

star[®]
ROSES and PLANTS

AKADAMA™ HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea macrophylla 'SK2DAMA'
PP 28,860

SELLING FEATURES

- Long bloom period of six plus weeks.
- Upright, sturdy stems with no PGR required.
- Flower color changes in intensity throughout the season.
- Foliage gains burgundy tones in cooler temperatures, becoming completely burgundy in the fall.
- Naturally produces deep pink to red flowers. When treated to lower pH, flower color will be shades of antique purples.



Fig 1: Finished 3 gallon container.



Fig 2: Flower color range using aluminum sulfate.



Fig 3: Flower color progression in container production from left to right: May, June, July.

GENERAL INFORMATION

LIGHT:	Morning sun, afternoon shade
MATURE SIZE:	5' h x 6' w
NATURAL BLOOM SEASON:	Spring–Summer
USDA HARDINESS:	Zone 6
USES:	Mass Plantings, Specimen, Containers

FINISHING INFORMATION

MEDIA:	Standard Ornamental Nursery Mix
MEDIA PH:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>For red to pink flowers:</i> 6.0–6.5• <i>For blue to purple flowers:</i> 4.5–4.8<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <i>To achieve purple flowers:</i> Apply Aluminum sulfate at suggested rate to maintain pH of 4.5–4.8. Conduct soil tests as needed to monitor pH and adjust with additional applications if pH is not in the above targeted range. Do not allow pH to drop below this range as this can cause root burn.
MEDIA EC:	1.0–1.4
MOISTURE:	Maintain consistent moisture. Do not allow plants to wilt or dry down.
FERTILIZER:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>For red or pink flowers:</i> Use a high phosphorous fertilizer such as 15-30-15• <i>For blue or purple flowers:</i> Use a low phosphorous fertilizer such as 14-0-14• Stop fertilizing in the fall to promote dormancy
COMMON PESTS & DISEASE:	Powdery mildew and Cercospora leaf spot can occur when plants are stressed. Watch for aphids on soft new growth.
TRIMMING:	Recommend one trim during the first year of production to bulk. Trimming too late in the season will negatively impact next year's flowering. Avoid trimming crops after mid-July.
PGRS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outdoor production:</i> None needed• <i>Indoor production:</i> Recommend a spray of B-Nine (800 ppm) and Cycocel (600 ppm) to control height as needed. Do not apply PGRs once

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- flowers begin to open as this can cause burn.
- Plants require a chilling period to produce flowers. Be sure that crops receive a minimum of 1000 chill hours at temperatures between 34–38°F.
 - Once flower bud set occurs, keep out of direct sun to prevent flower burning. Do not overhead water once flower color begins to show as this will cause burn and promote diseases such as botrytis.
 - Flower color changes based on production method and light intensity. Plants finished under glass or indoor conditions will produce pink flowers. Plants finished in outdoor production conditions will produce darker pink to red flowers.
 - *1 gallon:* Shift 21-cell in September. Overwinter containers. Plants will be saleable the following April–May.
 - *3 gallon:* Shift 21-cell in May and grow on. Overwinter containers. Plants will be saleable the following April–May.

FINISHING TIMES:

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ROSES and PLANTS

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY: The information provided was obtained from trials conducted in Southeastern Pennsylvania and is provided only as a reference. Star[®] Roses and Plants does not warrant the exact results to be achieved as this can vary depending upon your location and cultural practices.