

Type and Rate of Plant Growth Regulator Influence Vegetative, Floral Growth, and Quality of Little Lime™ Hydrangea

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ADDITIONAL INDEX WORDS. dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, ethephon, growth retardant, branch architecture, plant architecture, plant quality

SUMMARY. The objective of these experiments was to evaluate the response of Little Lime™ hardy hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata* ‘Jane’) across two seasons in response to single foliar applications of three plant growth regulators (PGRs) at two rates: dikegulac sodium at 800 or 1600 ppm, benzyladenine at 300 or 600 ppm, or ethephon at 500 or 1000 ppm. There were two additional treatments: a hand-pruned control leaving three nodes and an unpruned water control (untreated) applied the same day as the PGR applications. To evaluate PGR efficacy, vegetative growth, floral attributes, branch symmetry, and phytotoxicity were assessed. Dikegulac sodium significantly increased branch number (BN) compared with all other treatments. Branch symmetry was greater in dikegulac sodium (800 or 1600 ppm) and hand-pruned treatments compared with the untreated and other PGR treatments (2011 and 2012). Flower number was greater in all PGR treatments compared with hand-pruned plants (2011 and 2012). The only treatment that promoted more symmetrical branching without reducing flower count was dikegulac sodium (800 or 1600 ppm). Phytotoxicity was observed in both seasons; however, no injury symptoms were evident 16 weeks after treatment (WAT), the termination of the experiment.

Within efficient production systems, ornamental crops need to be uniform in shape and size (Meijón et al., 2009). By regulating plant size and creating a uniform crop, growers can save space during production and transportation and reduce breakage and loss (Hayashi et al., 2001). Controlling plant architecture can also meet the demands of retailers and consumers for more compact, dense (Cameron et al., 2006; Lütken et al., 2012), and symmetrical plants (Glasgow et al., 1998). In addition, growers can manipulate flowering dates to extend shipping periods (Hayashi et al., 2001).

To achieve target uniformity, nursery producers manually prune and, less commonly, use chemical PGRs to enhance plant growth and plant architecture. Manual pruning can be

labor intensive (Banko and Stefani, 1996) and expensive (Holland et al., 2007), yet, may be more environmentally sustainable than chemical control. Although PGRs are generally less labor intensive to apply than manual pruning, they can cause phytotoxicity (Meijón et al., 2009) and be perceived as digressing from sustainable production (Lütken et al., 2012).

Plant growth regulators have several modes of action, including branch inducing, chemical pinching (chemicals that suppress apical dominance), and ethylene generation. Plant responses to PGRs can vary across cultural and environmental conditions. In addition, the rates, timing, and number of applications required to elicit the desired response can vary among plant genera and species (Bruner et al., 2002; Kessler and Keever, 2008). For example, benzyladenine at 300 ppm

increased BN in ‘Purple Haze’ anise hyssop (*Agastache*), but not in ‘Provence’ lavender (*Lavandula ×intermedia*) or ‘May Night’ sage (*Salvia ×sylvestris*) (Grossman et al., 2012), and 300 ppm benzyladenine and 1000 ppm ethephon increased BN of Marnier’s kalanchoe (*Kalanchoe marnieriana*), but not flower dust plant (*K. pumila*) (Currey and Erwin, 2012). These differing plant responses validate the importance of optimizing PGR chemistry, as well as rate and application timing based on the target crop, conditions, and desired effect on plant form.

Little Lime™ hydrangea is a new hydrangea cultivar that is increasingly popular, but is not considered attractive in its juvenile plant form because of sparse foliage and limited branching. Since hydrangea species account for an estimated \$73 million in U.S. sales annually [U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2009], the use of PGRs to control growth could greatly benefit nurseries producing Little Lime™. Recently, dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, and ethephon, all with different modes of action (DNA synthesis inhibitor, branch promoter, and ethylene generator, respectively), have shown success as PGRs on other hydrangea species (Hester et al., 2013), but efficacy on Little Lime™ is not known. With the variation in plant response, it is recommended to test PGRs on each plant cultivar individually (Currey and Erwin, 2012; Hilgers et al., 2005; Starman et al., 2004). Therefore, the objective of these experiments was to evaluate vegetative and floral development of Little Lime™ following application of dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, or ethephon.

