

Age Cohort Influences Brand Recognition, Awareness, and Likelihood to Buy Vegetable and Herb Transplants

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Abstract. Marketers invest nearly 8% of their advertising budget on in-store marketing because >70% of all buying decisions are made at the point of purchase. Older consumers, especially Baby Boomers (typically classified as persons born from 1950 to 1965) have long been considered a core target market for horticultural products. However, some industry concerns have arisen with regard to the lack of purchasing among younger age cohorts, especially Gen X (born 1966–77) and Gen Y (born 1978–90). Brands help to create the perception of added value while also differentiating products from competitors. Often, brands are one of a few pieces of information consumers use to make product choices. We conducted an online survey in May 2014 to investigate the role of age cohort and brand recognition on the likely to buy (LTB) rating of two herb and two vegetable transplants. We showed study participants images of 16 plants, varying the container color (white, green, and yellow), plant type (basil, parsley, tomato, and pepper), plant brand (generic and three national brands), and price. About equal numbers from three age cohorts (Boomers, Gen X, and Gen Y) were represented in the sample of 566 plant purchasers. We observed that more Boomers had seen (recognized) Brand P, whereas more Gen X and Gen Y participants had seen Brand L. Subjects who had seen the plant brands before the study had a higher mean LTB rating for branded plants compared with those who had not seen the plant brands before the study. Furthermore, both Gen X and Gen Y were more LTB branded plants compared with Boomers. In the conjoint analysis, we found that plant type was the most important product attribute. Price and brand were similarly important but also less important than plant type. All three attributes were more important than container color. Having no brand on the container detracted \$0.20 from the perceived value of the plant while the brands added up to \$0.15 to the perceived plant value. Future marketing strategies which include branded plants at the point of purchase likely will increase perceived product value and LTB, especially among younger consumers.

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With a slowing of plant sales growth (Hodges et al., 2009), competition among companies for consumers' dollars has heightened. Sluggish demand indicates a maturing market, and an influx of brands is likely to occur at that time in an effort to differentiate products from competitors and enhance the perceived product value (Kotler and Keller, 2009). Branding helps to create the perception of added value and/or distinguishes a company's products from competitors'. Differentiation and enhancing perceived value through branding may be fruitful actions for the company striving to increase sales. In horticulture, anecdotal evidence suggests that plant branding appears to be more prolific in the 21st century.

With >70% of all buying decisions made at the point of purchase, marketers increased

their in-store marketing budgets from ≈3% in 2004 to ≈8% in 2010 (Ståhlberg and Maila, 2012). Marketers also use brands, which facilitate consumers' buying decisions. In the mainstream marketing literature, some evidence suggests that consumers first identify necessary information, before it is cognitively processed, to arrive at a purchase decision (Lin and Chen, 2006; Olson and Jacoby, 1972). Part of that information identified and processed in the purchase decision includes brands. Therefore, it may be important for plant producers and retailers to know which pieces of information at the point of purchase, especially regarding plant brands, influence consumers in their purchase decisions. Although there have been some studies on state or regional brands (Collart et al., 2010; Whery et al., 2007), we still have little information regarding the impact that brands have on consumer perceptions or intentions to purchase plants. Therefore, a better understanding of consumer perceptions of plant branding could help growers, wholesalers, and retailers better manage the branded and generic products they grow, merchandise, and more effectively market products to consumers.

A maturing of the green industry (Hodges et al., 2009) has included weaker product demand particularly among younger aged consumers (Dennis and Behe, 2007). In light of industry concerns about this reduced demand (Hodges et al., 2009) and, at the same time, changing American demographics (Drucker, 2002), a more precise understanding of consumer perceptions of products is helpful to all marketers. Baby Boomers (most typically described as born between 1950 and 1965) have long been a core customer group for live plants (Dennis and Behe, 2007). However, younger age cohorts do not appear to be purchasing plants to the same extent, causing industry concern (Butterfield and Baldwin, 2013). More information is needed about the perceptions, attitudes, and behavior of younger potential customers to attract them to the products offered by horticultural professionals. Do younger potential consumers view the branded herb and vegetable transplants in the same way as Baby Boomers?

