



# Lisianthus

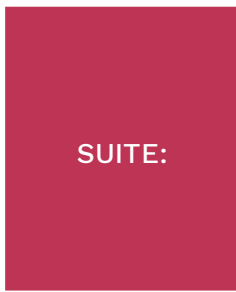
## ABC SERIES



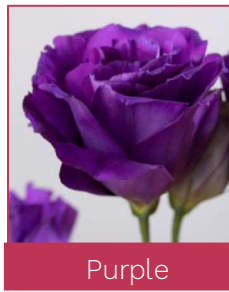
Seeds

Lisianthus, native to dry areas, also called the “rose of the South”, come from the humble origins of the South American meadows, however, bouquets containing Lisianthus are not humble at all. This high profile and elegant looking flower requires specific conditions to germinate and grow, but it comes out to be a hardy and strong plant, which symbolizes to rise above your surroundings and to be grateful. Lisianthus is becoming more and more popular due to its beautiful delicate appearance with strong stems and petals.

- **Double flower Lisianthus with high petal counts**
- **Uniform plants finish 1 to 2 weeks before competitive varieties and reduce sensitivity to rosetting**
- **Plugs finish 1 to 2 weeks faster than comparable varieties and produce uniform crops**
- **Lisianthus flowers are not Ethylene sensitive, therefore do not shatter and are easy to ship**
- **ABC series comes in types 1, 2 and 3, so it's available to grow in different conditions and seasons**



Deep Rose



Purple

Additional colors:

- White
- Rose Rim
- Yellow
- Green
- Misty Blue
- Misty Pink
- Rose
- Lavender
- Blue Rim
- Blue

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### CROP TIME

From plant to harvest: 16 to 17 weeks.

### PLANTING DENSITY

64 to 84 plants/m<sup>2</sup> (6 to 8 plants/ft<sup>2</sup>net).

### PRE-PLANTING

**Soil:** Lisianthus should be produced in disease free soils with a medium initial nutrient charge.

**pH:** 6.5 to 7.2

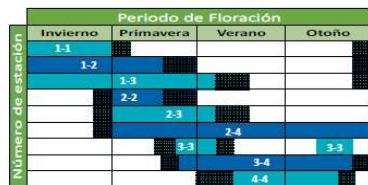
High salt levels will delay flowering and can promote rosetting in susceptible varieties.

### Netting: 2-3 levels

Cooler growing temperature will add to stem strength and caliper but will increase the production time.

Temperatures above 28°C (82°F) during the first 4 weeks after transplant can induce rosetting in susceptible varieties.

Numero de Guía de Estación de los Lisianthus



■ Indica el periodo estándar de una variedad  
 ■ Indica las opciones de duración de los periodos de floración (La duración de los periodos de floración varían dependiendo de las temperaturas locales, largo del día e intensidad de la luz).

### IRRIGATION

Begin production with overhead irrigation, then switch to drip irrigation 2 to 3 weeks following transplant.

Keep the media moist but not wet; allow to dry slightly between waterings.

Lisianthus grow slowly at first, and therefore requires little water. Do not allow the soil to dry out when plants are in flower.

### FERTILIZATION

Fertilize every other irrigation with calcium nitrate-based fertilizer at 200 ppm Ca.

- EC: 1.5 mmhos/cm (using 1:2 extraction). Discontinue fertilizer applications as buds become visible.

A general fertilization formula can be the following:

N: 120 ppm; P: 50 ppm; K: 120 ppm; Ca: 200 ppm; Mg: 50 ppm; S: 50 ppm; Fe: 2 ppm  
 Mn: 2.5 ppm; Cu, Zn y B: 0.2 ppm

### HARVEST

Harvest Lisianthus when two flowers have opened. Harvest in the mornings, when flower and plant tissues are cool.

### POST HARVEST TREATMENT

Hydrate in Crhyslar professional 2 (dosis 6 cc/lit) for 12 hours in a cold room.

### PESTS & DISEASES

- Aphids
- Leaf miners
- Thrips sp
- Whitefly
- Botrytis sp
- Fusarium sp
- Pythium sp
- Rhizoctonia sp
- TOSPO Viruses