Materials and methods

Two experiments were conducted during Summer/Fall 2011 (2011) and Summer/Fall 2012 (2012). Materials and methods were similar with only differences between dates and the

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Units

To convert U.S. to SI, multiply by	U.S. unit	SI unit	To convert SI to U.S., multiply by
3.7854	gal	L	0.2642
2.54	inch(es)	cm	0.3937
6.4516	inch ²	cm ²	0.1550
28.3495	oz	g	0.0353
1	ppm	mg·L ⁻¹	1
6.8948	psi	kPa	0.1450

number of replications; therefore, materials and methods are described together with differences noted.

PLANT MATERIAL AND CULTURE.

Little Lime™ 2 1/4-inch liners (Spring Meadow Nursery, Grand Haven, MI) were potted into 3-gal containers filled with 85% pine bark and 15% peat on 24 May 2011 and 8 May 2012. One week after potting (WAP), plants were top dressed with 19N-1.7P-6.6K, 5- to 6-month controlled-release fertilizer with minors (Harrell's, Lakeland, FL) at 64 g per container (high label rate). Plants were grown outdoors in full sun at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville (lat. 35.98°N, long. 83.91°W, USDA zone 7a). Initial irrigation was applied from a municipal water source for 20 min at 8:00 AM, and after 6 weeks, irrigation was applied for 15 min, three times per day (8:00 AM, 1:00 PM, and 4:00 PM) every day unless rain occurred, with 3.2-gal/h pressure-compensating spray stakes (PCNL Spray Stake; Netafim, Fresno, CA).

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR APPLICATION.

Three PGRs were applied to Little Lime™ 4 WAP (30 June 2011 and 12 June 2012): 800 or 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium (Augeo; OHP, Mainland, PA); 300 or 600 ppm benzyladenine (Configure; Fine Agrochemicals, Walnut Creek, CA); 500 or 1000 ppm ethephon (Florel; Monterey Ag Resources, Fresno, CA). There were two additional treatments: a hand-pruned control leaving three nodes and an unpruned water control (untreated), applied the same day as the PGR applications. All applications were foliarly applied to runoff using a carbon dioxide backpack sprayer (30 psi, TeeJet 8003E flat fan nozzle; Spraying Systems, Wheaton, IL). At the end of the experiments (16 WAT), vegetative growth [BN, growth index, and leaf index (LI)] and floral attributes (flower number, length, width, and flower index) were recorded. Branch number was determined by counting branches greater than 1 inch at the initiation (initial BN) and termination (final BN) of the experiment. To evaluate PGR effect on branching, branch increase (BI) was determined by subtracting initial BN from final BN (BI = final BN - initial BN). Final growth index (FGI) was determined at the termination of the experiment by measuring height, width, and perpendicular

width [FGI = (height + width + perpendicular width) ÷ 3]. Leaf measurements (one leaf per plant) were taken by measuring the length of the midrib and the width at the widest point. These measurements were used in calculating the LI determined using the formula for area of an ellipse (LI = length of midrib × width at widest point × 0.8). Flower number was recorded at the end of the experiment. One flower per plant was used to determine flower index by first measuring flower length (distance from apex to basal end of panicle) and then flower width (measured at basal end of panicle) to determine flower "half-width" (0.5 × flower width), and using these measurements in the formula for total surface area of a cone, $\{(\pi \times \text{half-width}^2) + [(\pi \times \text{half-width}) \times \sqrt{(\text{half-width}^2 + \text{height}^2)}]\}$, to account for the overall shape of the flower. A visual quality rating assessed branch symmetry at the end of the experiments on a 1-7 scale, where 1 = significantly worse than untreated, 2 = moderately worse than untreated, 3 = slightly worse than untreated, 4 = no difference from untreated, 5 = slightly better than untreated, 6 = moderately better than untreated, 7 = significantly better than untreated. Plant characteristics contributing to branch symmetry included the extent to which 1) plant architecture appeared symmetrical from all viewpoints, 2) substrate surface was covered by foliage and branches when viewed from overhead, and 3) overall plant architecture was uniformly dense from

