# OHP POINSETTIA SOLUTIONS 

GREENHOUSE \& NURSERY PRODUCTION

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## Insects

The main insect and mite pests of poinsettia are fungus gnats, whiteflies (including the greenhouse whitefly B, Q biotypes of Bemisia tabaci whiteflies, and silverleaf whitefly), two-spotted spider mites and Lewis spider mites. Other insects that occasionally cause problems include shore flies, mealybugs, thrips and leafroller caterpillars.


## Insect and Mite Management on Poinsettias

The following application program is designed to control all of the major and occasional insect and mite pests of poinsettias. Information on pesticide mode of action can be found in the OHP Chemical Class Chart, available through an OHP Technical Sales Manager or on the OHP website, ohp.com.

OHP Products Labeled for Insect and Mite Control

| OHP Product(s) | Chemical Class | MOA Group | Target Pest(s) | Residual <br> Control | REI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Azatin ${ }^{\text {® }} 0$ | Biological IGR | UN | Fungus gnats, whiteflies, thrips, caterpillars | 5 to 7 days | 4 |
| Decathlon ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Pyrethroid | 3 | Fungus gnats, whiteflies, thrips, caterpillars | 3 to 7 days | 12 |
| Discus ${ }^{\text {® }}$ L | Pyrethroid $+$ <br> Neonicotinoid | $3+4 \mathrm{~A}$ | Fungus gnats, whiteflies, thrips, caterpillars | 30 days | 12 |
| Floramite ${ }^{\circledR}$ | Carbazate | 20D | Spider mites, Lewis mites | 21 to 28 days | 12 |
| Marathon ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Neonicotinoid | 4A | Whiteflies, mealybugs, fungus gnats, thrips | 6 to 8 weeks | 12 |
| Pycana ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Pyrethrins + 0il | $3+$ UNE | Aphids, beetles, earwigs, leafhoppers, mealybugs, plant bugs, psyllids, sawfly larvae, spider mites, tent caterpillars, thrips, whiteflies | 7 to 14 days | 12 |
| Pradia ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Anthrallic Diamide + Pyridine Carboxamides | $28+29$ | Aphids, armyworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, lace bugs, whiteflies, thrips, mealybugs | 3 to 4 weeks | 12 |
| Sarisa ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Anthrallic Diamide | 28 | Armyworms, flea beetles, plant bugs, loopers, thrips, whiteflies | 3 to 4 weeks | 4 |

Suggested Insect and Mite Control Program for Poinsettias

| Application* | Treatment | Rate/100 gallons | Target Pests | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Azatin }^{\circledR} 0 \\ + \\ \text { Decathlon } \end{gathered}$ | 12 fluid ounces $+$ 1.9 ounces | Fungus gnats, whiteflies, thrips, caterpillars | Two sprench applications, 7 days apart |
| 2 | Floramite ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 4 to 8 fluid ounces | Spider mites, Lewis mites | Foliar spray as needed |
| 3 | Pradia ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 10 to 17 fluid ounces | Aphids, armyworms, whiteflies, thrips and others | Foliar Spray or Sprench |
| 4 | Marathon ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | See label for appropriate rate | Whiteflies, mealybugs, fungus gnats, thrips | Granular or Drench** <br> Apply when root system is developed |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Azatin }^{\circledR} 0 \\ + \\ \text { Decathlon } \end{gathered}$ | 12 fluid ounces $+$ $1.9 \text { ounces }$ | Fungus gnats, whiteflies, thrips, caterpillars | Two sprench applications, 7 days apart |

* It probably will not be necessary to make all of the above applications, but the products are listed in the suggested order in which they should be made.
** Note: Discus L can be used in place of Marathon. As with Marathon, the drench rate depends on container size. Foliar spray application rate is 25 fluid ounces per 100 gallons.