Literature Review

Branding. A brand, as defined by the American Marketing Association (2014), is a "name, term, design, symbol, or any other feature that identifies one seller's good or service as distinct from those of other sellers." A brand name or logo represents an information "chunk" in consumer decision-making (Simon, 1974) because consumers deduce product characteristics partially based on the brand (Jacoby et al., 1971). Brands serve as information cues for consumers, shaping their expectations about product performance (Kapferer, 2012). Prior research showed that brands play a fundamental role in providing cues when consumers make product purchase decisions (Dodds and Monroe, 1985; Dodds et al., 1991; Jacoby et al., 1977; Keller, 2013). Well-crafted and

well-managed brands give companies an advantage in the marketplace (Holmberg, 2002; Kotler and Keller, 2009) and retailers manipulate displays to draw attention to the brands they want to sell (Chandon et al., 2009; Clement et al., 2013; Drèze et al., 1993).

Research has demonstrated that consumers use very few pieces of information to make a purchase decision (Hansen, 1969; Olson and Jacoby, 1972), most often the information they use are brand and price (Dodds and Monroe, 1985; Jacoby et al., 1974; Kardes et al., 2004; Olson and Jacoby, 1972). Studies suggest that brand recognition influences purchase behavior (Hoyer and Brown, 1990), with recognition of a brand or anything else defined as a mode of attention or “identifying something by its kind (name) and in view of the use to which it could be put” (Krippendorff, 2005, p. 91). Some researchers maintain that brands, which are salient or are on the “top of mind,” are the real purchase decision drivers (Chandon and Wansink, 2002; Ehrenberg et al., 1997; Keller, 2013; Nedungadi, 1990). Known brands were more likely selected, regardless of the consumer’s quality perception of both known and unknown brands (Hoyer and Brown, 1990). Furthermore, that study showed that when an inexperienced decision-maker was selecting between a known and an unknown brand, she/he nearly always selected the known brand.

National plant brands have not been as rigorously investigated as state and regional brands. Collart et al. (2010) showed that Texas consumers who shopped for unspecified ornamental plants weekly or monthly had higher state brand awareness than consumers who shopped for plants less often. Consumers who had higher state brand awareness were willing to pay more for branded plants. In their study, the two brands effectively differentiated products creating a price premium of $\approx 10\%$. In addition, subjects aged 40–55 years were least likely to be aware of brands, whereas subjects aged ≥ 55 were willing to pay the least for branded plants. Whery et al. (2007) investigated consumer perceptions of a hypothetical Pennsylvania brand and showed that (*Verbena* \times *hybrida* Voss ‘Tapien Salmon’) branded plants in white containers were most preferred and that the container color was a relatively large proportion of the decision to buy (31.9%). That finding was opposite that reported in Hall et al. (2010), which showed that half of the study participants were either

nondiscriminating or price sensitive in terms of the relative importance of the plant container type.

Demographics. Drucker (2002) wrote that changes in demographics are one of the easiest ways for a business to remain innovative, yet few business managers follow or act on demographic changes. Demographic characteristics are individual attributes, including age, that shape life experiences, which in turn affect how consumers view products and make purchasing decisions. Divisions in the general population into age cohorts vary somewhat by demographer. Baby Boomers (76 million), categorized as those individuals born between 1950 and 1965, comprise one-quarter of the American population and are relatively brand loyal compared with younger age cohorts (Anonymous, 2012). Baby Boomers have bought more floral products compared with Gen X and Gen Y (Dennis and Behe, 2007; Rihn et al., 2012). However, some Boomers are also engaged in vegetable and herb gardening. Butterfield and Baldwin (2013) reported that 28% of households with persons aged ≥ 55 engaged in vegetable gardening and 17% of them engaged in herb gardening.

Gen X and Gen Y are two distinct age cohorts that have been studied because of their increasing influence on the economy (Barrow, 1994; Littrell et al., 2005; Roberts and Manolis, 2000; Silvergleit, 2004). Gen X consists of 44 million people born between 1966 and 1977 (Dunn, 1993). Consumers in this age group reportedly tend to value money, possessions, and the shopping experience more than older generations (Dunn, 1993; Roberts and Manolis, 2000). Members of Gen X are also characterized as well-educated, self-reliant, and practical (Littrell et al., 2005). Butterfield and Baldwin (2013) reported that 10% of persons aged 35–44 engaged in herb gardening, whereas 27% of them engaged in vegetable gardening.

