

Calla Lily

CULTIVATION GUIDE



- Vibrant range of colors
- Long lasting blooms
- Large flowers
- Strong Stems
- Range of unique foliage



Accent



Allure



Black Exposure



Black Hero



Calgary



Cantor



Captain Amigo



Captain Fuego



Captain Maestro



Captain Marrero



Captain Murano



Captain Odeon



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Captain Palermo



Captain Prado



Captain Premio



Captain Reno



Captain Rialto



Captain Ventura



Charmeur



Crystal Blush



Fireworks



Flirt



Forever



Fursa



Havana



Helvetia



Jewel of Night



Landed Eagle



Las Vegas



Le Chique



Memories



Mercedes



Monte Video



Morning Sun



Nashville



Odessa



Orange County



Orania



Paco



Picasso



Pink Puppy



Purple Moon



Purple Prince



Red Alert



Red Charm



Red Emotion



Royal Princess



Royal Pumpkin



Royal Snowland



Royal Sun



Royal Valentine



Samur



Santa Fe



Sapporo



Serrada



Siberia



Snow Storm



Starry Night



Sumatra



Summer Sun



Sunclub



Universe



Vermont



White Flirt



Yellow Princess



Zazu



Black Art



Black Berry Art



Candy Art



Ivory Art



Sweet Art

Production

When you receive the shipment keep the tubers at room temperature and DO NOT put them in a cold cooler. Typically the bulbs will be pretreated with GA and fungicide. It is important to plant bulbs within a few days of arrival. Plant them 1.5-2" (4-5cm) deep and evenly in depth. This will make the crop time more uniform and also the effects of PGR drenches more equal. After watering the tubers, have about 1.5" (4cm) of dirt on top of the tuber. Plant with the sprouts/shoots up and be careful to not damage the tubers in the process. Once planted, water them sufficiently. With multiple tubers per pot make sure that they get planted the same depth and spaced over pot evenly.

Moisture and Fertilization

Soil should be a mix that drains well with a high level of peat and perlite added. Callas can grow with little fertilizer. It is recommended to use a basic application of fertilizer prior to planting. High levels of Nitrogen can increase the foliage production but can make the plant soft. This can reduce flower production while Fertilizer requirements Zantedeschias can grow without too much fertilizer. High levels of Nitrogen can increase the foliage production but will make the plant also softer. This can reduce flower production and increase risk of Erwinia and developmental delay. Iron and Boron are two elements that are extremely important in development of Callas. It is suggested to keep EC 1.1-1.3 range as the plant develops. It is always recommended to have soil samples done prior to planting.

Callas prefer to be grown on the dry side. After planting wait 4 to 6 days to water. This is very important! Make sure to plant in a fairly dry soil. After app. 6 days, give the pots a good watering. Callas will make thick white roots and will root throughout the pots. Irrigate early in the morning. Water when the mix is starting to dry out not before that since keeping the medium too moist will cause glassy roots.

Insects and Diseases

Once the plant has emerged thru soil it is important to drench with fungicide. A mixture of Clearys and another fungicide often works well. Always be scouting for aphids. They can nestle themselves in between shoots and sometimes can be hard to detect. Marathon has a good long term working solution and can be applied after pair of leaves is visible. Botrytis is also something to be looking for in the fall. It can happen in a few days' time so be aware. It will present itself as small brown spots (circles).

Growth Regulation

Bonzi (Paclobutrazol) is most commonly used in Callas to keep them shorter. The rate can vary significantly between varieties. It is also important to consider the time of the year and the age of the tuber when determining rate. Rates vary from 5 ppm to as high as 20 ppm. For example, a variety that needs PGR in February may need no spray if planted in July. It is suggested to test a rate first for best results. The first application (spray or sprench) is given when the sprouts are 1 to 2 inches (2.5-5cm) tall. Please note – a variety that may not require PGR in July may need an application.

Temperature and Storing

After planting, keep the greenhouse on the warmer side (62°F to 68°F or 17°C to 20°C) as this will help the tubers emerge. After emerging of the tubers, the greenhouse can be kept at app. 58°F to 60°F (14°-16°C). Humidity levels should be app. 80%. This can be achieved by a cracked vent and air circulation (fans). During the day keep venting consistent so humidity will be around 60 to 65%.