



Euphorbia pulcherrima 10.5 cm





Central Europe
North Europe



All series and varieties

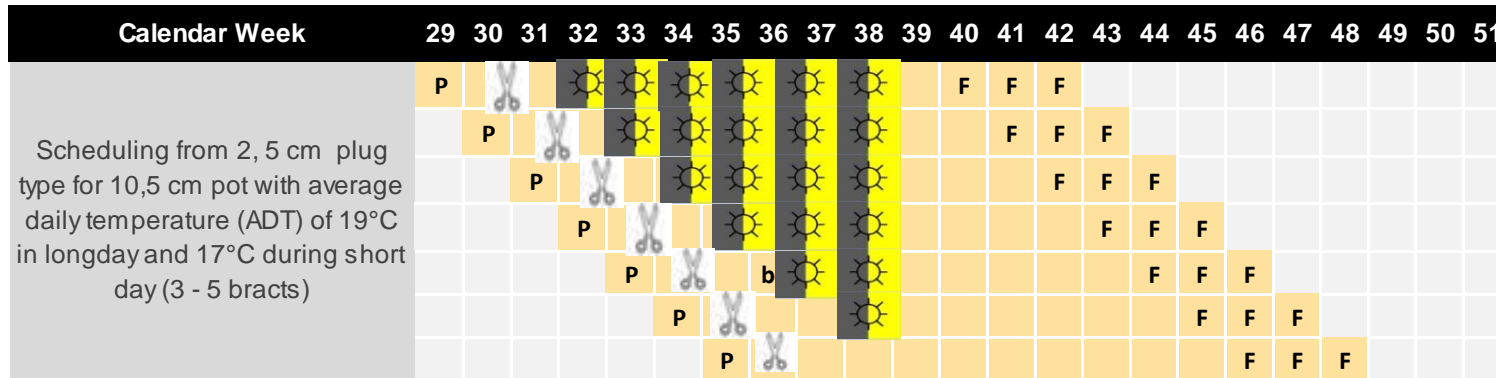
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Finished Plant Euphorbia

Series 	Leaf colour 	Flowering date natural short days	PGR demand	Comment
Neva	dark green	week 49	low - medium	very upright, high density crop
Titan	dark green	week 44	medium	early season, best shelf life available
Mars	dark green	wk 47 (Early Mars wk 4)	high	mid season - higher PGR demand but perfect shelf life
Mira	dark green	week 45	low - medium	very good white, serrated leaves, a lot of cyathia
Cortez	dark green	week 46	medium	special colors and good shelf life
Magma	dark green	week 48	low	robust roots - very low PGR demand - perfect for 10,5 cm
Lyra	dark green	week 47	medium	no PGR in short day - stops growth very fast
Mirage	dark green	week 46	low	slow growth, perfect for 10,5 cm, long keeping cyathia

Remarks

Number of bracts is determined by number of leaves after pinching due to variety characteristics. Temperatures above 25°C under black clothing may give an uncontrolled delay in flower initiation. Height of plants is determined by weeks in long day after pinching/temperature and PGR applications - graphical trekking is recommended. Black clothing only until week 38. Later on work with energy curtain. Natural short-day starts in week 39 all over Europe.



Cultivation Advice

Please note that lower temperatures will increase culture time. Shading at crop end is mainly recommended for crops with a low light level in the weeks before to avoid strong light changes. Black clothing only until week 39. Natural short-day starts in week 39 all over Europe.

PGR in short day is very much depending on light level. PGR treatments in the last 4 weeks mainly influence the bract size.

All climate related set points are optimal values. Greenhouse climate has to be adapted as good as possible to recommended values with a balance between temperature, shading and humidity to achieve the best possible conditions under the given circumstances. That means for ex. that in the beginning humidity should be higher by accepting higher temperature (and not open the ventilation too much).



Fertilization & Substrate

Poinsettias use a lot of fertilizer from the start of the crop. Please start feeding right after transplanting. Non-uniform branching can be caused by suboptimal feeding, mainly low N feeding. Reduce EC level before finishing. High EC rates and high Ammonium rates can reduce shelf life.



Spacing

Spacing of Poinsettias can be used to steer length of the plants. At the start Poinsettias should be spaced tight together to increase humidity in the crop.



Pests

Whiteflies, Thrips, Mites



Diseases

Botrytis, Pythium, Rhizoctonia



Tips & Tricks

Humidity should be at 70 to 80% for branching. Shading in that period helps to increase humidity and reduces stress in the plants. As a result branching is more even and risk of stem abortion is reduced.



PGR Applications

Use PGR already before or short after pinch to avoid stretch of the first internodes of the side shoots and to avoid apical dominance of the strongest shoot. Later PGR treatments are strong related to climate and growth conditions. A very late PGR treatment might be applied to delay cyathia maturation. Be aware of the risk of bract damages due to chemical applications. Details on request.

Recommendations

Culture guideline under Central European climate conditions:

Culture week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Handling	PGR	PGR									F	F	F
Temperature D/N	18–20°C		17°C			18–20°C			16–18°C				
Light	no additional light												
Shading	250 - 300 W/m²			full sun						<150 W/m²			
Humidity	>70%			50-70%									
Moisture	3–2												
pH	5,5–5,8												
EC growing medium	1,4 - 1,6 mS/cm									0,4 - 0,6 mS/cm			
EC feeding in mS/cm	1,5 - 1,8 mS/cm								max 1,0 mS/cm				
Fertilizer	N : K 1 : 1												

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/m2
	2	shading > 450 W/m2
	3	shading > 750 W/m2

ST	sticking URC	PC	plastic cover
RD	root development	L	lift cover
SC₀	sowing no Vermiculite cover	G	gapping
SC₁	sowing plus light Vermiculite cover	TP	transplanting
SC₂	sowing plus medium Vermiculite cover	T	ypl transplanting
SC₃	sowing plus thick Vermiculite cover	C	cover to protect from frost
RE	radicle emergence	PGR	PGR treatment (spray)
Cot	cotyledon	PD	PGR treatment (drench) or heavy spray
M₁	mist day and night	<	pinch
M₂	mist day – dry night	DB	disbud
W	end mist	P	potting
FC	fleece cover	S	spacing
PC	plastic cover	F	flowering
		LF	leaf removal and maintenance