



Cabrio™ Burgundy Calibrachoa

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Cabrio™ Calibrachoa

Culture Guide

Calibrachoa hybrida

- Controlled, mounded habits works well in both small pots and baskets
- Early 10.5 hour flowering ensures you go to market first
- Hyper-uniform habits play well together for impactful multi-color combinations.

Container size: Quarts, gallons, and baskets

Habit: Mounded to semi-trailing

Garden Specifications

Garden height: 4–8"

Garden width: 12–16"

Light: Full sun or partial shade

USDA Hardiness Zone: Not hardy

AHS Heat Zone: 11–3

Product use: Best used in containers, window boxes, and baskets

Propagation of Unrooted Cuttings (URCs)

Root emergence: 10–12 days

Rooting hormone: Generally not required; however, an overhead heavy spray to the cuttings (penetrating the rooting media) using water-soluble K-IBA at 250–300 ppm 24–48 hours after sticking can hasten rooting.

Bottom heat temperature: 70–73 °F (21–23 °C) for the first four 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. Calibrachos are susceptible to leaf chlorosis and poor rooting when too much mist is applied, especially early on after sticking. Apply just enough moisture to rehydrate the cuttings and keep them from wilting. Cuttings should be hydrated and in a non-wilted stage within 24 hours after sticking. Cuttings that continue to wilt heavily after 24 hours will callus unevenly and will be delayed in rooting. CapSil® (spray adjuvant) can be sprayed on the cuttings at a rate of 2–4 oz/100 gal within 1–2 days after sticking to help in rehydration of the cuttings. Misting should be significantly reduced after 3–4 days and after cuttings become fully hydrated.

Recommended tray size: 102–105 cell (~25 mm plug) is common. Larger sizes can be used (ex. 40 mm plug) and are popular for large baskets and containers.



Cabrio™ Grape Calibrachoa



Cabrio™ Yellow Calibrachoa



Cabrio™ Blue Vein Calibrachoa

Propagation time: 4.5–5 weeks for a ~25 mm plug; add more rooting time for significantly larger plug sizes.

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: Long day (Cabrios were selected under 10.5 hour photoperiods.)

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

Media pH: 5.5–6.0; pH levels above 6.0, especially combined with over-misting, can result in iron deficiency and leaf chlorosis.

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

Fertilizer: Begin fertilization at 100 ppm nitrogen when roots become visible. Rates can be increased up to 200 ppm nitrogen after roots become well developed. Use primarily Cal-Mag® (calcium nitrate + magnesium nitrate) fertilizers in propagation to prevent salt build-up and to keep cuttings toned. If needed, an occasional feeding after rooting with an acidic fertilizer (ex. 20-10-20) can be done to improve leaf color and promote growth. Adding additional iron to the fertilizer solution can also be done to prevent leaf chlorosis and help avoid iron deficiency.

Pinching: Yes; Pinching should be done 3.5–4 weeks after sticking and after plants are well-rooted. Use proper sanitation when pinching or shearing calibrachoa. Calibrachoa and other *solanaceous* crops are highly susceptible to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) which can be easily transmitted by mechanical means.

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Cabrio calibrachos are compact-medium growers and should not need the typical growth regular in propagation that other more vigorous varieties require. To keep plants under control, a spray of B-Nine® at 1,500–2,500 ppm can be applied after cuttings are well-rooted and vegetative growth begins. It is also becoming popular for growers to combine Florel® at 350–500 ppm with the B-Nine solution listed above to increase growth control and to improve branching. These Florel + B-Nine combo sprays should be applied to actively growing plants and done ideally before pinching. Do not spray B-Nine or Florel + B-Nine tank mixes on stressed or weak cuttings. For all sprays listed above, the mist should be off for a minimum of one hour for the PGR to absorb into the leaf tissue.

Tech tips: Avoiding over-misting and keeping plants well-fertilized during propagation will result in faster rooting and reduced propagation times. Having a strong rooted cutting is critical for success of Cabrio calibrachoa after transplant.



Cabrio™ Pink Calibrachoa

Finishing

TEMPERATURE:

Day: 65–75 °F (18–24 °C)

Night: 55–65 °F (13–18 °C)

Average daily temperature: 60–70 °F (16–21 °C)

LIGHTING:

Recommended day length: Greater than 12 hours.

