Superior plant structure ensures an outstanding shelf life on the bench and at retail, and more weeks of enjoyment for consumers.

Selecta One poinsettias are less prone to breakage, so they sleeve and ship beautifully, arriving at retail in excellent condition.

These durable roots stand up to a range of watering methods, including flood-flood irrigation, for lower shrink and higher yield.

Features of Selecta One® Poinsettias

V-Shaped, Well-Branched Habit
Selecta One poinsettias are less prone to breakage, so they sleeve and ship beautifully, arriving at retail in excellent condition.

Long-Lasting Cyathia
Superior plant structure ensures an outstanding shelf life on the bench and at retail, and more weeks of enjoyment for consumers.

Strong Roots
These durable roots stand up to a range of watering methods, including flood-flood irrigation, for lower shrink and higher yield.

Selecta One® is your growing partner for:

Widest Selection
- Solutions for every region, pot size and season.
- Rich reds and exciting novelties from early season to Christmastime.
- Number one breeding company for series to fit your every need.
- Simple, uniform production across colors to help ensure your success.
Find growing recommendations starting on page 34.

Highest Quality
- Be confident in your growing regimen with superior genetics and predictability.
- Access the greatest availability of the highest-quality cuttings where and when you need them.
- Simplify your production with culture and growing recommendations throughout the catalog.
For a comprehensive culture guide, turn to page 40.

Dependable Availability
- Get what you need with fast, reliable delivery from production farms in Africa and Mexico.
- Your future and success are our greatest priorities.

Read about our new unrooted cutting farm in Yecapixtla, Mexico, on page 32.
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Advice From Our Expert

With more than 30 years in the horticulture industry, Product and Technical Support Manager Gary Vollmer has seen just about every type of growing condition that can affect plants. You can take advantage of his expertise when you look for Gary's Tips throughout this catalog.

Visit SelectaNorthAmerica.com/AskGary or scan the QR to ask Gary a question.

Gary Vollmer
Selecta One
Product and Technical Support Manager

Mini Cutting:

MINI AVAILABLE

Mini poinsettias make ideal impulse gifts when placed near check-outs. Take advantage of this popular trend by ordering some of our best-selling varieties in mini cutting form. Just look for our “Mini Available” icon throughout these pages.

Catch our cover star NEW Christmas Chorus on page 4!

Key To Symbols

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Catch our cover star NEW Christmas Chorus on page 4!
TRIALED FOR EVERY REGION

As your growing partner, we know one of the most important steps in planning your poinsettia season is choosing varieties that provide the best growing results in your region. Thanks to our extensive trialing throughout the world and continuous feedback from commercial growing operations in North America, we have fine-tuned our selection to ensure the **best recommendations for every region**.

Throughout this catalog, we’ve provided a regional mapping tool to assist you in your selection. Look for the shaded map to help determine the right poinsettias for your program.

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Our expansive North American trial locations include: Niagara, ON; Arroyo Grande, CA; Salinas, CA; Charlotte, NC; West Chicago, IL; Monroeville, NJ; and Miami, FL.
POINSETTIAS
In Every Size, Shape, Color And Timing

DEPENDABLE SERIES PLANTS
Interior designers, holiday decorators and retail buyers know the benefits of purchasing series poinsettias. Not only is every companion plant in a series beautiful, but their timing and habits are matched, so you know they will grow well together.

TOP-SELLING REDS
No color heralds the holiday season like red. And no one brings traditional, beautiful and reliable red poinsettias to every region in North America like Selecta One.

ON-TREND NOVELTIES
Selecta One is known for offering grower-friendly plants, and that includes our novelty poinsettias. Select from unique, eye-catching, on-trend colors, shades, textures and leaf designs that command attention at retail without compromising on quality or sacrificing your growing space.
NEW FOR 2024

NEW CHRISTMAS CHORUS
A Rhapsody in Red
This premium variety features an upright, vigorous growing habit with saturated red color. Its post-harvest performance and superior color retention make it a must-have poinsettia for growers, retailers and consumers.

“Feed aggressively, beginning around day 7, to avoid yellowing. Pinching fairly early, between days 14 and 16, can deter uneven branching.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
• Roots rapidly; plant from a liner at 22-24 days.
• Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
• Start feed program at day 7.
• Medium-vigor variety; may require low levels of PGR application in propagation. Spray 500 ppm Chlormequat at day 18-20.
• Plant into the finished container when well rooted.
• Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

Early Finished Growth
• Strong-branched varieties. Pinch early to avoid uneven branching: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
• Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Chlormequat spray at 250-500 ppm to even out branches.
• Prevention strategies for Pythium and Rhizoctonia are recommended shortly after planting into finished containers.

Growing On
• Grows steadily once the branches develop and exhibits moderate growth through mid-October, then slows down somewhat as it approaches finish.
• Northern Climate: Apply Chlormequat spray at 750-1,000 ppm.
• Southern Climate: Higher rates of Chlormequat – up to 1,200 ppm as a spray – can be used. Later applications of Chlormequat spray at 500-750 ppm should end by October 10.
• Micro Paclobutrazol drenches can be used beginning in early October.

Late Growing Stages
• Very strong root system requires continuous feed until finished.
• Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly, as this indicates the plants’ need for nutrition is waning.
• High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
• Can be held cool. Pay attention to the humidity and avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.
• Cool down temperatures to avoid color fade in the red.
• If holding in the greenhouse past initial ripening, apply a Paclobutrazol spray of 5-10 ppm precisely at first pollen to help retain cyathia and reduce fade. Perform this application only at full color; no more bract expansion will occur thereafter.
NEW CHRISTMAS SONG

Saturated in Deep, Red Color

Christmas Song displays a deep red, non-fading color. This strongly branched variety with fast rooting provides superior, consistent and reliable performance for producers, retailers and consumers.

“GARY’S TIPS”

“To avoid yellowing, begin feeding aggressively around day 7. Avoid uneven branching by pinching between days 14 and 16.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation

- Roots rapidly; plant from a liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- Medium-vigor variety; may require low levels of PGR application in propagation. Spray 500 ppm Chlormequat at day 18-20.
- Plant into the finished container when well rooted.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

Early Finished Growth

- Strong-branched varieties; pinch early to avoid uneven branching: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Chlormequat spray at 250-500 ppm to even out branches.
- Prevention strategies for Pythium and Rhizoctonia are recommended shortly after planting into finished containers.

Growing On

- Grows steadily once branches develop, and exhibits moderate growth through mid-October, then slows down somewhat as it approaches finish.
- Northern Climate: Apply Chlormequat spray at 750-1,000 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Higher rates of Chlormequat – up to 1,200 ppm as a spray – can be used. Later applications of Chlormequat spray at 500-750 ppm should end by October 10.
- Micro Paclobutrazol drenches can be used beginning in early October.

Late Growing Stages

- Very strong root system requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly, as this indicates the plants’ need for nutrition is waning.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- Can be held cool. Pay attention to the humidity and avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.
- Cool down temperatures to avoid color fade in the red.
- If holding in the greenhouse past initial ripening, apply a Paclobutrazol spray of 5-10 ppm precisely at first pollen to help retain cyathia and reduce fade. Perform this application only at full color; no more bract expansion will occur thereafter.

