

Bulbs

Aloha Lily (*Eucomis*)

Plant type: Hardy bulb

Uses: Pots, small-medium containers.

Plant height: 30cm height, 20cm spread.

Approximate crop timing: Available week 13. Take 14-18 weeks to finish depending on bulb storage and local growing conditions.

Media: Use a well-draining media with a pH of 6-6.5

Planting: Bulbs should be planted at 1.9-2.5cm deep in 3litre pots or small to medium sized containers. It is important to water the bulbs in thoroughly after planting

Temperature: Aloha are robust growers and can tolerate a wide range of temperatures at 16-18°C days and 16°C nights. Cool nights and clear days promote stronger and shorter stems and leaves.

Feeding and watering: Aloha Lilies are to some extent are moisture loving varieties; they can survive and recover from periods of drought and will perform well when given sufficient water. Water freshly planted bulbs thoroughly. Maintain soil moisture until substantial sprouts emerge. Keep constantly moist but not saturated until peak bloom and then water moderately. It is very important to keep the growing media moist, excessive wet soil conditions will result in unnecessary stress causing root damage and increased pathogen susceptibility. Good crop growth and quality can be achieved using a 20-10-20 feed regime at 50-75 ppm on a weekly basis.

Pest & Disease: Aloha Lily varieties have few issues with insect pest and pathogens. Soil pathogens can be treated with a fungicidal drench. White flies, Aphids, and Thrips will need to be monitored and controlled as and when to prevent damage to the leaves and flowers. They also spread foliar viruses. If any pest are observed immediate treatment of the correct insecticide should applied.

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Callaifornia Calla Lily

Plant type: Hardy bulb

Uses: Pot, container, bedding

Plant height: 30-80cm depends on varieties and pots size.

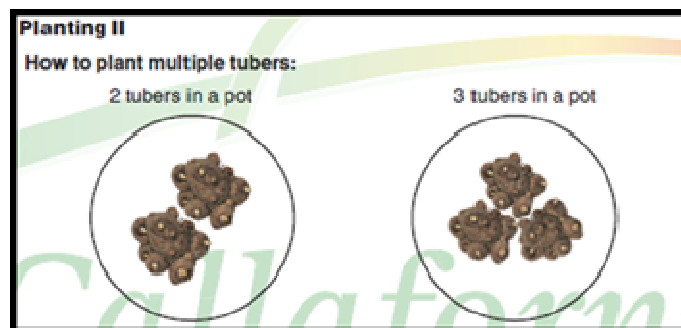
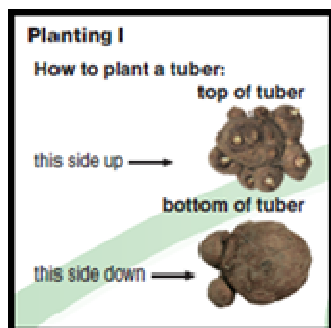
Approximate crop timing: available week 13, flowers from June-September.

Media: Use a well-draining media with a pH of 6-6.5. It is important to have good air porosity.

Pot size:

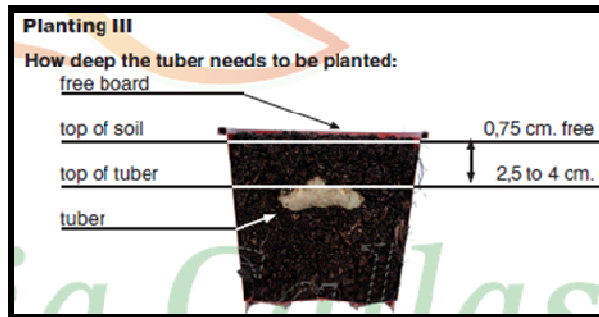
GROUP 1: Height 30-55cm for 2-3 litre pots	GROUP 2: Height 55-80cm for 3-5 litre pots
Callaifornia Red	Gold Fever
Ice Dancer	Lady Marmalade
Le Chique	Nightlife
Morning Sun	Picasso
Rio	Red Emotion
Sweet Talk	Snowstorm

Planting: Callaifornia Calla prefer deep, well-draining soil. It is important to plant the bulbs at the correct depth since rooting occurs from the top of the bulbs. Planting too shallow can result in dry under developed growth which may affect a portion of the plant that will more than likely have one sided growth. It is important to plant the bulb with rounded side down with the eyes/sprouts upwards and with 3-4cm of growing media covering the bulb. Bulbs should be planted on a horizontal plane; large bulbs can be planted at a slight angle to prevent water from pooling on the crown. Multiple bulbs should be planted close together at 1.25-2cm apart depending on pot and bulb size.



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Culture Information



Temperature: Callaifornia Callas are robust and can tolerate a wide range of temperatures. For foliage/canopy, optimum growth and development is achieved at 16-18°C days and 16°C nights. For flowering, coloration and plant hardening the temperature can be lowered to 16°C days and 8-10°C nights.

Feeding and watering: It is very important to keep the growing media moist, excessive wet soil conditions will result in unnecessary stress causing root damage and increased pathogen susceptibility. Good crop growth and quality can be achieved using a 20-10-20 feed regime at 100-150ppm on a weekly basis.

Disease: Diseases are difficult to control once established and there it is important to avoid stress induced diseases. Pathogens such as Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctina and Erwinia which can be avoided with pesticide drenches and the correct watering regime. Weekly crop inspections of the roots need to be routinely carried out. It is important to check for browning of the roots.

Insects: Control of Sciarid and Shore flies is important because of their ability to spread bacteria and other pathogens. It is vital to remove any old plant debris and control mossy, algae areas. White flies, Aphids, and Thrips will need to be monitored and controlled as and when to prevent damage to the leaves and flowers. They also spread foliar viruses. If any pest are observed immediate treatment of the correct insecticide should applied.

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Culture Information

Scilla Caribbean Jewels™

Plant type: Hardy bulb

Uses: Pots and containers

Plant height: 35-45cm

Approximate crop timing: Available from week 40, supplied in packs of 25 bulbs. Flowers from April - May.

Media: Use a well-draining media that is high in organic matter with a pH of 5.5-6.5. Potted plant media will benefit from 10-20% graded sand for ballast & additional drainage.

Pot Size: One bulb into a 2-3 litre pot.

Planting: Use a well drainage growing media. Bulbs can be planted in beds at 7.7-10cm deep or for pots at 2.5-5cm deep. It is important to make sure that the nose of the bulb is not allowed to bulge above the soil surface as this can delay and stunt the growth. Bulbs should be planted immediately upon receipt. Crop spacing should be undertaken at the appropriate time to minimize the use of plant growth regulators. Ideal plant height should be 40-50cm.

Growing on: No heat required. Grow alongside Pansy and Primrose crops. Caribbean Jewels plants and bulbs will tolerate some frost.

Feeding: Caribbean Jewels are low feeders; excessive amounts of feed can result in leafy, grassy plants. It is recommended to apply a 30 day slow release fertiliser of nitrogen and potassium to allow early establishment and early vigor. After 3-4 weeks it is necessary to begin a semi-balanced liquid feed program using a 20-10-20 feed at 75-100ppm weekly or until needed. Grower modifications can then be adjusted on individual growing conditions.

Diseases: Caribbean Jewels are naturally durable to soil borne diseases and therefore are easy to grow and be free of roots diseases. It is important to undertake weekly inspections of the crop to check for browning of the roots and leaf spots.

Insects: Control of sciarid and shore fly is important due to their ability to spread disease and bacteria. Mealy bug inception is highly important as they can be a problem. Treat with a systemic insecticide.

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