Light intensity: 4,000–6,000 foot candles (800–1,200 micro mols)

Day length response: Long day (Cabrios were selected under 10.5 hour photoperiods.)

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: 5.5–6.0. Watch for iron deficiency (young leaf chlorosis) when pH increases above 6.0.

Media EC: 2.0–2.5 mS/cm (saturated media extract)

Fertilizer: 225–250 ppm nitrogen; Supplemental iron is recommended within the fertilizer program. A periodic drench to the media using an iron-chelate (Sprint 138 or 330) at 2–4 oz/100 gal will help keep foliage green and help avoid iron deficiency.

Pinching: Yes. Pinching should be done at least one time either in propagation or shortly after transplant. For large baskets or patio containers produced under longer crop times, a 2nd pinch or trimming can be given to the plants about 5–6 weeks before final finish to improve overall shape and branching and to time the crop for sale.

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Cabrio calibrachoa are compact-medium growers and will need only moderate growth regulation after transplant. To keep plants under control, sprays of either B-Nine (2,500 ppm) or Sumagic® (10–15 ppm) can be applied to the plants as needed. A spray of Florel (350–500 ppm) or Florel (350–500 ppm) + B-Nine (1,500–2,500 ppm) can also be done early on to control growth and improve branching. For the best looking plants, a Bonzi drench (1–2 ppm) should be applied to the media about four weeks before full finish and sale. Be consistent in Bonzi drench volumes since higher drench volumes can result in more growth retarding effect. For more information on Bonzi drenching, contact one of our Syngenta Flowers technical service reps.

Moisture level: Media should be allowed to dry between irrigations. Alternate between moisture level 4/2. Moisture level 4 (wet) = media is wet to the touch, but not saturated. Moisture level 2 (medium) = media has changed color from dark black to a medium brown. Avoid over-watering and keeping plants too wet. This can result in fungal basal stem and root rot.

Pests: Aphids are by far the biggest insect pest—scout plants frequently, especially on hanging baskets; thrips

Diseases: Basal stem and fungal root rot caused by a range of fungal organisms (Thielaviopsis, Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia); Botrytis; Plants are selected for powdery mildew tolerance.



Cabrio™ Eclipse Lilac Calibrachoa

Scheduling

Container size	Crop time after transplant (wks)	Plants per pot
1.0 quart (4.5 to 5 inch)	6–7	1
1.25 to 2.5 quart (5.5 to 6.5 inch, trade gallon)	8–9	1–2
3.0 quart to 2.0 gallon (7.5 to 10 inch)	9–10	2–3
1.5-gallon hanging basket (10-inch basket)	9–10	3–4
2-gallon hanging basket (12-inch basket)	9–10	3–4
3-gallon hanging basket (14-inch basket)	9–10	4–5

Estimated finish crop time is from transplant of a 25 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: Keep the pH down in the mid 5s to avoid tip yellowing—drench with iron chelate if necessary. Avoid overwatering of young plants. Plants can be pinched twice on baskets and larger containers (once in prop, once after transplant). An early Florel or Florel + B-Nine spray improves branching. Plants thrive and flower more profusely as day length and DLI increases. Mid-season Bonzi drenches are the key to beautiful mounded baskets. Watch for aphids.

EXAMPLE CROP SCHEDULE FOR 1-QUART POTS

Day 1: Stick URCS. Add CapSil at 2–4 oz/100 gal to improve leaf hydration. Apply fungicide sprays for Botrytis control. Mist sufficiently until rooting begins.

Week 3: PGR spray of B-Nine at 1,500–2,500 ppm or Florel at 350–500 ppm + B-Nine (1,500–2,500 ppm). Add CapSil at 2–4 oz/100 gal the spray solution. Keep plants fertilized at 100 ppm N.

Week 4: Pinch plants. Maintain proper fertility and apply supplemental iron if needed.

Week 6: Transplant rooted cuttings and finish at an ADT of 65–68 °F (18–20 °C). Begin fertilization at 225–250 ppm N.

Week 9: Bonzi drench at 2 ppm. Scout for aphids. Apply supplemental iron if needed.

Week 12: Finish

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