Highest-Quality Genetics From the Number One Supply Chain
CHRISTMAS AURORA® SERIES

Brighten Up the Late Season

The varieties of Christmas Aurora are ideal for December poinsettia sales. An upright, narrow habit and medium bract size is perfect for higher density production and dependable shipping, and their narrow shape makes them easy to sleeve. This reliable, predictable series works well in 6-in. (15-cm) pots. Plus, they are early to color, yet late to flower — providing an outstanding shelf life at retail and long-lasting enjoyment for consumers.

GARY’S TIPS

“Christmas Aurora finishes naturally in late November to early December, and can be held cool to target week 50-51 sales.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots rapidly; plant from liner at 19-21 days; apply rooting hormone to base of cutting.
- Uses feed aggressively; start feed program around day 7; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing.
- High vigor level; will require PGR application in propagation; 500-750 ppm Cycocel spray at day 15-20 and can be repeated if necessary.
- Plant from liners to finished container when well rooted to prevent stretch.

Early Finished Growth
- Must be pinched early; at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct-stick; failure to pinch early will result in uneven branching.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm; recommended to even out the branches.
- Branching occurs rapidly after pinch; PGR may be needed at 7 days.
- Very upright habit; can go to final spacing very early if needed; rings can be avoided, even in large pots.

Growing On
- Grows aggressively when branches develop; strong growth; October into early November; slows as finish approaches in late November.
- Northern Climate: PGR limited to Cycocel spray at 500-1,000 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 spray applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Late PGR applications: Cycocel spray 500-750 ppm, end October 15.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October; overly aggressive PGR applications in October can result in smaller bracts.

Late Growing Stages
- Feed continuously until finish; watch media EC and reduce feed levels to avoid rapid increase; indicates plants’ need for nutrition is waning.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- Finishes naturally in late November to early December; can be held cool to target week 50-51 sales; avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.
SERIES THAT GROW WELL TOGETHER
EARLY ELEGANCE™
SERIES

Early-Season Showstopper

Early Elegance is an excellent choice for early-season poinsettia sales, targeting opportunities for mid-November through Thanksgiving. Works well in all North American markets. Medium-low vigor is ideal for 4-in. up to 8-in. (10 to 20 cm) containers. The series includes a stunning vivid marble and one of the truest pink colors available.
“Early Elegance fills the need for early sales, high yield and ease of growing. It boasts excellent colors, especially Marble, which is the most vivid on the market.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots rapidly; plant from a liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- May not require PGR application in propagation.
- Plant into the finished container when well rooted.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Low-vigor varieties require less PGR for growth control.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once the branches develop and exhibits consistent slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 750-1,000 ppm; use B-Nine/Cycocel tank mixes with caution in the South and not at all in the North.
- Low-rate Micro Bonzi drenches can be applied after October 1, but use caution with rates and volume, as these are sensitive to PGR.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- Reducing temperatures at finish can help with color retention and shelf life.
- A Bonzi application (1 ppm drench or 5 ppm spray) can be applied at the very end of the crop at first pollen shed to increase the shelf life and retain the cyathia.
CHRISTMAS MOUSE® SERIES

Novel Shape, Unique Appeal

Christmas Mouse has cute, mouse ear-shaped bracts — completely unique to the market! This upright, medium-vigor poinsettia is an easy-to-grow novelty series available in Red and Pink. A great product for young consumers!
“Christmas Mouse stands out in the marketplace. It's a strong novelty, ideal for target sales to younger, new poinsettia customers.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots very rapidly; plant from a liner at 19-21 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing.
- High vigor level; will require PGR application in propagation; 500-750 ppm Cycocel spray at day 15-20, which can be repeated if necessary.
- Plant into finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Failure to pinch early will result in uneven branching.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500 ppm or 750 ppm to even out branches.
- This branching occurs very rapidly after pinching and PGR may be needed as quickly as 7 days.
- Upright habit; can go to final spacing very early, if needed.

Growing On
- Aggressive growth when branches develop; shows strong growth from October into early November; slows down at finish in late November.
- Northern Climate: PGR limited to Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 spray applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Later PGR applications: Cycocel spray 500-750 ppm, end October 10.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October.

Late Growing Stages
- Strong root system; requires continuous feed until finish; watch media EC and reduce feed levels to avoid rapid increase in media EC; this indicates plants’ need for nutrition is waning.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- Finishes naturally in late November to early December; can be held cool to target week 50-51 sales; avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.
CHRISTMAS BEAUTY™ SERIES

Number One Top-Selling Series

This space-saver finishes mid-season and features a controlled habit for excellent sleeveability. This Southern favorite offers superior performance under warmer conditions, while still performing well under cool finishing conditions. It is bred for maximum space efficiency with strong roots for long-lasting plants and less shrink, making Christmas Beauty an excellent choice for mixes and mini cuttings!
“Christmas Beauty Red has an excellent red color that is very resistant to fading. It can be held cool, but pay attention to the humidity and avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Plant from liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7 to prevent yellowing.
- May not require PGR application in propagation.
- Will branch very early based on leaf maturity, not just pinch.
- Plant into finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Plant produces a branch at every node.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm).
- Apply Cycocel spray at 500 ppm to even out branches.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once branches develop, and exhibits consistent, moderate growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 1,000 ppm; use 1-2 applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Apply later Cycocel sprays at 500-750 ppm.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
CHRISTMAS JOY™ SERIES

Ideal for Combinations

Christmas Joy is ready a week before Thanksgiving and colors up right on time for Black Friday — hitting the early market without needing black cloth. Medium-vigor, even-branching series makes it to retail intact and offers less shrinkage. Christmas Joy White is the top-selling white poinsettia in the Selecta One lineup. Due to the uniformity across all colors, Christmas Joy also is our number-one series for mixed containers. Grow this one cool to save energy and money.

MARBLE  PINK  WHITE

7.5 WEEKS  VIGOR  NORMAL  MINI AVAILABLE

RED
“Christmas Joy varieties grow steadily once the branches develop, with stronger growth through mid-October. Then they slow down significantly as they get closer to finishing.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Plant from liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7 to prevent yellowing.
- Apply 500 ppm Cycocel spray at day 18-20.
- Plant into finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.
- Prevention strategies for *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* are recommended shortly after planting into finished containers.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once the branches develop, and exhibits strong growth through mid-October, then slows down significantly as it approaches finish.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 1,000 ppm; use 1-2 applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Apply later Cycocel sprays at 500-750 ppm, ending by October 10.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October, but should be stopped by October 15.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible *Pythium*.
- Can be held cool. Pay attention to the humidity and avoid dew point to prevent *Botrytis*.
- To hold Joy varieties, it is important to cool down temperatures to avoid color fade in the red.
CHRISTMAS FEELINGS™ SERIES

Reliable, Desirable, Profitable

This top-selling series is perfect for mixes, thanks to its reliable uniformity across an impressive color range. Space-efficient, easy-to-grow Christmas Feelings saves time and money with low energy input and low PGR requirements. Plus, no late-season stretch ensures you can send better-looking plants to market. This series offers a strong habit for more saleable plants, excellent post-harvest characteristics and dependable timing to finish for peak shipping. Red, White and Pink are available as mini cuttings.

8 WEEKS VIGOR NORMAL MINI AVAILABLE

MERLOT PINK WHITE
“Christmas Feelings has exceptional shelf life and can be kept in the greenhouse at cool temperatures for late-season sales.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Plant from liner at 21 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7 to prevent yellowing.
- May not require PGR application in propagation.
- Will branch very early based on leaf maturity, not just pinch.
- Lower leaves will break first, and if allowed to become dominant, can result in stem breakage late in the crop.
- Plant into finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 12-14 from a liner; at day 22-24 for direct stick.
- Plant produces a branch at every node.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once branches develop, and exhibits consistent moderate growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 1,000 ppm; B-Nine/Cycocel tank mixes should not be used.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October, but use caution, as plants are very responsive to PGR, especially Bonzi.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
CHRISTMAS GLORY™ SERIES

Smaller Pots, Bigger Appeal
Compact series is perfect for 6-in. (15-cm) and smaller pots and thrives in cool temperatures for better energy savings. Christmas Glory provides uniformity across all colors and even branching, with bright, non-fading bracts all on top. The entire series is available as mini cuttings for perfect grab-and-go gift items.

Propagation
- Plant from liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7 to prevent yellowing.
- May not require PGR application in propagation.
- Plant into finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Growing On
- Grows steadily once branches develop, and exhibits consistent slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 750 ppm; B-Nine/ Cycocel tank mixes should not be used.
- Use caution, as plants are very responsive to PGR, especially Bonzi.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- A Bonzi application (1 ppm drench, or 5 ppm spray) can be applied at the very end of the crop at first pollen shed to increase the shelf life and retain the cyathia.
CHRISTMAS CANDLE

Ideal for Large-Container Production

With vigorous, showy bracts, Christmas Candle grabs everyone’s attention. An upright habit on exceptionally strong stems makes this red poinsettia ideal for large-container production, and its mid-season timing is perfect for late November and early December sales.

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots well; plant from a liner at 24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.
- Grows rapidly after rooting; early PGR recommended.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-18 from a liner; at day 28 for direct stick.
- Breaks begin to grow 5-7 days after pinch.
- In low-humidity climates, Florel applications before and/or after pinch may help hasten branching.
- Early PGR after pinch can keep plant even.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once the branches develop, and exhibits consistent vigorous growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Apply modest PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 750-1000 ppm.
- Apply more aggressive PGR when branches are 2 in. (5 cm).
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/ Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Apply later Cycocel sprays at 500-750 ppm, with last applications by October 10.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- Avoid dry down to prevent root damage.

“Christmas Candle grows smoothly once branches develop. Steady, vigorous growth continues throughout the crop until color begins to show. For best results, feed early and aggressively.”

GARY’S TIPS
CHRISTMAS BELLSTM

Ships Beautifully for the Late Season

An exceptional mid-to-late poinsettia variety for almost all regions. Christmas Bells provides vibrantly rich, deep red-colored bracts. The very strong, upright, V-shaped habit works well with no rings in larger containers. This variety is the best late-season choice for Northern growers, with an excellent post-harvest performance.

“Christmas Bells is a great option for late-November to early-December sales.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots rapidly; plant from liner at 19-21 days; apply rooting hormone to base of cutting.
- Uses feed aggressively; start feed program around day 7; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing.
- High vigor level; will require PGR application in propagation; 500-750 ppm Cycocel spray at day 15-20 and can be repeated if necessary.
- Plant from liners to finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth
- Must be pinched early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick; failure to pinch early will result in uneven branching.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm; recommended to even out the branches.
- Branching occurs rapidly after pinch; PGR may be needed at 7 days.
- Very upright habit and can go to final spacing very early if needed; rings can be avoided, even in large pots.

Growing On
- Grows aggressively when branches develop; strong growth October into early November; slows as finish approaches in late November.
- Northern Climate: PGR limited to Cycocel spray at 500-1,000 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 spray applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Late PGR applications: Cycocel spray 500-750 ppm, end October 15.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October; too aggressive PGR applications in October can result in smaller bracts.

Late Growing Stages
- Feed continuously until finish; watch media EC and reduce feed levels to avoid rapid increase; indicates plants' need for nutrition is waning.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- Finishes naturally in late November to early December; can be held cool to target week 50-51 sales; avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.
CHRISTMAS CHEER

Always Uniform, Super Dark Red

Christmas Cheer is a dark red-bracted poinsettia with medium vigor that is easy to grow and extremely uniform in production. Consider it your earlier version of Christmas Day Red.

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots well; plant from a liner at 24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-18 from a liner; at day 28 for direct stick.
- Breaks begin to grow 5-7 days after pinch.
- In low-humidity climates, Florel applications before and/or after pinch may help hasten branching.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once the branches develop, and exhibits consistent slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.
- Apply more aggressive PGR when branches are 2 in. (5 cm).
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20. Apply later Cycocel sprays at 500-750 ppm, with last applications by October 10.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- Requires that the finished pH be maintained below 6.6 to prevent magnesium deficiency. This shows up in the form of interveinal chlorosis near the outer part of the leaves about 3/4 of the way up the plant, usually in late October. If this occurs, foliar applications of chelated magnesium can be applied.

“Christmas Cheer grows steadily once the branches develop, exhibiting consistently slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.”
CHRISTMAS EVE RED

Early Season, Superior Color

Christmas Eve Red is a strong, early-season, vivid red variety with superior color retention and long-lasting shelf life. Its upright, narrow habit and medium bract size make it an ideal variety for higher density production and shipping. Eve works well in 6-in. (15-cm) pots and times perfectly for Thanksgiving. Available as a mini cutting!

GARY’S TIPS

“Christmas Eve Red is an early variety that grows very little in late October and November.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation

- Roots rapidly; plant from liner at 19-21 days; apply rooting hormone to base of cutting.
- Uses feed aggressively; start feed program around day 7. Failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing.
- High vigor level; will require PGR application in propagation; 500-750 ppm Cycocel spray at day 15-20 and can be repeated if necessary.
- Plant from liners to finished container when well rooted, prevents stretch.

Early Finished Growth

- Must be pinched early; at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick; failure to pinch early will result in uneven branching.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm; recommended to even out the branches.
- Branching occurs rapidly after pinch; PGR may be needed at 7 days.
- Very upright habit; can go to final spacing very early if needed; rings can be avoided, even in large pots.

Growing On

- Grows aggressively when branches develop; strong growth through mid-October, then slows as finish approaches.
- Northern Climate: PGR limited to Cycocel spray at 500-1,000 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 spray applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Late PGR applications: Cycocel spray 500-750 ppm, end October 10.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October through October 15; Eve is an early variety that will grow very little in late October and November.

