

# Cultural recommendation

## Santolina chamaecyparissus

### Description

**Name:** Santolina chamaecyparissus

**Family:** Asteraceae



### Product use

**Use:** Bedding, perennial plant

**Exposure:** Full sun, part shade

### Technical recommendations

**Potting and Spacing:** Spacing for 10,5-11cm pot, 25-28 plants /m<sup>2</sup>. For 12-14 cm pot 20- 23 plants/m<sup>2</sup>.

Potting:

Region	Winter crop (14-17 cm pot)	Spring crop (10,5-12 cm pot)	Summer crop (10,5-12 cm pot)
N/C EU		mid February-March	mid May-June
South EU	September - mid October	mid January-February	

**Substrate:** Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a good structure and pH 5.8-6.2. As a basic fertilization starter of 0,8-1,0 g/l compound fertilizers should be in the substrate.

**Fertilizer:** Santolina need medium fertilization. Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use a complete fertilizer balance 3-1-5 N-P-K with Ca, Mg and micronutrients at 0,8-1,0 gr/l in every watering. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.

**Temperature:** First 2-3 weeks keep night/day temperature at 14-16°C (57-61°F) until the crop is well established. After this period temperature can drop to minimum 7-9 °C (45-48°F). Before the sales period, keep day temperature at 14-16°C (57-61°F) to harden and tone the plant. Outside production is possible under frost free conditions during the first growing stages

**Watering:** Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations to prevent diseases and promote stronger growth. Under high humidity conditions, avoid overhead watering.

**Light:** The best quality is achieved under full sun conditions or under greenhouse with high light conditions (40- 55 Klux). Low light levels cause stem stretch and reduced plant quality.

**Pinch:** 7-10 days after potting. For big pots a second soft pinch is recommended after 3-4 weeks.

**Growth regulation:** Under recommended growing conditions, Santolina is fairly compact and do not need height control. Providing cool temperatures, high light and keeping the media on the dry side, will help to prevent the stretch.

**Pest and diseases:** There are not many insects that can cause significant damages to Santolina. Whiteflies and spider mites may occasionally appear. Start with clean material a well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests.

## Technical recommendations

The most common diseases on Santolina are Phytophthora, Phythium and Botrytis. The best practices to reduce these diseases are:

- Good airflow, low humidity and grow relatively dry.
- Good substrate drainage
- Avoid overhead watering
- Proper spacing

Disease management should be addressed by sanitation strategies, environmental conditions control, biological and chemical control.

For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each country.

## Crop schedule \* 12 cm pot

### Winter Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South EU	P	Pi											F	F

### Spring Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North-central EU	P	Pi										F	F
South EU	P	Pi								F	F		

### Summer Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North-central EU	P	Pi										F	F

P: Potting, Pi: Pinch, F: Finish plant

\* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Starting from RC.

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein