

POINSETTIA

AGRONOMIC PROGRAM

 **Ornamentals**

syngenta[®]

Poinsettia Production

Poinsettias are susceptible to a variety of diseases and insects, so it is important to scout thoroughly to prevent their spread. One of the best measures for prevention is greenhouse sanitation, as many pathogens can remain dormant and insects can survive on plant debris, under benches and in areas outside the greenhouse.

Plant protection products are essential when the environmental conditions are conducive to pest development or when symptoms are first observed. The frequency of application should be based on the activity of the product, current environmental conditions, pest lifecycle and level of pressure. Additionally, it is critical to proactively prevent resistance by rotating products with different modes of action.



POINSETTIA AGRONOMIC PROGRAM

Relying on an agronomic program with built-in resistance management will help prevent insect and disease problems during production. A well-structured program will provide guidance for leveraging the strengths and modes of action of different products so they provide maximum benefit when you need it most. An agronomic program can help reduce problems and flare ups, save time on corrective actions and ensure the production of a high-quality crop.

To protect poinsettias from common insects and diseases, follow the programs below.

PROPAGATION

DAY	TIMING	PRODUCTS (RATES PER 100 GAL)	TARGET PESTS / NOTES
1-14	Stick cuttings		Maintain relative humidity at 90% for 10-14 days until root development reduces misting demands. <i>Do not allow cuttings to dry out during the first four to five days.</i>
2-5			Scout for <i>Erwinia spp.</i> and other problems. Spray with a copper-based product if bacterial disease is apparent. Scout and remove diseased/collapsed cuttings.
4-7		Mural® fungicide 4 oz. + ¹Avid® 0.15 EC insecticide 8 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , Scab, Mites, Thrips, Whiteflies
7-10		Begin foliar feeding with 50-75 ppm 14-0-14 Citation® insect growth regulator 2.66 oz. (Heavy spray/SprencH)	Fungus gnats <i>Reapply as needed on 7-14-day interval</i>
12-14	(Optional)	Daconil Ultrex® fungicide 1.4 lbs. + ²Dithane® 75DF fungicide 1.5 lbs. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, ²Scab
		Mainspring® GNL insecticide 4-8 fl. oz. (Spray)	Whiteflies
19-21	As needed	Postiva® fungicide 14 fl. oz. (Spray) + Rycar® insecticide 3 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew, Whiteflies

¹Prevents whiteflies, crawlers and immatures from developing.

²Apply Dithane 75DF or other Mancozeb product for scab.

TRANSPLANT FROM LINERS

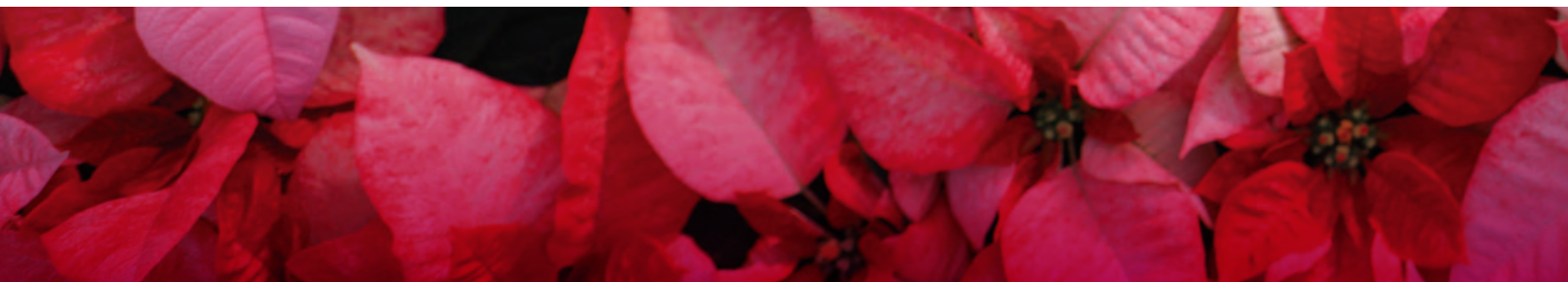
WEEK	TIMING	PRODUCT ROTATION (RATES PER 100 GAL)	TARGET PESTS / NOTES
1	Transplant	Citation 2.66 oz. (Drench)	Fungus gnats (<i>If needed</i>)
2		Avid 0.15 EC 8 fl. oz. + Mural 4-5 oz. (Spray)	Mites, Thrips, Whiteflies Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew, Scab
2/3		Segway® fungicide 3 oz. + Medallion® WDG fungicide 1-2 oz. (Drench)	<i>Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia</i>
3/4		Endeavor® insecticide 5 oz. OR Rycar 3 fl. oz. (Spray)	Whiteflies (Apply as needed to reduce adult pressure)
4/5	Pinch	Daconil Ultrex 1.4 lbs. + ²Dithane 75DF 1.5 lbs. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , ²Scab
6	Protect new growth	Avid 0.15 EC 8 fl. oz. + Mural 5-7 oz. (Spray)	Mites, Thrips, Whiteflies Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew
7	Two to three weeks after pinch	Mainspring GNL 8 fl. oz. (Drench)	Whiteflies (<i>Bemisia spp.</i>)
	(Optional)	Subdue Maxx® fungicide 1 fl. oz.	<i>Pythium, Phytophthora</i>
8		Postiva 14 fl. oz. + CapSil® spray adjuvant 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew
9			
10		Palladium® fungicide 6 oz. + CapSil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew, Scab
11			
12	Shipping	Postiva 14-16 fl. oz. + CapSil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew
13			
14-16		Palladium 6 oz. + CapSil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew

