
IN BLOOM FOR MOTHER'S DAY

Pre-Budded Hydrangeas | From Quick Turn™
Quart to One Gallon in Just 13 Weeks

Why settle for a field of green when you can have an ocean of blooms? Spring Meadow Nursery's Quick Turn™ hydrangeas have been specially pruned for successful spring flowering. Follow the 13-week recipe, dress with one-gallon Proven Winners containers and tags, and you'll have a breath-taking display just in time for the ooh's and ahh's of Mother's Day shoppers.



CITYLINE® Paris
Hydrangea



CITYLINE® Venice
Hydrangea
(available in blue)



LET'S DANCE BIG BAND®
Hydrangea



LET'S DANCE® BLUE JANGLES®
Hydrangea
(available in blue)



TUFF STUFF™
Hydrangea
(available in blue)

Also available:

WEE BIT GIDDY® Hydrangea
WEE BIT GRUMPY® Hydrangea
(available in blue)



PRE-BUDDDED HYDRANGEA QUICK TURN LINERS

Receive liners | Unpack dormant liners and place in a greenhouse with a night temperature of 60 - 65°F. It is recommended to grow plants for about two weeks before transplanting to initiate root growth.

Transplanting | A common problem with *Hydrangea* is poor root establishment after transplant which can lead to water stress and poor development later on during forcing. To avoid this, slit bottom of liner root ball in an X pattern at time of transplanting. Slit about a third of the way up from the bottom and split apart root ball sections making good contact with new media when planting.

Water | Grow plants on the dry side during the start of forcing to encourage root development and discourage root rot, but do not allow plants to wilt. Irrigate plants early in the day so as to avoid wet foliage and high humidity in the evenings and at night.

Temperature | For best forcing results, plants should be grown with a nighttime heating setpoint of 60 - 65°F, and a daytime cooling setpoint of 70 - 75°F. With a night temperature of 60°F plants will be in flower in about 13 weeks. With a night temperature of 65°F plants will be in flower in about 12 weeks. In order to enhance flower color, reduce night temperature to 54°F and daytime cool setpoint to 65°F for the last two and a half weeks of forcing (or when flowers begin to show color). Avoid excessively high temperatures during forcing. High temperatures will cause flower size and plant quality to be reduced.

Light | Plants should be given as much light as possible (up to 7500 footcandles) unless subject to high temperatures (>75°F). Once flowers show color, shading the plants to 3000 footcandles is recommended to prevent sun-bleaching or burn of the flower petals. Plants should be spaced such that they do not shade each other.

Fertilizer | Care must be taken not to over-fertilize the plants during the first few weeks of forcing. Plants coming out of dormancy need time to reactivate root growth. Fertilizing before this happens can burn the roots. Use clear water without fertilizer for the first week or two of forcing or until two pairs of leaves have unfolded. Then fertilize at every irrigation with 150 - 200 ppm N of a balanced fertilizer with micronutrients or 400 - 500 ppm every seven to ten days. Fertilizers such as 20-10-20, 17-5-17, 14-4-14 or 13-2-13 would all work fine. Avoid fertilizer on a completely dry root-ball as this can also damage roots. Iron deficiency and chlorosis can occur in *Hydrangea*, especially when soil pH is above 5.5. Most often a chlorotic *Hydrangea* is the result of iron deficiency. Iron chlorosis can be easily corrected by drenching with an iron chelate solution. FeEDDHA iron chelate (Sprint 138) is preferred. Drench with 40 ppm Fe at first sign of any chlorosis.

Diseases | The most common diseases on *Hydrangea* during forcing are Botrytis and powdery mildew. For Botrytis control, fungicides of choice are Chipco, Daconil, or Medallion. For control of powdery mildew, Compass or Heritage is recommended.

Insects | Aphids and spider mites are the most common insect pests on *Hydrangea*. Avoid using oil-based or emulsifiable concentrate (EC) pesticides on *Hydrangea* as they may burn the plant.

Growth Regulators | Traditional *Hydrangea* forcing often requires the use of PGRs for height control. B-Nine (daminozide) is typically used at a rate of 2500 - 5000 ppm. Varieties in the CITYLINE® series are naturally compact plants and may not need any PGR during forcing. Larger cultivars such as the those in the LET'S DANCE® series will likely require at least one or two sprays of B-Nine. A spray application of 3000 ppm should be made to LET'S DANCE® cultivars three weeks after the start of forcing or after three to five leaf pairs are visible. Multiple applications may be needed (ten to 14 days apart) depending on appearance of the plants and rate of growth. Application rate can be increased to 5000 ppm if little or no response is evident after the first application. All growth regulator sprays should be stopped before flower buds reach 3/4 inches in diameter (size of a nickel) or flower size will be reduced.

2020 Dates	Action	Time to Flower	Temperature
Week 6 (Jan. 31)	Receive plants	13 weeks	60 - 65°F Night 70 - 75°F Day
Week 7-8 (Feb. 7)	Transplant		60°F Night
Week 8 (Feb. 14)	Start fertilizing	11 weeks	60°F Night
Week 9 (Feb. 21)	B-Nine spray (if needed)		60°F Night
Week 11 (Mar. 7)	B-Nine spray (if needed)		60°F Night
Week 11 (Mar. 7)	Pea-sized inflorescence	8 weeks	60°F Night
Week 12 (Mar. 14)	B-Nine spray (if needed)		60°F Night
Week 13 (Mar. 21)	Nickel-sized inflorescence	6 weeks	60°F Night
Week 15 (Apr. 4)	Silver dollar-size inflorescence	4 weeks	60°F Night
Week 16 (Apr. 11)	First color, Lower temp.	2½ weeks	54°F Night 65°F Day
Week 19 (May 2)	Flower		
May 9	Mother's Day		