

CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA

CUSTOMER CROP CULTURE GUIDE

TEMPERATURE	Grown outdoors under natural conditions. Frost protection should not be necessary.
LIGHT	Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Mop' grows best under a shade system (30%) that needs to be installed by WK14 and removed by WK37.
CROP TIMING	Plant 4" inputs into a 6" in WK6-12 for sales in WK38-15.
RELATIVE HUMIDITY	During the hot summer months, transpiration will cease at relative humidity (RH) levels below 45% and above 90%. When RH drops below 45%, a short period of pulse irrigation in the morning lengthens the period of time for transpiration to take place. This results in prolonged uptake of vital nutrients for continued growth.
MEDIA	Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Golden Mop' must be grown in a medium with adequate air porosity. A minimum of 40% coarse peat moss should be incorporated into the soil mix. Media pH must be kept between 5.0- 5.5. A low rate of 8-9 month slow release fertilizer (18-6-12, for example) can be incorporated into the growing media.
IRRIGATION	Maintain an even watering schedule, especially through the heat of summer. Do not let them run dry, never go below a Level 3 on the soil moisture scale. Typically water first thing in the morning on hot days, and follow up with a watering early afternoon (if necessary) so that foliage has time to dry off going into the evening.
FERTILITY	Feed Chamaecyparis pisifera with a fertilizer containing medium levels of nitrogen after transplanting. Transition to lower nitrogen fertilizer as roots start to fill the pot. Plants should be hardened off before any risk of frost. The target for EC in the soil is 0.5-1.0.
TRIM	If trimming is required, do not trim later than WK31. If you do, trimming wounds will still be visible at time of shipping.
SPACE	Space plants to prevent foliage touching, allowing for adequate light to prevent stem elongation, and sufficient air movement to prevent disease.

PEST MANAGEMENT	Chamaecyparis must carefully be monitored for fungal diseases and insect pests. Common insect pests are aphids and leafrollers. Aphids and leafrollers decrease ornamental quality and vector diseases.
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PEST		CONTROL	ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Insect	Aphids	Endeavor	pymetrozine
	Lepidoptera	Dipel	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki</i>
		Confirm	tebufenozide
Disease	Phytophthora	Subdue Maxx	metalaxyl
		Aliette	fosetyl AL
	Pythium	Subdue Maxx	metalaxyl
	Fusarium	Senator	thiophanate-methyl
	Alternaria	Daconil	chlorothalonil
	Phoma	Manzate	mancozeb
	Rhizoctonia	Rovral	iprodione
		Senator	thiophanate-methyl
	Thielaviopsis	Senator	thiophanate-methyl
	Pestalotia	Captan	captan
		Senator	thiophanate-methyl
		Quadris	azoxystrobin
	Botrytis	Rhapsody	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
		Milstop	potassium bicarbonate
		Flint	trifloxystrobin
		Decree	fenhexamid

The above information contains general guidelines and is not directed for specific regions or climates. Please get in touch with the Qualitree Grower Services team for further information if required.