

# Poinsettias cultivars can take cooler temperatures, save energy for growers

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Roberto Lopez found that poinsettia growers can lower greenhouse temperatures to finish the plants, but they'll need to start them a little earlier than usual. Credit: Ariana Torres

(Phys.org)—Growers who carefully select their poinsettia cultivars can lower their greenhouse thermostats in mid-October to save on energy costs and produce high-quality plants, according to a Purdue University and University of New Hampshire study.

Roberto Lopez, an associate professor of [horticulture](#), said that poinsettia cultivars that initiate and finish within six to eight weeks, are moderate to high vigor and have naturally large bracts that will do just fine in cooler temperatures if flower producers want to save on heating expenses. The team's findings, reported in the journal [HortScience](#), showed that 10 red poinsettia cultivars finished under cooler temperatures simply need to be planted a little earlier to be ready for [holiday sales](#).

"Over the past 10 years, energy prices for growers have increased more than 230 percent. As a result, many growers stopped growing poinsettias or lowered their thermostats without knowing what the cultivar-specific consequences would be," Lopez said. "Now we know that they can save money by reducing finishing temperatures, but they have to plan ahead a little and work with the breeding companies to make sure they are using the correct cultivars."

Poinsettias are native to [tropical forests](#) of Mexico and Central America, so growers must heat their [greenhouses](#) to about 75 degrees during the day and 67 at night in order to grow the crop in the United States' temperate climate. Lopez; Diane Camberato, a greenhouse technician; and Brian Krug, an Extension specialist at the University of New Hampshire, tested [daytime temperatures](#) at about 70 degrees and 68 degrees, and nighttime temperatures at 63 degrees and 55 degrees.

The cooler the temperatures, the longer it took for the poinsettias to reach marketability. But other than that, they were similar in size, color and other characteristics. The cultivars took anywhere from two days to three weeks longer to flower under the reduced temperatures.

Lopez said growers would need to start their poinsettias a week or two earlier in August. That would increase some production costs, but taking advantage of naturally warmer temperatures in August to promote

vegetative growth would offset those costs.

"Using these reduced finishing temperatures, a poinsettia grower could save a significant amount of money on [energy costs](#)," he said.

Growers who have already started poinsettias this year could potentially finish their plants in cooler greenhouses, assuming they are growing cultivars that can be cold-finished, Lopez said.

**More information:** Development of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* under Reduced Finish Temperatures, Diane M. Camberato, Roberto G. Lopez, and Brian A. Krug, *HortScience*, 2012.

## ABSTRACT

The holiday poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch.) is the number two potted flowering crop sold in the United States with a reported wholesale value of \$146 million in 2010. Profitability is increasingly threatened as the cost to heat greenhouses has increased by over 90% in the last 10 years. As energy costs continue to increase and poinsettia prices remain relatively constant, growers are seeking cultivars that can be finished under reduced temperatures. Our objectives were to quantify how reduced temperature finishing (RTF) 2 weeks after the start of short days influences height, bract area index, and time to anthesis of poinsettia. Eight red poinsettia cultivars were selected based on their early response attributes (initiate and finish within 6 to 8 weeks), moderate to high vigor, and naturally large bracts. Rooted cuttings were grown at day/night temperature set points (12 h/12 h) of 24/19 °C until 15 Oct. and under a 16-h photoperiod consisting of natural daylengths with day-extension lighting until 1 Oct. On 15 Oct., plants were transferred to day/night temperatures (12 h/12 h) of 20/14, 21/17, or 24/19 °C. Time to anthesis from the start of short days was 60 and 55 days at 24/19 °C and 76 and 68 days at a reduced finishing temperature of 20/14 °C for 'Prestige Early Red' and 'Early Orion Red',

respectively. Final height was not significantly influenced by RTF in either cultivar. Our results indicate that RTF is a viable option that greenhouse growers can use to help reduce energy costs of carefully selected poinsettia cultivars.

Provided by Purdue University

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