

MAXI SERIES

Euphorbia milii



A Madagascar native, Euphorbia milii features unique tropical flower clusters atop bright green foliage. Maxi cultivars are ideally grown in 4-6” (10-15 cm) pot whereas Mini cultivars should be grown in 2-3 inch (5.5-8 cm) pots. Wear gloves when handling since the sap of Euphorbia milii is a common skin irritant.



Maxi
Pink Cadillac



Maxi
Zephyr



Maxi
Zeus



Maxi
Venus



Maxi
Kronos

STATUS	PRODUCT #	SERIES	CULTIVAR	VIGOR	FLOWER TIMING
NEW	54001	Maxi	Dinni	●●○	Mid
NEW	54002	Maxi	Gaia	●●●	Late
NEW	54003	Maxi	Helena	●●○	Early
NEW	54004	Maxi	Helios	●●○	Early
NEW	54005	Maxi	Pink Cadillac	●●○	Mid
NEW	54006	Maxi	Vulkanus	●●○	Mid
NEW	54007	Maxi	Zephyr	●○○	Early
NEW	54008	Maxi	Zeus	●●○	Mid
NEW	54010	Maxi	Venus	●●○	Mid
NEW	54011	Maxi	Aphrodite	●●○	Late

●○○ Compact ●●○ Medium ●●● Vigorous

CROWN OF THORNS
PROPAGATION
MAXI SERIES

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STICKING

Product Form	Vegetative URC
Rooting Hormone?	Optional to improve uniformity
Tray Sizes	72, 84, 102 strip, 105
Media Type	Media should be light, well drained, and charged at 2.0 mS via SME. Consider using media normally used for succulent crops for improved aeration. Pre wet media to soften latex seal present on cuttings.
Propagation Phase	5-6 weeks

FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	50-100 ppm N using 17-5-17 with adequate micronutrients
EC Range	1.5-2.0 mS via SME
pH Range	5.8

TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	74-76°F (23-24°C)
Average Air Temperature	72-74°F (22-23°C)

IRRIGATION

Misting Instructions	Mist for 7-10 days at a low mist volume and frequency, while maintaining high static environmental humidity
Rooting Humidity	100% from day 0-7 Reduce from 95% to 70% from day 7-14
Irrigation Frequency (after day 14)	Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles

LIGHT

Photoperiodic?	Daylength neutral
Light Levels	Maintain light levels between 1200-2400 fc (12900-25800 lux) until transplant. Lighting should be at its lowest level while callus forms and increase as rooting continues.

PINCHING

Optional pinch 1 week before transplant

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Pythium, black spot

POTENTIAL PESTS

Fungus Gnats, Whitefly, Mealy Bug, Scale

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None

TIPS

- Fungus gnat larvae is the largest potential pest for *Euphorbia milii*. Apply a preventative fungicide at stick. Cultural practices such as avoiding consistently saturated media will help to control outbreaks. Disrupting the fungus gnat lifecycle at multiple points is a recommended strategy for effective control.
- To reduce air movement and increase static humidity around cuttings, many European growers will "tent" over recently stuck cuttings with one layer of clear/milky plastic (including air holes) over one layer of acrylic frost fabric. Over the next 3-4 weeks, roll up the plastic incrementally while keeping the frost fabric in place.

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FINISHING
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CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TIMING (WEEKS)	SPACING
4 inch (10 cm)	1	12-15	6" (15 cm) centers 4-6 weeks after transplant
6 inch (15 cm)	1	15-18	8" (20 cm) centers 4-6 weeks after transplant

FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate **75-125 ppm N using 17-5-17 with adequate micronutrients**

EC Range **1.2-1.4 mS via SME**

pH Range **5.7-5.8**

TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **78-83°F (26-28°)**

Night Temperature **74-78°F (23-26°C)**

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency **Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings.**

Humidity **Maintain around 65-75%**

LIGHT

Photoperiodic? **Daylength neutral**

Supplemental **If light levels fall below 3500 fc (37700 lux)**

Benefits From Shade? **No**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, Rhizoctonia, Pythium, black spot

POTENTIAL PESTS

Fungus Gnats, Whitefly, Mealy Bug, Scale

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None: the most effective way to reduce internode stretch of *Euphorbia milii* is high light conditions, a well-monitored nutrition regime, and properly managed temperatures.

TIPS

- *Euphorbia milii* is at great risk of overwatering until roots have reached the side and bottom of their growing container. Take particular care when irrigating until then.
- Transplant into moist, not saturated, media. Do not unnecessarily damage the sensitive roots during transplant.
- One way to accelerate the production of buds and flowers is to allow the soil media to dry out more than the standard wet dry cycle. Be careful not to let the media dry out completely as this will damage the plant and significantly reduce crop quality.
- Between spacing and sale, keep a sharp focus on the pH and EC levels of your crop. Measure these values two or three times a week and adjust accordingly.
- To reduce the risk of stretch in the later phase of finishing, adjust fertilizer ratios to more heavily feature nitrate-based nitrogen vs ammonium-based nitrogen especially as it pertains to the quantity of applied phosphorous.