Gen Y represents 72 million Americans born between 1979 and 1995, who are the most ethnically and culturally diverse age cohort in America today; nearly 25% of this age group is African American and 18% are Latino (Anonymous, 2013). Urban living has a strong appeal to them and they appear to be more interested in social activities compared with older age cohorts (Anonymous, 2013). Gen Y are considered digital natives, meaning they have always had the internet. For branded products, they relate to a brand best through

a good story about the brand/product and enjoy interacting with some brands on social networks (Anonymous, 2014). Horticulturally, recent evidence suggests that Gen X and Gen Y are quite interested in locally grown and organic fresh produce (Behe et al., 2013; Yue et al., 2012), making them potential buyers for many types of food-producing plants. For example, “The Foodies” segment identified by Behe et al. (2013) was younger than the other eight segments identified in the study. All members of that consumer segment (6% of the total sample) had purchased fruit trees and two-thirds of them had purchased herbs and vegetable transplants. Butterfield and Baldwin (2013) reported that 22% of persons aged 18–34 engaged in vegetable gardening, whereas 15% engaged in herb gardening.

With an overall decline in plant purchases in a maturing market, a better understanding of several factors may help marketers better understand consumers’ use of information in the purchase process. Brand recognition, in particular, may play an important role in the purchase decision and may vary by age cohort. Null hypotheses are outlined in Table 1.

Materials and Methods

We developed an online survey (institutional review board approval X13–1113e) to better understand the role of age cohort on plant brand recognition and intention to purchase an herb or vegetable transplant. The survey consisted of first viewing 16 images and then answering questions regarding plant brand recognition, awareness, purchases, and use of herb and vegetable transplants. We also collected demographic information about each respondent.

The instrument was developed using Qualtrics (Provo, UT) and was active from 14 May to 16 May 2014. Subjects were recruited by Global Marketing Institute, Inc. (Bellevue, WA) because of their panel quality and pricing. Potential survey respondents were contacted by the vendor and invited to participate. We screened for potential respondents who had made >0 plant purchases in the 6 months before the study and attempted to achieve a sample with $\approx 1/3$ of the sample in each of three age cohorts: a) born before 1965, which we labeled as Boomers; b) born 1966–85, which we labeled as Gen X; and c) persons born 1986–97, which we

Table 1. Null hypotheses summary table for age cohort influences on brand recognition, brand awareness, and likelihood to buy (LTB) vegetable and herb transplants.

Hypothesis number	Hypothesis	Findings	Support found in table no.
H1a	Baby Boomers will have similar national brand recognition compared with Gen X.	Partial support	2
H1b	Baby Boomers will have similar national brand recognition compared with Gen Y.	Partial support	2
H2	Branded plants will have a similar LTB mean rating compared with unbranded plants.	Not supported	3
H3a	Gen X will have a similar LTB branded plants compared with Boomers.	Not supported	3
H3b	Gen Y will have a similar LTB branded plants compared with Boomers.	Not supported	3
H4	Consumers who have seen plant brands will be as LTB them as consumers who have not seen them.	Not supported	4
H5	Branded plants will have a similar utility score compared with nonbranded or generic plants.	Partial support	5
H6	White containers will be similarly preferred to green and yellow containers.	Not supported	5
H7	Branded plants will have a similar relative importance score for Boomers and other age cohorts.	Supported	6



Fig. 1. Conjoint set images (with brands disguised here for anonymity) shown to subjects in an online survey, in order from left to right, top to bottom. Respondents were asked, “How likely would you be to purchase this plant?” The choices were the following: very unlikely, somewhat unlikely, undecided, somewhat likely, and very likely, and treated for analysis as a 1 to 5 Likert scale.

labeled as Gen Y. This division of the total sample would ensure a sufficient number of respondents in each age group to make comparisons between age cohorts.