## Diseases

## Plant Disease Management on Poinsettias

The most serious disease problems of poinsettias are pythium root rot, rhizoctonia root and stem rot, botrytis, powdery mildew, fungal leaf spots, and bacterial issues.
The products listed in the table below will help to manage all of the major and occasional plant disease pathogens affecting poinsettias. Information on pesticide mode of action can be found in the OHP Chemical Class Chart, available through an OHP technical sales manager or on the OHP website, ohp.com.

## OHP products labeled for Disease Control on Poinsettias

| Product (s) | Chemical Class | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MOA } \\ & \text { Group } \end{aligned}$ | Target Disease(s) | Application Rate/100 gallons | Residual | REI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Areca ${ }^{\circ}$ | Ethyl phosphonates | P 07 | Pythium root rot, xanthomonas | 1.25 to 5 lbs as foliar spray, 6.4 to 12.8 oz as drench | 30 days | 12 |
| Astun ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Thiopene amides | 7 | Botrytis | 10 to 17 fl 02 | 7 to 14 days | 12 |
| OHP Chipco ${ }^{\circ} 26019$ | Dicarboxamides | 2 | Botrytis, Rhizoctonia root and stem rot, fungal leaf spots | 1 to 2 lb as foliar spray, $6.50 z$ as drench | 14 days | 12 |


| Product (s) | Chemical Class | MOA Group | Target Disease(s) | Application Rate/100 gallons | Residual | REI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grotto ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Inorganic | M01 | Rhizoctonia, bacterial blight, Botrytis, powdery mildew, fungal leaf spot | 0.5 to 2 gal | 14 days | 4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { OHP } 6672^{\circledR} 4.5 \mathrm{~F} \\ \text { or } \\ \text { OHP } 6672^{\circledR} 50 \mathrm{WP} \end{gathered}$ | Benzimidazoles | 1 | Rhizoctonia root and stem rot | OHP 66724.5 F: 10 to 20 fl oz as foliar spray, 20 fl oz as drench; OHP 667250 WP: 8 to $240 z$ as foliar spray, 12 to $160 z$ as drench | 7 days | 12 |
| Segway ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Cyano-imidazole | 21 | Pythium crown and root rots and damping off; phytophthora crown and root rots and foliar blights, downy mildew | 1.5 to 6 fl oz | 28 days | 12 |
| Seido ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Benzyoylpyridine | 50 | Powdery mildew | 4 to 5 fl oz | 7 to 14 days | 4 |
| Terraclor ${ }^{\circledR}$ | Aromatic hydrocarbons | 14 | Rhizoctonia root and stem rot | 6 to 12 fl oz as a drench | 28 days | 12 |
| Terraguard ${ }^{\text {® }}$ SC | Imidazoles | 3 | Botrytis, powdery mildew, fungal leaf spots and Rhizoctonia root rot | 4 to 16 fl oz as foliar spray, 4 to 8 fl oz as drench | 30 days | 12 |
| Terrazole ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | Thiadiazole | 14 | Pythium root rot | 3.5 to 100 as drench; California rates 4 to 6 fl 0 oz | 28 days | 12 |
| Triathlon ${ }^{\text {® }}$ BA | Bacillus sp. and the fungicidal lipopep- <br> tides produced | BM 02 | Botrytis, powdery mildew, rusts, leaf spots, scab, rhizoctonia and bacterial spot | 0.5 to 6 quarts foliar | 7 to 14 days | 4 |

It is not practical to suggest that a certain fungicide be applied during a specific week of production so the following listing will provide a rotation/alternation program for the major poinsettia disease problems.

