

# 'Florida White Ruffles'—A White Strap-leaved Caladium for Small Pots, Hanging Baskets, or Sunny Landscapes

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Caladiums [*Caladium bicolor* (Ait.) Vent., syn. *Caladium ×hortulanum* Birdsey, Araceae Juss.] are popular foliage plants possessing great diversity in the shapes, sizes, and colors of their leaves. They commonly are sold as potted plants in the florist trade, as tubers for use in landscapes or home gardens, or as bedding plants for late spring or early summer (Harbaugh and Tjia, 1985). Although more than 1500 named cultivars have been introduced during the past 100 years (Hayward, 1950), only 90 were found to be in commercial production in 1998 (Bell and Wilfret, 1998).

Most of the commercial tubers produced are utilized by potted plant growers in either 10- or 15-cm containers (D. Bates, personal communication). Many popular cultivars require excision of dominant buds (de-eyeing) on the tuber in order to produce an attractive container-grown plant. Bud excision eliminates apical dominance, resulting in greater leaf production and reduced plant height (Evans et al., 1992), but is a costly, labor-intensive procedure. Tubers of 'Florida White Ruffles' produce attractive, compact, lance-leaf plants with numerous leaves (Fig. 1) without requiring bud excision. Excellent sun tolerance enhances its potential usage in the landscape as a border plant. Also, its size and slightly ruffled leaves can be desirable characteristics for combination plantings of caladium cultivars with differing foliar and growth habit characteristics.

## Origin

'Florida White Ruffles', derived from a cross between the popular caladium cultivars 'Aaron' and 'Red Frill', initially was evaluated in 1985 as GC85-290. Ancestry of both parents is unknown. 'Aaron', a white heart-shaped-leaf cultivar, was selected as the female parent because of its vigor, tuber yield, and excellent sun tolerance. 'Red Frill', a red lance-leaf cultivar, was selected because of its

intermediate growth habit and ability to produce many bright red leaves. Tubers were propagated on fumigated Eugallie fine sandy soils at the Gulf Coast Research and Education Center (REC)—Bradenton and were hot-water treated for nematode control (Rhodes, 1964).

## Description

Descriptions of color (e.g., RHS 147A) for plant parts are based on comparison with the Royal Horticultural Society's color chart (Royal Horticultural Society, 1986).

'Florida White Ruffles' plants grown for 7 months were 34–50 cm tall. Jumbo tubers are multi-segmented, 6.4–8.9 cm in diameter, bearing 6–8 dominant buds. Tuber surfaces are brown (RHS 200B), with the cortical area yellow-orange (RHS 20D). Leaves are sagittate-lanceolate, 19–25 cm long and 7–9 cm wide, slightly undulate with greyed-white (RHS 156B) penniform venation. The upper

surface has dark-green (RHS 139A) margins to 8 mm wide with a white (RHS 155C) clear center. Irregular greenish-white mottling (RHS 157B) parallels the margin. A 1-mm greyed-purple line (RHS 185A) is present on the basal leaf collar at the petiole apex. The undersurface has greyed-green (RHS 191A) margins with a white (RHS 155C) center and white (RHS 155B) veins. Petioles are a densely speckled brown (RHS 200D) and 3–5 mm in diameter.

Plants used for describing color were grown in 15-cm-diameter containers in a 40% shaded greenhouse from 2.54-cm-diameter tubers. Buds do not need to be excised for optimum performance.

## Performance

'Florida White Ruffles' was evaluated for tuber production at the Gulf Coast REC—Bradenton, Fla., during 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000. The soil was an Eugallie fine sand with ≈1% organic matter and a pH of 6.2. Plants were grown in a plastic-mulched raised-bed system maintaining a constant water table with seep irrigation (Geraldson et al., 1965). Ground beds were fumigated 3 weeks before planting with a mixture of 67% methyl bromide and 33% chloropicrin (by volume) at 392 kg·ha<sup>-1</sup>. The beds were 91 cm wide and 20 cm high with 2.54-cm caladium seed pieces planted 15 cm apart in three rows spaced 15 cm apart. Osmocote 18N–2.6P–10K 8–9 month controlled-release fertilizer (Osmocote 18–6–12, Scotts Co., Marysville, Ohio) was applied to the bed surface at the time of fumigation with N at 336 kg·ha<sup>-1</sup>.

