



**AMERICAN TAKII**

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# Zinnia F1 Dreamland™ Series

*Zinnia elegans*

**COLORS AVAILABLE:** Coral, Ivory, Pink, Red, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, Formula Mix  
**FLOWER/GARDEN SIZE** 4" spectacular dahlia-form double flowers, garden height: 12-14"  
**NOVELTY CHARACTERISTICS:** Dwarf, early flowering, large flowered  
Takii's proprietary treatment minimizes common bacterial and fungal disease problems encountered with other Zinnias  
**MARKET USE:** Flowering pot plant, combination planters, and bedding

**CULTURAL RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**CONTAINER SIZE:**

**SOWING:** 288 tray

**FINISH CONTAINER:** Packs, 4 to 6" pots, gallons, mixed containers

**PLUG STAGE:**

**GERMINATION:** Emergence 4 to 8 days / 70-72°F, cover seed

**EC (POUR THRU METHOD)** Emergence to cotyledon expansion = 0.5-0.75 mS/cm  
cotyledon expansion to plug finish = 0.75-1.0 mS/cm

**PLUG FINISH TIME:** 4-5 weeks in a 288 tray

**FINISHING:**

**TRANSPLANT:** 25 to 30 days after sowing"

**DAYS TO FLOWER** 55 – 65 days

**TEMPERATURE:** 65-80°F day / 60-65°F night

**EC:** 1.0- 1.5 mS/cm (pour thru method)

**pH:** 5.8-6.2

**COMMON DISEASES/PESTS:** Alternaria leaf spot, botrytis, bacterial leaf spot, powdery mildew / Aphids, thrips, whitefly

**Notes:**

- Plants will stretch under low light conditions
- Plants require good air circulation
- Avoid watering late in the afternoon
- Dreamland is grown for year-round sales in the deep South

(Continued)

Descriptions, illustrations, photos and disease resistance, etc. are based upon the results obtained under favorable conditions and certain races of pathogens/diseases. Identical results are not guaranteed nor implied for all growing conditions. Information is based on average data compiled. Physical characteristics, adaptability and disease tolerance may vary under different conditions.

Rev D



## Zinnia Fungicide Applications

Fungal diseases that infect Zinnias include Alternaria leaf spot, resulting in leaf spots that are reddish brown with grayish centers and Powdery Mildew, which covers the foliage with grayish-white superficial growth. Both cause the foliage to die and eventually the entire plant may die as well. Botrytis and Phytophthora can also infect Zinnias and cause widespread damage and death. Preventive treatments at the plug stage and after transplant, as well as good cultural practices, will result in clean plants to ship. In all cases, the fungicides are to be applied as a spray, with good canopy coverage to the point of run-off, or "glistening." Do not overspray to run-off or puddling, as this may cause a phytotoxic reaction and result in burned foliage. As with any chemical, a sample of the crop should be treated first to detect any phytotoxicity problems.

### **Fungicides**

Medallion: for leaf spot control and for Botrytis if it already exists

4 oz/10 gal

Decree: for preventive Botrytis control

1.6 oz/10 gal

Chipco26019/Pathguard combo: for leaf spot control but can leave a residue – adding Capsil at 1 ml/gal will help reduce the residue

24 oz of each chemical/100 gal

Heritage: very good broad-spectrum fungicide, 12 oz/100 gal every two weeks

Strike: systemic, long-lasting and is rain-fast; for powdery mildew and leaf spot control

2 oz/100 gal in summer; 1 oz/100 gal in winter

Compass: for Botrytis control; has translaminar activity and will pass to the undersides of the leaves; great for thick canopies, but do not use more than twice in a fungicide rotation

2 – 4 oz/100 gal

Pipron: excellent for Powdery Mildew control on existing infestations; spray to point of run-off – adding Capsil at 1ml/gal will aid in coverage

8 oz/100 gal

For a good, broad coverage fungicide program start with Medallion, then follow with Compass, Chipco/Pathguard and Strike. If Botrytis and/or Powdery Mildew becomes apparent, use Medallion and Pipron, respectively.

As with any pesticide program, cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Keep your area clean and free of debris. Allow adequate air circulation and water in the morning to allow foliage to dry quickly. On cool, cloudy days water sparingly and try to keep foliage dry when going into night-time hours. Do not allow overhead drippers to drop water on crops below. Never spray chemicals when foliage is wilting or soil is extra-dry as phytotoxicity will almost always occur.

Always read the label before using a new pesticide and reread labels online using up to date information, even on the products you think you know. The pesticide manufacturers and the EPA are continually at work updating product labels, but changes are not always adequately communicated. It is especially important that the label specify recommended use on the specific plant you wish to treat, or generally on vegetables or flowers. The label is the final authority on how you may legally use any pesticide.