Pythium root rot: Areca®, Segway ${ }^{\oplus}$ O, Terrazole®, Triathlon ${ }^{\oplus}$ BA
Rhizoctonia root and stem rot: OHP Chipco ${ }^{\circledR}$ 26019, OHP 6672™ ${ }^{\text {T }}$, Terraclor ${ }^{\oplus}$, Terraguard ${ }^{\oplus}$, Triathlon ${ }^{\oplus}$ BA
Botrytis: Astun®, Grotto®, OHP Chipco 26019, Terraguard ${ }^{\oplus}$, Triathlon BA
Powdery mildew: Grotto®, OHP Chipco 26019, Seido™ ${ }^{\text {T }}$, Terraguard ${ }^{\oplus}$, Triathlon ${ }^{\circledR}$ BA
Fungal leaf spots: Grotto ${ }^{\circledR}$, OHP Chipco ${ }^{\circledR}$ 26019, Terraguard ${ }^{\circledR}$, Triathlon ${ }^{\circledR}$ BA
Bacterial leaf spots: Areca®, Grotto ${ }^{\oplus}$, Triathlon ${ }^{\oplus}$ BA

## Regulating Plant Height of Poinsettias (PGRs)

Along with managing light and spacing a grower often will use a good plant growth regulator (PGR) to manage plant height. When using a PGR, growers should error on the side of caution. Using a product that is generally forgiving and cost effective is the key.
OHP markets three PGRs that can be used on poinsettias: Altercel, B-Nine WSG and Pac O. PGRs regulate plant growth by reducing stem elongation. The result is a compact appearance, darker green leaves and better shipping quality.
B-Nine or Altercel are best used as a foliar spray and provide excellent growth control with reduced risk of excessive stunting. They can be used separately or more commonly, as a tank mix. Applications are made post pinch when new growth is from $11 / 2$ to 3 inches long (see photo below). Repeat spray applications are used as needed to control growth.
Pac O applied as an early spray to new lateral breaks also works to effectively control growth. Overspray of Pac O to soil surface will increase Pac O uptake and could result in shorter plants. Poinsettias are extremely sensitive to an early drench application of Pac O; therefore a single early drench is not recommended. However, recent research has shown low-dose applications of Pac O are effective in controlling plant height.


Lateral breaks ready for PGR application

## Alterce ${ }^{\oplus}$

For natural-season crops in the North, Altercel should typically not be used after Oct. 15. Altercel may be used at reduced rates until Oct. 21 if conditions are warm and sunny. In the South, Altercel should not be used after Nov. 1. Late application times or excessive rates can cause reduced bract size and/or delayed flowering. If the crop is being produced for other than natural season, the last application should be no later than 6 weeks prior to flower maturity.

Spray applications can be made at rates between 800 and 1,500 ppm. Multiple applications may be made as needed at intervals between 3 and 14 days. Frequent reapplications may be needed if lowest application rates are used. At rates of 1,000 to 1,500 ppm, less frequent reapplication is needed.

## B-Nine ${ }^{\circledR}$

Applications should begin when new growth is $11 / 2-2$ inches long. The recommended rate range is 20003000 ppm. The lower rate should be used in areas north of the sunbelt and the higher rate used in the sunbelt. Two applications will give better growth control than a single application.

Late season applications will reduce plant height but may also reduce bract size and delay flowering. For crops scheduled for early December flowering, applications should not be made after the start of short days. As a general guide, do not apply B-Nine after October 1 in areas outside Florida, or after October 25 in Florida.

## Tank Mixes of Altercel ${ }^{\circledR}$ and B-Nine ${ }^{\circledR}$

Combinations of Altercel and B-Nine have shown true synergism, meaning the combination is stronger than either by themselves. This combination provides stronger height control and can minimize concerns with phytotoxicity. The application rate for Altercel and B-Nine can be altered to adjust the degree of height re-
duction resulting from a spray treatment. In general, the highest Altercel rate that does not cause excessive leaf yellowing can be used, and then the B-Nine rate can be raised or lowered to adjust the activity of the tank mix application.
The following table gives a range of application rates for Altercel and B-Nine to use.

| Activity | Altercel (ppm) | B-Nine (ppm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Very High | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| High | 1250 | 2,500 |
| Medium | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Low | 1,000 | 800 |