Late Growing Stages

- Feed continuously until finish. Watch media EC and reduce feed levels to avoid rapid increase; indicates plants’ need for nutrition is waning.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- Can be held cool to target week 50-51 sales; avoid dew point to prevent Botrytis.
CHRISTMAS MAGIC™ RED

Programmable Powerhouse

The best option for early, compact, red poinsettias! This variety displays a more saturated, non-fading color. It provides even branching with a better bract presentation on top of the plant for a higher-quality product. Plus, this variety is ideal for Southern growing and won’t delay in the heat. Christmas Magic Red is predictable, programmable and perfect for early Thanksgiving — hitting week 46 and 47 sales without ever missing a ship date.

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation
- Roots rapidly; plant from a liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- May not require PGR application in propagation.
- Plant into the finished container when well rooted.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

Early Finished Growth
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Low-vigor varieties require less PGR for growth control.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.

Growing On
- Grows steadily once the branches develop, and exhibits consistent slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 750 ppm; use B-Nine/Cycocel tank mixes with caution in the South and not at all in the North.
- Use caution, as plants are low vigor and very responsive to PGR, especially Bonzi.

Late Growing Stages
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- A Bonzi application (1 ppm drench, or 5 ppm spray) can be applied at the very end of the crop at first pollen shed to increase shelf life and retain the cyathia.

“Christmas Magic Red is specifically targeted for early sales of small to mid-sized containers, and should be shipped when ready.”

GARY’S TIPS

Highest-Quality Genetics From the Number One Supply Chain
CHRISTMAS SEASON™

Big, Bold and Beautiful

Very early-season, energy-efficient series for 6-in. (15-cm) pot programs and larger. Christmas Season has big, showy bracts and dark green foliage that captivate customers. This series is recommended for the Deep South, as it thrives under warm conditions. With a full color range, it is an excellent choice for mixes.

GARY’S TIPS

“Earlier, more aggressive applications of Cycocel after pinch — when lateral branches are 1-1.5 in. in length — promote stem strength.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation

- Plant from liner at 22-24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7 to prevent yellowing.
- May not require PGR application in propagation.
- Plant into finished container when well rooted.

Early Finished Growth

- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.

Growing On

- Grows steadily once the branches develop, and exhibits consistent slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Can use Cycocel spray up to 750 ppm; B-Nine/ Cycocel tank mixes should not be used.
- Use caution, as plants are very responsive to PFR, especially Bonzi.

Late Growing Stages

- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increase too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible Pythium.
- A Bonzi application (1 ppm drench or 5 ppm spray) can be applied at the very end of the crop at first pollen shed to increase the shelf life and retain the cyathia.
**CHRISTMAS SPIRIT**

Vigorous and Versatile

Very large-bracted Christmas Spirit offers a rich red color for enormous retail appeal. This variety is best-suited for large pots thanks to its **big vigor and early flowering**. Plus, this versatile poinsettia won’t delay in the heat for Southern growers, yet is a superior choice for cold-finish production.

**CULTURE THAT WORKS**

**Propagation**
- Roots rapidly; plant from a liner at 19-21 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7 to prevent yellowing.
- Apply Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm at day 15-20 and repeat if needed.
- Plant into the finished container when well rooted.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

**Early Finished Growth**
- Pinch early: at day 14-16 from a liner; at day 24-26 for direct stick.
- Apply PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm), 7 days after pinch.
- Apply Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.

**Growing On**
- Grows steadily once the branches develop, and exhibits strong growth through mid-October, then slows down as it approaches finish.
- Northern Climate: Apply Cycocel spray at 500-1,000 ppm.
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Apply later Cycocel sprays at 500-750 ppm, ending by October 10.
- Micro Bonzi applications can begin in early October, stopping by October 15.

**Late Growing Stages**
- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- High EC at finish can result in root damage, reduced shelf life and possible **Pythium**.
- Can be held cool. Pay attention to the humidity and avoid dew point to prevent **Botrytis**.

“Christmas Spirit is an early variety that shows strong growth through mid-October and grows very little in November.”
CHRISTMAS WISH™ SERIES

Brilliant, Mid-Season Color

Right in line with Christmas Cheer, Christmas Wish Red features a slightly brighter red color that won’t fade in the heat of the South. The series features long-lasting cyathia for extended life on the bench and on the shelf. Its break-resistant, V-shaped habit means it ships and shows strong, and a high-quality root system offers higher yield and lower shrink.

GARY’S TIPS

“Christmas Wish is slower out of the pinch than many other Selecta varieties, so be patient.”

CULTURE THAT WORKS

Propagation

- Roots well; plant from a liner at 24 days.
- Apply rooting hormone at the base of cutting.
- Start feed program at day 7.
- Feed aggressively; failure to feed early enough will result in yellowing and hardening.

Early Finished Growth

- Pinch early: at day 14-18 from a liner; at day 28 for direct stick.
- Breaks begin to grow 5-7 days after pinch.
- In low-humidity climates, Florel applications before and/or after pinch may help hasten branching.

Growing On

- Grows steadily once branches develop, and exhibits consistent slow growth throughout the crop until color begins.
- Apply light PGR when branches are 1-1.5 in. (2.5-4 cm) using Cycocel spray at 500-750 ppm.
- Apply more aggressive PGR when branches are 2 in. (5 cm).
- Southern Climate: Use 1-2 applications of B-Nine (1,000 ppm)/Cycocel (500 ppm) before September 20.
- Apply later Cycocel sprays at 500-750 ppm, with last applications by October 10.
- Micro Bonzi drenches can begin in early October.

Late Growing Stages

- Requires continuous feed until finish.
- Reduce feed levels if media EC increases too rapidly.
- Requires that the finished pH be maintained below 6.6 to prevent magnesium deficiency. This shows up in the form of interveinal chlorosis near the outer part of the leaves about 3/4 of the way up the plant, usually in late October. If this occurs, foliar applications of chelated magnesium can be applied.
NEW PEACH GLOW
Turn heads with the most unique novelty color on the scene! Peach Glow’s eye-catching color, low-vigor and 7.5-week timing make it ideal for Fall decorating programs.

LEMON GLOW
Lemon Glow is a low-vigor, bracted poinsettia. With timing of 7.5 weeks, this vivid yellow poinsettia is ideal for Week 46-48 novelty and decorator programs. At retail, Lemon Glow’s sunny yellow color brightens the shorter Fall days while transitioning from Fall decorating in November to Christmas décor in December.

ORANGE GLOW
As the only true-orange poinsettia on the market, Orange Glow is a vibrant, large-bracted novelty poinsettia that stands out among the rest. This early-flowering, easy-to-grow variety is the perfect choice for mid-to-late November novelty programs, finishing just in time for Thanksgiving week. Plus, the true-orange color makes it a natural Fall decorating item!
CHRISTMAS MORNING
Ready for Black Friday sales, this early-season, medium-to-compact poinsettia looks fresh and festive in a variety of pot sizes. Christmas Morning features the same leaf shape, color and upright branching of Christmas Day Red, but with an earlier season for quicker market delivery.

