



CROP MANUAL

Pericallis (Cineraria) cruenta Venezia



North Europe
Central Europe



Venezia variety from seed to finished

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Finished Plant Venezia

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Plants/m ² finished 
Venezia	seed	green	10-12 cm	16-22

Remarks

The culture time from transplant varies greatly depending on the season and cultural procedures between 12 and 16 weeks.
 The cineraria needs approx. 12 weeks in autumn for flowering in November and temperatures of 10-15 °C during the day.
 8 °C at night. It takes longer (16 weeks) for a cold cultural tour in winter.

Calendar Week	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			P													F	F	
				P													F	

Cultivation Advice

After transplant, maintain cool days with 18° – 20°C nights for approximately 2 weeks. Venezia does not require vernalization to induce flowering.

Chilling period after 8-10 leaves benefits flowering.

Cool growing temperatures makes plants compact but delays flowering.

Plant spacing needs to be done as soon as the plants reached the edge of the pot to allow enough air between plants.



Fertilization & Substrate

Properly drained substrate is very important! Especially during the colder period when temperatures and light conditions are low, and the substrate dries slowly. pH 5,9-6,2. Higher pH values (above 6.5) hinder iron availability. Basically recommended clay content of about 15%. Cineraria are slow-growing plants, so the fertilization is adjusted accordingly. Ammonium-based feeds will not be beneficial when temperatures are below 8°C. Feed with a calcium-based fertilizer (13-2-13).



Light

Keep under short days. Long days will promote bolting. Provide Excessive light levels will result in leaf burn.



Irrigation

Alternate between moisture levels wet (4) and moist (3). Allow media to approach level (3) before re-saturating to level (4).



PGR Applications

Chemical PGRs are not necessary on Venezia. Venezia is already more compact caution must be used to keep from over growth regulating. However, for toning purposes, growth can easily be controlled with B-Nine (daminozide),



Pests

Preventive insecticide: Against chewing insects Aphid, trips, whitefly.



Diseases

Preventive fungicide against soil borne diseases like Pythium, Alternaria, Botrytis, powdery mildew Verticillium, TSWV, Phytophthora Preferred products depends on the country



Tips & Tricks

At light intensities of over 30 klux the plants should be shaded to prevent the risk of leaf burns. Ensure good air circulation in the stock and avoid too close a standing distance. Otherwise this will increase the risk of infection by fungal diseases and they will show excessive unwanted growth in length. Cold treatment can be extended to promote plant build up.






Recommendations

Culture guideline subject to temperature





Culture week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Handling (10 cm pot)	P			S**			PGR			F	F	F	F	
Handling (12 cm pot)	P			S**									F	F
Temperature Day	18-20°C		5-12°C			18-20°C								
Temperature Night	18-20°C		5-12°C			14-16°C to 18°C								
Light	[diagonal lines]			[yellow]										
Shading	>750 W/m ²													
Humidity	50–70%													
Moisture	4–3													
pH	5,9–6,2													
EC growing medium 1:1,5 volume extraction in water	0,7 mS/cm													
EC feeding in mS/cm	1,6 mS/cm													
Fertilizer	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	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