

Rudbeckia Gold Rush

(*Rudbeckia hirta*)

A Ball FloraPlant Product

Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 0.75 to 0.80 mmhos and a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.
- Stick cuttings immediately upon arrival.
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 68 to 73°F (20 to 23°C) until roots are visible.
- Once roots are visible, the media should be kept moderately wet, but never saturated.
- Begin fertilization with 75 to 100 ppm N when roots become visible. Increase to 150 to 200 ppm N as roots develop.
- As the rooted cuttings develop, high light and moderate air temperatures should eliminate the need for chemical plant growth regulators (PGRs).
- Rudbeckia rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 35 to 42 days after sticking.

Growing On to Finish

Media

- Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium.
- Maintain a media pH of 5.8 to 6.2.

Temperature

- **Nights:** 62 to 67°F (16 to 19°C)
- **Days:** 65 to 76°F (18 to 24°C)
- Excessively warm temperatures will cause stretching.
- Recommended night temperatures will create maximum branching and the best possible habit.

Light

- Keep light intensities at 5,000 to 9,000 f.c. (50,000 to 90,000 Lux).
- Low light levels promote stem stretch.
- Reduce light intensity when temperatures are high to prevent flower and leaf burning.

Watering

- Gold Rush Rudbeckia is susceptible to Botrytis – avoid high humidity and wet foliage.
- When plants are young, allow the media to dry slightly between waterings.

Fertilizer

- Use constant feed with a balanced fertilizer at 175 to 225 ppm N with additional iron as needed.

- A full complement of minor elements should be provided at each fertilizer application.
- Controlled-release fertilizer can be used to supplement a liquid feed program.

Pinching

- Pinch plants back 7 to 10 days after transplanting to improve basal branching.
- Plants will generally bloom 6 to 8 weeks after a pinch.

Controlling Growth

- The best way to control the growth of Rudbeckia is to grow the crop cool, provide bright light and apply moderate, regular water stress to promote flowering and reduce unwanted vegetative growth.
- If needed, control growth using 1 or more applications of Bonzi (1 to 2 ppm drench), starting 2 weeks after transplanting.
- Varieties will respond differently to growth regulators.
- In general, more frequent applications of any growth regulator at a lower concentration will produce the best results.
- These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all chemicals under their particular conditions.

Common Problems

Insects: Aphids, Leafhoppers

Diseases: Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Leaf Spot

All Gold Rush Rudbeckia cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock from the **Ball Certified Plants®** program.

Problem: Plant collapse

Causes: Wet media for an extended period (Pythium); Planting too deeply (Rhizoctonia)

Problem: Delayed flowering

Causes: Late application of growth regulators; Excessive heat

Problem: Excessive vegetative growth

Causes: Higher than recommended air temperatures; Over fertilization under low light conditions; Low light levels and overwatering; wet media

Problem: Poor branching

Causes: Low fertilization; lack of nitrogen

Problem: Stretched plants

Causes: Low light levels; Excess water; Higher than recommended air temperatures

Problem: Chlorosis

Causes: Iron deficiency; High pH; Nitrogen deficiency

Gold Rush Rudbeckia Crop Schedule & Uses (Crop Schedule In Weeks)

Unrooted cuttings

4-in. (10-cm) Pots 1 PP* - 11-13 weeks

6-in. (15-cm) Pots 1 to 2 PP* - 13-15 weeks

10 to 12-in. (25 to 30-cm) Pots 4 to 5 PP* - 15-17 weeks

Rooted cuttings

4-in. (10-cm) Pots 1 PP* - 6-8 weeks

6-in. (15-cm) Pots 1 to 2 PP* - 8-10 weeks

10 to 12-in. (25 to 30-cm) Pots 4 to 5 PP* - 10-12 weeks

*PP: Plants per pot or basket

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. Chemical and PGR recommendations are only guidelines. It is the responsibility of the applicator to read and follow all the current label directions for the specific chemical being used in accordance with all regulations

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