The images we showed to subjects to determine purchase intention were developed from a conjoint design, which is a statistical method used to determine preferences for products with a given set of attributes (Kuhfeld, 2010). It defines the overall preference for a particular product as the sum of the part-worths (also termed utilities) for each product attribute level (Gaasbeck and Bouwman, 1991; Hartigan, 1975). Conjoint analysis has been used to understand the purchase drivers and willingness to pay for attributes and attribute levels for a wide range of

horticultural products, including Christmas trees (Behe et al., 2005b), landscapes (Behe et al., 2005a), mixed flowering annual containers (Mason et al., 2008), and sustainable/eco-friendly plant production (Behe et al., 2010, 2013). For this study, we employed a combination of product attributes and levels that represented a 4 (plant types) × 4 (three national brands and a generic or no brand) × 3 (prices) × 3 (container colors) factorial experiment. Although all 144 combinations could have been presented to subjects, we developed partial factorial design of 16 combinations to retain the ability to assess all attributes in the complete design, but reduce the time investment of each participant (Chrzan and Orme, 2000).

To assess the use of plant brands, we began by selecting, from anecdotal evidence, relatively common transplants for which there may be demand among all age cohorts. Thus we selected vegetable and herb transplants: tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) and pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) were selected to represent vegetable transplants, whereas parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) and basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) were selected to represent edible herb plants. Container colors were selected based on Whery et al. (2007), whereas price levels (\$0.99, \$1.49, and \$1.99) were chosen based on typical national price reflective of many types of plant outlets of similar products in 2013. We selected three national plant brands which,

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of 566 respondents in an online plant branding study. Participants were allowed a no-response answer.

Variables	Number of respondents	Mean (SD) or frequency (%)	Gen Y (N = 152)	Gen X (N = 198)	Boomer (N = 216)
Age (years) ^z	566	51 (16)	26.9%	35.0%	38.2%
Gender					
Female	321	57%	15.1%	20.8%	21.1%
Male	242	43%	11.9%	14.2%	16.9%
Adults (≥19) in household ^z	566	1.5 (1.2)			
1	93		2.7%	5.3%	8.5%
2	242		9.0%	17.0%	16.8%
3	142		6.9%	8.7%	9.5%
4	48		4.2%	1.6%	2.7%
5	29		2.5%	2.1%	0.5%
6	11		1.4%	0.4%	0.2%
11	1		0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Children in household ^z	564	0.7 (1.0)			
0	325		12.8%	12.2%	32.6%
1	119		7.5%	9.8%	4.0%
2	84		5.0%	9.0%	0.9%
3	30		1.6%	3.4%	0.4%
4	5		0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
5	1		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Residence location					
Metropolitan	164	29.2%	10.1%	11.7%	7.3%
Suburban	297	52.8%	13.2%	18.7%	21.0%
Rural	101	18.0%	3.6%	4.6%	9.8%
Ethnicity	564				
Caucasian	416		16.8%	24.1%	32.8%
African-American	49		3.9%	2.3%	2.5%
Asian	32		1.6%	3.2%	0.9%
Hispanic	23		2.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Native American	2		0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Combination	32		2.0%	2.5%	1.2%
Other	10		0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Highest level of education (4 = 2-year college) ^z					
Less than high school	4		0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
High school or GED	97		4.1%	4.6%	8.5%
Some college completed	138		8.9%	6.9%	8.7%
2-year college degree	60		1.6%	4.1%	5.0%
4-year college degree	177		8.4%	14.1%	9.1%
Master's degree	77		3.2%	4.6%	5.9%
Doctoral degree	1		0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Professional degree (JD, MD)	8		0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Household income ^z		\$64,000 (\$12,000)			
Less than \$19,000	54		2.5	2.9	4.4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	116		4.7	6.3	10.0
\$40,000 to \$59,999	99		5.6	4.4	8.0
\$60,000 to \$79,999	102		5.3	7.1	6.2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	63		3.3	5.8	2.4
\$100,000 to \$119,999	49		2.5	4.2	2.2
\$120,000 to \$139,999	20		0.5	1.6	1.5
\$140,000 to \$159,999	20		1.1	1.1	1.5
\$160,000 to \$179,999	8		0.5	0.4	0.5
\$180,000 to \$199,999	9		0.7	0.5	0.4
\$200,000 or more	12		0.4	0.9	0.9

^zPercentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Table 3. Overall and age cohort comparison of brand recognition of three national brands from an online plant branding study.

