

Cultural recommendation

Mandevilla

Description

Name: Mandevilla hybrids
Family: Apocynaceae
Series: Sevilla, Magnetica, Dundee, Sundeville

Product use

Use: balcony and patio, pot plant
Exposure: outdoor part shaded/full sun



Technical recommendations

Potting and Spacing and scheduling

Recommended pot size	Spacing plants/m ²
T 10,5	25-30
T 12	18-20
T 14	16

The cultivation time depends on the light intensity. During late spring and summer the cultivation time is significantly shortened

Pot size cm	Long crop (potting period)	Short crop (potting period)
10,5 to 14	September-October	January to March
15 to 30	April- September	

Growing media: The substrate should provide good drainage and structure, stability and permeability. pH is best between 5,0-5,5. As a basic fertilization starter a 1-1,5 g/l compound fertilizers should be in the substrate.

Fertilizer: It's recommended a constant feed fertilizer with 1-1,2 gr/l using commercial fertilizer blends that provide all the essential nutrients or a balanced nutrient solution. Ratio 4:1:3 (N:P:K) until bud formation and Ratio 2:1:4 (N:P:K) during the flowering period. pH 5,0- 5,5.

Temperature: First 3-4 weeks keep night/day temperature at 18-20°C (63-68°F) until de crop is well established. After this period keep minimum night 13-15°C (55-59°F) and day 18-20°C (63-68°F) temperatures. High temperature during low light periods causes stem elongation. In these cases, is better to keep day temperature between 16-18°C (61-63°F). Before the sales period, keep day temperature at 15-16°C (59-61°F) to harden and tone the plant.

Humidity: After pinching, high humidity > 80% promotes a better branching. Optimum humidity range is between 50-80%. Higher humidity levels will cause soft, stretched plant and higher risk of diseases. Under warm conditions, keep high ventilation to control the plant growth.

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Water management: During the first stages do not over-saturate the media which may cause slows root development and promote diseases. Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations to prevent diseases, control the growth and build stronger plants. Mandevilla is very sensitive to sudden changes in the media moisture, especially in the early stages and during periods of low light and temperature.

Light: Mandevilla is not sensitive to photoperiod, but the long day stimulate vegetative growth and the number of the flowers: a high light intensity is required for flower development. Keep light intensities at 50-75 Klux (550-600W/m²) and only use shade nets to control the temperature in warm climates during late spring and summer. Northern growers should produce Mandevilla later in the spring or early summer when light levels are higher. Avoid low light conditions (< 40 Klux) otherwise plants will start the natural vining.

Pinch: To promote branching, early soft pinch after potting or at the liner stages, leaving minimum two internodes. The following pinches depend on the format and pot size. Avoid pinching during periods of low temperature, short days and low light conditions when the plant is not vegetative active.

North: do not pinch from October to mid February

South: do not pinch from early November to January.

Growth Control: Growth can be regulated by giving the proper spacing for each pot size and cultivate bright and dry.

Cool Morning: Start to use it in the last growing stages to hold the growth and tone the plants. Decrease the greenhouse temperature to 8-10° C (46-50°F) by opening the ventilation for 2-3 hours at dawn. This is a very useful measure in spring when outside temperature is cold early in the morning.

PGR's: It's recommended to use Daminozide (Dazide/Alar/B-nine) or a tank mix of Clormequat (Cycocel) + Daminozide (Dazide/Alar/B-nine).

These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all PGR under their conditions and follow the registration uses of each chemical in their country.

Pest and Diseases: Mandevilla is sensitive to most of the common pests of other greenhouse flowering crops. Especially red mites but also thrips, white fly, aphids and mealy bugs can be a potential problem.

Some bacterial, fungal pathogens and viruses can affect Mandevilla. It is quite sensitive to fusarium especially during the early stages, under stress conditions and during periods of low light and temperatures. Starting with a disease-free cutting and follow a proper sanitation program is the best guarantee to avoid production problems. For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each country

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Crop schedule * 10,5 cm pot

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Short crop**	P	Pi										F	F					
Long crop**	P	Pi											Pi				F	F

P: Potting. Pi: pinch F: Finish plant

* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

** Short crop: potting dates from January-March. **Long crop: potting dates from September-October

Crop schedule * 13-14 cm pot

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Short crop**	P	Pi							Pi				F	F						
Long crop**	P	Pi												Pi					F	F

P: Potting. Pi: pinch F: Finish plant

* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

** Short crop: potting dates from January-March. **Long crop: potting dates from September-October

Crop schedule * 16-18 cm pot

Week	1	2	3	...	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Short crop**	P	Pi			Pi					Pi			F	F						
Long crop**	P	Pi									Pi					Pi			F	F

P: Potting. Pi: pinch F: Finish plant

* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

** Short crop: potting dates from January-March. **Long crop: potting dates from August - September

NOTE: Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein