



Garden Chrysanthemums



Chrysanthemums have enjoyed a rich history of over 2,500 years in cultivation. There are now over 5000 named varieties grown all over the world. Granted, Ohio weather limits how many of those varieties we can grow, but we still have a large selection of beautiful mums in a variety of colors, sizes and shapes.. .

Are mums truly perennial or not? I've had lots of problems with them over wintering successfully.

All garden mums are perennials, but not necessarily in our climate. In fact, most experts feel that while some mums winter successfully some winters in the local area, there are few varieties that are reliably winter hardy here. We offer **the Mums from Minnesota** series, which were developed at the University of Minnesota and are the hardiest in this area. Winter hardiness can be improved by keeping plants moist in the fall and by putting a light mulch of loose material around the plants as soon as the ground freezes in the fall. The good news is that mums are inexpensive, can provide you with hundreds of blooms on each plant and are well worth growing as an annual. And if they come back next year, it's a bonus.

Should mums be planted in the spring or fall?

There are advantages and disadvantages to both. Spring plantings develop a more extensive root system and are more likely to winter successfully than those planted later in the growing season. On the other hand, planting your mums in late summer allows you to replace some of your early blooming annuals with plants just ready to burst into full color. Mums planted in fall have already been pinched for the season.

Are there different types of mums?

Mums are usually grouped by the shape of the flower such as decorative, cushion, daisy, pompom, button, anemone, spoon, spider and quill. There are also several types of large, football mums. The most common variety grown in our area is the decorative mum. They have large double or semi-double blooms on medium height plants. .

Can I do anything to affect the season of bloom?

By pinching a week or two later than normal, you can make an early mum bloom with the mid-season varieties. There is no practical way for a home gardener to make a mum bloom earlier than normal. Avoid planting mums where they might get additional light, such as a light on a patio or street light. This will trick the plant into thinking that the day length is longer and preventing the development of buds. Mums bloom naturally throughout the fall as the day length becomes shorter.

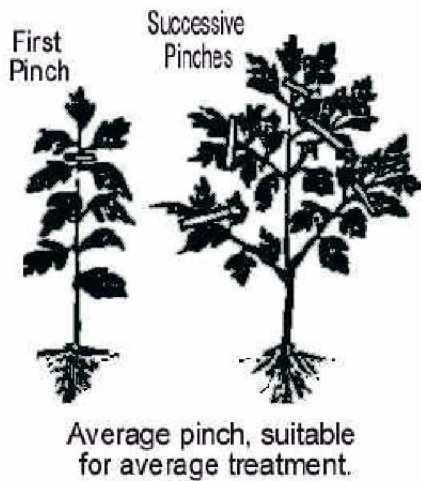
Is pinching how I keep my chrysanthemums compact?

If you want your mums to be compact and full of blooms, you will have to pinch them. Mums develop buds at the ends of branches and by pinching them, you encourage many more branches to develop.

Exactly where do I pinch the branches?

It's best to pinch about 1/4" above a set of leaves about midway up the stem, but it doesn't have

to be precise. Try to avoid damaging the little side shoots developing where the leaves meet the stem. On young tender plants you usually pinch with your fingernails. If not, use a narrow-bladed scissors or pruning shear.



How often will they need to be pinched?

Your first pinch should be as soon as there is about 5-6 inches of growth. Then, after they have branched and put on another 5-6 inches of new growth, pinch them again. Depending on the season, you may be able to get in a third pinch. To have mums bloom on schedule, avoid pinching any later than July 20.

Do all mums make good cut flowers?

Yes they do. They often last for weeks, especially if you freshen the water and keep them out of the direct sun. Mums that you buy as cut flowers have longer stems. Longer stems can be encouraged by only pinching the plants once in early summer.

Will pinching affect the size of the blooms or just the

number?

By limiting the number of branches, you will get larger blooms. You can also encourage larger blooms by pinching less often or remove buds from the branches. To remove the buds, you remove the little branches that appear at the leaf axils every 10 days or so. This will give you the biggest flowers, but there won't be very many. Mums that are being encouraged to develop large blooms should be staked or supported in some manner.

How much sun and what kind of soil do mums need?

To do their best, mums need full sun. Too little sun will result in tall, leggy plants that won't bloom as prolifically. Mums will grow in almost any well-drained soil, but would prefer it to have lots of organic matter.

How often should I fertilize my mums? What should I use?

Mums respond well to frequent applications of water soluble fertilizers such as Peters fertilizer or Miracle Gro. The best nitrogen source for mums is ammonium nitrate. As soon as they are several inches tall, begin feeding them every two weeks until they begin to form buds. Mums are very heavy feeders up to the time the buds are the size of small peas. Mums should not be fertilized after they show color in the fall. Fall fertilizing will negatively effect winter hardiness.

Do they have any problems with insects or disease?

Mums will occasionally have problems with aphids, inchworms and caterpillars. During cool wet seasons, they can have some problems with fungus which will turn the lower leaves yellow. Foliar diseases can be prevented by good air circulation and spacing the plants at least 18 inches apart. Their problems can easily be treated with most insecticides and fungicides.

What should I do after the mum has finished blooming?

After the blooms have faded or the plant has been frosted, trim off the old blooms but do not cut back the plant. Studies on winter hardiness of mums have shown they are hardier if they are not cut back in fall. Wait to mulch the area until the ground is close to freezing. In our area, that is usually close to Thanksgiving. Use a loose mulch such as hay or straw and apply it about 4 to 6 inches thick. Mulch should be removed in late March.

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