CHRISTMAS TRADITION
Perfectly timed for late-season church and fundraiser use, this traditional, highly vigorous poinsettia features an elegant dark red color and non-fading bracts — even in high light. Excellent indoor shelf life keeps it beautiful for the entire Christmas season.

BRILLIANT WHITE
This variety joins the new category of very white, white poinsettias. Brilliant White features attractive pointed white bracts on a medium-low vigor frame. Easy to produce with strong shippability and post-harvest performance.
HOLLY BERRY
Holly Berry is a strong, holly-bracted, rounded, red novelty poinsettia. Its low vigor and superior branching make it ideal for small pots and dish gardens. Plus, Holly Berry is suitable for high-density production in smaller pots.

NOEL RED
Noel Red is an energy-saving variety with an early finish, and it’s perfect for high-quality, larger plant formats. It features florist-quality, upright branching and a beautiful, round habit.

PINK CHAMPAGNE
Right in line with Christmas Cheer and Christmas Wish, Pink Champagne features a unique rose-on-pink bicolor bract. This variety has long-lasting cyathia for extended life on the bench and on the shelf. Its break-resistant, V-shaped habit means it ships and shows strong, and a high-quality root system offers higher yield and lower shrink.
WINTERSUN WHITE
This poinsettia is ideal for painting. Wintersun White is well-branched and upright, with sturdy stems and holly-shaped foliage. Plus, it has outstanding post-harvest performance.

SNOWY WHITE
As one of our brightest white poinsettias, Snowy White is perfect for painting. Strong, easy-to-grow variety features large, showy bracts. Plus, the V-shaped, well-branched habit means less breakage — for superior sleeveability and shippability.

VALENTINE
Add captivating appeal to your program with romantic Valentine. Featuring long-lasting cyathia for extended shelf life, this variety is adaptable to pot and cut flower use.

WINTERSUN WHITE
This poinsettia is ideal for painting. Wintersun White is well-branched and upright, with sturdy stems and holly-shaped foliage. Plus, it has outstanding post-harvest performance.
LAZZERI VARIETIES
Backed by the Number One Supply Chain

ALASKA
The brightest, whitest poinsettia on the market!
This pure white variety with an ideal mid-season finish features attractive holly-shaped leaves and bracts. It provides good post-harvest performance and works well in normal and cool-finish regimes.

ALPINA
As one of the whitest poinsettias on the market, Alpina provides early-season color ideal for week 47 sales. Plus, the medium vigor works well in many pot sizes.

SUPERBA NEW GLITTER
The first choice for glitter novelties, Superba New Glitter is a medium-vigor poinsettia with large, showy bracts. Mid-season timing makes Superba a superior choice among glitter varieties.
COUNT ON SELECTA ONE
Working with you to ensure your poinsettia production runs smoothly, year after year.

Selecta One North America continues to invest in your poinsettia business. Now operational is YecaFlora, our brand-new unrooted cutting farm in Yecapixtla, Mexico. This new location enables us to ship to the U.S. border via truck, ensuring your poinsettia order arrives even more quickly and reliably. This is just another way Selecta One puts our customers’ business first.

As we embark on a new year, we remain committed to bringing you innovative genetics from our unrooted cutting farms. We continue to value your business and look forward to another successful season of growing together.
Every poinsettia variety is rigorously tested before entering our program and is subject to the same testing annually. Our Selecta Clean Stock program follows strict, internationally recognized protocols and is based on over 60 years of experience. Clean stock starts in the Selecta Clean Stock facility in Stuttgart, Germany. Our Field Tested varieties are trialed extensively for both grower and consumer performance.

For more information, visit SelectaNorthAmerica.com or call 800 879-2255.
## Selecta ONE 2024 Poinsettia Growing Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Natural Flower (first pollen)</th>
<th>Response Time in Weeks (first pollen)</th>
<th>Vigor</th>
<th>Habit</th>
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1 Habit: Varieties are rated from narrow to normal to wide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Average Bract Size</th>
<th>Cool Growing</th>
<th>Mini</th>
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<th>6&quot;</th>
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<th>10&quot;</th>
<th>Tree / Pyramid</th>
<th>Regional Recommendation</th>
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<td>★★</td>
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<td>★★★</td>
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2 Cool Growing: Varieties are rated from most (★★★) to least (★) efficient. Contact us for guidelines.
3 Available as Mini Unrooted Cutting (URC).
Selecta ONE 2024 Poinsettia Growing Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<th>Natural Flower (first pollen)</th>
<th>Response Time in Weeks (first pollen)</th>
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¹ Habit: Varieties are rated from narrow to normal to wide.
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<th>Average Bract Size</th>
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3 Available as Mini Unrooted Cutting (URC).
Unrooted Cuttings

1. Open boxes upon arrival and check the temperature inside the box.

2. Unpack cuttings in a cooler at 50°F (10°C) and monitor temperatures throughout the unpacking, storing and sticking process. If temperature is greater than 70°F (21°C), allow cuttings to cool before sticking. Keep cuttings moist and turgid while handling.

3. Stick cuttings in media-filled liner trays, preferably using a stabilized media such as Ellepot or Oasis.

Note: It’s preferable to stick unrooted cuttings right away. But if you must store cuttings, keep them cool at 50°F (10°C) for no more than 24 hours. After sticking, keep propagation environment shaded and cool for the first 2 days to limit stress.

PRO TIP

A single application of a low-dose CapSil within 24 hours can maximize efficiency of misting and reduce stress on cuttings. High doses or repeated applications will cause distortion of new growth.

Use Capsil at a rate of 1 to 2 oz./100 gal. to break the surface tension of water on the leaf.

Note: Growers should use the information presented in this guide 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.
Stage 1: Callus (First 7 Days)
- Apply rooting hormone to base of cuttings. Low rates of hormone can be applied overtop after sticking the cuttings. Rates must be very low for this strategy to avoid phytotoxicity.
- Stick and mist cuttings ASAP to avoid wilt. Keep humidity and mist levels high, including some at night, from Day 1 through Day 4.
- Use lower light with shading and keep air temperature below 90°F (32°C). Callus will form 5 to 7 days after sticking.
- Broad spectrum fungicide can be applied a few days after sticking to reduce disease pressure.
- Soil temperatures of 72 to 75°F (22 to 24°C) are best for callus formation.

Stage 2: Root Out (Days 8 to 14)
- Reduce mist to force root growth.
- Spray with a broad-spectrum fungicide or bactericide in evenings, allowing chemical to adhere to plant.
- Avoid saturated media to speed root initiation. Reduce soil moisture to build root system.
- Fertilize with 150 ppm N of balanced fertilizer that contains Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg).

