

## Lobelia Waterfall

(*Lobelia erinus*)

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 within 12 to 24 hours of arrival. Cuttings can be stored overnight, if necessary, at 45 to 50°F (7 to 10°C).
- A rooting hormone can be applied to promote early, uniform rooting
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 68 to 73°F (20 to 23°C) until roots are visible.
- To encourage branching and reduce stem stretch, Waterfall Lobelia should be propagated under as high a light as possible while avoiding unnecessary stress on the cuttings.
- Begin fertilization with 75 to 100 ppm N when roots become visible. Increase to 150 to 200 ppm N as roots develop. Avoid phosphorous and ammoniacal nitrogen during the rooting process to reduce stretch and unwanted vegetative growth.
- As the rooted cuttings develop, high light, appropriate water stress and moderate air temperatures should eliminate the need for chemical plant growth regulators (PGR).
- **Waterfall** Lobelia can be pinched 18 to 24 days after sticking, when roots are well developed, to promote early branching and improve habit.
- **Waterfall** Lobelia rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 24 to 28 days after sticking and should be transplanted as soon as possible. Rooted cuttings should not be held, as Waterfall Lobelia will be actively growing and plants will begin to stretch very quickly.

### Growing On to Finish

#### Media

- Use a media with good aeration, drainage and water-holding capacity.
- A pH of 5.6 to 6.2 with a moderate starter charge is optimal.

#### Temperature

- Nights: 56 to 64°F (13 to 18°C)
- Days: 71 to 79°F (21 to 26°C)

#### Light

- Plants grow best at 5,000 to 8,000 f.c. (50,000 to 80,000 Lux).
- Flowering of **Waterfall** Lobelia is almost independent of daylength. This variety will flower well early Spring through Fall.

### Watering

- Keep media moderately moist.
- Avoid water stress, as it will cause leaf edge burn.

### Fertilizer

- **Waterfall** Lobelia has a moderate fertilizer requirement.
- Maintain constant fertilization at 175 to 225 ppm N.
- Excessive phosphorous and ammoniacal nitrogen will promote unwanted vegetative growth. Both should be provided in very limited quantities.
- If new growth is chlorotic, add chelated iron to the feed.
- Slow-release fertilizer can be incorporated at a moderate rate to supplement a liquid program.

### Pinching

Pinch plants 10 to 14 days after transplanting, as needed, to improve basal branching. A 4-in. (10-cm) crop can be produced with no pinch if necessary.

### Controlling Growth

**Waterfall** Lobelia does not require growth regulators.

### Common Problems

**Insects:** Spider mites, thrips

**Diseases:** Botrytis, Pythium

All **Waterfall** Lobelia cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock from the **Ball Certified Plants®** program.

**Problem:** Plants collapse

**Causes:** Stem canker (Botrytis); Plants grown in saturated soil for extended period of time (Pythium)

**Problem:** Excessive vegetative growth, lack of flowers

**Causes:** Excessive nitrogen balance in fertilizer; Over-fertilization under low light conditions

**Problem:** Foliage necrosis, leaf spot

**Causes:** Low light and over-watering; wet media; Drying out between waterings; High soluble salts level

**Problem:** Poor branching, thin plants

**Causes:** Low fertilization in early stages of crop;  
Inadequate pinching or shearing

### **Waterfall Lobelia Crop Schedule & Uses**

#### **Unrooted cuttings:**

4-In. (10-Cm) Pots 1 PP\* 12 - 13 weeks

6-In. (15-Cm) Pots 2 PP\* 12 - 14 weeks

10–12-In. (25–30-Cm) Pots 4–5 PP\* 13 - 15 weeks

#### **Rooted cuttings:**

4-In. (10-Cm) Pots 1 PP\* 8 - 10 weeks

6-In. (15-Cm) Pots 2 PP\* 9 - 11 weeks

10–12-In. (25–30-Cm) Pots 4–5 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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