TAKII SEED

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Cultivation information

HELIANTHUS Sunrich DMR

General

USE
Cut Flowers

TIME FRAME SALES PERIOD
May – September

SEED COUNT
15-25 seeds/gram

COMMON NAME
Sunflower

STANDARD PACKAGING
100.000; 10.000; 1.000

UNIT
seeds

APPEARANCE
Precision

Germination

SOWING MEDIUM
Lightly fertilized peat or soil based on coco.

GERMINATION METHODE
Direct sowing or in a plug.

SPECIFIC GERMINATION REQUIREMENTS
For early sowing between weeks 10-13, you will have to cover the flowerbed with plastic sheeting.

GERMINATION DESCRIPTION
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MEDIA COVER SEED
yes

GERMINATION TEMPERATURE °C
18-20

DAYS TO GERMINATE
04-06

Sowing

PLUG SIZE
288

SOWING PERIOD
April - July

SOWING PERIOD INDOORS
March – August

SOWING PERIOD OUTDOORS
April – July

DISTANCE IN ROW FOR DIRECT SOWING
Plant density is approximately 35-40 plants per gross (bruto) m². The number of flowers that can be cut as quality flowers is about 27-30. For one hectare you need approximately 6-8 kg. of seeds. The distance between rows is 60 cm. The distance on the row is around 7-8 cm.

DISTANCE BETWEEN FOR DIRECT SOWING
75

STAGE OF TRANSPLANTING
3 weeks after sowing.

PLANTS PER M² INDOORS
25

PLANTS PER M² OUTDOORS
20

Growing on

TEMPERATURE DAY °C
18-20 °C. On a dark cloudy day not higher than 18 °C. On a sunny day, temperatures may go up to 20 °C.

GROWING ON TEMPERATURE NIGHT °C.
15-18 °C. After a dark cloudy day +/- 15 °C. After a day with a lot of sun temperatures at night maybe 18 °C.

GROWING LIGHT REQUIREMENT
Use lighting when the day length is shorter than 13 hours. Otherwise, the flower will remain too small and flowers may get out of shape. A 150W lightbulb or a LED Flower lamp every 14 m^2 is sufficient.

FERTILIZER DESCRIPTION
A standard organic (4-3-3) (20 kg/are) or an organic (12-10-18)(5 kg/are) multi-fertilizer is suitable to use in advance. During the growing cycle, add a standard fertilizer mix with the irrigation water if grown in a greenhouse. This mix consists of 25% Calcium Nitrate, 25% Calcium Chloride, 25% Potassium Nitrate, and 25% Magnesium Sulphate or Nitrate. Magnesium Sulphate is preferable, but for this, you need an A+B container to make a concentrated mix, Magnesium Sulphate cannot be mixed with Calcium Nitrate and Calcium Chloride.

GROWTH REGULATOR
With Alar or B9, the growth can be controlled with 2-3 grams/ltr. Apply if needed several times to get the desired length.

GROWING ON DESCRIPTION
Avoid temperatures lower than 10 °C.

EC REQUIREMENT
1.25-2.0

PH REQUIREMENT
5.8-6.5. Never go lower than a pH of 5,5. Especially when you have a silo where you can lower the pH in advance, then don't go lower than 5,8. If you lower the pH of the irrigation water by direct injection you can use a setpoint as low as 5,5. The irrigation water will have a pH of +/- 6,0.

HUMIDITY
Watering depends strongly on the soil structure. Water frequently until plants have reached a length of 30 cm. Otherwise, water is very little. In the last part of the growing cycle limit the amount of water.

Growing

WEEKS TO FLOWER FROM DIRECT SOWING
Crop production time may vary depending on the season, day length, and temperature, but is approximately 10 weeks in summer and up to 13-14 weeks in spring and autumn.

Harvest and post-harvest

HARVEST DESCRIPTION
When the ray florets are standing harvest of the flowers can be started. Make sure that you put the flowers in fresh water with a Chlorine pellet as soon as possible. Beware of temperature differences after harvesting to avoid botrytis infestation.

Diseases

INSECTS
Caterpillars, thrips, whiteflies. Be aware of nibbling of mice, pigeons, rabbits, and trips after sowing: The crop is susceptible to aphids and snails. Check/ monitor the crop regularly on insects. Depending on the level of infection in the greenhouse or from the surrounding area it can be useful to use an insecticide (chemical) with a broad effect once every 2-3 weeks.

FUNGI
Botrytis, Downy mildew, Sclerotinia
as mentioned, if you are growing in a greenhouse with heating, use standard heat at night, especially when the outside humidity is getting higher. By adding less nitrate with the fertilizers and more Sulphate and Chloride the plants can be made more resilient against Botrytis and Mildew. For good post-harvest transport, it can be useful to spray a fungicide against Botrytis 3 weeks before harvest.

Check the crop weekly for plagues and diseases. After detecting a plague or disease it is possible to make a plan for adjusting biological control or chemicals to the crop.

Notes

As with all Sunflowers, requires full sun to bloom – so don't use coatings when in a greenhouse and try to get as much light as possible in the greenhouse (clean plastic/glass). Spacing too closely will result in shorter stems (6') and smaller heads (5" in diameter). Greater spacing will result in taller stems (7 – 8') and larger heads. Full Sun Imp. will bloom 2-3 weeks later than the F1 Sunrich series.