



CROP MANUAL

Diascia barbarae



South Europe
Central Europe
North Europe



Flying Colors
Darla

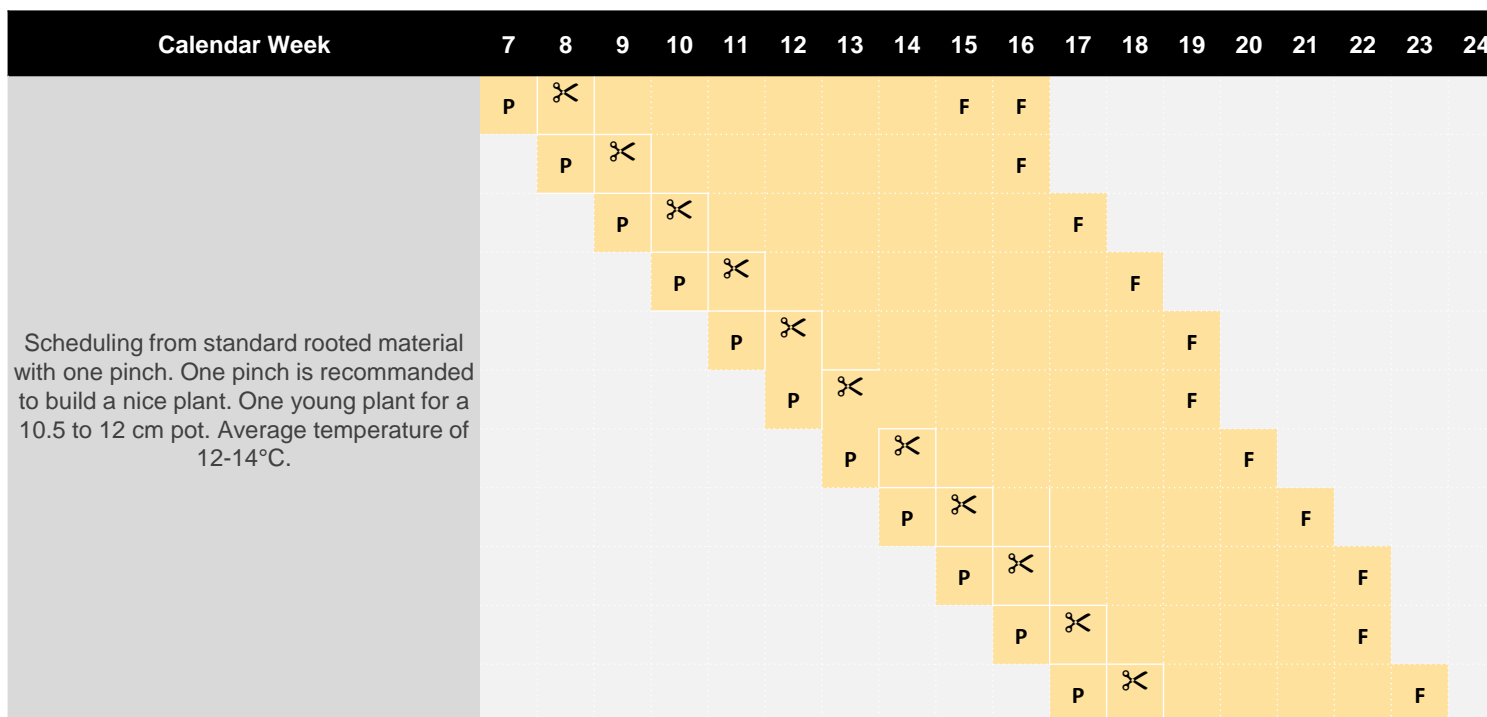
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Finished Plant *Diascia* 10.5 cm–12 cm pot

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Plants/m2 finished 
Darla - Flying Colors	medium	green	10.5-14-Hanging B.	50 - 20 plants/m2

Remarks

Temperature has to be adapted to lower light conditions in January and February. *Diascia* can be grown cold. *Diascia* are sensitive to wet substrate.