Stage 3: Finished Propagation (Days 15 to 28)
- Continue feeding every other irrigation with 150 ppm N in a balanced soluble fertilizer.
- Continue to spray with a broad-spectrum fungicide every 7 to 10 days.
- If plants are growing too quickly, apply PGRs around Day 16 and again at Day 22. We recommend Cycocel 750 ppm spray. For more control on fast-growing varieties, increase the Cycocel rate to 1,000 ppm and/or decrease the time between applications to 4 days. If you don’t get enough control with Cycocel alone, try a tank mix of B-Nine 1,000 ppm/Cycocel 500 ppm.
- In the last week of propagation, raise light levels and reduce temperatures to harden the liners for planting.
- Cuttings are ready to plant by Days 23 to 28.

POINSETTIA ROOTING HORMONE RECOMMENDATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED RATE</th>
<th>APPLICATION METHOD</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hortus IBA Water Soluble Salts</td>
<td>500-1,000 ppm IBA</td>
<td>Basal stem dip or spray just prior to sticking cuttings</td>
<td>Mix solution to desired ppm and dip only bottom 1 in. (2.5 cm) of the stem. Be careful not to let solution touch leaves, upper stem or growing point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortus IBA Water Soluble Salts</td>
<td>75-150 ppm IBA</td>
<td>Course spray applied after sticking cuttings</td>
<td>Spray to runoff so that solution drips down stem toward the base of the cutting. Will likely cause some leaf distortion or curling, but plants normally grow out of it. Higher rates = more leaf curl. Trial first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhizopon AA #1</td>
<td>1,000 ppm IBA</td>
<td>Basal stem dip or spray just prior to sticking cuttings</td>
<td>Mix solution to desired ppm and dip only bottom 1 in. (2.5 cm) of the stem. Be careful not to let solution touch leaves, upper stem or growing point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dip ‘N Grow</td>
<td>1,000 ppm IBA + 500 ppm NAA</td>
<td>Basal stem dip or spray just prior to sticking cuttings</td>
<td>Mix solution to desired ppm and dip only bottom 1 in. (2.5 cm) of the stem. Be careful not to let solution touch leaves, upper stem or growing point.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are only recommendations; please read and follow labels carefully. Test plants for sensitivity before wholesale use. Environmental factors may affect efficacy and potential phytotoxicity.
Finishing Environment

**Day temperatures:** 68 to 78°F (20 to 26°C)
**Night temperatures:** 65 to 70°F (18 to 21°C)

- Keep humidity high by wetting floors and minimizing air movement. Use drip irrigation and high-porous potting plant media with pH adjusted with limestone.
- Be sure media is well-drained, with a maintained pH of 5.7-6.2. Avoid pH of 6.6 and higher at finish, as high pH and reduced fertility levels can contribute to bract edge burn and Mg deficiencies.
- Negative DIP works well for height control one hour before sunrise until three hours after.

**PRO TIP**
Reduce feed as the crop finishes in November.

Deficiencies

The most common deficiencies are Calcium and Magnesium.

- Lack of Ca causes bract edge burn on poinsettias. Ca moves in water, so high transpiration rates are important.
- Supply Ca in fertilizer; not all “balanced” feeds have Ca. Many growers utilize Calcium Chloride or Calcium Chelate sprays starting in mid-to-late October to help with bract edge burn.
- Elevated pH is associated with higher Calcium feeds and/or water alkalinity. This can result in Mg deficiencies. If pH is above 6.3 in mid-October, supplemental Mg is needed.

Water and Fertilizer

- Maintain even moisture. Dramatic swings from wet to dry can damage roots and contribute to *Pythium* root rot.
- Maintain a media pH of 5.7-6.3. Poinsettia should be grown with a constant liquid feed program of 200-250 ppm N. Cal-Mag feed is recommended, as they need a good source of Ca. Know your water quality to choose correct fertilizer and better manage media pH, as pH above 6.5 can trigger Mg deficiency.
- Maintain a media EC of 1.2-2.0 from a pour-through or 0.8-1.3 for a 1:2. A healthy and active growing poinsettia will consume a lot of fertilizer. If, while consistently fertilizing, you find that media EC is still low — that is okay because modern poinsettias will aggressively uptake nutrition.
- Utilize tissue and analysis to ensure nutrition is adequate. Plus, don’t forget the Moly!

Other Deficiencies

- Potassium deficiency
- Phosphorus deficiency
- Calcium deficiency
- Nitrogen deficiency
- Iron deficiency
- Calcium deficiency
- Magnesium deficiency
- Boron deficiency
- Molybdenum deficiency
Pinching

- Pinching plants before breaks significantly form is critical to support even branching. On very early branching varieties, like Christmas Feelings, the pinch should be done on Day 12 to 14 after planting. On other varieties, the pinch should be done when the roots reach the edge of the pot. Late pinching will result in uneven branching.
- Pinch according to leaf count, based on finished specs. (For example, leaving 6 to 7 leaves below the pinch will produce a plant with 6 primary bracts.)
- Removing 1 to 2 leaves just below the pinch will increase light penetration, promoting stronger and more uniform branching.

Moisture Management Do’s and Don’ts

- Part of a good moisture management program is focusing on building your foundation by creating a consistent language of moisture levels within your growing team. Staying in the middle of the road and quantifying your moisture levels, including knowing when and how much to water, will help keep your crop healthy.
- Avoid growing “dry” in an effort to prevent root diseases, but also be careful of big swings in moisture management or overhead watering late in the day. Providing your team with a planned watering procedure will keep them from having to guess when and how much to water.
Florel Application Prior and Post-Pinch (Florel Sandwich)

• Applications of Florel at rates from 200 to 400 ppm 5 days prior and 5 days after pinch help ensure good branching in varieties and conditions where branching can be inhibited.
• This can cause a “PGR effect” that will continue through the crop cycle. It is not necessary on many new, very free-branching varieties.

Early PGR Application

• To reduce internode length, encourage even branching and produce a plant better suited for pinching, apply Cycocel 750 to 1,200 ppm spray or B-Nine 1,000 ppm/Cycocel 750 ppm tank mix spray prior to pinch.
• Start applications in propagation and continue after transplant, as needed.
• Apply after pinching, when new shoots measure at least 0.75 in. (2 cm), and repeat. This will even out the branches and reduce apical dominance.

Flower Induction

• Most varieties will begin to induce flowers between September 10 and 25.
• Light pollution can delay flowering. Blackout and long-day lighting can be used to manipulate maturity dates.
• Excessive heat also can delay flowering. Avoid warm nights above 72°F (22°C) from 1 week prior to initiation through October 10.

Temperatures

• Ideally, keep day temperatures between 75 and 86°F (24 and 30°C) and night temperatures between 61 and 72°F (16 and 22°C) for optimal plant development.
• Leaves will unfold at the highest rate around 75°F (24°C) average daily temperature (ADT).
• At around 80°F (27°C) ADT, development will slow.

• Keeping the ADT at 68 to 73°F (20 to 23°C) is a good target.
• Providing the correct temperature is especially important after initiation, and high temperatures remain a challenge for poinsettia growth.

