The right fertilising and greenhouse climate for best results

Potassium was more important than nitrogen. It increases the resistance of plants to diseases and infections. Nitrogen, on the other hand, promotes vegetative growth and, in too high a concentration, increases the risk of leaf blights. The optimal nitrogen content of the leaves is 2%.

The soil also has to provide sufficient quantities of other elements, such as calcium, magnesium, iron, copper and manganese to support the growth of the plants. Fertilisers can be applied in various ways including mixing with the planting earth, mixing with irrigation water and side dressing. A normal basic dressing can be followed by side dressing with a liquid fertiliser. The ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus to potassium in fertiliser is often 1:1:1. As a general rule nitrogen should not exceed 20%. Too much nitrogen in relation to potassium can reduce the number of flowers, and increase the risk of culls. Too much nitrogen in relation to calcium also increases the risk of leaf blights such as Alternaria.

Chemical weed control can be conducted before the crop comes into flower during the spring and autumn. In late winter and early spring weeds can be controlled with an herbicide such as Trifluralin (Treflan). The right timing of the application is crucial. If the herbicide is applied too early weeds germinate before the crop emerges and become difficult to control. After emergence, the options are to use a pre-emergence herbicide, or a combination of pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicides.

The greenhouse temperature is usually kept at 18 to 20°C. Later during cultivation, once the leaves have unfurled, the greenhouse temperature is usually kept lower, at 15 to 16°C. A greenhouse temperature of 15-16°C is maintained after bunching and trimming the flowers to even their lengths, closer to marketable size.

Harvesting the flowers is an art

Proper hygiene pays for itself

Proper hygiene pays for itself. Working with clean pails, clean water and using a bactericide can prevent mechanical damage that could result in chalking of the flowers. Processing the flowers also prevents the spread of pests and diseases. The flowers can be kept for 1-2 weeks in a refrigerated chamber set at around 9-13°C. Later, the flowers are transferred to storage drying preparation total storage time (in days) is given in chart A. (0-0-0 indicates the storage drying preparation total storage time is zero.)

Working on a good tuber after flowering

Proper hygiene during production prevents problems later

Proper hygiene during production prevents problems later. Preventing stress and using proper hygiene largely reduce the risks of infections. This chart lists the most important diseases (and pests) and the methods to control them. Erwinia is one of the most important pathogens. This blue-green fungus grows on and commonly occurs in the garden area. To prevent the microclimate surrounding the plants from getting too wet, always plant with proper distances. Provide sufficient air circulation to prevent the growth of too much foliage. The greenhouse temperature can be maintained around 15-16°C. Do not create too much heat. Keep the crop dry to keep the fungus from spreading. Do not provide too much water to prevent the microclimate surrounding the plants from getting too wet. Do not put water on the foliage. Keep the greenhouse temperature at 15-16°C. Do not provide too much water to prevent the growth of too much foliage. Tubers should be stored dry or used for production for consumption. Tubers can be stored for 6 months at room temperature.
Table 1. Planting periods with accompanying flowering combining greenhouse and outdoor production under shade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outdoors</th>
<th>Greenhouse</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March - April</td>
<td>March - April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>July - August</td>
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<tr>
<td>August - September</td>
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<td>July - August</td>
<td>July - August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April - May</td>
<td>March - April</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Average planting densities per tuber size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuber size</th>
<th>16 - 18</th>
<th>from 13 to 14</th>
<th>from 16 to 18</th>
<th>from 21 to 23</th>
<th>20 +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 g</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 g</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 g</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tuber size, cultivar and dipping tubers in GA₃ determine number of flowers

- Do not use the dipping solution any longer than three days.
- The use of GA₃ will always increase flowering. A beautiful cut flower and pot plant. A good method to prevent fungi such as Penicillium at the same time. To do so, add a dip in a higher concentration of GA₃. Concentration for these. Just like an excessively long storage, this will also be forced in boxes. Production in boxes has another benefit: if conditions are warm once the tubers are planted, the root system will start activating them. Since the upper centimetres of the soil are subject to fluctuations, it would be otherwise, careful watering to keep the moisture levels uniform throughout the substrate is even more important. Leakage following irrigation must be prevented. A good irrigation system that distributes the water evenly is a necessity. Leakage following irrigation must be prevented. A good irrigation system that distributes the water evenly is a necessity.

- Do not plant too many tubers per m².
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Plant only in suitable soil; otherwise, use boxes

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