

Cultural Information for: Lantana SunDance Annual
Common Name: Lantana
Botanical Name: Lantana camara
Optimum Rooting Temperature: 72-75°F / 22-24°C
Optimum Growing Temperature: 65-80°F / 18-27°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: 5 weeks

Rooting in cells: Prioritize sticking the cuttings the same day that they arrive and do not store overnight. For optimum rooting select a media with high aeration. A 1,000 ppm IBA hormone dip accelerates rooting and promotes uniformity. Applying a spray adjuvant, such as CapSil®, assists with moisture control during propagation. Initial light level should be 2,000-foot candles/21,500 lux, increasing to 3,000-foot candles/32,200 lux after root emergence. Maintain a soil temperature of 72-75°F/22-24°C. Lantana requires regular misting until the roots form, and then gradually reduce. Avoid over misting as this depletes nutrients and invites disease. Preventative fungicide sprays may be necessary. Fertilize at 100-150 ppm N (CLF) once rooted. To avoid stretching, transplant the cuttings as soon as they are ready.

Forcing to flower:

Potting: Select a well-drained media high in organic matter. Pot sizes range from 4 – 12 inch / 10 – 30 cm. See chart for details.

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), alternating with one such as 20-10-20 that contains some ammonium nitrate. Alternating between the two formulations maintains optimum pH and promotes leaf expansion. If new foliage is chlorotic check the pH and consider supplementing with chelated iron. Low fertility reduces flowering and causes pale/yellowish foliage. Provide periodic clear water applications if excess soluble salts accumulate.

Temperature/Humidity: Lantana 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 65°F / 18°C at night and 75-80°F / 24-27°C during the day.

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 5,000-7,000 foot candles/54,000-75,000 lux. Avoid growing below hanging basket lines as lower light levels will reduce the number of flowers and increase internode stretch. Producing Lantana 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: Pinch to 2 nodes at transplant or shortly afterwards. For larger containers a second pinch is optional 5-6 weeks prior to selling to increase fullness and branching. Allow 5-6 weeks from last pinch for re-blooming.

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 fertilizing with ammonium nitrogen.

Chemical	Rate	Comment
Florel	350-500 ppm	Apply early in the crop.
B-Nine/Cycocel	2,500 / 1,000 ppm – Cool Regions 5,000 / 1,500 ppm – Warm Regions	Early - Slight flower delay
Bonzi Spray	20-30 ppm	Early - Slight flower delay
Bonzi Drench	2-3 ppm	3-5 weeks prior to sale. No flower delay.

Disease: Pythium and Rhizoctonia

Insects: Aphid, leaf miner, whitefly and thrip.

Crop Scheduling:

Pot Size	Plants per Pot	Weeks from Sticking
4-5 inch / 10-13 cm.	1	11 - 13
6-inch / 15 cm.	1 - 2	12 – 14
1 gallon / 4 liter	1 - 2	12 - 14
10-12 inch / 25-30 cm.	3 - 6	14 – 15

Garden Height	Garden Width
12-16 inches / 30-40 cm	14-18 inches / 35-45 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.”