

# Cultural recommendation

## Delosperma

### Description

**Name:** Delosperma

**Family:** Aizoaceae

**Series:** sel® Lido



### Product use

**Use:** Rock garden plant, ground cover, bedding plant.  
Attract butterflies, bees and beneficial insects

**Exposure:** Full sun

### Technical recommendations

**Potting date/ plants per m<sup>2</sup>:** Potting date from February to June. Pot size 10-14 cm. Final spacing: 22-35 plants/m<sup>2</sup>

**Substrate:** Use a porous media with good drainage. pH 5.8-6.2. As a basic fertilization starter a 1-1,5 g/l compound fertilizers should be in the substrate. To avoid root diseases, Delosperma must have excellent substrate and container/pot field drainage.

**Fertilizer:** Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use a complete fertilizer balance 3-1-5 N-P-K with Ca, Mg and micronutrients at 0,8-1,0 gr/l in every watering. After overwinter production during early spring, add some extra nitrate-based fertilizer when plants start to re-grow. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.

**Temperature:** First 2-3 weeks keep temperature > 16°C (61°F) until the crop is well established. Then minimum temperature should be > 6°C (43°F). Outside production is possible if night temperatures are >10°C

**Watering:** Delosperma prefer to be grown moderately dry; avoid extended wet periods and overwatering.

**Light levels:** Full sun and long days (>12 h)

**Pinching:** optional but recommended 1-2 weeks after potting.

**Growth control:** Delosperma is fairly compact and normally do not need height control. Keep moisture levels low to promote flowering. Delosperma is responsive to Daminozide (Dazide/Alar/B-nine). These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all PGR under their conditions and follow the registration uses of each chemical in their country.

**Pest and Diseases:** aphids, white fly, snails and fungus gnats, are the most common insect on Delosperma. Start with clean material a well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and

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chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests.

Delosperma is sensitive to some diseases like, Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Powdery mildew, Phytophthora and Bacterial leaf spots. Disease management should be addressed by sanitation strategies, environmental conditions control, biological and chemical control.

For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each region

## Crop schedule \* 10,5 cm pot

week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Early spring crop	P	Pi										F	F
Spring-Summer crop	P	Pi							F	F			

P: Potting. Pi: Pinching. F: Finish plant

\* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

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week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein