

Gaultheria procumbens







Central Europe
North Europe



Speedy Baron
Big Berry

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Finished Plant Gaultheria

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Comment
Winter Pearls Speedy Baron	compact	dark green/red	10.5–15 cm	more plants/pot up to 15 cm
Winter Pearls Big Berry	compact	dark green/red	10.5–12 cm	focus on 10,5–11 cm

Remarks

Use a well drained peat based substrate

Calendar Week	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	
Scheduling inside from early spring for bigger plants. Up to late delivery of smaller pot sizes. For big pots or scales 3-5 plants can be used. Be care for nightfrost outside.	P							S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
		P						S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
			P					S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
				P				S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					P			S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
					P		S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
						P	S					F			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	

Inside

Outside

Cultivation Advice

Gaultheria is a product for specialists. EC and pH of Gaultheria need regular control. It is advised to grow them in a separate area. Not in the same water and fertilizer system as other crops.

Main success factors are top hygiene, one year culture, and balanced, complete and controlled fertilization. Regular disease control, and a focus on plant quality.



Pests

Main risk is aphids. Especial in the early weeks and outside a regular control is needed. Act in time. Be aware during the flowering period, because several insects are important for pollination. Especial bumblebees are of vital importance. Close the hives during a chemical treatment.



Diseases

Next to Botrytis, Colletotrichum is the main risk. This can be avoided by:

- Sky high level of hygiene before the culture.
- One year culture, which avoids local recontamination.
- Regular control and chemical action.
- Plant distance and climate control.
- Focus on plant condition.
- Topsin is recommended.



Fertilization

Start direct after potting with a balanced fertilizer, containing all elements. Based on the water quality. Especial Calcium is very important to improve plant condition. Continue during summer, and make sure the EC is on level during berry growth. Control EC and pH levels twice a month. The use of potassium phosphite (KH_2PO_3) will strengthen the plant against disease.



Irrigation

Gaultheria need a regular humidity. Avoid overwatering inside, and make sure outside fields are drainaged. Avoid too wet and too dry. Take care of windy areas. To increase the control of the growth and plant habit, the culture needs to be kept on the dry side moisture level 2 - 3, instead of 3 - 4, after the plants have established sufficient root mass.



PGR Applications

With a normal culture and controlled climate there is no need for PGR's. Stretching of plants need to be avoided by sufficient light and fertilizer, spacing in time and controlled humidity.

Recommendations

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

Culture week	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	
Handling	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	S	F	F	F											
Temperature D/N	>14°C						outside temp.												12-14°C					
Light	Add light possibility in early weeks and latest weeks inside																							
Shading	500 W/m ²			Not needed. But can help to avoid stress																				
Humidity	70-85%			60-85%												70-85%								
Moisture	3–2																							
pH	4,5-5,5																							
EC growing medium	1,0-1,2 mS/cm			1,4-1,5 mS/cm																				
EC feeding in mS/cm	1,5 mS/cm						2,0-2,5 mS/cm during berry development																	
Fertilizer	Complete AB schedule N:K 1:1 1:1.5 based on water quality																							

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

PC	plastic cover
L	lift cover
G	gapping
TP	transplanting
T	ypl 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