all viewpoints. Plants were evaluated at 2 and 6 WAT for phytotoxicity symptoms on a 0 to 10 visual scale; 0 representing no injury and 10 representing complete kill.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND ANALYSIS. Experiment was conducted using a completely randomized design with 10 single pot replications (2011) and 16 single pot replications (2012). Data were analyzed using linear models with the GLIMMIX procedure of SAS (version 9.2; SAS Institute, Cary, NC). Treatment differences for vegetative growth and floral attributes were determined using the LSMEANS statement according to the Holm-Simulation method at $\alpha = 0.05$. Square root transformations were applied to the branch, flower, and phytotoxicity data for a more normal distribution; however, untransformed data are reported. Branch symmetry was assessed based on the untreated controls; therefore, Dunnett's multiple comparison procedure was used to analyze branch symmetry ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results

Foliar sprays containing 800 or 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium increased BN compared with all other treatments in both seasons (Table 1). For example, plants treated with 800 and 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium had 35.8 (163%) and 27.4 (125%) more branches in 2011 and 23.3 (81%) and 23.5 (82%) more branches in 2012, compared with hand-pruned plants. However, the lower rates of

Table 1. Final branch number of Little Lime™ hydrangea and number of branches increased (BI) over the duration of the experiment following a single application of dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, or ethephon, 16 weeks after treatment ($n = 80$ and 128 in 2011 and 2012, respectively).

Treatment ^a	Rate (ppm) ^b	2011		2012	
		Branches (no.) ^c	BI (no.) ^w	Branches (no.)	BI (no.)
Dikegulac sodium	800	57.7 a ^v	48.0 a	52.1 a	38.6 a
Dikegulac sodium	1600	49.3 a	40.1 a	52.3 a	40.2 a
Benzyladenine	300	14.4 c	4.7 bcd	28.3 b	14.5 b
Benzyladenine	600	18.6 bc	8.7 bc	27.2 b	14.1 b
Ethephon	500	12.5 c	3.5 d	28.7 b	15.3 b
Ethephon	1000	16.2 bc	7.3 bc	27.9 b	13.8 b
Water	—	13.0 c	3.7 cd	25.9 b	12.6 b
Hand-pruned	—	21.9 b	12.7 b	28.8 b	16.1 b
<i>P</i> value		<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

^aTreatments were applied on 30 June 2011 and 12 June 2012.

^b1 ppm = 1 mg·L⁻¹.

^cFinal branch number of branches greater than 1 inch (2.54 cm).

^wBranch increase over the experiment (BI = final branch number - initial branch number).

^vMeans within columns followed by the same letter are not statistically different according to the Holm-Simulation method for mean comparison at $\alpha = 0.05$.

benzyladenine (300 ppm) and ethephon (500 ppm) resulted in 7.5 (34%) and 9.4 (43%) fewer branches than hand-pruned plants in 2011. BI was greatest with dikegulac sodium (800 or 1600 ppm) compared with all other treatments in both seasons.

Branch symmetry, a measure of quality, was affected by treatments (Fig. 1). In 2011, dikegulac sodium (800 and 1600 ppm) and hand-pruned plants had a 1.6 ($P = 0.0054$), 1.8 ($P = 0.0026$), and 1.5 ($P = 0.0203$) higher branch symmetry rating compared with the untreated plants (4.0), and in 2012, dikegulac sodium (800 and 1600 ppm) and hand-pruned plants had a 1.9 ($P = 0.0006$), 1.4 ($P = 0.0159$), and 1.8 ($P = 0.0014$) higher branch symmetry rating compared with the untreated plants (4.0). By contrast, branch symmetry of hydrangea treated with benzyladenine and ethephon, regardless of rate, did not differ in comparison with the untreated plants in either season.

