

Calibrachoa Cabaret™ and Can Can™

- **Outstanding uniformity between colours and timing, flower size and habit**
- **Big, bold colour range**
- **Early flowering under short days – start selling sooner!**
- **Flowers fast and full on mounded trailing plants**
- **Foliage stays dark green even at higher pH**
- **Recommended for 9 and 10.5cm patio and basket promotions**

Please note: Calibrachoa Can Can™ has a more vigorous plant habit than Cabaret™ making it suitable for more full-bodied baskets and containers. This variety is also more pH sensitive than Cabaret™. All other cultural requirements are similar to Cabaret™.

Media

- Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a pH of 5.2 to 5.8.
- Maintain a media pH of 5.5 to 5.8 throughout production.

Temperature

- First 3 weeks 17 -19°C.
- Followed 14 -16°C nights and 15 -16° C days
- Higher than recommended temperatures will cause poor branching, unwanted stem stretch and reduced flowering.

Light

- Keep light intensities as high as possible in spring.
- Low light levels cause stem stretch and poor flowering.
- Flowers best under long days in Spring and Summer.

Watering

- Calibrachoa are susceptible to root diseases if over watered. Allow the media to dry slightly between watering but avoid any wilt.
- Provide plants with excellent horizontal air flow at all times.

Fertiliser

- Calibrachoa require heavy fertilisation.
- Use constant feed with a balanced fertiliser and additional Iron as needed.
- Provide a full complement of minor elements.
- Use clear water with every third watering if high soluble salt problems occur.

Media pH management

Plants must be monitored regularly for early, visual signs of high pH (yellowing on youngest leaves). Regular soil pH tests are an excellent way to identify movements in pH before they create visual symptoms, which can be difficult to reverse.

Pinching

- The Ball 84 plug is already pinched once.
- Pinch plants back 7 to 10 days after transplanting to improve basal branching.

Controlling growth

- Use high light and cooler temperature (min 10°C) during the crop to control growth.
- Growers can also use a Bonzi drench when plants first reach saleable size, to slow growth, maintain a tight habit and allow normal flower development.
- Please make sure to check these recommendations for plant growth regulators with your sales rep.

Common problems

Insects: Aphids, Thrips, Whitefly, Leaf Miners and Sciarid Flies.

Diseases: *Botrytis*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium*, *Theilaviopsis*.

Because Calibrachoa are susceptible to several viruses, it is vital to begin with cuttings supplied from clean stock. All our Calibrachoa cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock programme.

Ball Colegrave cultural information is issued as a guide to growers, based on our own trials experience. It is not intended as a blueprint for growing. Any chemicals referred to should be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Culture Information

Pot size

Cabaret™: 9-10.5cm pots, hanging baskets or combination containers.

Can Can™: 10.5-13cm pots hanging baskets or combination containers.

Crop time

Flowering plants in about 10 weeks from a Ball 84 week 6 delivery, 8 weeks from week 8-10 delivery and 6- 7 weeks from a week 11 -20 delivery.

Problems	Causes
Plant collapse	Wet media for an extended period (<i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Theilaviopsis</i>)
Delayed flowering	Day length too short Late application of growth regulators
Excessive vegetative growth	High ammonia concentration in the soil Over fertilisation under low light conditions
Poor branching	Low fertilisation; lack of nitrogen
Stretched plants	Low light levels
Chlorosis	Iron deficiency, high pH Nitrogen deficiency

Note: Growers should use the information presented here as a starting point. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year and greenhouse environmental conditions.

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