and produce too much foliage. A crop that receives too much nitrogen compared to potassium will keep the crop from starting to stretch and producing a good start. After this initial watering, keep the soil moisture of the potting soil. It would be better to water twice and by ensuring enough air circulation in the greenhouse. This is more often seen in crops during the spring and autumn, the greenhouse temperature rise to a maximum of 25°C. More light benefits flower development but intensifies flower colour. The best possible conditions also prevents the crop, and thus the flower stems, from remaining too short. When the crop comes into flower, the daytime temperature is usually kept at 18 to 24°C and the night temperature at 15-17°C. Depending on growing conditions, repeating this may be desired after 10 to 14 days.

Proper hygiene produces healthy plants

Water and fertilizer care

Production cues

When planting, provide enough water for the soil to make good contact with the tubers. This encourages quick rooting. After planting, a greenhouse temperature of 18°C is maintained. Later during production, when the leaves have unfurled, the daytime temperature is usually kept at 20°C and the night temperature at 15°C. When the first flowers are displaying good colour. According to this chart, the most mature plant should be sent off. The other pots can then be treated at a later time. If the emergence of a crop is very uneven, it would be advisable to treat them separately. The other pots can then be treated at a later time.

Growth retardant

Growth retarding products is paclobutrazol. The quantity needed depends on site for a while, it would be best to store them at a cool temperature in a greenhouse where they can receive light.

In storage

Because the crop will not flower uniformly, the most mature plant should be sent off. The other pots can then be treated at a later time. A crop that receives too much nitrogen compared to potassium will keep the crop from starting to stretch and producing a good start. After this initial watering, keep the soil moisture of the potting soil. It would be better to water twice and by ensuring enough air circulation in the greenhouse. This is more often seen in crops during the spring and autumn, the greenhouse temperature rise to a maximum of 25°C. More light benefits flower development but intensifies flower colour. The best possible conditions also prevents the crop, and thus the flower stems, from remaining too short. When the crop comes into flower, the daytime temperature is usually kept at 18 to 24°C and the night temperature at 15-17°C. Depending on growing conditions, repeating this may be desired after 10 to 14 days.

Proper hygiene produces healthy plants

This chart lists the most important diseases (and pests) and the methods to control them. Erwinia is one of the most important pathogens. Prevent mechanical damage to the crop and tubers as stress during growth. Plant undamaged bulbs and prevent the growth of too much foliage. A crop that receives too much nitrogen compared to potassium will keep the crop from starting to stretch and producing a good start. After this initial watering, keep the soil moisture of the potting soil. It would be better to water twice and by ensuring enough air circulation in the greenhouse. This is more often seen in crops during the spring and autumn, the greenhouse temperature rise to a maximum of 25°C. More light benefits flower development but intensifies flower colour. The best possible conditions also prevents the crop, and thus the flower stems, from remaining too short. When the crop comes into flower, the daytime temperature is usually kept at 18 to 24°C and the night temperature at 15-17°C. Depending on growing conditions, repeating this may be desired after 10 to 14 days.

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They should be stored at 17-20°C under conditions providing sufficient humidity. If the tubers cannot be planted immediately after receipt, it is advisable to store them for 2 to 4 weeks at 17-22°C at an RH of 80-85%.

Upon receipt, inspect the tubers for size, mechanical damage, and the presence of fungi. If the fungus is merely on the outside, the tuber can be used if stored under dry conditions with proper air circulation and if it is planted no later than 10 days after receipt. If the fungus penetrates deeper into the tuber or if it is a combination of several fungi, they will have to be inspected to see if the fungus is infecting others. If tubers are infected by the Penicillium fungus, they will have to be discarded. If the fungus, Penicillium and softness caused by Erwinia. Remove any chalked and soft tubers. This keeps soft tubers from infecting others. If tubers are infected by Penicillium, they will have to be discarded. If the fungus, Penicillium and softness caused by Erwinia. Remove any chalked and soft tubers. This keeps soft tubers from infecting others.

Flowering period

The flowering period depends on the time of year, how long the tubers were stored, the growing period, and the length of the flowering period. For greenhouse production, the flowering period is about 8-10 weeks long. The flowering period in the greenhouse can be increased by applying growth regulators. Growth regulators are used to delay the appearance of leaves on the tubers. The number of flower stems per tuber can be increased by applying growth regulators, but the size of the flowers will be reduced. Growth regulators can also be used to increase the number of flowers. When using growth regulators, it is important to use the correct concentration for these. Just like an excessively long storage period, an excessive amount of foliage will result in a taller crop that will need more energy to flower. A sufficient amount of light (at least 2000 lux) is also required to achieve flowering. However, excessive light will result in a shorter flowering period and, at the same tuber size, produce more flowers. In recent years, however, large-flowering varieties that remain short and, at the same tuber size, produce more flowers. In recent years, however, large-flowering varieties that remain shorter than the large-flowering varieties have also become available and are thus perfect for pot plant production. The use of pots for various tuber sizes. The planting density given is simply a recommendation, but the growth of the plants will be the best if they are spaced as closely as possible. This keeps the plants from growing too tall and the crop will be more uniform. The pots used are usually tall with a protruding edge on the rim of the pot. A peat mixture sometimes containing up to 50% coir is often used. The substrate provides good drainage but also retains enough water. The solution for providing the plants with water is usually provided by a capillary mat or a hydroponic system. The amount of water provided should be based on the amount of water the plants require. The amount of water required depends on the amount of foliage the plants produce. An uneven amount of foliage will result in an uneven crop and a higher risk of culls. The choice of cultivar is a major factor in production time; the time spent in production is fairly long because growth takes place during a cool period with little light, and the tubers are planted outdoors at the end of the spring or early summer, and the crop must then be housed quickly where exposure to light will be reduced. To achieve the desired results, the plants must have enough water and nutrients before the tubers are to be planted. Proper tuber treatment for best results

Proper tuber treatment is essential for the best results. The tubers are usually dipped twice: once, during the last days of growth, and again, after storage. Increasing the number of flowers

More flowers are obtained by dipping the tubers in a solution of gibberellic acid (a growth regulator available under the brand name GA4. The concentration of GA4 used is usually 1000-2000 mg/l. The tubers are usually dipped twice: once, during the last days of growth, and again, after storage. The treatment is best if the tubers have been stored for more than 6 months, however, their development will be somewhat slower. If the tubers were stored longer, during the autumn, the crop will take 60-90 days to start flowering. The crop will grow quickly during the summer, some cultivars can start producing flowers from 1 March to 1 December. Each main shoot can produce two flower stems. The number of flowers produced per shoot will depend on the cultivar and the treatment. The cultivars selected

The cultivars selected for the pot market depend on the type of planting. The cultivars selected for the cut flower market depend on the market. The cultivars selected for the cut flower market depend on the market. The cultivars selected for the cut flower market depend on the market. The cultivars selected for the cut flower market depend on the market.

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