Brand	Percent recognition Total (n = 566)	% Overall (% of those who previously have seen brand)			Two-way, seen/not seen Brand X by age group (one-way, those who saw brand × age)
		Boomers	Gen X	Gen Y	Significance ^z , α = 0.05
L	42% had seen (0.0001)	12 (29) ^y	16 (38)	14 (34)	0.0002 ^z (0.2454) ^z
N	32% had seen (<0.0001)	10 (32)	12 (37)	10 (31)	0.1069 ^z (0.5607) ^{NS}
P	64% had seen (<0.0001)	28 (44 c) ^y	21 (33 b)	15 (24 a)	0.0013 ^z (<0.0001) ^z

^zA chi-square test was used to test the relationships between the participants' age group and self-reported response to having seen the brand. The analysis was done using the FREQ Procedure in SAS for Windows v 9.4.

^yHorizontal percentages in () may not total 100 due to rounding.

NS = Nonsignificant.

at the time of the study, had been in existence from 22 to 134 years.

Each image consisted of a picture of a transplant in a 15 cm container with a price shown in the lower right region of the image (Fig. 1). After photographing the plants against a black background, Adobe Photoshop

(Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA) was used to digitally alter the container color and add brand and price information. Subjects were shown the images and asked to respond verbally to "how likely are you to purchase this plant?" using a 5-point Likert scale. After completing the conjoint portion of the

study, brand recognition and awareness were measured by asking subjects if they had previously seen the brand logo shown before the study and how familiar with each plant brand they were. Demographic characteristics were requested in the final portion of the survey.

Data analysis. For each subject, part-worth utility scores for each level of each attribute, and relative importance values for each attribute were generated using the ordinary least squares (OLS) algorithm for each individual in a metric conjoint analysis. The analysis was done by the TRANSREG Procedure (METHOD = morals to fit each model individually) in SAS software v. 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc. 2014). The LTB ratings comprised the dependent variable, and the attributes were the independent class variables. Part-worth utilities within each attribute were restricted to a sum of 0. The OLS algorithm converged for 468 of the 566 dependent variables. Means of attribute utility coefficients and relative importance across respondents by age cohort were analyzed in PROC GLIMMIX for significant differences using Tukey's honestly significant test for conservative pairwise comparisons to avoid Type I errors.

Results and Discussion

Demographic characteristics. The sample was drawn from the entire United States and consisted of only subjects who had made >0 plant purchases. Of the total 566 participants, 27% were classified as (Gen Y) or born between 1997 and 1986, 35% were classified as Gen X (born between 1985 and 1966), and 38% were classified as Boomers (born in 1965 or earlier) (Table 2). Our sample was comprised of 57% women and 43% men with a mean of 1.5 adults and 0.7 children in the household. About half lived in a suburban area and 73.8% were Caucasian. Nearly one-third had attained a 4-year college degree. Median household income was in the \$60,000 to \$79,999 range. The demographic characteristics of this sample, with the exception of age, were generally consistent with other samples of plant purchasers or gardeners (Butterfield and Baldwin, 2013; Dennis and Behe, 2007).

Brand awareness and brand recognition. Brand recognition was measured by the percentage of each age cohort who indicated they had seen the national brand logo before participating in the study (Table 3). Overall, there was greatest brand recognition for Brand P (the youngest brand), followed by Brand L then Brand N (the oldest brand). A higher percentage of Boomers had seen Brand P compared with Gen Y and Gen X. However, a larger percentage of Gen X and Gen Y had seen Brand L. The percentage of respondents from each age group who had seen Brand N was similar. Thus, the data partially supported H1a and H1b. Both Brand L and N appear primarily on vegetable and herb transplants, whereas Brand P primarily markets flowering plants. We found that 20.3% of Boomers had purchased annual plants compared with 6% of Gen X and 3.4% of Gen Y ($\chi^2 = 190.431$, $P = 0.000$). Having a higher percentage of Boomers who made flowering plant purchases may be one contributing reason for the higher level of brand recognition of the brand appearing primarily on annual plants. Although not available to the researchers, the amount of investment in brand advertising

Table 4. Comparison² of mean likely to buy (LTB) for branded and not branded products overall and by age cohort from an online plant branding study.

