

PGR Strategies for Trixi™



Why Trixi™

- Easy-to-work-with liners result in labor savings. Taking the needed amount of liners out of one tray is easy and error-proof when it comes to the desired mix.
- Plant input costs are comparably the same or less than regular liners, but TrixiLiner™ are larger, pinched, and pre-treated with PGR for a faster finish. Remember, there are three cuttings per liner, resulting in a great value liner.
- Quick to finish for more turns. Perfect for late plantings.
- Great genetics in 17 colorful mixes will turn heads at retail.
- Overall you'll have a better margin product at bottom-line.



PGR strategies for Trixi™

STARTING WITH TRIXI™

Plant Trixi™ baskets with 3 to 4 TrixiLiner™ per 12" basket. For pure Calibrachoa mixes we recommend using 4 liners per 12" basket. For all other mixes it depends on how much crop time was scheduled, but 3 most of the time are sufficient. For recipes using Petunias, use only 3 liners per 12" basket to avoid overcrowding. Start out warm as recommended in the growing recommendations until roots have established and reached the basket. Pinch a second time before plants stretch too much. If single shoots start to stretch, pinch these and keep basket in shape, focusing on good center branching. A PGR spray application a few days after the second pinch is recommended. Use B-Nine with 2,500 PPM and apply with no run-off.



Once the crop is well-branched and covers the basket surface (left), and roots have well established (right), start with a cool-morning drop to help keep plants in shape. Start dropping the temperature by about 8-12 F (4-6 C) 2 hrs before sunrise until 2-3 hrs after sunrise. Keep the average temperature up and if necessary increase night temperatures. Keep them well fed and watch the root system.

Afterwards we recommend keeping certain types of recipes for easier treatments together. We have the category of mixes requiring an early drench application, the standard category, and the category benefitting from a later drench.

EARLY DRENCH CATEGORY

Recipes in this category include Lemon Sorbet, Liberty Bell, and Purple Heart all with Petunia. In this case we are using Lemon Sorbet as an example. The image to the left is a good stage for a PGR spray



application, using for example Sumagic 5-10 PPM as a light spray with no run-off. This will slow the just-emerging Bidens and not affect the Petunia and Calibrachoa too much.

The center image shows the Petunia starting to become more aggressive. This is a good stage for a 15-20 PPM Sumagic spray with focus on the Petunia during the application. Avoid run-off.

The image to the right shows the drench stage for this mix. Apply a 2-4 PPM Bonzi drench application. Make sure that the baskets are watered the day before so they are moist and that the corresponding volume for the size of basket used is applied. Check label or recommendations for the correct solution volume. Depending on the desired finished size, the application can be moved a week earlier or later. In this case the grower planted week 03 and images are week 07 (left), week 08 (center), and week 10 (right).

STANDARD DRENCH CATEGORY

Recipes in this category include Blueberry Parfait, Caribbean Cocktail, Gold & Bold, Old Glory, Lollipop, Paso Doble, Melon Sorbet, Tequila Sunrise, and Twinkle Star.



In this case we are using Old Glory, a pure Calibrachoa recipe, as an example. The image to the left is a good stage for a PGR spray application, using for example Sumagic 5-10 PPM as a light spray with no run-off.

The center image shows a good stage for a 10-15 PPM Sumagic spray. Avoid run-off.

The image to the right shows the drench stage for this mix. Apply a 2 PPM Bonzi drench application. Make sure that the baskets are watered the day before so they are moist and that the corresponding volume for the size of basket used is applied. Check label or recommendations for the correct solution volume. Depending on the desired finished size, the application can be moved a week earlier or later. In this case the grower planted week 03 and images are week 07 (left), week 10 (center), and week 12 (right).

LATE DRENCH CATEGORY

Recipes in this category include Ayers Rock, Berry Fields, Double Delight, Sunrise, and Spring Valley.



In this case we are using Ayers Rock as an example. The image to the left is a good stage for a PGR spray application, using for example Sumagic 5 PPM as a light spray with no run-off. The center image shows a good stage for a 5-10 PPM Sumagic spray. Avoid run-off. The image to the right shows the drench stage for this mix. Apply a 2 PPM Bonzi drench application. Make sure that the baskets are watered the day before so they are moist and that the corresponding volume for the size of basket used is applied. Check label or recommendations for the correct solution volume. Depending on the desired finished size, the application can be moved a week earlier or later. In this case the grower planted week 03 and images are week 07 (left), week 10 (center), and week 13 (right).

OVERWHELMING COMPONENTS

Under certain conditions it might happen that a single component overgrows others and dominates the mix. In such a case, corrective PGR sprays can be applied. In most cases it is the PGR-responsive crops that may take over like Lobelia in Berry Fields, Paso Doble, and Ayers Rock, and Bidens in Twinkle Star and Lemon Sorbet.



The image to the left shows you a Lobelia taking over in Berry Fields. The center image is Bidens taking over in Lemon Sorbet, and the right image shows Bidens taking over in Twinkle Star. In this case spray with Sumagic 3-5 PPM. Apply a very light spray with no run-off. Bidens and Lobelia will respond very well to 3-5 PPM Suamgic, where other components like Calibrachoa, Petunia, and Verbena require higher concentrations (Verbena 5-10 PPM, Calibrachoa 10-20 PPM, and Petunia 20-30 PPM Sumagic) for a good response. The light spray application will cover only plant material exposed and on the top. By applying strategies like this you can control single or two of the components and even out the mix.

COMMENTS

The crop used as an example was grown in Southern California, and the grower used a cool-morning drop until shipping (started it as explained on page 1). Please adjust recommendations accordingly and use lower PGR concentrations to start with (especially in areas further north). Keep components used in the mix in mind.