Saxifraga can be forced into bloom under natural day lengths, as the length of the photoperiod has no effect on the time to flower or the number of blooms produced. The time to flower after vernalization is a function of temperature; at 60-65° F they will flower in five to six weeks. They can also be grown in unheated structures or in outside production facilities for slightly later sales periods.

Availability

Please contact your Syngenta Horticulture Services (www.greendemon.net) representative for availability of unrooted cuttings and rooted liners.

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