Hand pruning reduced flower number of Little Lime™ compared with all other treatments (Table 2). In 2011, dikegulac sodium at both rates (800 or 1600 ppm) and the hand-pruned plants resulted in shorter flowers compared with the untreated, whereas in 2012, the hand-pruned treatment and only the high rate (1600 ppm) of dikegulac sodium suppressed flower length. Flower width was less in hand-pruned plants compared with all other treatments with the exception of plants treated with 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium in 2011, which had flower widths that were similar to flower sizes on hand-pruned plants. Flower index was similar among the untreated, dikegulac sodium (800 ppm), benzyladenine (300 or 600 ppm), or ethephon (500 or 1000 ppm) treated plants, whereas flower index of plants treated with dikegulac sodium (1600 ppm) was less than the untreated in 2011. Hand pruning reduced the flower index when compared against flower index of benzyladenine (300 or 600 ppm), ethephon (500 or 1000 ppm), and the untreated plants. In 2012, the untreated and all PGR-treated plants had a greater flower index compared with hand-pruned plants.

In 2011, height of PGR-treated plants was similar to the untreated and hand-pruned (Table 3) plants, and in 2012, height was similar

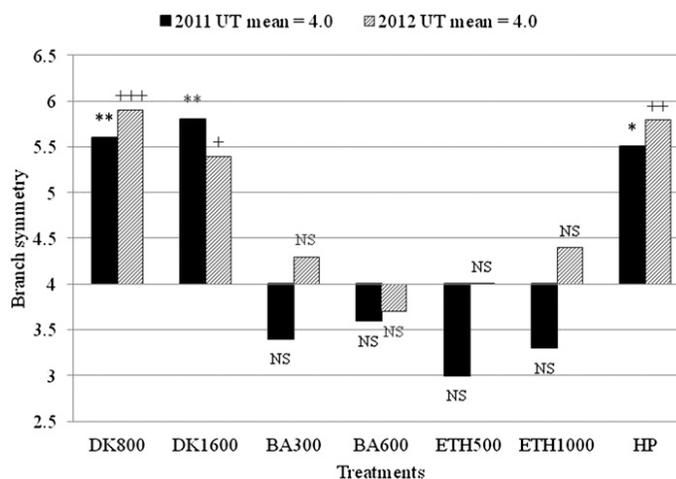


Fig. 1. Branch symmetry of Little Lime™ hydrangea treated with 800 or 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium (DK800, DK1600), 300 or 600 ppm benzyladenine (BA300, BA600), 500 or 1000 ppm ethephon (ETH500, ETH1000), or hand-pruned (HP) compared with untreated (UT) when applied on 30 June 2011 and 12 June 2012 (1 ppm = 1 mg·L⁻¹). Plants were visually rated on a 1 to 7 scale: 1 = significantly worse than untreated, 2 = moderately worse than untreated, 3 = slightly worse than untreated, 4 = no difference from untreated, 5 = slightly better than untreated, 6 = moderately better than untreated, 7 = significantly better than untreated; *, **, NS, significant or nonsignificant based on Dunnett’s multiple comparison test at $P \leq 0.05$, or 0.01 [2011 ($n = 80$)]; +, ++, +++, NS significant or nonsignificant based on Dunnett’s multiple comparison test at $P \leq 0.05$, 0.01, or 0.001 [2012 ($n = 128$)].

Table 2. Flower number, flower length, flower width, and flower index of Little Lime™ hydrangea following a single application of dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, or ethephon, 18 weeks after treatment ($n = 80$ and 128 in 2011 and 2012, respectively).

