



SOLUTION STARTER



ECHIBECKIA[™]

2019-2020 ECHIBECKIA[™] TECHNICAL GUIDE

Liner Size: 72-Cell

Availability: February-July

Hardiness Zone: 7-9

Growing Temps: 60-80°F

Exposure: Full Sun

Average Finishing Time: 8-12 Weeks for 1 gallon

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Trade Name: Echibeckia™ Summerina® | **Scientific Name:** X Echinacea Rudbeckia

Liner Specs: 72-Cell Growcoon

VARIETIES



BLAZING FIRE™ | PPAF



BROWN | PP# 25,206



BUTTERSCOTCH BISCUIT | PP# 29,163



ELECTRA SHOCK | PP# 29,164



ORANGE | PP# 25,221



PUMPERNICKEL | PP# 29,210



SIZZLING SUNSET™ | PPAF



YELLOW | PP# 25,243

 **EXPOSURE**

Summerinas need to be grown in full sun to produce the best quality plant. Shade will cause them to stretch and they will not produce as many flowers if grown in shady conditions.

 **TEMPERATURE**

Optimal temperature for growing is 60-80°F. The blood lines used to cross Summerinas are originally desert plants so they can stand high temperatures, although during hot days they might wilt a bit. This mostly this has to do with a very high EC level in the soil. If the EC level drops a bit, they will not have this problem.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Trade Name: Echibeckia™ Summerina® | **Scientific Name:** X Echinacea Rudbeckia
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PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

Variety	Growth Habit	Recommended Pot Size	Recommended Finishing Months	Finishing Times 2.5 Quart-1 Gallon	Finishing Times 1.5 Gallon-2 Gallon
BLAZING FIRE™	Large, Mounding	1 Gallon-2 Gallon	May-September	8-12 Weeks	10-15 Weeks
BROWN	Small-Medium, Mounding	2.5 Quart-1 Gallon	May-August	6-10 Weeks	Not suggested
BUTTERSCOTCH BISCUIT	Very Large, Mounding	1 Gallon-2 Gallon	June-October	10-12 Weeks	12-16 Weeks
ELECTRA SHOCK	Medium-Large, Upright	1 Gallon-2 Gallon	June-October	8-12 Weeks	10-15 Weeks
ORANGE	Medium, Mounding	2.5 Quart-2 Gallon	May-October	8-12 Weeks	10-15 Weeks
PUMPERNICKEL	Medium-Large, Upright	1 Gallon-2 Gallon	May-October	8-12 Weeks	10-15 Weeks
SIZZLING SUNSET™	Large, Mounding	1 Gallon-2 Gallon	June-October	10-12 Weeks	12-16 Weeks
YELLOW	Large, Mounding	1 Gallon-2 Gallon	June-October	8-12 Weeks	10-15 Weeks

GROWER TIPS

- Echibeckia are fast growing plants; finishing times range from just 8-14 weeks, depending on season and size.
- Echibeckia can be grown in a variety of sizes. Larger sizes should be planted earlier in the season while days are short so the plant can fill the pot.
- Echibeckia require high levels of fertilizer for optimal performance. We recommend starting with 4 KG Osmocote per m³. Use a 5-6 month Osmocote with high Potassium (K). Add an extra amount of 200 gram Micromax trace element to the soil in addition to the normal starter mix.
- Echibeckia do not need to be vernalized. Save space and time by planting in the spring.
- Echibeckia need to be spaced in time to set a lot of side flowers. When part of the canopy is being shaded, it is time to space. More light amounts to more flowers.
- Echibeckia are not prone to disease. Diseases might arise, however, if they are subjected to poor growing climates such as too much moisture or too low light.
- Echibeckia have a long shelf life at retail. To prevent colors from fading, keep out of high shade areas.



FERTILIZATION & IRRIGATION GUIDELINES

Summerinas are fast growing plants and therefore require a larger amount of fertilizer than most plants.

- We recommend starting with 4 KG Osmocote per m³. Use a 5-6 month Osmocote with high Potassium (K).
- Add 200 gram Micromax trace element to the soil in addition to the normal starter mix.
- Once the plants are rooted in the pot, raise the EC level in the soil to 1.5 using liquid 27-15-12 feed. If you cannot add extra liquid fertilizer, then the best option is using a 5-6 month Osmocote with high K.
- Summerinas need a good amount of water during the growing season. Overhead irrigation and drip irrigation both work well. With overhead irrigation, try to water early in the morning. You might see some leaf burning from water droplets during very hot days and watering in the evening can lead to disease issues, as plant foliage will remain wet into the night. With drip irrigation, you can water at any time of day.

<i>Macro-elements</i>	<i>PPM</i>	<i>MMOL</i>	<i>Micro-elements</i>	<i>PPB</i>	<i>UMOL/L</i>
NH4	<1.9	<0.1	Fe	558	10
K	<1.9	1.2	Me	110	2.0
NA	<58	<2.5	Zn	131	2
CA	40	1.0	B	108	10
MG	7.3	0.3	Cu	44	0.7
NO3	155	2.5	Mo	<9.6	<0.1
CL	<89	<2.5			
S	58	0.6			
HCO3	<6.2	<0.1			
P	15	0.5			
K/CA	1:2	1:2			



TECHNICAL GROWING INFORMATION

MEDIA	A well-drained soil with lots of air in it. Use a coarse and open soil with a pH around 5.5.
VERNALIZATION	Not needed, spring-summer planting is suggested for best results.
PLANTING	Summerinas can be planted directly outside once the chance of frost has passed. If planting before last chance of frost, start inside to keep them frost-free. Relocate plants as soon as the chance of frost has passed to keep plants compact, otherwise they can stretch. The first 3-4 weeks after potting, Summerinas are building a nice root system below and a compact rosette on the top. After this structure is built, they will start to elongate, so it is important to not have them inside during this phase. If there is a late chance of night frost and the plants are outside, place some winter cloth on the plants to protect them.
SPACING	Summerinas are fast growing plants and are bred to be genetically compact and well branched. However, if they are not spaced in time they can stretch. To prevent stretch, space plants as soon as the leaves start touching each other. Summerinas can be spaced directly after potting. Depending on the growth and the amount of fertilizers applied, you need about 9 pots per m ² max for a 1 gallon pot. The end space for a 2 gallon pot is 4-5 pots per m ² .
PINCHING	Because Summerinas are genetically compact and self-branching, pinching is not necessary and we do not recommend it. Even for a 2 gallon or larger pot, pinching is not necessary. To delay flowering you can pinch, but you should only do so 4-5 weeks after planting and not later. Remove only the main shoot to give side shoots a better opportunity to develop.
HEIGHT CONTROL	Generally, PGRs are not required, especially in the longer days of summer. If extra control is needed, apply B-9 spray or Bonzi drench sparingly. Otherwise, there is potential for stunting and flower delay.
DISEASE	Summerinas are not prone to many diseases. They are very easy to grow and if well fertilized, they do not get diseases. Keep plants well-spaced in a sunny area with good air flow and do not allow plants to go into the night with wet foliage.
POST PRODUCTION/ GARDEN CENTER CARE	Summerinas will generally fill a pot so it is important to keep plants well-watered to prevent wilt. Keep in a sunny area, well-spaced and do not allow foliage to go into the night wet.



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