



Cyclamen persicum large flowered series







North Europe
Central Europe



Friller
Perfetto (Synchro)
Rainier
Sierra (Synchro)
Winter Ice
Snowridge Maxi
Fleur en Vogue

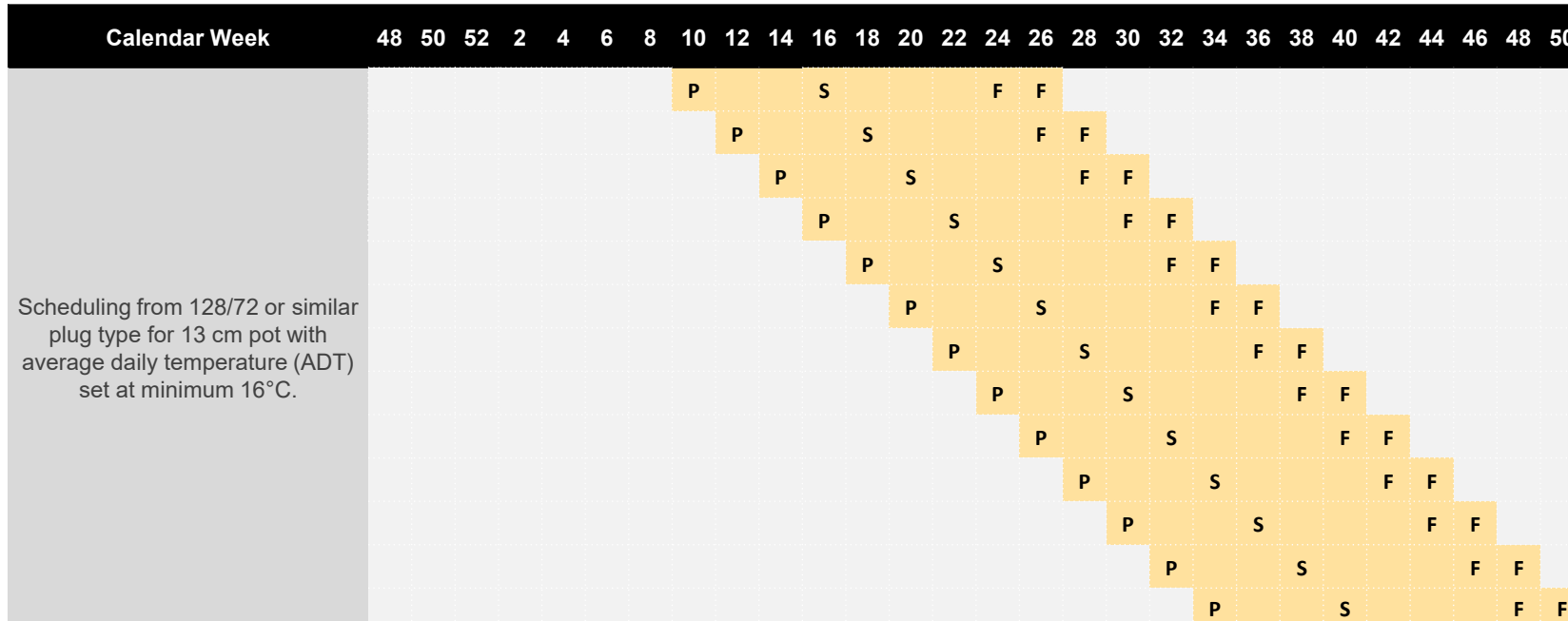
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Finished Plant **Cyclamen large flowered crop planning**

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Flowering weeks
Friller	large	green	12-15 cm	June-Dec
Perfetto (Synchro)	large	green	12-14 cm	June-Feb
Rainier	large	green	13-19 cm	Oct-March
Sierra (Synchro)	large	green	12-16 cm	June-Nov
Snowridge Maxi	large	green	12-16 cm	June-Feb
Fleur en Vogue	large	green	12-15 cm	Sep-Dec
Winter Ice	large	silver	13-29 cm	Oct- March

Remarks

Allow 1-2 weeks extra culture time for Friller and 1-2 weeks less for Sierra. If potted from a 288/264 plug the culture time must be increased with 1-2 weeks. Culture time is depending on ADT and needs to be altered if grown at different ADT.



Cultivation Advice

Alter temperature setpoints according to light levels. In fall and winter light levels generally are low and temperature setpoints are best decreased for optimum plant quality. Please note that lower temperatures will increase culture time.



Fertilization & Substrate

To improve and regulate the uptake of nitrogen, it is recommended to maintain an N / K ratio of 1: 2 Too much potassium can reduce continuous and rich flowering. Nitrogen should not be given in excess causing large coarse leaves and plants becoming more susceptible for Botrytis and Fusarium.



