

Cultural Information for: Angelonia Angelissa Annual
Common Name: Summer Snapdragon
Botanical Name: Angelonia angustifolia
Optimum Rooting Temperature: 72-75°F / 22-24°C
Optimum Growing Temperature: 62-85°F / 17-29°C
Optimum pH: 5.8 – 6.2
EC – Liner: 0.26 – 0.75 mmhos/cm (1:2) / 0.76 – 2.0 (SME)
EC – Finishing: 0.76 – 1.25 mmhos/cm (1:2) / 2.1 – 3.5 (SME)

Propagation: 3-4 weeks

Rooting in cells: Stick one cutting per cell. Angelonia roots quickly without the use of rooting hormone. Initial light level should be 2,000-foot candles/21,500 lux, increasing to 3,000-foot candles/32,200 lux 10 days after sticking. Maintain a soil temperature of 72-75°F/22-24 °C. Mist heavy for the first three days and then only as needed to maintain turgidity. Usually, misting can be stopped one week after sticking. Avoid over misting as this depletes nutrients and invites disease. To avoid stretching, transplant the cuttings as soon as they are ready.

Note: Do not apply Florel (ethephon) to plants as it causes leaf tip burn.

Forcing to flower:

Potting: Plan on one plant per 4 inch / 10 cm. pot and 2 plants per 6 inch / 15 cm. pot. .

Media: Select a sterile, well-aerated mix with a pH of 5.8 - 6.2

Irrigation/Fertilization: Avoid excessive irrigation when the plants are young. Feed with a complete, balanced calcium nitrate-based fertilizer at 200-250 ppm nitrogen (CLF). The use of ammonium nitrate based fertilizer results in soft growth and excess stretching and should be avoided. If new foliage is chlorotic check the pH and consider supplementing with chelated iron. Low fertility reduces branching. Provide periodic clear water applications if excess soluble salts accumulate.

Temperature/Humidity: Angelonia grows under a wider temperature range but grows fastest when temperatures are warm. Establish the crop at an average temperature of 68-70 °F/20-21 °C. Once established grow at 62-65°F / 17-18°C at night and 75-85°F / 24-29°C during the day.

Photoperiod: Day length plays a minor role in flower response. Warm temperatures and bright light speed flower development.

Light: Bright light is ideal for this crop and improves branching. Apply a light shade only if light intensities cause greenhouse temperatures to exceed 85°F/29°C. Optimum light level is 5,000-foot candles/53,800 lux. Avoid growing below hanging basket lines as lower light levels will reduce the number of flowers and increase internode stretch. Producing Angelonia outdoors under full sun is also an option, but plants must first be acclimated to avoid leaf scorch. Growing one week at 5,000-foot candles/53,800 lux suffices before moving them outdoors.

Pinching: Once plants are established in the final container (7-14 days after transplanting) pinch the main stem back to three nodes to promote branching. For larger containers the lateral shoots may also be pinched back to create fuller growth.

Plant Growth Regulation: Adequate spacing between plants, high light levels, moderate fertilizer and moisture stress are the best ways to control stretch. Rapid stretching occurs when the canopies between neighboring plants grow together, especially if fertilizer with ammonium nitrogen. If needed, a tank mix of B-Nine/Cycocel is effective in toning the plants. **2,000-3,000 ppm B-Nine / 1,000 ppm Cycocel** starting at pinch.

Disease: Botrytis (gray mold), viral infections, root and stem rots, bacterial leaf spot.

Insects: Aphids, caterpillars, fungus gnats and thrips.

Crop Scheduling:

Pot Size	Plants per Pot	Weeks from Sticking*
4-inch / 10 cm.	1	9-11
6-inch / 15 cm.	2	11-13
12-inch / 30 cm.	3	12-14

*reduce crop time by 1 week in warm southern regions

Garden Height	Garden Width
12-16 inches / 30-40 cm	10-12 inches / 25-30 cm

“All information given is intended for general guidance only and may have to be adjusted to meet individual needs. Cultural details are based on North American conditions and Sakata cannot be held responsible for any crop damage related to the information given herein. Application of recommended growth regulators and chemicals are subject to local and state regulations. Always follow manufacturer’s label instructions. Testing a few plants prior to treating the entire crop is best.”