Growing On PGRs

• Use only PGR sprays, no drenches, until shoots are 2 in. (5 cm) in length.
• Use Cycocel 750 to 1,200 ppm spray or B-Nine 1,000 ppm/Cycocel 750 ppm tank mix spray early in the crop cycle to reduce stress and even out the branching.
• Avoid PGR applications within 1 week of initiation.
• Stop PGR applications by October 10 (natural season crop), except for micro-drenches of Bonzi.
• Use only very low rates (1/10 to 1/20 ppm) during the bract expansion period in October and early November (natural season crop).
• Use late applications of Bonzi drench at 0.5 ppm to improve shelf life. This is best done at full bract coloration, just before pollen shed.
• Do not apply prior to full color.

PRO TIP
Stop B-Nine applications by September 14.
**Spacing and Target Height Control**

- Crop specifications usually include height, width and bract count. A 6-in. (15-cm) poinsettia is typically spaced 13 to 14 in. (33 to 36 cm) on center, with a finished height of 14 to 16 in. (36 to 41 cm) and a primary bract count of 5 to 6.
- Establish final spacing before leaf canopy closes.
- Apply shade right after spacing for a few days to avoid stress.
- Track height progress through crop cycle to ensure you’re meeting your specifications and apply PGRs as needed.

**PRO TIP**

For larger finished plant height, transplant earlier, providing a longer crop time from pinch to initiation.

**Scheduling Your Poinsettia Crop**

Steps to determine when to order your cuttings.

- **Phase 1:** Allow 2 weeks from transplant to pinch.
- **Phase 2:** See the chart below to determine your weeks from pinch to flower initiation. (We’ve based our timelines on a medium-vigor variety. Varieties with higher or lower vigor may move the pinch dates ahead or behind by 1 week.)
- **Phase 3:** Refer to the charts on pages 34 to 39 to find your weeks from flower initiation to retail-ready crop.
- Then, based on your retail-ready date, count backward to determine the week to order your cuttings.

**AVERAGE WEEKS FROM PINCH TO FLOWER INITIATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEKS</th>
<th>NORTH</th>
<th>CENTRAL</th>
<th>SOUTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 WEEKS</td>
<td>2” or Mini (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>2” or Mini (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>2” or Mini (1 plant/pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 WEEK</td>
<td></td>
<td>4” pot (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 WEEKS</td>
<td>4” pot (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>6” pot (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>6.5-7” pot (1-2 plants/pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 WEEKS</td>
<td>4” pot (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>6” pot (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>6.5-7” pot (1-2 plants/pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 WEEKS</td>
<td>6” pot (1 plant/pot)</td>
<td>6.5-7” pot (1-2 plants/pot)</td>
<td>8-8.5” pot (3 plants/pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 WEEKS</td>
<td>6.5-7” pot (1-2 plants/pot)</td>
<td>8-8.5” pot (3 plants/pot)</td>
<td>10” pot (3-5 plants/pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 WEEKS</td>
<td>8-8.5” pot (3 plants/pot)</td>
<td>10” pot (3-5 plants/pot)</td>
<td>12”+ pot (4+ plants/pot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 WEEKS</td>
<td>10” pot (3-5 plants/pot)</td>
<td>12”+ pot (4+ plants/pot)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 WEEKS</td>
<td>12”+ pot (4+ plants/pot)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Insects