Branding	Age group	N	Mean LTB (SE)	F	P
Branded		6,744	3.58 (0.04) a ³	16.75	<0.0001
Not branded		2,258	3.50 (0.04) b		
	Gen Y	2,416	3.70 (0.05) a	8.29	0.0003
	Gen X	3,148	3.62 (0.07) a		
	Boomer	3,438	3.30 (0.06) b		
Branded	Gen Y	1,809	3.72 (0.08) a	1.34	0.2612
	Gen X	2,357	3.66 (0.07) a		
	Boomer	2,578	3.36 (0.07) b		
Not branded	Gen Y	607	3.68 (0.08) a		
	Gen X	791	3.58 (0.08) ab		
	Boomer	860	3.24 (0.07) c		

²Comparisons for this table were generated using the GLIMMIX Procedure of SAS software, Version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC). The dependent variable was LTB, and the independent variables were branded, age group, and their interaction. Participant was considered a random effect. Mean separation was made using Tukey's adjustment. Of 9056 possible values (566 participants and 16 images each), there were 54 missing for a total N of 9002.

³Different letters within each grouping indicate significant differences of means by Tukey's adjustment at $\alpha = 0.05$. F and P values are indicated to the right of each grouping.

Table 5. Comparison of mean likely to buy (LTB) for those who previously had seen and not seen each brand by age group from an online plant branding study.

Brand	Age group	Possible N ²	Actual N	Mean LTB	SE	F	P
Brand P							
Had seen		5,840	5,807	3.50	a 0.03	188.21	<0.0001
Had not seen		3,216	3,195	3.12	b 0.04		
	Gen Y	2,432	2,416	3.38	a 0.05	24.54	<0.0001
	Gen X	3,168	3,148	3.38	a 0.04		
	Boomer	3,456	3,438	3.16	b 0.03		
Had seen	Gen Y	1,376	1,366	3.61	a 0.05	16.01	<0.0001
	Gen X	1,920	1,911	3.64	a 0.04		
	Boomer	2,544	2,530	3.24	b 0.03		
Had not seen	Gen Y	1,056	1,050	3.16	bc 0.05		
	Gen X	1,248	1,237	3.12	c 0.04		
	Boomer	912	908	3.08	c 0.05		
Brand L							
Had seen		3,792	3,769	3.81	a 0.04	828.79	<0.0001
Had not seen		5,264	5,233	3.05	b 0.03		
	Gen Y	2,432	2,416	3.44	b 0.05	17.70	<0.0001
	Gen X	3,168	3,148	3.52	a 0.03		
	Boomer	3,456	3,438	3.33	c 0.03		
Had seen	Gen Y	1,280	1,269	3.83	b 0.05	13.83	<0.0001
	Gen X	1,424	1,417	3.97	a 0.04		
	Boomer	1,088	1,083	3.62	c 0.04		
Had not seen	Gen Y	1,152	1,147	3.06	d 0.05		
	Gen X	1,744	1,731	3.07	d 0.04		
	Boomer	2,368	2,355	3.04	d 0.03		
Brand N							
Had seen		2,848	2,834	3.79	a 0.04	453.24	<0.0001
Had not seen		6,208	6,168	3.19	b 0.03		
	Gen Y	2,432	2,416	3.53	a 0.05	22.60	<0.0001
	Gen X	3,168	3,148	3.59	a 0.04		
	Boomer	3,456	3,438	3.36	b 0.03		
Had seen	Gen Y	880	874	3.79	b 0.06	3.72	0.0243
	Gen X	1,056	1,050	3.94	a 0.05		
	Boomer	912	910	3.65	c 0.04		
Had not seen	Gen Y	1,552	1,542	3.28	d 0.05		
	Gen X	2,112	2,098	3.24	d 0.04		
	Boomer	2,544	2,528	3.07	e 0.03		

²(566 participants × 16 images each) – 54 missing values = 9056 – 54 = 9002 actual values.

may also have contributed to the difference in awareness and recognition.