²Apply Dithane 75DF or other Mancozeb product for scab.

DIRECT STICK TO FINISH

WEEK	TIMING	PRODUCT ROTATION (RATES PER 100 GAL)	TARGET PESTS / NOTES
1	Direct stick	Citation 2.66 oz.	Fungus gnats (<i>Apply as needed on 7-14-day interval</i>)
End week 1		Avid 0.15 EC 8 fl. oz. + Mural 4-5 oz.	Mites, Thrips, Whiteflies, Alternaria, Botrytis, Scab
2	(Optional)	Daconil Ultrex 1.4 lbs. + ² Dithane 75DF 1.5 lbs. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, ² Scab
2/3		Segway 3 oz. + Medallion WDG 1-2 oz. (Drench)	<i>Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia</i>
3/4		Endeavor 5 oz. OR Rycar 3 fl. oz. (Spray)	Whiteflies (<i>Apply as needed to reduce adult pressure</i>)
4/5	Pinch	Daconil Ultrex 1.4 lbs. + ² Dithane 75DF 1.5 lbs. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , ² Scab
6	Protect new growth	Avid 0.15 EC 8 fl. oz. + Mural 5-7 oz. (Spray)	Mites, Thrips, Whiteflies Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew, <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , Scab
7	Two to three weeks after pinch	Mainspring GNL 8 fl. oz. (Drench) + Subdue Maxx 1 fl. oz. (Drench) (Optional fungicide)	Whiteflies (<i>Bemesia spp.</i>), European pepper moth <i>Pythium, Phytophthora</i>
8		Postiva 14 fl. oz. + CapSil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew
9			
10		Palladium 6 oz. + Capsil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew
11			
12	Shipping ↓	Postiva 14 fl. oz. + CapSil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Bacterial leaf spot, Powdery mildew
13-16	<i>(As needed)</i>	Palladium 6 oz. + CapSil 4 fl. oz. (Spray)	Alternaria, Botrytis, Powdery mildew

²Apply Dithane 75DF or other Mancozeb product for scab.



COMMON POINSETTIA PESTS

Botrytis and whiteflies commonly affect poinsettias in production. Scouting weekly is critical for early detection of insects and diseases so preventive action can be taken. Management practices that reduce relative humidity will also help decrease disease pressure.

BOTRYTIS

- The disease is particularly threatening during propagation and at the end of production when plants are ready to ship.
- Initial infections result in water-soaked spots on foliage.
- Once established, gray mold can quickly spread throughout the crop and production area.
- It is more likely to develop when leaves are wet for four hours or more, or humidity levels are greater than 85%.

WHITEFLIES

- Nymphs and eggs can be found on the undersides of leaves.
- Development from eggs to adult can occur in as little as 21 days so populations can build quickly.
- They feed on plants with piercing, sucking mouthparts, causing the infested foliage to become mottled and drop.
- Honeydew is secreted from the insects, resulting in black sooty mold.



³Penn State Department of Plant Pathology & Environmental Microbiology Archives, Penn State University, Bugwood.org

Learn more about agronomic programs at
GreenCastOnline.com/Solutions



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