Who says euphorbias have to be just for Christmas? Growers all over the world have been successful in promoting Suntory’s Princettia varieties outside the Christmas holiday season.

Available in four gorgeous shades of pink and Max White, Princettia is perfect for pink holidays, including Valentine’s Day, Easter and Mother’s Day. Another prime opportunity is October for Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

General Culture
Growers will find Princettia plants are naturally compact with excellent branching, producing many flowers without pinching. Princettias are a euphorbia hybrid, so many of the same cultural practices used to produce poinsettias successfully are the same. However, Princettia varieties are more compact with smaller bracts than most commercial poinsettia cultivars. Minor adjustments to culture should be made accordingly when Princettia varieties are produced with poinsettias.

Princettia varieties branch freely. In smaller container sizes, pinching is not a requirement. However, in larger containers (6 or 6.5 inch) pinching will produce a fuller plant. Consider using Cycocel after the pinch or the Florel sandwich technique before and after pinch to enhance uniform branching. If Cycocel or Florel are used, monitor height closely after the application. This may be the only time plant growth regulators are needed throughout production.

The bracts and leaves of Princettia are also smaller than traditional poinsettias. Because of the smaller bract size, it is not recommended to grow Princettia using cold-grow techniques that can be used for some poinsettias. Grow and finish Princettia warm to produce the highest quality plants.

Watering
Because Princettia varieties are compact, irrigation frequency should be adjusted to reflect

**Production Schedule For Market Windows**

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<th>Stick Cuttings</th>
<th>Ready for Retail</th>
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<td>October 21 (Week 26)</td>
<td>Oct. 8 (Week 40)</td>
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<td>November 2 (Week 30)</td>
<td>Nov. 19 (Week 46)</td>
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<td>December 16 (Week 28)</td>
<td>Dec. 3 (Week 48)</td>
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<td>February 17 (Week 37)</td>
<td>Feb. 4 (Week 5)</td>
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<td>March 5 (Week 44)</td>
<td>March 18 (Week 11)</td>
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<td>May 17 (Week 50)</td>
<td>May 6 (Week 18)</td>
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Recommendations for 6.5-inch pots

**KEYS TO SUCCESS:**
- Do not overgrowth regulate. In most cases Princettia can be grown without using PGRs.
- Grow and finish Princettia warm. If temperatures are too cool, the growth rate will be slow and flower development delayed.
- Do not overwater Princettia varieties which are more compact and will likely require water less frequently than more vigorous poinsettias.
- Pay attention to the natural photoperiod and provide artificial manipulation, if necessary, depending on the time of year.
the slower growth rate. Monitor root health and avoid overwatering.

**Lighting**
Princettia varieties are photoperiodic. Depending on the time of year plants are produced, photoperiod manipulation with lighting or black cloth will be necessary.

**Crop Timing**
- 4-inch pot – one liner, 10 weeks
- 6-inch pot – one liner, 20 weeks

**Temperature**
Recommended temperatures:
- Propagation – Day 76 to 82˚F/Night 70 to 74˚F
- Growing On – Day 80 to 82˚F/Night 70 to 72˚F
- Finishing from short days – Day 72 to 75˚F/Night 65 to 68˚F

Temperatures can be adjusted to change the rate of flower development; however, night temperatures should never go below 62˚F.

**Feeding**
Fertility needs are very similar to poinsettias; however, due to the compact nature of Princettia, monitor EC of the media closely to ensure the rate of fertilizer is not too high compared to the growth rate. Ideally, the EC should range from 5.8 to 6.2 mmhos/cm. Consider using 250-ppm 15-5-15 cal/mag complete with micro nutrients.

**Growth Regulators**
Princettia varieties are much more compact than most commercial poinsettia cultivars. In most cases, plant growth regulators will not be needed. In larger product forms, additional vegetative growth should be added.

If height control is needed, Princettia responds very well to B-Nine/Cycocel in propagation and Cycocel alone after transplant. Consider the following rates:
- Propagation – B-Nine 1000 ppm/Cycocel 1000 ppm
- After transplant – Cycocel 750 to 1250 ppm
- Do not apply Cycocel after the sign of first color.

**Pests & Diseases**
Insect pests and diseases that impact poinsettias also impact Princettia. Monitor closely for whiteflies and watch root health throughout production. As flowers develop monitor for botrytis.

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