



Carita™ Raspberry

Angelonia Carita™

Culture Guide

Botanical name: *Angelonia angustifolia*

Product form: Vegetative

Containers: Pints, Quarts, Gallons

Habit: Upright

Garden Specifications

Garden Height: 14–18" (35–45 cm) tall

Garden Width: 12–16" (30–40 cm) wide

Exposure: Full Sun

USDA zone: 10–11

AHS zone: 11–3

Product use: Containers, Landscapes, Patio Pots, Combos

Propagation of Unrooted Cuttings

Root emergence: 8–10 days

Rooting hormone: Not Recommended

Bottom heat temp.: 72–74 °F (22–23 °C) 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 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 2–3 days and after cuttings become fully hydrated.

Rec. tray size: 105-cell (30 mm) or larger

Propagation timing: 3.5–4 weeks for a 105-cell plug; add more rooting time for significantly larger plug sizes.

Temperature

Day: 72–74 °F (22–23 °C)

Night: 72–74 °F (22–23 °C)

Lighting

Day extension lighting: Not Necessary

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: Day Neutral

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: 5.8–6.2

Media EC: SME EC: 0.9–1.3 mS/cm, PourThru EC: 1.4–2.0 mS/cm

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® Plus (calcium nitrate + magnesium nitrate) fertilizers in propagation to prevent unwanted stretch.

Pinching: Recommended

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Carita has moderate vigor and will generally need a PGR treatment in propagation. To control growth after rooting, sprays of B-Nine®WSG (1,500 ppm), or a tank-mix spray of Cycocel® (1,000 ppm) + B-Nine® WSG (1,500 ppm) are sufficient. Do not spray Florel® on angelonias since this can burn foliage and cause significant flower delay. 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.

Finishing

Temperature

Day: 76–78 °F (24–26 °C)

Night: 70–72 °F (21–22 °C)

Average daily temperature: 73–75 °F (23–24 °C)

Lighting

Day extension lighting: Not Necessary

Light intensity: 4,000–6,000 foot candles

Day length response: Day Neutral

Daily light integral: 16–18 mols/day

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

Media pH: 5.8–6.2

Media EC: SME EC: 1.5–2.1 mS/cm, PourThru EC: 2.3–3.2 mS/cm

Fertilizer: 200–250 ppm N

Pinching: Yes, 1 pinch is recommended 7–10 days after transplant if not previously done in propagation. (If pinching was done in propagation, then no additional pinching is needed.) Use proper sanitation when pinching angelonia. Angelonias are susceptible to several viruses, which can be transmitted by mechanical means.

Plant growth regulators (PGRs): Carita has moderate vigor and will generally need a PGR treatment in propagation. To control growth after rooting, sprays of B-Nine® WSG (2,500 ppm) or a tank-mix spray of Cycocel® (1,000 ppm) + B-Nine® WSG (2,500 ppm) are sufficient. Do not spray Florel® on angelonia since this can burn foliage and cause significant flower delay

Tech tip: Provide warm temperatures early on in finishing to allow plants to establish after transplant. Cold temperatures lead to bottom leaf yellowing, slow growth, and basal stem and root rots. Avoid overwatering the young transplants, especially in large patio containers. Apply a preventative fungicide drench if needed to prevent fungal root diseases. Scout and treat for thrips.



Try Chrysal Alesco®, a postharvest foliar spray, to protect ethylene sensitive crops during shipping and retail

Moisture level: Media should be allowed to dry between irrigations. Alternate between moisture level 2 and 4.

2 - MEDIUM: Soil is light brown in color, no water can be extracted from soil, and soil will crumble apart.

4 - WET: Soil is dark brown but not shiny, no free water is seen at the surface of the soil, when pressed or squeezed water drips easily, and trays are heavy with a visible bend in the middle.

Common pests: Thrips, Whiteflies

Common diseases: Root rots, Botrytis

Scheduling

Size	Crop Time	Plants Per Pot
1.0 pint (4 inch)	6 weeks	1 ppp
1.0 quart (4.5 to 5 inch)	6–7 weeks	1 ppp
1.25 to 2.5 quart (5.5 to 6.5 inch, trade gallon)	8–10 weeks	1 ppp
3.0 quart to 2.0 gallon (7.5 to 10 inch)	9–10 weeks	2–4 ppp

Estimated finish crop time is from transplant of a 105-cell tray and finished at the recommended average daily temperature of 73 °F (23 °C).

Example crop schedule for a 2.5 quart

Weeks From Transplant	Description
1 week	Provide average daily temperatures of 73 °F (23 °C) or warmer and DLI levels above 15 mols/day. Pinch plants when they are rooted into the pot if they have not already been pinched in propagation
3 weeks	Apply a tank-mix spray of B-Nine® WSG + Cycocel® (2,500 ppm + 1,000 ppm) to control growth
4 weeks	Scout for thrips and treat if needed. Apply a broad-spectrum fungicide drench to prevent late-season basal stem and root rot
9 weeks	Sale



Carita™ Purple

syngenta®flowers

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