## Pac $0^{\text {m }}$

Recommended spray application rates are 10 to 30 ppm in most areas of the U.S. In southern Florida, higher rates of 15 to 45 ppm are recommended. Single applications can be made using the higher rates, but sequential applications using lower rates will provide a better safety margin against too much growth retardation.
Applications to slower growing varieties in cooler areas should begin when new shoot growth is 2 to 3 inches long. For fast growing varieties in warmer areas, begin applications when new shoot growth is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long.
Pac O applications should not be applied after initiation of short days. As a guide, do not apply Pac O sprays after October 1 in areas outside of Florida, or after October 25 in Florida. Drench applications for late season growth control to plants that have initiated bract formation or are about 1 inch from their final height. Recommended rates are $1 / 2$ to 1 ppm for northern growers and 1 to 3 ppm for southern growers. These late season applications can be made with little effect on bract size.

## PGR Program for Poinsettia from Pinch to Finish

Suggested rates below will vary dependent on grower location, growing conditions and poinsettia varieties.

Early September-
Post pinch, new growth $1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ long

## Mid-September-

About 2-3 weeks after first application.

Late September (short days)-B-Nine spray applications past short days will disrupt bract development. Follow label guidelines.

| B-Nine spray, or Altercel | $1250-2500$ PPM |
| :--- | :--- |
| spray, or | $1000-1500$ PPM |
| B-Nine+Altercel spray, or | $1250+1250$ PPM* |
| Pac O spray | $15-30$ PPM |
| Pac O low-dose drench | $1 / 10$ PPM apply as needed** |

B-Nine spray, or
Altercel spray, or
B-Nine+Altercel spray

B-Nine spray, or
Altercel spray, or
B-Nine+Altercel spray

1250-2500 PPM
1000-1500 PPM
$1250+1250$ PPM $^{*}$

Early October to Mid - October (15th)

Mid - late November Apply 1 inch before finish height

Altercel sprays

Pac O late drench

500-700 PPM

* Adjust B-Nine rate up or down while using Altercel at a constant rate will provide maximum height control from the combination spray program. i.e. 2500 ppm B-Nine+1000 ppm Altercel.
** Early "Low-Dose" Pac O drench is effective, best used through chemigation systems. Contact your OHPTechnical Sales Manager for more information on how to design such a program. Rates higher than $1 / 10$ ppm will dramatically affect crop finish, care must be taken to follow directions.


## OHP QUICK REFERENCE PRODUCT RATE GUIDE

| Fungicides |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Products | Rate per 100 gallons | Rate per 1 gallon |
| Areca ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1.25, $2.5,5$ pounds | $11 / 4$ tsp, $21 / 2$ tsp, 5 tsp |
| Astun ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 10 to 17 fluid ounces | 1 tsp ( 3 mL to 5 mL ) |
| Grotto ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 0.5 to 2 gallons | $33 / 4$ tsp to 15 spp (5 TBS) |
| Kalmor ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 0.5 to 2 pounds per acre | 1/2 TBS to $11 / 2$ TBS |
| OHP Chipco ${ }^{\circ} 26019$ | 1 to 2 pounds | $11 / 3$ tsp to $22 / 3$ tsp |
| OHP $6672{ }^{\text {® }} 4.5 \mathrm{~F}$ | 20 fluid ounces | $11 / 5$ tsp |
| OHP $6672{ }^{\circ} 50$ WP | 8 to 24 ounces | N/A |
| Segway ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1.5 to 6 fluid ounces | $1 / 8$ to $1 / 3 \mathrm{tsp}(0.44 \mathrm{~mL}$ to 1.77 mL ) |
| Seido ${ }^{\text {m/ }}$ | 4 to 5 fluid ounces | 1.18 mL to 1.48 mL |
| Terraclor ${ }^{\text {® }} \mathbf{4 0 0}$ SC (Drench Rates) | 6 to 12 fluid ounces | $3 / 8$ tsp to $3 / 4$ tsp |
| Terraguard ${ }^{\text {® }}$ SC | 2 to 8 to 16 fluid ounces | $1 / 8 \mathrm{tsp}, 1 / 2 \mathrm{tsp}, 1$ tsp |
| Terrazole ${ }^{\text {® }} 35 \%$ WP | 3.5 to 10 ounces | 1/2 tsp to $11 / 2$ tsp |
| Terrazole ${ }^{\bullet}$ L or Terrazole ${ }^{\bullet}$ L CA | 4 to 6 fluid ounces | 3/4 tsp to 1 tsp |
| Triact ${ }^{\circ} 70$ | 0.5 gallon, 1 gallon, 2 gallons | $33 / 4$ tsp to $71 / 2$ tsp to 15 tsp (5 TBS) |
| Triathlon ${ }^{\text {® }}$ B | 0.5 to 6 quarts | 1 tsp to $111 / 5 \mathrm{tsp}$ ( 4.8 mL to 57 mL ) |

