GrowerFacts

Trailing Impatiens Fanfare™

(*Impatiens hybrida*)

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).
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 68 to 73° F (20 to 23°C) until roots are visible.
- As soon as is practical, mist should be reduced and then removed from **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens. This will help decrease stretch of the rooted cutting.
- Begin fertilization with 75 to 100 ppm N when roots become visible. Increase to 150 ppm N as roots develop.
- **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens will not require pinching during propagation
- As the rooted cuttings develop, high light, appropriate water stress and moderate air temperatures should reduce the need for chemical plant growth regulators (PGR).
- Under low light and warm temperature conditions, cuttings of **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens will stretch while in propagation. Growers may need to apply PGRs during propagation to further control growth. Bonzi applied as a 2 to 5 ppm heavy spray 4 to 6 days after sticking will decrease stem stretch.
- **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 21 to 24 days after sticking.

Growing On to Finish

Media

Use a soilless medium with good aeration, drainage and water-holding capacity, and a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.

Temperature

- Nights: 59 to 64°F (15 to 18°C)
- Days: 68 to 79°F (20 to 26°C)
- Night temperatures above 70°F (21°C) will delay flowering dramatically and reduce plant quality.

Light

- **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens are daylength-neutral and will flower year-round.
- Plants grow best under moderate light intensity. The ideal range would be 4,000 to 9,000 f.c. (40,000 to 90,000 Lux).
- Plants will stretch at light intensities below 3,000 f.c. (30,000 Lux).
- Reduce light intensity when temperatures are high to prevent flower and leaf burning.
- HID lighting can be used to reduce crop time in areas with naturally low light levels.

Watering

- Allow plants to dry slightly between waterings in the first half of the crop cycle. Do not allow the plants to wilt during this period, as finished quality will be reduced.
- As the crop matures and begins to bud up and flower, avoid water stress entirely and remember that the crop will need more frequent irrigation
- Excessive water stress will cause leaf edge damage as well as bud and flower drop.

Fertilizer

- Maintain constant fertilization between 175 to 225 ppm N.
- Excessive phosphorous and ammoniacal nitrogen will promote unwanted vegetative growth. Both should be provided in very limited quantities.
- Leach pots periodically with clear water to avoid build-up of salts.
- Controlled-release fertilizer can be used to supplement a liquid feed program.

Pinching

- **Fanfare Spreading Impatiens are naturally self-branching and do not require pinching.**
- Pinching will delay flowering approximately 10 to 14 days.

Controlling Growth

- Grow plants with adequate light and space.
- Avoid high ammonium and phosphorus fertilizers, and do not over-water.
- **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens will generally flower and be saleable well before any plant growth regulators are needed.
- Bonzi (5 to 15 ppm) applied as a spray 1 to 2 times can be used to control growth of **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens.
- **Fanfare** Orange may require more frequent and earlier application of plant growth regulator due to its more vigorous habit.
- Mature plants which are approaching shipping can be drenched with Bonzi (0.25 to 0.50 ppm) to significantly slow vegetative growth while allowing flowering to continue.
- 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: Thrips, spider mites, aphids

Diseases: Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus (INSV), Botrytis (gray mold)

All **Fanfare** Spreading Impatiens 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 in fertilizer; Excessive phosphorous; Over-fertilization under low light conditions; Low light and over-watering; wet media; Excess or late Florel application

Problem: Foliage necrosis, leaf spot

Causes: Drying out between waterings; Excess minor nutrient levels in media

Problem: Poor branching, thin plants

Causes: Low fertilization in early stages of crop

Fanfare Spreading Impatiens Crop Schedule & Uses

Unrooted cuttings:
4-In. (10-Cm) Pots 1 PP* 9 - 11 weeks
6-In. (15-Cm) Pots 1 PP* 11 - 13 weeks
10–12-In. (25–30-Cm) Pots 3–5 PP* 14 - 15 weeks

ooted cuttings:
4-In. (10-Cm) Pots 1 PP* 6 - 8 weeks
6-In. (15-Cm) Pots 1 PP* 8 - 10 weeks
10–12-In. (25–30-Cm) Pots 3–5 PP* 11 - 13 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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