



Cultivation information

LISIANTHUS Corelli



General

USE

Cut Flowers

TIME FRAME SALES PERIOD

January – December

SEED COUNT

1,000-1,200 seeds/gram

COMMON NAME

Eustoma

STANDARD PACKAGING

100.000; 10.000; 1.000

UNIT

pills

APPEARANCE

(Double, Midi)

Germination

SOWING MEDIUM

A well-draining, well-aerated medium

GERMINATION METHODE

A well-draining, well-aerated medium with a pH of 6.5 is essential for proper root development and to avoid damp-off disease

Cultivation information version: Oct-22 | Descriptions, illustrations, photos and disease resistance, etc., are based upon the results obtained under favourable conditions and certain races of pathogens/diseases. Identical results are not guaranteed nor implied for all growing conditions. Information is based on average data compiled. Physical characteristics, adaptability and disease tolerance may vary under different conditions.

problems; a precautionary drench of a fungicide for damp-off pathogens is recommended EC (POUR THRU METHOD): EC: 0.6-1.0; Lisianthus seedlings are very sensitive to high levels of salt Avoid letting the plugs wilt completely, as this can induce rosetting.

SPECIFIC GERMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Utilizing a germination chamber, place plug trays in a cool environment (5-6°C) for 3-4 weeks in completely dark conditions with 100% moisture before germination leads to better uniformity and reduces the risk of rosetting. To obtain optimum humidity during germination, the trays may be covered with plastic.

Tips for handling pelleted seeds: After sowing pelleted seeds, provide enough water to dissolve the coating material completely. If the surface of the soil dries before the coating dissolves, it will seriously decrease germination. Watering with a shower on top is recommended to dissolve the coating completely.

GERMINATION DESCRIPTION

Lisianthus has a sensitive root system that needs to keep growing actively. The development of a good root system is critical for the success of a good crop. Seedlings are slow to grow. Do not over-water.

MEDIA COVER SEED

no

LIGHT REQUIRED

Additional artificial light (4-5 K Lux).

GERMINATION POST-TREATMENT

- After germination, place seedlings where there is adequate air circulation
- Be careful not to exceed 22°C at night to prevent rosetting. Young seedlings are very sensitive to high temperatures
- 100-150 ppm of nitrogen; check if the colour of the leaves doesn't fade. Low

fertilization levels may stall plant growth

- Keep conditions moderately dry to establish healthy root systems

GERMINATION TEMPERATURE °C

20-22

DAYS TO GERMINATE

20-25

Sowing

PLUG SIZE

288-512

SOWING PERIOD

January – December

STAGE OF TRANSPLANTING

10-12 weeks after sowing the seedlings should be planted into the final beds at the 4 true leaf stage.

PLANTS PER M² INDOORS

70-85

Growing on

TEMPERATURE DAY °C

22-24

TEMPERATURE NIGHT °C

18-20

FERTILIZER DESCRIPTION

At the start of cultivation, nitrogen is required. After the development of the buds, fertilization with potassium becomes more important. We recommend adding Urea with the first two or three irrigation rounds. This may prevent woody stems during cultivation. Fertilization strongly depends on the type of soil and soil analysis. In light soils 1.5 EC usually suffices, while in heavy soil can take up to 2.5-3.0 EC.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS

Avoid low soil temperatures. The soil should be clean before planting, which can be achieved preferably through steaming.

EC REQUIREMENT

Start with an EC of 1.0. In the end, the EC can increase up to 1.8

PH REQUIREMENT

5.6-5.8

HUMIDITY

Ample irrigation is necessary at the start of cultivation to get good access to deeper parts of the soil and to activate the rooting system. Later on, in cultivation, water is moderate. Drip irrigation is preferable when the crop gets denser. Pay attention to uniform water distribution.

Growing

WEEKS TO FLOWER FROM SOWING

22-26

WEEKS TO FLOWER FROM PLANTING

09-14

Harvest and post-harvest

HARVEST DESCRIPTION

When 3-4 flowers per stem have opened up, the flower stems can be harvested.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

For detailed harvest requirements, see:
<http://www.vbn.nl>

Diseases

INSECTS

Aphids, thrips, leafminer

FUNGI

Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotinia, Peronospora, Pythium, Thielaviopsis

VIRUSES

INSV, TMV, TSWV. Viruses are mostly transmitted by thrips.