

***Dahlia* x 'Figaro Improved' Figaro Improved Dahlia¹**

Edward F. Gilman, Ryan W. Klein, and Gail Hansen²

Introduction

The many types of dahlia like a fertile well-drained soil with a constant supply of moisture. Mulch the bed and avoid giving the plants high nitrogen. On poor sites the plants are leggy. Best growth occurs in full sun, but the plants tolerate partial shade. Do not plant dahlias until the soil has warmed up as the roots rot in cold wet soil. Tall varieties may need a support stake installed at planting time. Removal of side buds gives larger flowers. Remove the old flowers as they fade to promote blooming. Dahlias do not tolerate high summer temperatures so may not be suited for southern most regions.



Figure 1. Full Form - *Dahlia* x 'Figaro Improved': Figaro Improved Dahlia
Credits: Edward F. Gilman, UF/IFAS



Figure 2. Leaf - *Dahlia* x 'Figaro Improved': Figaro Improved Dahlia
Credits: Edward F. Gilman, UF/IFAS



Figure 3. Flower - *Dahlia* x 'Figaro Improved': Figaro Improved Dahlia
Credits: Edward F. Gilman, UF/IFAS

1. This document is FPS170, one of a series of the Department of Environmental Horticulture, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date October 1999. Revised October 2023. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication.
2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Department of Environmental Horticulture; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. For more information on obtaining other UF/IFAS Extension publications, contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office. U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Andra Johnson, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.



Figure 4. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

General Information

Scientific name: *Dahlia x 'Figaro Improved'*

Pronunciation: DAL-yuh

Common name(s): 'Figaro Improved' dahlia

Family: *Compositae*

Plant type: annual; bulb/tuber; perennial

USDA hardiness zones: all zones (Figure 4)

Planting month for zone 7: May

Planting month for zone 8: May

Planting month for zone 9: Mar; Apr; Oct; Nov

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: Sep; Oct; Nov; Dec

Origin: not native to North America

Invasive potential: not known to be invasive

Uses: container or above-ground planter; cut flowers; border

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

Description

Height: 1 to 2 feet

Spread: 1 to 2 feet

Plant habit: round; spreading

Plant density: open

Growth rate: fast

Texture: coarse

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: whorled

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: entire

Leaf shape: elliptic (oval)

Leaf venation: pinnate

Leaf type and persistence: not applicable

Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: not applicable

Fall characteristic: not applicable

Flower

Flower color: yellow; orange

Flower characteristic: showy

Fruit

Fruit shape: no fruit

Fruit length: no fruit

Fruit cover: no fruit

Fruit color: not applicable

Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not applicable

Current year stem/twig color: green

Current year stem/twig thickness: very thick

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun

Soil tolerances: clay; sand; acidic; loam

Soil salt tolerances: unknown

Plant spacing: 18 to 24 inches

Other

Roots: not applicable

Winter interest: not applicable

Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding

Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

Large varieties are spaced two and one-half feet apart, pompoms two feet apart, and dwarfs 12 to 18 inches apart. Most are planted 6 to 10 inches deep. When shoots are three or four feet tall, thin them to the three most vigorous shoots. Frosted plants are cut down to four to six inches above ground level. Dig the roots and allow them to dry. Cover them with sand or peat and store them at 50°F. The roots may be overwintered outdoors in USDA hardiness zones 9 and 10. In USDA hardiness zones 9b, 10, and 11, dahlia is generally planted in the fall for winter and spring color.

Dahlias are propagated by division or cuttings. For cuttings, use new shoots and make cuttings three to four inches long. Remove the basal leaves and insert the cuttings in sand, perlite, or vermiculite. The root clumps are divided in the spring. Each division needs part of the old stem on it.

Pests and Diseases

Aphids suck plant juices.

European corn borer larvae feed on young leaves and flowers causing them to be distorted and brown. They bore in the stem causing death of plant parts above the bored area.

Stalk borer also bores in the stems.

Leafhoppers cause leaf discoloration along the leaf margins which spreads toward the mid-vein. The affected area is at first yellowish but becomes brown and brittle. If not controlled, the plants are stunted.

Thrips cause the under surfaces of petals to turn white and wither.

Mites cause paling of the leaves.

Crown gall causes large abnormal growths at the base of the infected plant. The plants are stunted, and the shoots spindly. Infected plants are destroyed.

Bacterial wilt causes stem drooping and wilting. Infected stems have a wet soft rot near the soil. Destroy infected plants, and rotate plantings.

Bacteriosis causes browning and softening of the stem. The pith is moist and blackened with the rot extending into the bark. A foul odor is associated with the disease. The roots may be infected.

Botrytis blight is worse in dull cloudy weather. The buds rot, and infected parts may be covered with grayish powdery mold. Remove infected plant parts.

Powdery mildew causes white or grayish mold. The disease is worse late in the season and badly infected leaves are distorted and drop.

Verticillium wilt causes brown or black streaking in the conductive tissue of the stem. Plants wilt and die. Stored roots rot if infected. Destroy infected plants, rotate plantings.

Dahlias growing in heavy wet soil, and infected with stem rot, wilt and die. A white mold encircles the stem at the soil line. Improve soil drainage, and do not crowd the plants. Rotate plantings.

Dahlia mosaic virus causes leaf mottling. Pale green bands develop along the midribs, and leaves are dwarfed and show general mosaic or yellow spotting. Destroy infected plants and control the aphids that spread the disease.