



Calendula

NAKAYASU AND STAR SERIES



Seeds

Calendula is a powerful flower! They have several shades, the most common being yellow and orange gold. Both of these shades vibrate with the sun and the energies of joy, abundance, intellect, creativity and clarity.

- Full double bright and colorful Calendulas
- Tall sturdy stems and large flower
- Higher disease resistance and high productivity

SUITE:



Nakayasu Orange



Star Gold

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

CROP TIME

From planting to harvest: 14 weeks

PLANTING DENSITY

30 plants/ m²

PRE-PLANTING

Soil: Well drained, loose soil with a level surface. At least 25 cm deep.

pH: 5.5 to 6.2

Netting: 2 levels

PINCH

Pinch 6 weeks after planting leaving three internodes in the plant.

IRRIGATION

After planting, start with drip irrigation. Reinforce with overhead irrigation during the first 2 weeks after planting to avoid plants to dehydrate.

FERTILIZATION

Begin fertilization when transplant. The fertilization formula can vary depending on the soil type and its fertility.

A general fertilization formulation can be:

N:160 ppm

P: 45 ppm

K:160 ppm

Ca: 80 ppm

Mg: 30 ppm

Fe: 2 ppm

Mn: 2 ppm

Zn: 0.5 ppm

Cu:0.2 ppm

B: 0.3 ppm

Mo: 0.05 ppm

HARVEST

Harvest before the flower's center opens.

POST HARVEST TREATMENT

Hydrate in a AVB solution (1cm³ /Lt water). Then after the pH should be between 7 and 8. Mix well and add AVB booster (1 cm³/Lt water). Once mixed, the pH should be between 3.2 to 5.5 for 2 hours. Then hydrate in Crhysal Professional 2 (5 cm³/Lt wáter). Once mixed, the pH should be between 3.5 and 5.5.

PACKING & STORAGE

Once completed the hydration stage, the stems are packed in bunches of 10 stems in cardboard boxes, then placed in a cold room at 4 °C

Calendula's stems can twist after harvest, to reduce it, hold a portion of the stem from the base of the flower with a cardboard sheet.

PESTS & DISEASES

- Thrips
- Botrytis
- Aphids
- Leaf miner