Next, we compared the mean LTB for branded and nonbranded plants by age cohort (Table 4). Overall, branded plants were preferred over unbranded plants, with a higher mean LTB rating even though the plants were digitally identical. This finding rejects the null hypothesis H2. The goal of a brand is to increase the perceived value, which may be

reflected in a higher mean LTB rating. The finding is consistent with several studies on other types of branded products (Dodds and Monroe, 1985; Dodds et al., 1991; Jacoby et al., 1977; Keller, 2013). We also found that mean LTB was higher for the Gen X and Gen Y groups compared with Boomers. This finding did not support the null H3a and H3b. Consistent with Collart et al. (2010), younger aged consumers were more LTB the

Table 6. Part-worth scores of plant, price, brand, and container color from a conjoint analysis of 468² online respondents, by age cohort, to a plant branding survey.

Values are a numerical scoring of consumer preferences among all attributes and levels where a higher number indicates that consumers prefer that particular attribute or level over lower values options. Lower case letters in rows are for generational differences, by attribute, between participants. Upper case letters in columns represent differences between attributes within a generational group. All letters indicate mean separation using Tukey's honestly significant test with $P = 0.05$ as a maximum value of significance.

Attribute		Relative importance means (SE)			
		Gen Y (N = 127)	Gen X (N = 160)	Boomer (N = 181)	Total (N = 468) ²
Plant		39.45 (1.89) a A	42.06 (1.69) a A	45.15 (1.59) a A	42.22 (1) A
Price		21.08 (1.4) b B	22.13 (1.25) b B	22.23 (1.17) b B	21.81 (0.74) B
Brand		23.29 (1.08) a B	21.01 (0.97) ab B	19.25 (0.91) b B	21.18 (0.57) B
Container color		16.18 (0.8) a C	14.79 (0.71) ab C	13.37 (0.67) b C	14.78 (0.42) C
Attribute		Part-worth means (SE)			
		Gen Y (N = 127)	Gen X (N = 160)	Boomer (N = 181)	Total (N = 468) ²
Plant	Basil	0.21 (-0.05) ab A	0.27 (-0.04) a A	0.26 (0.04) a A	0.24 (-0.02) a A
	Parsley	0.01 (-0.05) bc ABCDE	0.02 (0.05) bc BC	-0.06 (0.05) c BCDEF	-0.01 (0.03) b BDE
	Pepper	-0.10 (-0.05) c DE	-0.14 (0.05) c CD	-0.16 (0.04) c EF	-0.14 (-0.03) c GH
	Tomato	-0.11 (-0.05) c DE	-0.15 (0.04) c CD	-0.04 (0.04) c BCDEF	-0.10 (0.02) bc DFGH
Price	\$0.99	0.12 (-0.03) a AB	0.23 (0.03) a A	0.25 (0.03) a A	0.20 (-0.02) a A
	\$1.49	0.00 (-0.02) b BCDE	-0.06 (0.02) bc C	-0.06 (0.02) bc DE	-0.04 (0.01) b CDFG
	\$1.99	-0.12 (-0.03) cd E	-0.17 (0.03) d D	-0.19 (0.02) d F	-0.16 (-0.01) c H
Brand	Generic	-0.03 (-0.03) bcd DE	-0.08 (0.02) cd CD	-0.01 (0.02) d EF	-0.07 (-0.01) c EFG
	L	-0.06 (-0.03) cd DE	0.00 (0.02) abcd BC	0.09 (0.02) a B	0.01 (-0.01) ab BC
	N	0.02 (-0.02) abc ABCD	0.01 (0.02) abc BC	-0.04 (0.02) cd CDE	0.00 (-0.01) b CD
	P	0.07 (-0.02) ab ABCD	0.07 (0.02) ab B	0.06 (0.02) ab BC	0.06 (-0.01) a B
Container color	Green	-0.01 (0.02) ab CD	-0.03 (0.02) b C	-0.05 (0.02) b DE	-0.03 (0.01) b CEF
	White	-0.04 (0.02) b DE	-0.03 (0.02) b C	0.00 (0.01) ab BCD	-0.02 (0.01) b CD
	Yellow	0.05 (0.02) a ABCD	0.06 (0.02) a B	0.04 (0.02) a BC	0.05 (-0.01) a B

²98 of the 566 respondents responded with the same purchase intention for all 16 plant images and were therefore excluded from conjoint analysis.

branded plants. Thus it would appear that the national brands studied here did create a perceived difference in the minds of the Gen X and Gen Y subjects of this study.

