# Culture Sheet: Technical Information for Growers

Name: *Leucanthemum x superbum* Common name: shasta daisy

**Scheduling Information** 

Available sizes: 50s Sales Window: Year-round

Plug size	50
Finish size	Trade 1 gal
Weeks to finish	7-9 wks
When to pot	Late summer or spring

### **Growing on to Finish**

Media:	Professional potting media
pH:	5.8-6.7
EC:	2.0-3.0 pour thru method
Irrigation:	Maintain consistent moderate moisture. Avoid overwatering but also don't allow pots to go dry. Prolonged periods of drought stress can lead to necrotic leaf margins, shorter height, less flowering, and delayed flowering.
Fertilizer:	Moderate feeders. 150 ppm nitrogen as needed or 75-100 ppm nitrogen with every irrigation. Top-dressed controlled-release fertilizers are also recommended.
Light:	Ambient light, 3,000-5,000 f.c.
Temperature:	Rooting out: 62-72F Growing: 55-60F Holding: 40-50F outdoors
Pest & Disease:	Aphids, primarily. Whitefly, thrip, spider mite, four lined plant bug, leafhopper, root knot nematode. Crown rot if too wet. Crown gall.
Pinching:	Provide adequate pot spacing to reduce plant stretch. Height can also be managed by reducing watering and nutrients. Can apply chemical PGRs.
Vernalization:	10 weeks of cold temperatures (41F) with lower light (25-50 f.c.) and then bringing plants out to long days and warmer temperatures

#### **Grower Tips:**

- Flowering caused by combination of cold temperatures and photoperiod. Does not require vernalization to flower, but cold is beneficial to increase percentage of flowering and earlier flowering.
- Do not bury crown when planting, plant at soil line
- 50-liner tray purchased in August to a 1 gal will be rooted by mid November for overwintering. Will be a ready for spring green sales. Will flower in summer.

Disclaimer: Cultural information is provided as a guide only. North Creek Nurseries does not guarantee the exact results, as growth and finish times may vary depending upon your location, climate, cultural practices and other influences. Always check manufacturers' labels for approved rates and usage instructions when applying fertilizer or other chemicals.

Sources: Perennial Solutions, Ball Redbook, Walters Gardens



## **Notes and Helpful Terms** *Technical Information for Growers*

**Notes on Pest and Disease:** Pests and diseases listed are problems that commonly occur with this crop but not a guarantee that this issue will arise. By knowing it's common complaints, growers can develop strategies for monitoring and treating the crop.

### Recommended ranges for EC, pH, and light intensity:

Light intensity is measured by foot candles, lumens, or lux. The light intensity varies by latitude, season, and weather from day to day. A general range we try to stay within for optimum growing conditions for our full-sun crops are 2,000-3,000 foot-candles (600 umol·m-2·s-1).

We generally keep our pH range 5.8-6.2 on most crops. A pH of 6.5+ or above can lead to an iron deficiency in some crops, especially warm season grasses.

We measure the soluble salts in the soil using the EC pour-through method. Generally speaking, having a reading that ranges between 1.5-2.0 is optimum for most crops.

We are frequently asked about how to design and implement a production program. As each facility and production program is different, we urge growers to review the resources we have posted here or to consult with a grower consultant. We are happy to share information about our experiences regarding fertility programs, monitoring EC, light, watering regimes, soil media, and greenhouse production.

### Here are some resources we find helpful:

Beytes, Chris. (2011) *Ball Redbook Volume 1 Greenhouses and Equipment* (18<sup>th</sup> ed.) Batavia, IL: Ball Publishing.

Nau, Jim. (2011) Ball Redbook Volume 2 Crop Production (18th ed.). Batavia, IL: Ball Publishing.

Nau, Jim. (1996) Ball Perennial Manual Propagation and Production. Batavia, IL: Ball Publishing.

Pilon, Paul. (2006) *Perennial Solutions A Growers Guide to Perennial Production*. Batavia, IL: Ball Publishing.

We also encourage growers to join and participate in the International Plant Propagators Society, of which the North Creek grow team are members. There is an IPPS group for each region of the United States – production information, trials, experiments, and experience are freely shared within IPPS and it is a valuable resource for growers, propagators, and other plant experts.