Plots were organized in a randomized complete-block design consisting of three replica-



Fig. 1. *Caladium* 'Florida White Ruffles' forced in a 15-cm container using three No. 1 tubers (≥3.8<6.4 cm). Dominant buds were not excised from tubers before planting.

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tions. An analysis of variance combined over years was conducted in order to compare the performance of 'Florida White Ruffles' to several commercial lance-leaf cultivars (Tables 1 and 2).

Marketable tuber weight of 'Florida White Ruffles' was lower than 'White Wing' and 'Jackie Suthers' but much higher than 'Pink Gem'. However, the production index, an indicator of the economic value of the tuber crop, was greater for 'Florida White Ruffles' than 'Jackie Suthers' and 'Pink Gem', and was similar to 'White Wing'. The production index reflects the crop value as prices change from year to year or grower to grower, but the differences between grades usually remain constant (Harbaugh and Overman, 1983). The favorable production index value of 'Florida White Ruffles' resulted from producing a high number of marketable tubers, well distributed in valuable grades. The marketable number of tubers produced by 'Florida White Ruffles' was higher than 'White Wing' and 'Pink Gem', and similar to 'Jackie Suthers'. 'Florida White Ruffles' produced a similar percentage of tubers in each grade as 'White Wing', while producing a greater percentage of jumbo tubers than 'Jackie Suthers' and 'Pink Gem' and a greater percentage of mammoth tubers than 'Pink Gem'. Lower marketable tuber weight for 'Florida White Ruffles' relative to the major white lance-leaf cultivars White Wing and Jackie Suthers resulted from producing less mass per tuber rather than fewer tubers.

Landscape performance of cultivars grown under full-sun conditions was evaluated in 1996, 1998, and 1999 (Table 3) on the same plots used for evaluating tuber production. Plant height, number of leaves, and foliar characteristics were recorded  $\approx 7$  months after planting. 'Florida White Ruffles' plants were shorter than either 'White Wing' or 'Jackie Suthers' but taller than 'Pink Gem'. 'Florida White Ruffles' produced a superior number of leaves that were narrower than the commercial cultivars and exhibited excellent sun tolerance. The combination of numerous leaves on short plants results in plants with a very desirable compact appearance.

'Florida White Ruffles' tubers were forced in 10-cm containers and growth was compared to commercial cultivars in 1998 (Table 4). The root medium contained 3 sedge peat : 1-1/2 coarse horticultural vermiculite : 1 sand (by volume) amended with (in kg-m<sup>-3</sup>) 3 dolomitic lime, 3 calcitic lime, 3 single superphosphate, 0.6 micronutrient mixture (Micromax, Scotts Co.) and 1.8 14N-6.1P-11.6K 3-4 month controlled-release fertilizer (Osmocote 14-14-14, Scotts Co.). Both studies were conducted in a glasshouse with 40% light exclusion during the summer in Bradenton, Fla. Average daily temperatures were  $\approx 32^\circ\text{C}$  day/  $21^\circ\text{C}$  night during the experiment. Plant height, number of leaves, and foliar characteristics were recorded 7 weeks after planting.

Plants of 'Florida White Ruffles' were more compact than 'White Wing' and similar to 'Jackie Suthers' and 'Pink Gem'. Leaf production of 'Florida White Ruffles' was superior to 'White Wing' and 'Jackie Suthers' as

Table 1. Tuber weights and the production index for caladium cultivars harvested in 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000. Values presented are means of three replications with 30 propagules per 1.2-m<sup>2</sup> plot per year, averaged over 4 years.

