



Caleo™ Orange Calendula

syngenta flowers

Caleo™ Calendula

Culture Guide

Calendula Maritima

New Calendula varieties with either double, semi-double or single flowers. These varieties have orange and bicolored flowers and were selected for either compact or trailing growth habits. *Calendula maritima* is different from traditional pot marigolds (*Calendula officinalis*) and tolerates erratic climate conditions. Plants are fast-growing and fill containers quickly.

Container size: Quarts, 4- to 6-inch pots, gallons, baskets, combination containers

Habit: Mounded or mounded–trailing

Garden Specifications

Light: Full sun

USDA Hardiness Zone: Not hardy, can tolerate light frost

AHS Heat zone: 3–10

Product use: Beds, containers, hanging baskets, mixed combinations

Propagation of Unrooted Cuttings (URCs)

Root emergence: 6–8 days

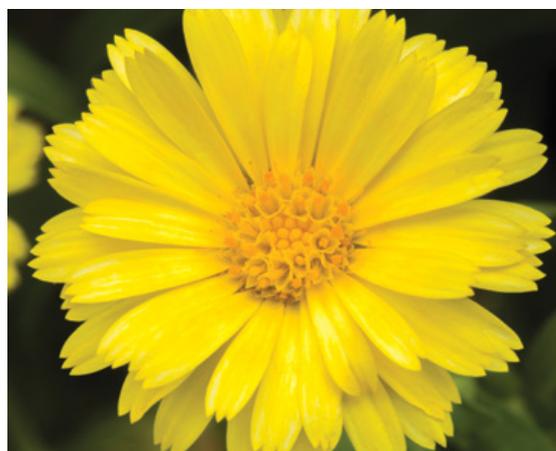
Rooting hormone: Not required

Bottom heat temperature: 70–73 °F (21–23 °C) air, 72–75 °F (22–24 °C) media for the first three weeks. After roots are well developed, temperatures can be lowered to hold and tone the cuttings.

Misting: Mist schedules vary depending on light and temperature conditions. Apply just enough moisture to re-hydrate the cuttings and keep them from wilting. Cuttings should be hydrated and in a non-wilted stage within 24 hours after sticking. CapSil® (spray adjuvant) can be sprayed on the cuttings 1–2 days after sticking to help in water rehydration of the cuttings. Misting should be significantly reduced after 3–4 days. Cuttings should not be over misted!

Recommended tray size: 105 cell tray (25 mm plug) or larger

Propagation time: 3–4 weeks for a 25 mm plug



Caleo™ Yellow Calendula

TEMPERATURE:

Day: 70–73 °F (21–23 °C)

Night: 70–73 °F (21–23 °C)

LIGHTING:

Recommended day length: Greater than 12 hours

Light intensity: 1,000–1,200 foot candles (200–250 micro mols) for the first two weeks after sticking or until root development occurs. Light levels can be increased up to 3,000 foot candles (600 micro mols) as rooting increases and the cutting matures.

Day length response: Facultative long day

Daily light integral: 4–6 mols/day for the first two weeks after sticking or until root development occurs. Light integral can be increased to greater than 12 mols/day after root formation.

Media pH: 6.0–6.2

Media EC: 0.8–1.2 mS/cm (saturated media extract)

Fertilizer: Begin fertilization at 80 ppm nitrogen when roots become visible. Rates can be increased up to 150 ppm nitrogen after roots become well developed. Use primarily Cal-Mag® (calcium nitrate + magnesium nitrate) fertilizers in propagation to prevent unwanted stretch.

Pinching: No

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Spray B-Nine® (daminozide) at 2,500–5,000 ppm, Bonzi® (paclobutrazol) at 2–4 ppm, or Sumagic® (uniconazole) at 1–2 ppm.

Finishing

TEMPERATURE:

Day: 70–75 °F (21–24 °C) first three weeks, then 65–70 °F (18–21 °C)

Night: 65–68 °F (18–20 °C) first three weeks, then 55–60 °F (12–15 °C)

Average daily temperature: 68–73 °F (20–23 °C)

LIGHTING:

Recommended day length: Greater than 12 hours. Longer day lengths produce the highest flower counts.

Light intensity: 3500–4000 foot candles (700–800 micro mols)

Day length response: Facultative long day, 13 hours or longer

Daily light integral: Greater than 12 mols/day

Transplanting: Transplant directly into the finished container. Place the rooting media slightly below the level of media in the container. Make sure that the root ball is covered and that the cutting is situated in the center of the pot.

Media pH: 6.0–6.2

Media EC: 1.0–1.5 mS/cm (saturated media extract)

Fertilizer: 150–200 ppm Nitrogen

Pinching: Optional, depending on growth of variety. A pinch can be applied for high quality plants 5–6 weeks before finishing, when branches grow over the side of the baskets.

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Spray B-Nine (daminozide) at 2,500–5,000 ppm, Bonzi (paclobutrazol) at 2–4 ppm, or Sumagic (uniconazole) at 1–2 ppm.

Moisture level: Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations. However, avoid drying out and wilting.

Pests: Aphids, whiteflies

Diseases: *Botrytis*, Powdery Mildew

Scheduling

Container size	Crop time after transplant (wks)	Plants per pot
1 pint, 1 quart, 1.25 quart	7–8	1
2.5 quart, 3 quart	7–8	1–2
1.5-gallon hanging basket, 1.5-gallon pot	7–8	2–3
2-gallon hanging basket	8–9	4
3-gallon hanging basket, 3-gallon pot, 3.5-gallon pot	8–9	4–5
5-gallon pot	9–10	5–6

Estimated finish crop time is from transplant of a 30 mm plug and finished at an average daily temperature (ADT) of 68 °F (20 °C) and under a DLI of at least 12 mols/day.

Tech tips: Make sure the pH does not go below 6.0; otherwise iron toxicity on the lower leaves might develop. Watch that the plants do not dry out, as they use a lot of water. Use a well-drained porous media. Crop can be finished cool, but production time will be longer.

EXAMPLE CROP SCHEDULE FOR 6-INCH POTS AND GALLONS

Week 1: Stick URCs, apply fungicide sprays for *Botrytis* control. Mist carefully until rooting begins.

Week 3: PGR spray of B-Nine alone (1,500–2,500 ppm).

Week 4: Transplant one liner per pot and finish at an ADT of 65 °F (18 °C).

Week 6: PGR spray of B-Nine, Bonzi, or Sumagic as needed.

Week 9: PGR spray of B-Nine, Bonzi, or Sumagic as needed.

Week 11–12: Finish

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