Treatment ^a	Rate (ppm) ^y	Flowers (no.)	Flower length(cm) ^x	Flower width(cm) ^w	Flower index(cm ²) ^v
2011					
Dikegulac sodium	800	12.5 a ^u	7.3 bcd	8.5 a	176.4 abc
Dikegulac sodium	1600	8.2 ab	6.2 cd	7.5 ab	137.8 bc
Benzyladenine	300	5.8 ab	11.5 a	10.5 a	325.3 a
Benzyladenine	600	6.5 ab	10.8 ab	10.0 a	301.2 ab
Ethephon	500	6.6 ab	10.5 ab	11.5 a	320.8 a
Ethephon	1000	5.4 b	9.9 abc	10.9 a	291.0 ab
Water	—	6.6 ab	11.3 a	11.7 a	342.5 a
Hand-pruned	—	1.2 c	4.1 d	4.7 b	100.8 c
P value		<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
2012					
Dikegulac sodium	800	11.3 a	9.5 ab	10.2 a	255.7 a
Dikegulac sodium	1600	12.0 ab	7.6 b	9.1 a	210.4 a
Benzyladenine	300	6.4 b	10.8 a	11.6 a	332.6 a
Benzyladenine	600	5.8 b	9.9 ab	10.3 a	268.5 a
Ethephon	500	6.0 ab	10.0 ab	10.4 a	295.6 a
Ethephon	1000	5.8 ab	9.5 ab	9.9 a	261.4 a
Water	—	6.4 ab	10.7 a	10.9 a	305.2 a
Hand-pruned	—	1.1 c	3.3 c	3.6 b	92.7 b
P value		<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001

^aTreatments were applied on 30 June 2011 and 12 June 2012.

^y1 ppm = 1 mg·L⁻¹.

^xFlower length determined from apical to basal end of panicle; 1 cm = 0.3937 inch.

^wFlower width determined at basal end of panicle.

^vFlower index = $(\pi \times \text{half-width}^2) + [(\pi \times \text{half-width}) \times \sqrt{(\text{half-width}^2 + \text{height}^2)}]$, where half-width = 0.5 × flower width; 1 cm² = 0.1550 inch².

^uMeans within columns followed by the same letter are not statistically different according to the Holm-Simulation method for mean comparison at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 3. Height, final growth index (FGI), and leaf area of Little Lime™ hydrangea following a single application of dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, or ethephon, 16 weeks after treatment ($n = 80$ and 128 in 2011 and 2012, respectively).

Treatment ^z	Rate (ppm) ^y	Final ht (cm) ^y	FGI (cm) ^x	Leaf index (cm ²) ^w
2011				
Dikegulac sodium	800	39.5 a ^v	46.9	4.5
Dikegulac sodium	1600	34.8 ab	45.1	4.5
Benzyladenine	300	37.9 ab	47.0	5.2
Benzyladenine	600	39.5 ab	49.9	5.1
Ethephon	500	31.6 b	46.6	5.3
Ethephon	1000	33.0 ab	47.7	5.1
Water	—	38.4 ab	47.3	4.9
Hand-pruned	—	36.7 ab	44.3	5.5
<i>P</i> value		0.0166	0.6106	0.1525
2012				
Dikegulac sodium	800	33.6 a	41.7 a	5.7 abc
Dikegulac sodium	1600	31.7 ab	38.6 ab	5.3 c
Benzyladenine	300	31.3 ab	40.8 ab	5.8 abc
Benzyladenine	600	28.5 bc	38.7 ab	5.9 abc
Ethephon	500	27.8 bc	37.8 b	5.6 bc
Ethephon	1000	26.6 c	37.9 ab	5.7 abc
Water	—	29.0b c	37.9 ab	6.0 ab
Hand-pruned	—	34.9 a	40.8 ab	6.3 a
<i>P</i> value		<0.0001	0.0044	0.0015

^zTreatments were applied on 30 June 2011 and 12 June 2012.