Cultivar	Tuber wt (g)				Production index <sup>y</sup>
	Marketable	Seed	Total	Mean <sup>z</sup>	
Florida White Ruffles	2649	96	2745	68	100
Jackie Suthers	3261	116	3377	91	89
Pink Gem	1474	151	1625	46	62
White Wing	3170	99	3269	88	98
LSD ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )	326	50	324	7	10

<sup>z</sup>Mean = Marketable weight/marketable number.

<sup>y</sup>The production index is an indicator of economic value of the crop calculated as: N (No. 2s) + 2N (No. 1s) + 4N (Jumbo) + 6N (Mammoth) + 6N (Super Mammoth); where N = number of tubers in each grade.

Table 2. Tuber grade distribution of caladium cultivars harvested in 1996, 1998, 1999, and 2000. Values presented are means of three replications of 30 propagules per 1.2-m<sup>2</sup> plot per year, averaged over 4 years.

Cultivar	Marketable tubers by grade <sup>z</sup> (%)					Marketable tubers (no.)
	Super mammoth	Mammoth	Jumbo	No. 1	No. 2	
Florida White Ruffles	0	6	26	47	21	39
Jackie Suthers	1	7	18	41	33	37
Pink Gem	0	1	11	45	44	34
White Wing	0	8	30	44	18	36
LSD ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )	1	3	5	8	8	3

<sup>z</sup>Tubers graded by maximum diameter; super mammoth ( $\geq 11.4$  cm); mammoth ( $\geq 8.9$  < 11.4 cm); jumbo ( $\geq 6.4$  < 8.9 cm); No.1 ( $\geq 3.8$  < 6.4 cm); No.2 ( $\geq 2.5$  < 3.8).

Table 3. Plant performance after 7 months for caladium cultivars grown in full sun from 2.5-cm tubers in 1996, 1998, and 1999. Values presented are means of three replications with three plants measured per plot per year, averaged over 3 years.

Cultivar	Plant ht (cm)	Leaves (no.)	Leaf	
			Length (cm)	Width (cm)
Florida White Ruffles	42	24	22	8
Jackie Suthers	53	16	22	14
Pink Gem	32	17	17	11
White Wing	54	14	26	16
LSD ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )	4	5	2	1

Table 4. Plant performance after 7 weeks for caladium cultivars grown from No. 1 tubers in 10-cm containers in a 40% shaded glasshouse, 1998. Values presented are means of six plants with one No. 1 ( $\geq 3.8$  < 6.4 cm diameter) intact tuber planted per container.

Cultivar	Plant ht (cm)	Leaves (no.)	Leaf	
			Length (cm)	Width (cm)
Florida White Ruffles	20	36	15	8
Jackie Suthers	23	29	15	9
Pink Gem	18	40	12	8
White Wing	25	23	16	9
LSD ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )	4	7	2	2

was observed in landscape-grown plants under full-sun conditions (Table 3). Leaf length and width was similar for the three white cultivars. 'Pink Gem' produced a similar number of leaves as 'Florida White Ruffles' and leaf length was shorter than the white cultivars. Potted plant producers desire cultivars that are compact, have numerous leaves, and can be forced without excising dominant buds. 'Florida White Ruffles' possesses all these attributes that facilitate production of full, attractive container plants.

'Florida White Ruffles' is intended for forcing in containers of 10- to 20-cm diameter and for use in shady to full-sun locations in the landscape. This new white-strap cultivar offers advantages to both tuber and container producers. Although extensive research and evaluations have been performed on small acreages of this cultivar, tuber producers are encouraged to plant only limited quantities of 'Florida White Ruffles' until they have gained experience in production. Standard postharvest treatment of tubers is recommended and

preplant hot-water treatment of tubers is encouraged to prolong the life of the tubers.

#### Availability

A patent has been applied for 'Florida White Ruffles' by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and production of this cultivar is to be with a licensing agreement with the Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., P.O. Box 309, Greenwood, FL 32443. Information on tuber availability and propagation agreements can be obtained from the Florida Foundation.

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