We then compared the mean LTB score for each brand and each age cohort by whether the participant had seen the brand logo before the study commenced (Table 5). Subjects who had seen the brand logo before the study reported a higher LTB mean score for all three brands study, rejecting the null H4. This finding was consistent with Hoyer and Brown (1990) who showed that known brands were more likely selected compared with unknown brands. We found an interaction between age and brand recognition, however, the pattern of mean LTB was similar for all three brands in the study. Gen X and Gen Y were more LTB the branded plants they had seen, with Boomers exhibiting a similar reaction but also reporting a lower LTB whether they had seen the brand.

Thus, the brand appeared to be more important and appeared to create product differentiation (although images for branded and unbranded plants were identical) for the younger aged consumers compared with Boomers. Future marketing strategies should include branding as a piece of information used by (especially those younger) consumers to help facilitate their buying decision. Furthermore, we see evidence that brands are being used for plant selection in a manner similar to packaged goods. In the future, branding may help to serve as a part of product differentiation for consumers.

Conjoint analysis. The conjoint model was significant ($F = 231.28$, $P < 0.0001$) and explained 67% of the variance in consumer choice of plant using the LTB response (Table 6). Plant type had the highest relative

importance, consistent with other studies (Behe et al., 2013; Getter and Behe, 2013; Mason et al., 2008). Brand and price had similar relative importance, which was intermediate to plant type and container color. Lower prices were preferred to higher prices, which can be an indication of logic in consumer LTB ratings and also consistent with other conjoint studies. Calculation of the value for each of the attribute levels followed the same methods as Wollaefer et al. (2015). The range in part worth utility scores was 0.386 units (0.247 for basil and -0.139 for pepper), which was equal to \$1 (equidistant range from low price to mid-price point and high price). Therefore, each unit of utility score equaled ≈ 2.6 cents. Having no brand on the container detracted \$0.20 from the value while the national brands added from 0 to \$0.15 to the perceived value. Brands N and P were worth the greatest, whereas Brand L was worth the same as the unbranded. So, two of the three national brands had a higher perceived value compared with the generic plant, partially supporting H5 and consistent with Collart et al. (2010) who found that branded products elicited a greater WTP compared with generic plants. Green and white plant containers detracted 8 and 5 cents, respectively, from the perceived value of the product, whereas yellow containers added 13 cents in value. This result did not support the null H6 and was a different finding from that of Whery et al. (2007) who showed that white containers were most preferred and the largest percent of the purchase decision.

We found a few subtle differences in relative importance and utility scores by age cohort, but we did not get a different separation

for the age cohorts compared with the overall sample (Table 6). Since Boomer participants exhibited a similar relative importance value for brand compared with Gen X and Gen Y participants, the data did support the null H7.

Conclusions

Overall, we did find evidence that consumers used brands on herb and vegetable transplants in a manner similar to packaged goods, as was reported in the mainstream marketing literature. Consumers who had seen brands before the study were more LTB them and branded plants generally were perceived to have greater value (for two of three national brands included in this study) although they were digitally identical plants. Thus, brand recognition did influence the purchase decision.

Among the four product attributes tested here, brands and price had a similar impact. The horticulture literature does not provide any other evidence of this to date. Price has had a persistent and relatively high profile in most consumer research. Here, we provide some evidence that branding is, relatively, just as important as price. More work is needed to understand if the branding effect also is observed with other plant categories (e.g., herbaceous perennials, flowering shrubs, evergreen, and deciduous trees).

We also found differences by age cohort. Boomers exhibited less brand recognition with two of the three national brands included in this study. Gen X and Gen Y had a higher mean LTB branded plants compared with Boomers, although branded and unbranded plants were digitally identical. Even despite having seen Brand P more, Boomers were not

as LTB it compared with the younger age cohorts. These data support evidence to show that brands have a greater influence on younger aged consumers that they do not appear to have on Boomers.

The limitations of this study include the use of nonflowering plant material. Future research should investigate flowering plants to determine similarities and differences. Live plants may be perceived differently from digital images, even though the images were of high quality. More research is needed to better understand the visual cue of branding and who visually examines that and for how long. That information may play a crucial role in our understanding of the use of branding in the purchase decision.

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