Spacing

No spacing for the first 3 to 4 weeks after potting for a better micro-climate. Spacing after this time will improve the quality of the plant, keeps it compact gives early flowering and improves resistance to diseases.



Light

Cyclamen require a light intensity of around 40,000 lux. Shade at 50,000 lux. Recommend whitewashing of the glasshouse or shading screens. Shading generally reduces the number of flowers and should be regulated properly. The leaves will become soft and wilt



Irrigation

Keep in mind that smaller pots have little water retention capacities. Watering therefore has to be done more often than with larger pots. When the days are getting shorter continue with an irrigation every 2 to 3 days. Avoid getting the plants to wet



PGR Applications

Not recommended gibberellic acid will accelerate flowering produces soft stems and distorted flowers.



Pests

Aphids, Thrips, Cyclamen mites, Fungus gnats and Shore Flies can be vectors for Fusarium



Diseases

Thielaviopsis: old roots brown, tips white.
Cylindrocarpon: roots from top brown & wet.
Rhizoctonia, Sclerotinia: pale white leaf stem.
Pythium, Phytophthora: roots black, soft rot.
Insects: roots eaten.
Other: Botrytis, Fusarium, Erwinia,



Tips & Tricks

Do not plant the corm to deep. Half way is good when transplanting the young plants from the Xtray to the pot






Finished plant cultivation advice

Culture guideline at optimum average daily temperature 16–18°C:




Culture week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Handling	P					S										F	F
Temperature D/N	16-18°C																
Light	10-15 mol/cm ² /day, additional HID light is beneficial to promote flowering if light level is < 5 mol/cm ² /day																
Shading	600-700 W/m ²												500-600 W/m ²				
Humidity	50-70%																
Moisture	3			3-2						3							
pH	6.0-6.2																
EC growing medium	0.8-1.0 mS/cm										1.2 mS/cm						
EC feeding in mS/cm	1.8 mS/cm						2.5 mS/cm										
Fertilizer	N : K 1 : 2						N : K 1 : 3										

Legend







Soil moisture level

	5	saturated: water is easily observed. When the substrate is touched, water moves out freely from top to bottom.
	4	wet: water is not easily observed. When the substrate is touched, there is very little movement of water from top to bottom.
	3	moist: the substrate is black but not glistening. When the substrate is touched, there is water, but virtually no water movement.
	2	medium: the substrate turns from dark to medium brown. There is no water movement when touched.
	1	dry: the substrate changed color to very light brown.








Culture stages Cuttings / Seeds

	callus development / germ1, radicle emergence
	root development / germ2, cotyledon expansion
	leaf development / plug bulking
	plug finishing / plug finishing










EC zones feeding mS/cm

	1	0,5–1,0 mS/cm
	2	1,0–1,5 mS/cm
	3	1,5–2,0 mS/cm
	4	2,0–2,5 mS/cm
	5	2,5–3,0 mS/cm
	6	3,0–3,5 mS/cm

EC zones growing medium mS/cm (Sonneveld 1:1,5)

	1	0,5–0,75 mS/cm
	2	0,75–1,0 mS/cm
	3	1,0–1,25 mS/cm
	4	1,25–1,5 mS/cm
	5	1,5–1,75 mS/cm
	6	1,75–2,0 mS/cm
	7	2,0–2,25 mS/cm




Temperature zones

	1	0–5°C
	2	5–8°C
	3	8–12°C
	4	12–14°C
	5	14–16°C
	6	16–18°C
	7	18–20°C
	8	20–22°C
	9	>22°C

Light zones

	1	total darkness
	2	short day <12 h/short day treatment
	3	shaded
	4	no-shading / natural light
	5	supplemental light > 14 h/long day treatment
	6	night interruption

Shading

	1	shading > 250 W/m ²
	2	shading > 450 W/m ²
	3	shading > 750 W/m ²

ST	sticking URC
RD	root development
SC₀	sowing no Vermiculite cover
SC₁	sowing plus light Vermiculite cover
SC₂	sowing plus medium Vermiculite cover
SC₃	sowing plus thick Vermiculite cover
RE	radicle emergence
Cot	cotyledon
M₁	mist day and night
M₂	mist day – dry night
W	end mist
FC	fleece cover

PC	plastic cover
L	lift cover
G	gapping
TP	transplanting
T	yp1 transplanting
C	cover to protect from frost
PGR	PGR treatment (spray)
PD	PGR treatment (drench) or heavy spray
>	pinch
DB	disbud
P	potting
S	spacing
F	flowering
LF	leaf removal and maintenance