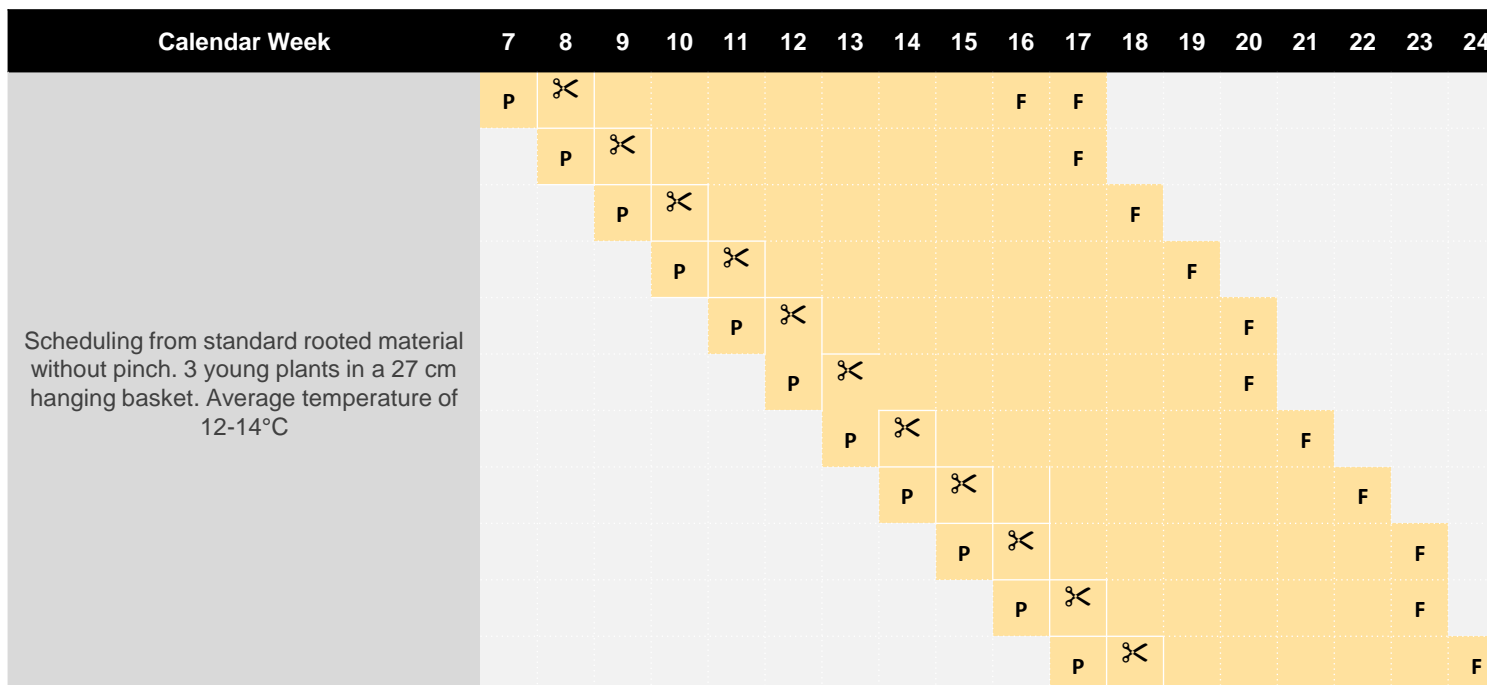


Finished Plant **Diascia** 27 cm hanging basket

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Plants/m2 finished 
Darla - Flying Colors	medium	green	10.5-14-Hanging B.	50 - 20 plants/m2

Remarks

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Cultivation Advice

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



Fertilization & Substrate

Diascia prefers a well drained substrate. Maintain a fertilization from 1.5 till 2.0 EC at the end of the culture.



Pests

Aphids, Thrips, Whiteflies



Diseases

Botrytis, Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Virus



Irrigation

Diascia is sensitive to excess of water.



PGR Applications

Daminozide (B9/ Alar), CCC, Cool morning, negative Dif






Recommendations

Culture guideline at optimum average daily temperature 12–14°C:





Culture week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Handling		✂		S					
PGR			PGR						
Temperature D/N	16- 18°C		12-14°C						
Light					☀				
Shading					☀				
Humidity					40-60%				
Moisture					3–2				
pH					5,0–6,0				
EC growing medium 1:1,5 volume extraction in water	1- 1,2 mS/cm		1,25-1,5 mS/cm						
EC feeding in mS/cm	1,5 mS/cm		2,0 mS/cm						
Fertilizer	N : K 1 : 1				N : K 1 : 1,5				

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