## OHP QUICK REFERENCE PRODUCT RATE GUIDE

## Insecticides / IGRs/ Miticides

| Products | Rate per 100 gallons | Rate per 1 gallon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adept ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 1 to 2 ounces (spray) | See label for more information |
| Azatin ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 5 to 16 fluid ounces | 1/3 tsp to 1 tsp |
| Decathlon ${ }^{\text {® }} 20$ WP | 1.3 to 1.9 ounces | $1 / 5$ tsp to $1 / 4$ tsp |
| Discus ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 25 fluid ounces | 11/2 tsp |
| Floramite ${ }^{\text {S }} \mathbf{S C}$ | 4 to 8 fluid ounces | 1/4 tsp to $1 / 2$ tsp |
| Kopa ${ }^{\text {m] }}$ Insecticidal Soap | 1 to 2 gallons | 1.3 to 2.6 fluid ounces ( 39 to 76 mL ) |
| Marathon ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ 1\% G | see label | 1/8 to $11 / 2$ tsp per pot depending on size |
| Marathon ${ }^{\text {® }}$ II | 1.7 fluid ounces | 1/10 tsp |
| Pradia ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 10 to 17.5 fluid ounces | 3 mL to 5.2 mL |
| Pedestal ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 6 to 8 fluid ounces | $3 / 8$ tsp to $1 / 2$ tsp |
| Pycana ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 1 to 2 gallons | 1.3 to 2.6 mL ( 39 mL to 76 mL ) |
| Sarisa ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 10.9 to 27 fluid ounces | 3.2 mL to 8 mL |
| Triact ${ }^{\oplus} 70$ | 0.5 gallon, 1 gallon, 2 gallons | $33 / 4$ tsp to $71 / 2$ tsp to 15 tsp (5 TBS) |
| Plant Growth Regulators* |  |  |
| Products | Parts per Million (PPM) | Rate per 1 gallon |
| B-Nine ${ }^{\bullet}$ WSG - Spray | 1000 to 2500 to 7500 PPM | 4/5 TBS to 2 TBS to 6 TBS |
| Altercel ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - Spray | 200 PPM to 1250 PPM to 4000 PPM | 0.22 to 1.36 to 4.34 fluid ounces |
| Hormodin ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | - See label for more information. - |  |
| Pac $\mathbf{O}^{\mathbf{T m}}$ - Spray or Drench | 1 to 30 Drench, 5 to 100 Spray | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{PPM}=1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{gl} ; \quad 5 \mathrm{PPM}=4.7 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{gl} ; \\ 30 \mathrm{PPM}=1 \mathrm{fl} \text { oz/gl } \end{gathered}$ |

* Users should read entire label for full information and application instructions.

| Herbicides |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| General weed control | Rate per 100 gallons |
| FireWorxx ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Weed control in GH and under benches. use 4 to 8 fl oz per gallon |
| TBS $=$ Tablespoon tsp = teaspoon $\quad 1 \mathrm{~mL}=1 \mathrm{cc} \quad 1 \mathrm{floz}=29.6 \mathrm{~mL} \quad \mathrm{~g}=$ grams $\quad 1 \mathrm{tsp}=5 \mathrm{~mL} \quad 1 \mathrm{TBS}=15 \mathrm{~mL}$ |  |

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