



GROWTH DESCRIPTION HEMEROCALLIS

Herewith we would like to offer you our catalogue of Hemerocallis. Heemskerk Perennials is specialist in Hemerocallis, Hosta, Iris and Paeonia. Outside this range we can also offer other unique varieties of perennial species.

Description Growing Hemerocallis for container production

Storage: The Hemerocallis is delivered in a dormant stage, so without leaves. The roots have a length of 15 cm, if for potting the root length is a problem it can be reduced to 6 cm, do realize however, that the root provide energy which is useful at the start of the cultivation. As long as the Hemerocallis is at rest, planting can be delayed. If during or after transport the temperature increases and the dormant stage is broken it is wisely to plant as quickly as possible. The faster the Hemerocallis is planted, the less delay they encounter with their re-growth. If you receive the plants but won't plant them directly, then the roots prefer cool (0 °C) and dark place and ensure that the roots do not dry out.

Planting: Hemerocallis grows in very well drained soil. Plant the Hemerocallis with its top side equal or just above ground level. Prepare a clean growing medium (potting soil), without weeds and dead leaves, which prevents diseases and pests. Place the pots, preferably on the container field, about 25 per m². Ensure that the plants are kept wet in the start, so the roots can optimally develop themselves. As soon as the plants are well rooted you may let them slightly dry out a bit. This will strengthen (hardy) the plant.

Plant Care: The first season the Hemerocallis will give several flowers, but as they grow older, they will enrich enormous. Remove the withered leaves of the Hemerocallis in the spring.

Fertilization: Hemerocallis can use additional fertilizers in the spring and just after flowering with a compound fertilizer of (12N-10P-18K). The amount of fertilizer is best to indicate in the amount element per are (100 m²).

The best ratio for Hemerocallis is:

- 1,5 kg nitrogen (N). For the growth of the plants nitrogen (N) is required.
- 0,9 kg phosphorus (P) For root development phosphorus (P) is required. (Phosphorus in the form of phosphate.)

- 2 kg Potassium (K) For a solid compact plant ensures Potassium (K).
- 0,75 kg magnesium (MgO) For the formation of chlorophyll and assimilation magnesium is required (MgO).

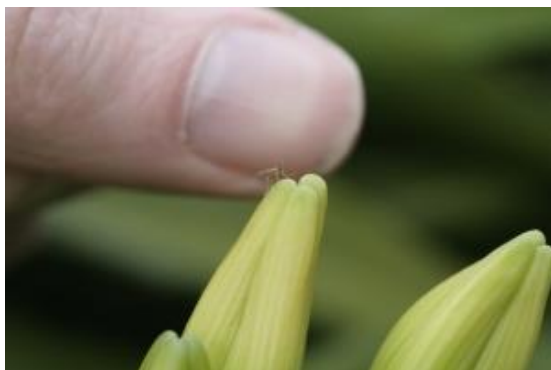
The order in which the content of the fertilizer is supplied is always the same. If the name on the package of the fertilizer is, e.g., 10-4-8-3, then this meant that the content is 10% Nitrogen, 4% phosphate, 8% and 3% Potassium Magnesium.

For example if you give 10 kilogram per are of this fertiliser, the actual gift is 1 kg (N), 0,4 kg (P), 0,8 kg (K) and 0,3 kg (Mg).

The amount of nitrogen (N) always stipulates the maximum amount that you can use of a certain fertilizer. If you still have shortages in other elements, these can best be added by single fertilizers such as:

- Patent Kali contains 30% and 10% Magnesium
- Triple Super Phosphate contains 38% phosphate
- Kieserite contains 27% magnesium

Pests and diseases: The Hemerocallis is a perennial plant that is not affected by pests and diseases. In recent years Hemerocallis gall midge (*Contarinia quinuenotata*) is a problem. This tiny insect lays eggs in the young flower buds of early blooming Hemerocallis. The larvae eat the flower bud from the inside and makes a deformed bud. Remove the affected bud, not the entire flower stalk that is not necessary. The other flowers are still beautiful. Dispose the infested flowers not on the compost pile to avoid further infection. It can be prevented with pesticides, please also refer to the local dealer for more information.



GROWING INSTRUCTION:

Step 1: material.

Potting soil; read general condition above. Preferable is a peat and coco-based potting soil.

* 80% middle coarse

* 20% cocosgrit

* pH 5,5-5,8

* EC 1,0-1,5

Additional fertiliser;

* (750 gram PG. Mix 12-14-24) (is a natural based slow release fertiliser)

OR

* (2.5 kg multicote 15-7-15 (4 months slow release fertiliser)

Pot size; depending on the used bare root size and final end usage you choice a correct pot size. Ensure enough volume to give space to the roots to develop. In general a 2 ltr (Ø 17-19 cm) pot is ideal for compact (e.g. EveryDaylily™ varieties) and 3 ltr (Ø 19-23 cm) pot for taller (>50 cm) varieties for a good plant-pot ratio.

Step 2: planting and planting period

Planting depth; ensure the top of the bare root is equal to 2 cm below the surface of the potting soil.

Attached video will show you in practice how the bare roots are planted.

Planting period; Hemerocallis doesn't require cold period to bloom.

There are 2 planting periods; early autumn or early spring.

Autumn planting: This will allow you to develop a nice root system before going into winter dormancy and extra shoots emerging in spring. Planting time should be early autumn, with a overall daily temperature of >9 C degrees. In spring the Hemerocallis will emerge when temperature reach >5 C degrees. As the plants are well rooted with autumn planting they are naturally protect against night frost. Although temperatures below -2 C may damage the foliage. The total growth period (from planting until blooming) is approx. 8 months.

Spring planting: plants are potted just after winter. The day temperature should be above 5-8 C degrees. The plant will start to grow direct after planting. The total growth period (from planting until blooming) is approx. 3-4 months.

Extended planting: As the plants arrive in winter dormancy they can be stored and be delayed for planting until daily temperatures exceed +20C degrees.

Step 3: facilities

Place the pots on a levelled and ground covered container field. Keep approx. 8-10 cm space between each individual pot plant. Depending on the used pot size you can calculate the amount of square metres required.

Ensure to have overhead water sprinklers installed the give water when necessary. Natural rainfall will not be sufficient.

Step 4: crop maintenance

In first few weeks ensure the potting soil is moist to allow the roots to develop. The roots contain enough feeding for the first 3-4 weeks. After this period the plants should be given extra fertiliser to optimise growth. This fertiliser can be added to the potting soil before planting or by overhead watering, during active growth.

When the plants are planted in autumn the plants will go dormant in the winter period. In the winter period; keep the soil moist, not wet. Keep the pot free from weeds and moss. The brown and withered leaves are their natural protection against frost. Remove old, withered leaves after the winter period.

During active growth you may spray against gall midge.

This video is made for DIY stores.

https://youtu.be/WjtmLccN_xM