



CONTAINER (POT SIZE 19 CM, 3 LITRE) GROWTH DESCRIPTION IRIS SIBIRICA

Storage: The Iris's are 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 10 cm, do realize however, that the root provide energy which is useful at the start of the cultivation. As long as the Irises are 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 Irises are 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 (2-3 ° C) and dark place and ensure that the roots do not dry out.

The planting: The Iris Sibirica prefers a slightly acidic soil (pH 5.5 to 6.9). Plant the Iris with its top side of the head equal to the ground. 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. New roots develop on the old roots, new roots will develop later. Iris Sibirica remain longer, if they are planted deep enough. Give plenty of water immediately after planting, make sure they do not dry out. The Iris Sibirica doesn't need to be covered up, it is hardy as long as they do not dehydrate.

Plant Care: The first season the Iris will give several flowers, but as they grow older, they will enrich enormous. After blooming the flower stems can be removed, but not necessary as the seed pods are also very decorative. Remove the withered leaves of the Iris in the spring.

Fertilization: Iris Sibirica doesn't need to be overly fed by fertilizers, but by rapid growth it requires a good ratio N/K. A gift of a compound fertilizer (12N-11P-18K) in spring and immediately after flowering, promotes growth.

For the growth of the plants nitrogen (N) is required.

For root development phosphorus (P) is required. (Phosphorus in the form of phosphate.)

For a solid compact plant ensures Potassium (K).

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.

The temperature: The temperature shouldn't be too high at the start of cultivation, so that the plant can gently start to grow. When the plant has sufficient roots and good water can absorb then the plant is well able to cope with higher temperatures. The growth will then be fast.

Pests and diseases:

- Crown and root rot (Sclerotium)
- basil rot (Fusarium)
- rhizome rot (Rhizoctonia)
- rhizome bacterial soft rot (Erwinia)

- leaf spot (Heteosporium, Didymellina)
- rust (Puccinia)
- foliar nematode (Aphelenchoides)