



**Greenhouse TPM/IPM Weekly Report**  
**University of Maryland Cooperative Extension**  
**Central Maryland Research and Education Center**

**From:** Stanton Gill, Regional Specialist and Karen Rane, Plant Pathologist  
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**March 21, 2008**

**High pH Problems**

This week we had a bacopa sample showing symptoms of interveinal chlorosis. This was the result of an iron deficiency caused by high pH. Bacopa is in the “iron inefficient” group of plants which also includes torenia, calibrachoa, diascia, nemesia, pansy, petunia, snapdragon and vinca. They do not necessarily require higher rates of fertilizer or iron, but are especially sensitive to high pH and need adequate iron. At high pH iron becomes insoluble and unavailable to the plant, so plants in this group are best grown at a pH below 6.2 to increase the solubility of micronutrients. Check your soil pH and if it is high apply iron sulfate at 2lbs/100 gallons and water into the soil. Wash off the foliage afterwards with clear water to avoid burning the foliage.

**Web Blight**

We received a sedum sample with *Rhizoctonia* web blight last week. This fungus has a very wide host range, causing disease on many crops, vegetables, ornamentals and even on turf-grasses. Moist conditions favor this disease- try to space susceptible crops so that the foliage dries after rains or irrigation. When the weather is hot and humid and night temperatures do not fall below 68° F, *Rhizoctonia* is happy and most vigorous. *Rhizoctonia* can cause root rot and stem cankers, but when it is growing on the aerial plant parts, and causing extensive aerial blight, it is called “web blight”. To diagnose, we examine the tissues and find the distinctive mycelium of *Rhizoctonia*. Look for fine, wispy, tan mycelium (especially in early morning before dew has dried) that is causing above ground plant parts to “melt down” and that sticks the dying plant parts together.



**Management:** Many fungicides are registered to control *Rhizoctonia*. These include (but are not limited to) Banrot, Chipco 26 GT, Cleary’s 3336, Compass, Heritage, Junction, Medallion, Protect T/O, Terraguard, and Terraclor

### **Rhapsody Name Change**

We received a press release from Marla Faver, Field Development Scientist, with BioWorks, Inc. stating that AgraQuest, Inc. has entered a strategic alliance with BioWorks to distribute the active ingredient *Bacillus subtilis*, QST 713 strain, in the ornamental and greenhouse markets.

The active ingredient in RHAPSODY® fungicide will be rebranded by BioWorks under the name CEASE™ beginning in early March. AgraQuest will continue to produce and market RHAPSODY for the turf market. CEASE is labeled as both a foliar spray and soil drench on ornamentals, trees, shrubs, flowering plants, and greenhouse crops. It is a broad spectrum biofungicide targeting common fungal and bacterial diseases such as Botrytis, Pseudomonas, Erwinia, Powdery and Downy Mildew, Leaf Spot and Speck, Anthracnose, and Rust.

## **Upcoming Programs**

### **Interstate Ornamental Plant Management Conference**

Monday, April 7, 2008

Maritime Institute, Linthicum, MD

Recertification has been requested from: DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, and WV. Approval is pending.

For more information contact: Avis Koeiman at 301-405-3913

### **Invasive Species Training**

Friday, April 11, 2008

Lisbon Fire Hall, Woodbine, MD

Certification on emerald ash borer, *Sirex noctilio*, and Asian longhorned beetle

For more information contact: Suzanne Klick at 301-596-9413 or sklick@umd.edu

### **Procrastinators' Pesticide Recertification Conference**

Friday, June 6, 2008

Montgomery College, Germantown, MD

For more information contact: Chuck Schuster at 301-590-2807 or cfs@umd.edu

**Master Marketing Highlight - Is the Price Right?**  
**Ginger S Myers, Regional Extension Specialist, Marketing**  
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Whether you're gearing up to sell at a farmers' market, through your roadside stand, or by private treaty, you cannot thrive in business today without a pricing strategy. The price you set for your product must fall between two points: what the customer is willing to pay and your breakeven point (the point at which you start losing money).

What should you charge for your product? Charge too much and it won't sell. Just reduce the price and fix the problem. But, charging too little is far more dangerous. If you choose to compete on price, you may not only forego significant revenues and profits, but also fix the product's market value position at a low level. Once prices hit the market it is difficult to raise them. Research reported by the *McKinsey Quarterly* shows that 80 to 90 percent of all poorly chosen prices are too low.

The latest studies indicate that price is a major consideration for between 15 and 35 percent of the population - which means between 56 and 85 percent of the people concentrate on factors other than price. Many businesses act as though 100 percent of the population is price obsessed. This delusion nibbles away at their profits and attracts only the most disloyal of all customers.

Your pricing objective is to let your customers know the amount of money charged for a product or service, right? Actually, there are multiple layers of pricing objectives. When almost identical brand name items, such as peanut butters, are priced differently, it's because the manufacturers are pursuing different pricing objectives in their marketing strategy.

**Here are some steps to follow to help you set the right price and pursue your marketing objective.**

1. Develop a pricing strategy- consider:
  - a. Utilizing odd-evening pricing (\$3.99 instead of \$4.00), standard mark-up pricing (typically a manufacturer marks his price up 15% over his total cost per unit, a wholesaler 20% over his costs, and a retailer 40% over his costs.), or customary pricing ( when the product "traditionally" sells for a certain price, such as a pack of gum).
  - b. Targeting "quality" customers versus "quantity" customers
  - c. Offering volume discounts or add-on products
  - d. Offering two layer pricing- one price for premium service and a lower price for an economy service
  - e. Matching competitor's pricing
  - f. Always using the same price to establish consistency
2. Develop a goal for your pricing strategy. "What's the goal for your business?" Pricing is part of your marketing strategy and reflects how you position your product. If you want to be the go-to-guy for a certain product or service, then you need to always sell only top quality product and offer great service. You may have to extend operating hours for customer convenience or perhaps offer a money-back, no- questions- asked

return policy. If you're positioning your enterprise as a family activity, then you need to have activities and operational hours geared towards the weekends with family-friendly packaging, activities and prices.

3. Study the competition. The Internet can give you an abundance of information about your customer, the marketplace and the profit potential - all at a very low cost. You can even interview some potential customers. You might tell them you're thinking about selling a certain product and ask them what they are currently paying for similar products.
4. Calculate your total costs of producing a product or offering a service by adding together your fixed costs + variable costs. Once you have your total costs, you can calculate the break-even price for a product or service. Of course you're not in business to just break even.
5. Identify your added value. "What's your unique selling point? Is it quality, different varieties, free delivery, convenient location, or locally grown? What can you offer that customers are willing to pay more to obtain?"

Remember this golden rule when setting prices: perception is everything. How customers view your product or service and what they are willing to pay for it is based upon perceptions. In the end, customers will tell you loud and clear through their purchasing behavior whether or not your prices are too high, too low, or right on the money.