^y1 ppm = 1 mg·L⁻¹, 1 cm = 0.3937 inch.

^xFGI = (height + width + perpendicular width) ÷ 3.

^wLeaf index = length of midrib × width (measured at widest point of blade) × 0.8; 1 cm² = 0.1550 inch².

^vMeans within columns followed by the same letter are not statistically different according to the Holm-Simulation method for mean comparison at $\alpha = 0.05$.

among all treatments compared with the untreated plants with the exception of plants treated with dikegulac sodium at 800 ppm. Final growth index of PGR-treated plants was similar to untreated and hand-pruned plants in both seasons. Leaf index for PGR-treated plants was similar to the untreated and hand-pruned plants in both seasons with the exception of plants treated with 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium or 500 ppm ethephon, which had a smaller LI in comparison with hand-pruned plants (2012).

In 2011, 2 WAT, phytotoxicity rating of plants treated with dikegulac sodium (800 or 1600 ppm) or benzyladenine (300 or 600 ppm) was greater than the untreated and ethephon-treated plants (Table 4). Symptoms were more pronounced on new growth with complete bleaching of the first, second, and, sometimes, third distal sets of leaves, and interveinal chlorosis on the following one to two sets of leaves. Lower foliage on hand-pruned plants was scorched substantially following pruning. Although this was irradiation damage

and not a toxic response to an application, it was the direct result of the hand-pruned treatment and therefore was treated as phytotoxicity. At 6 WAT, there were no differences among treatments as previously chlorotic leaves regained a normal, green appearance. In 2012, at 2 and 6 WAT, plants treated with 800 or 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium had higher phytotoxicity ratings than all other treatments.

Discussion

Dikegulac sodium-treated plants (800 or 1600 ppm) had more branches compared with all other treatments, including the hand-pruned plants. Moreover, plants treated with dikegulac sodium developed at least 101% more branches than the untreated plants. These results are similar to that of Hester et al. (2013) that showed more branching in ‘Limelight’ hardy hydrangea (*H. paniculata*) treated with dikegulac sodium (800 or 1600 ppm) compared with the hand-pruned control treatments. By the end of the experiment (16 WAT), benzyladenine (600 ppm) and ethephon (500 or

1000 ppm) suppressed plant height compared with hand-pruned plants (2012), but neither PGR affected branching. Conversely, dikegulac sodium, which functions as a chemical pincher, did not suppress height, but increased number of branches compared with all other treatments. Holland et al. (2007) reported similar results with cyclanilide, another chemical pincher increasing lateral growth but not affecting height of ‘Ellen Huff’ oakleaf hydrangea (*H. quercifolia*). There was no change in height or increase in BN of plants treated with 300 ppm benzyladenine compared with hand-pruned plants, which suggests 300 ppm benzyladenine may not be a sufficient rate or Little Lime™ needs multiple applications. Grossman et al. (2012) reported increased branching following benzyladenine application in only two of the five herbaceous ornamental plant species they evaluated. Variation in response has been attributed to rapid metabolization of benzyladenine by some plant species and a consequent need for higher rates or multiple applications (Carey et al., 2009; Moffatt et al., 1991).

Hand pruning also results in removal of flower buds and flower primordia, which became evident in these experiments wherein hand-pruned plants produced at least 78% fewer flowers than all other treatments. In 2011, plants treated with 800 or 1600 ppm dikegulac sodium had shorter flowers than that observed on untreated plants, whereas neither benzyladenine nor ethephon reduced flower size compared with the untreated. This was similar to results with growth retardants; uniconazole reduced flower diameter of ‘Böttstein’ bigleaf hydrangea (*H. macrophylla*), whereas a single application of daminozide or paclobutrazol had no effect on flower diameter (Bailey and Clark, 1992).

