

Verbena Showboat

- The most uniform series of Verbena on the market
- Produces flowers along branches and plant centre for maximum colour impact
- Great season long performance
- Ideal for 10 – 13cm pots, baskets and containers
- Height & spread 30-36cm

Media

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

Temperature

- First 14 days: 18 to 20°C
- Rest of the crop: 16 to 18°C

Water

- Keep growing media moderately moist. If the media stays too wet, plants will stretch.

Fertiliser

- Showboat have moderate to heavy fertiliser requirements to keep the plants growing vigorously. Reducing the feed causes the plant to become woody and foliage quality to decline.
- A balanced NPK feed at each watering or weekly.

Pot size

- 10 to 13cm or larger
- Hanging baskets

Pinching

- Showboat should be pinched 7 to 10 days after transplanting for a 10cm pot (6 week crop) give a second pinch 2 weeks later in a 12cm pot for a superior larger plant (8 week crop).
- No further pinching should be necessary as branching will occur naturally at the terminal flowers.

Controlling growth

- A tank mix of Daminozide applied 7 to 10 days after pinching will encourage the habit in the verbenas. 2 or 3 applications during the total crop.
- Similar results occur with a Daminozide spray. Multiple applications can be made as needed.

Common problems

Insects: Aphids, Thrips, Whitefly, Spider Mites, Leaf Miner

Diseases: *Botrytis*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium*, Powdery Mildew.

All Showboat Verbena cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock

Crop Time

6 – 8 weeks from a Ball 42, 84, (pinched) & 142 (un-pinched) plug.

Problems	Causes
Plant collapse	Wet media for an extended period (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Botrytis</i>)
Excess vegetative growth	High ammonia concentration in the soil Over fertilisation under low light conditions Low light and over watering; wet media
Poor branching	Low fertilisation during early stages
Foliage necrosis	Drying out the plant between irrigations High soluble salts in the soil

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.

Verbena Enchantment

- A surerb upgade that replaces Aztec
- Exceptional powdery resistance
- Produces flowers along branches and plant centre for maximum colour impact
- Great season long performance
- Ideal for 10 – 13cm pots, baskets and containers

Media

Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a pH of 5.8 to 6.2

Temperature

- First 14 days: 18 to 20°C
- Rest of the crop: 16 to 18°C

Water

- Keep growing media moderately moist. If the media stays too wet, plants will stretch.

Fertiliser

- Enchantment have moderate to heavy fertiliser requirements to keep the plants growing vigorously. Reducing the feed causes the plant to become woody and foliage quality to decline.
- A balanced NPK feed at each watering or weekly.

Pot size

- 10 to 12cm pot, one pinch
- 13 to 15cm pot, two pinches
- Hanging baskets

Pinching

- Enchantment should be pinched 7 to 10 days after transplanting for a 10cm pot (6 week crop) give a second pinch 2 weeks later in a 12cm pot for a superior larger plant (8 week crop).
- No further pinching should be necessary as branching will occur naturally at the terminal flowers.

Controlling growth

- Enchantment is naturally compact and can be grown in a 10cm pot and will stay compact with just one PGR application.

Common problems

Insects: Aphids, Thrips, Whitefly, Spider Mites, Leaf Miner.

Diseases: *Botrytis*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium*, Powdery Mildew.

All Enchantment Verbena cuttings are derived from culture and virus-indexed stock.

Crop time

6 – 8 weeks from a Ball 84 (pinched) & 142 (un-pinched) plug.

Problems	Causes
Plant collapse	Wet media for an extended period (<i>Pythium</i> , <i>Botrytis</i>)
Excess vegetative growth	High ammonia concentration in the soil Over fertilisation under low light conditions Low light and over watering; wet media
Poor branching	Low fertilisation during early stages
Foliage necrosis	Drying out the plant between irrigations High soluble salts in the soil
Foliage chlorosis	Low temperatures

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