

Erysimum

Description

Name: Erysimum linifolium

Family: Saxifragaceae

Varieties: Bowles Mauve, CCT new varieties



Product use

Use: Perennial, early spring sales

Exposure: Full sun, part shaded

Technical recommendations

Potting and Spacing: Recommended pot 12 cm, spacing: 16-20 plants /m². Planting weeks: from 36 to 42 for early spring sales. Perfect pot combination with primroses, myosotis and bellis.

Substrate: Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a good structure and pH 5.5-6.2. As a basic fertilization starter of 0,8-1,0 g/l compound fertilizers should be in the substrate.

Fertilizer: Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use a complete fertilizer balance 3-2-3 N-P-K with Ca, Mg and micronutrients at 0,8-1,0 gr/l in every watering. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.

Temperature: First 2-3 weeks keep night/day temperature > 6 °C (43°F) until the crop is well established. After this period temperature can drop to minimum 4 °C (39°F). High temperature during low light periods causes stem elongation. From week 36 to 51 keep average daily temperatures (ADT) of 10-12° C (50-54°F). From week 52 to sales keep average daily temperatures (ADT) of 8-10° C (47-50°F). Outside production is possible in southern regions under frost free conditions.

Watering: Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations to prevent diseases and promote stronger growth. Under high humidity conditions, avoid overhead watering.

Light: The best quality is achieved under full sun conditions or under greenhouse with high light conditions. Low light levels cause stem stretch and reduced plant quality.

Pinching: Not necessary, plants are naturally branching under cold conditions. One pinch can be done 2-3 weeks after potting to ensure good branching or for bigger pots >12cm

Growth regulation: Under recommended growing conditions, Erysimum is fairly compact and do not need height control. Providing cool temperatures and high light, will help to prevent the stretch.

Pest and diseases: There are not many insects that can cause significant damages to Erysimum, aphids may occasionally appear. Start with clean material a well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests.

The most common diseases on Erysimum are Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Botrytis and Erwinia. The best practices to reduce these diseases are:

- Good airflow, low humidity and grow relatively dry.

Cultural recommendation

Technical recommendations

- Good substrate drainage
- Avoid overhead watering
- Proper spacing

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 country

Crop schedule * 12 cm pot

Week	1	2	3	...	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
CCT	P	Pi																			F	F	F

Week	1	2	3	...	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	...	26	27	28	29			
Bowles Mauve	P	Pi																				F	F	F

P: Potting. Pi: Pinch (optional) F: Finish plant

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

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