

Lisianthus Series

- Essential for bouquets, corsages and other arrangements
- Single and double flowers
- Best for greenhouse production
- Quickly becoming the wedding flower of choice

Ball has a wide offering of lisianthus series available. All made up of the very best new and existing genetics in single and double-flowered lisianthus that offer consumers and florists a flower of choice.

Lisianthus is a long day response plant.

Flowering is triggered by three factors in order of importance:

- Temperature - warmer temperatures accelerate flowering
- Light intensity - high light intensity accelerates flowering
- Day length - long days accelerate flowering

Group 1: winter flower - flower under shortest days

Group 2: spring - summer flowering - flower when the days begin to lengthen

Group 3: Flower late summer into autumn

Group 4: Autumn - winter

WE CARRY A WIDE SELECTION OF VARIETIES - ASK US FOR MORE INFORMATION

CULTURAL INFORMATION

NOTE: Groups provided by the breeder sometimes differ from what the customer may experience in their region because different & varying climates can / will affect the specific outcome

Eustoma grandiflora

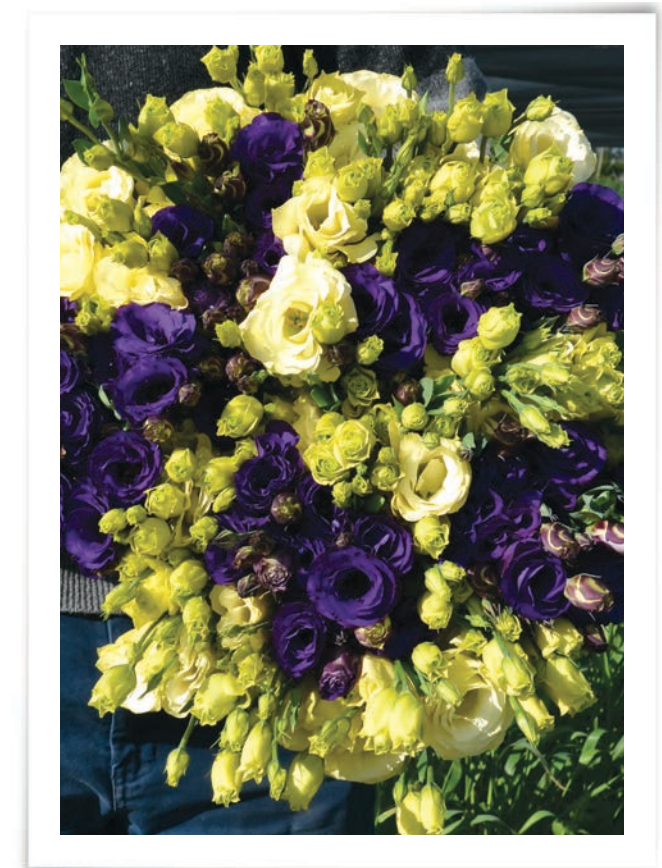
CROP TIME: Allow 14 to 18 weeks from plug to flower.

PLANTING DENSITY: Two plants per 15 x 20cm netting square.

PRE-PLANTING:

- **MEDIA:** Lisianthus should be produced in disease-free soils with a medium initial nutrient charge.
- **pH:** 6.5 to 7.2 - Lisianthus prefers a high pH media.
- High salt levels will delay flowering and can promote rot setting in susceptible varieties.
- It is important for Lisianthus to set deep roots after planting.
- **NETTING:** One to two layers of support netting (15x20cm) are recommended.

TEMPERATURES: Cooler growing temperature will add to stem strength and caliper,



It is best to trial each cultivar to see which one works best for your growing environment and climate. The flowering seasons may, overlap depending upon environmental factors.

but will increase the production time. Higher temperatures above 82F (28C) during the first four weeks after transplant can induce rosetting in susceptible varieties.

IRRIGATION: It is important upon transplanting of plugs that Lisianthus roots set down deep, they need good watering to become established. Begin production with overhead irrigation, then switch to drip irrigation two to three weeks following transplant. Keep the media moist but not wet; allow to dry slightly between waterings. Lisianthus grow slowly at first, and therefore require little water. Do not allow the soil to dry out when plants are in flower.

FERTILISATION: Fertilise at every other irrigation with calcium nitrate based fertiliser

at 100 to 200 ppm N, EC: 1.5. Discontinue fertiliser applications as buds become visible.

HARVEST: Harvest lisianthus when one or more flowers are open. Harvest in the mornings, when flower and plant tissues are cool.

POST HARVEST: Always use clean buckets with fresh cool water and flower preservative for harvested stems.

INSECTS AND DISEASES:

- Leafminer (especially when plants are young)
- Aphids
- Thrips
- Whitefly
- Botrytis
- Fusarium
- Pythium
- Rhizoctonia
- Tospoviruses