Heuchera (Coral Bells)

20ct Plug

Container:
Premium 1 Gallon Pot

Finish:
6 - 8 weeks

When To Plant:
Late winter to late spring

72ct Plug

Container:
Premium 1 Gallon Pot

Finish:
10 - 12 weeks

When To Plant:
Late summer to early fall
Late winter to late spring

Growing Temperature:

60-65° F

Soil pH:

5.5-6.2

Fertility:

Heuchera are moderate feeders. Growers using water-soluble fertilizers either apply 150-200 ppm nitrogen as needed or feed with a constant liquid fertilization program using rates of 50-100 ppm nitrogen with every irrigation. Alternatively, a controlled release fertilizer at a rate equivalent to one pound of nitrogen per cubic yard of growing media may be used. This may be incorporated into the soil prior to planting or used as a top dressing onto the soil medium surface.

Potting and Timing:

Plant in a well-drained soilless media.

Moisture:

Heuchera prefer average moisture levels. They do not tolerate overly wet or overly dry conditions. Under high light intensities, marginal leaf burn may occur if the plants become water stressed.

Do not allow to dry out between waterings. When irrigation is necessary, water them thoroughly, allowing the soil to dry slightly between waterings.

PGRs/Pinching:

Remove flowers until plants reach desired size. PGRs are not nessesary if grown under proper conditions and spacing, but 5-10 ppm uniconazole (Sumagic/Concise) may be used to tone.

Holding Temperature:

50-60° F

EC Level:

2.0-3.0 pour through method

Vernalization:

Vernalization is beneficial for all varieties for flower performance, and some varieties do require it to flower. Provide 8 to 10 weeks of temperatures below 40° F.

Pests and Diseases:

The primary disease to watch for is Rhizoctonia crown rot. Botrytis is another disease that could become problematic. Botrytis, like Rhizoctonia, often occurs during the overwintering process but is also likely to occur under dense plant canopies. Other observed diseases include Pythium, Phytopthora, powdery mildew, rust and leaf spots. Pseudomonas and Xanthomonas will appear as reddish-brown spots that may cause the leaf to distort, and Xanthomonas takes the appearance of small, brown, angular to circular spots with yellow halos. With good watering practices and adequate air circulation, the occurrence of most diseases can almost be negated.

Planting Level:

Plant plug even with the soil surface.

Lighting:

Provide 30 - 50% shade in the north and 50 - 70% shade in the south.

Grower Tips:

Varieties sold for their flower performance are best planted in late summer for the best spring floral display.

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