Common insects: Whitefly (several species and bio-types), Fungus Gnats and Thrips.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL GUIDE FOR INSECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rycar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainspring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kontos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endeavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanmite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xxpire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kontos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanmite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azatin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitic Nematodes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are only recommendations; please read and follow labels carefully. Test plants for sensitivity before wholesale use. Environmental factors may affect efficacy and potential phytotoxicity.
## BIOLOGICAL GUIDE FOR INSECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTROL AGENT</th>
<th>ACTIVE INGREDIENT</th>
<th>RATE RANGE/100 GAL.</th>
<th>PESTS CONTROLLED</th>
<th>SAFE ON BRAC'TS</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BotaniGard ES</td>
<td>Beauveria bassiana</td>
<td>16-32 oz.</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Label states: Do not apply after poinsettia bract formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoFly WP</td>
<td>Paecilomyces fumosoroseus</td>
<td>28 oz.</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met52 EC</td>
<td>Metarhizium anisopliae</td>
<td>8-32 oz.</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Do not apply at pressures above 200 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyseius swirskii</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphastus pusillus</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encarsia formosa</td>
<td>Parasitoid</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eretmocerus eremicus</td>
<td>Parasitoid</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eretmocerus mundus</td>
<td>Parasitoid</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyseius andersoni</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyseius californicus</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feltiella acarisuga</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytoseiulus persimilis</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Whitefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BotaniGard ES</td>
<td>Beauveria bassiana</td>
<td>32-64 oz.</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Label states: Do not apply after poinsettia bract formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoFly WP</td>
<td>Paecilomyces fumosoroseus</td>
<td>28 oz.</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met52 EC</td>
<td>Metarhizium anisopliae</td>
<td>8-32 oz.</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Do not apply at pressures above 200 psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyseius andersoni</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyseius swirskii</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoaspis miles</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinernema feltiae</td>
<td>Parasitoid</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orius insidiosus</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Thrips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoaspis miles</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Fungus Gnats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steinernema feltiae</td>
<td>Parasitoid</td>
<td>Fungus Gnats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atheta coriaria</td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td>Fungus Gnats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnatrol</td>
<td>Bacillus thuringiensis</td>
<td>Fungus Gnats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are only recommendations; please read and follow labels carefully. Test plants for sensitivity before wholesale use. Environmental factors may affect efficacy and potential phytotoxicity.
### CHEMICAL GUIDE FOR DISEASE CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>ACTIVE INGREDIENT</th>
<th>RATE RANGE/100 GAL.</th>
<th>PESTS CONTROLLED</th>
<th>CHEMICAL CLASS</th>
<th>SAFE ON BRACCTS</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daconil</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil</td>
<td>16-22 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipco 26019</td>
<td>Iprodione</td>
<td>16-32 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Foliar spray rate listed; drench rate is different, read label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26GT</td>
<td>Iprodione</td>
<td>32-80 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pageant Intrinsic</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobin + Boscalid</td>
<td>12-18 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>7 + 11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Do not combine with organosilicone-based adjuvants (CapSil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medallion</td>
<td>Fludioxonil</td>
<td>2-4 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiStop Potassium Bicarbonate</td>
<td>20-80 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Use lower rates on bracts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decree</td>
<td>Fenhexamid</td>
<td>12-24 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Will leave some residue on bracts; some sensitivity possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veranda O</td>
<td>Polyoxin D</td>
<td>4-8 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pageant Intrinsic</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobin + Boscalid</td>
<td>12-18 oz.</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia</td>
<td>7 + 11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Do not combine with organosilicone-based adjuvants (CapSil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medallion</td>
<td>Fludioxonil</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sprench/drench rate is 1 oz./100 gallons water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearys 3336/OHP 6672</td>
<td>Thiophanate-Methyl</td>
<td>16-20 oz.</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daconil</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil</td>
<td>16-22 oz.</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pageant Intrinsic</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobin + Boscalid</td>
<td>6-12 oz.</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>7 + 11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Do not combine with organosilicone-based adjuvants (CapSil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiStop Potassium Bicarbonate</td>
<td>20-80 oz.</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Use lower rates on bracts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytos 35</td>
<td>Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate</td>
<td>15-35 oz.</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Adjust pH to 5.5-6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daconil</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil</td>
<td>16-22 oz.</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyban</td>
<td>Thiophanate-Methyl, dithiocarbamate, zinc, manganese</td>
<td>24 oz.</td>
<td>Scab</td>
<td>1 + M3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectro 90 WDG</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil/Thiophanate-Methyl</td>
<td>16-32 oz.</td>
<td>Scab</td>
<td>1 + M5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Azoxystrobin</td>
<td>1-4 oz.</td>
<td>Scab</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Remember to apply appropriate amount of solution based on soil volume of container. The rates listed are oz./gallon of stock solution at a 1:100 ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrazole L</td>
<td>Etridiazole</td>
<td>2.5-7 oz.</td>
<td>Pythium</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Remember to apply appropriate amount of solution based on soil volume of container. The rates listed are oz./gallon of stock solution at a 1:100 ratio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenstop</td>
<td>Fenamidone</td>
<td>7-14 oz.</td>
<td>Pythium</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdue</td>
<td>Mefenoxam</td>
<td>0.5-1 oz.</td>
<td>Pythium</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segway</td>
<td>Cyazofamid</td>
<td>1.5-3 oz.</td>
<td>Pythium</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyton 35</td>
<td>Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate</td>
<td>15-35 oz.</td>
<td>Erwinia/Bacteria</td>
<td>M1 + M2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Be sure spray solution is above pH 6.5 or phytotoxicity is likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction</td>
<td>Mancozeb + Copper Hydroxide</td>
<td>28 oz.</td>
<td>Erwinia/Bacteria</td>
<td>M1 + M2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Be sure spray solution is above pH 6.5 or phytotoxicity is likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZeroTol</td>
<td>Hydrogen Dioxide + Peroxyacetic Acid</td>
<td>42-128 oz. (1:100-1:300)</td>
<td>Erwinia/Bacteria</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Don’t apply in combination with metal-based chemicals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Biological Guide for Disease Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Agent</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
<th>Rate Range/100 Gal.</th>
<th>Pests Controlled</th>
<th>Safe on Bracts</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actinovate SP</td>
<td>Streptomyces lydicus</td>
<td>6-12 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td>Used as a foliar spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cease</td>
<td>Bacillus subtilis</td>
<td>64-256 oz. (2-8 qt.)</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MilStop</td>
<td>Potassium bicarbonate</td>
<td>20-80 oz.</td>
<td>Botrytis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Use lower rates on bracts; trial first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinovate SP</td>
<td>Streptomyces lydicus</td>
<td>4-6 oz./100 gal. of finished solution</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td>This would be a 4-6 oz. per gallon of stock solution using a 1:100 injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RootShield Plus WP</td>
<td>Trichoderma</td>
<td>3-8 oz.</td>
<td>Rhizoctonia</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td>Can use granular in place of WP (see label for rates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actinovate SP</td>
<td>Streptomyces lydicus</td>
<td>6-12 oz.</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td>Used as a foliar spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cease</td>
<td>Bacillus subtilis</td>
<td>64-256 oz. (2-8 qt.)</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MilStop</td>
<td>Potassium bicarbonate</td>
<td>20-80 oz.</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Use lower rates on bracts; trial first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activinovate SP</td>
<td>Streptomyces lydicus</td>
<td>4-6 oz./100 gal. of finished solution</td>
<td>Pythium</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td>This would be a 4-6 oz. per gallon of stock solution using a 1:100 injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RootShield Plus WP</td>
<td>Trichoderma</td>
<td>3-8 oz.</td>
<td>Pythium</td>
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<td>Cease</td>
<td>Bacillus subtilis</td>
<td>64-256 oz. (2-8 qt.)</td>
<td>Erwinia/Bacteria</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZeroTol</td>
<td>Hydrogen Dioxide + Peroxyacetic Acid</td>
<td>42-128 oz. (1:100-1:300)</td>
<td>Erwinia/Bacteria</td>
<td>Trial first</td>
<td>No residue; many peroxide products to choose from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are only recommendations; please read and follow labels carefully. Test plants for sensitivity before wholesale use. Environmental factors may affect efficacy and potential phytotoxicity.
Take advantage of our online sales tools!

- **Segment varieties by season, habit or color** with just a click.
- **Watch webinars on your schedule**, including a three-part series featuring our experts who cover best practices, from propagation through finishing.
- **Have a tough question? Ask Gary!** SelectaNorthAmerica.com/AskGary


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Root and Sell Stations

**Rooted Cuttings (RC)**
Selecta One varieties are available as rooted cuttings from Selecta licensed Root & Sell Stations. Contact your favorite broker for ordering details.

**United States**
- **Ball Tagawa Growers**
  819 Zenon Way
  Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
  (805) 481-7526
- **Broussard La Foliage**
  109 Pillette Road
  Lafayette, LA 70508
  (337) 233-5936
- **Davis Floral Company, Inc.**
  1851 Bowman Highway
  Dewy Rose, GA 30634
  (706) 283-1396
- **Esbenshade’s Greenhouses, Inc.**
  546A E. 28th Division Hwy.
  Lititz, PA 17543
  (717) 626-7000
- **Greenstreet Growers, Inc.**
  391 West Bay Front Road
  Lothian, MD 20711
  (410) 867-9500

**Knox Horticulture**
940 Avalon Road
Winter Garden, FL 34787
(800) 441-5669

**Lucas Greenhouses**
214 Whig Lane Road
Monroeville, NJ 08343
(856) 881-0234

**Millstadt Young Plants**
6627 Route 158
Millstadt, IL 62260
(618) 476-3617

**Planteddler, Inc.**
530 2nd Avenue SW
Cresco, IA 52136
(800) 827-1654

**Plug Connection**
2627 Ramona Drive
Vista, CA 92084
(760) 631-0992

**Raker-Roberta’s Young Plants**
10371 Rainey Road
Litchfield, MI 49252
(517) 542-2316

**Rocky Mountain Liners**
7290 Kipling Street
Arvada, CO 80005
(303) 424-8536

**Van de Wetering Greenhouses Inc.**
5784 Sound Avenue
Jamesport, NY 11947
(631) 722-8757

**Canada**
- **Devry Greenhouse Chilliwack**
  49150 Castelman Road
  Chilliwack, BC V2P 6H4
  (604) 794-3874
- **Les Serres Frank Zyromski**
  1853 Chemin Laliberté
  Rivière-Rouge, QC J0T 1T0
  (819) 275-5156
- **Linwell Gardens Ltd.**
  4760 Lincoln Avenue
  Beamsville, ON LOR 1B3
  (905) 563-6383

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**Unrooted Cuttings (URC) and Callused Cuttings (CC)**
All Selecta One varieties are available as unrooted cuttings and callused cuttings exclusively through Ball Seed.

Ball Seed® | 800 879-BALL | ballseed.com/webtrack
Ball ColorLink® | 800 686-7380


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