Two major disadvantages limiting widespread PGR adoption by growers are the likelihood of phytotoxicity among treated plants and the tremendous variation in plant species responses to PGR chemistries and rates. For instance, Currey and Erwin (2012) reported phytotoxicity on chandelier plant (*K. manginii*), one of 11 *Kalanchoe* spp. evaluated following 1000 ppm ethephon (applied 2 weeks after pinching), but no injury following benzyladenine

Table 4. Visual assessment of Little Lime™ hydrangea following a single application of dikegulac sodium, benzyladenine, or ethephon ($n = 80$ and 128 in 2011 and 2012, respectively).

Treatment ^z	Rate (ppm) ^y	Phytotoxicity (0–10 scale) ^x	
		2 WAT	6 WAT
2011			
Dikegulac sodium	800	3.7 a ^w	3.0
Dikegulac sodium	1600	4.0 a	3.2
Benzyladenine	300	3.0 a	2.7
Benzyladenine	600	3.1 a	1.7
Ethephon	500	0.7 c	1.5
Ethephon	1000	1.3 c	2.9
Water	—	1.5 bc	1.4
Hand-pruned	—	3.1 ab	1.9
<i>P</i> value		<0.0001	0.0747
2012			
Dikegulac sodium	800	2.3 a	4.6 a
Dikegulac sodium	1600	2.7 a	4.1 a
Benzyladenine	300	0.0 b	0.7 b
Benzyladenine	600	0.0 b	0.8 b
Ethephon	500	0.0 b	1.0 b
Ethephon	1000	0.0 b	1.0 b
Water	—	0.0 b	0.8 b
Hand-pruned	—	0.3 b	1.1 b
<i>P</i> value		<0.0001	<0.0001

^zTreatments were applied on 30 June 2011 and 12 June 2012.

^y1 ppm = 1 mg·L⁻¹.

^xAssessed 2 and 6 weeks after treatment on a 0–10 visual scale (0 = no injury, 10 = complete kill).

^wMeans within columns followed by the same letter are not statistically different according to the Holm-Simulation method for mean comparisons at $\alpha = 0.05$.

exposure; whereas Farris et al. (2009) reported injury to ‘Moonbeam’ tickseed (*Coreopsis verticillata*) following application of 250 and 500 ppm benzyladenine. In addition, Banko and Stefani (1996) reported chlorosis on ‘Convexa’ holly (*Ilex crenata*) but not on ‘Hetzi’ juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*) or ‘Manhattan’ euonymus (*Euonymus kiautschovicus*) after dikegulac sodium application. These options may still be viable for saving labor in production systems if the focus on use can be adjusted to whether plants can quickly overcome the injury before point-of-sale. For example, in our experiment, phytotoxicity was visible 6 WAT in 2012, but it was not detected at the end of the experiment (16 WAT). Since 16 weeks is a practical growing duration for hydrangea species under typical production constraints, these early symptoms of foliar phytotoxicity would typically not prevent the plants from being sold.

Marketing surveys have shown that retail, and even wholesale, customers prefer to buy symmetrical plants with dense, compact foliage (Glasgow et al., 1998; Jeffers et al.,

2009; Townsley-Brascamp and Marr, 1995). By using PGRs to break apical dominance, growers can produce fuller, more compact plants (Grossman et al., 2012), thus improving overall plant quality (Hammond et al., 2007). Our experiments support this with treatments of dikegulac sodium increasing BN and improving branch symmetry by at least 35% compared with the untreated plants.

Hand pruning did not appear to be an effective tool that growers should rely on either to increase BN or reduce the size of Little Lime™. Moreover, hand pruning excised floral buds and flower primordia on hydrangea, which is a major attribute to the marketability of Little Lime™. Although neither benzyladenine nor ethephon did not diminish vegetative or floral development of Little Lime™ compared with the untreated plants, there was also no added advantage to investing in that management action. In conclusion, although some temporary foliar phytotoxicity was observed early in 2012, dikegulac sodium appears to be a good choice for increasing BN and branch symmetry.

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