



Gypsophila Paniculata



Product Information

Family Name:

Caryophyllaceae.

Genus:

Gypsophila.

Species:

paniculata.

Country of Origin:

North Asia & Europe.

Plant Type:

Perennial.

Promotional Name:

Paniculata.

Transplant Date:

Cool Areas: March - June. **Warm Areas:** April - July.

Flower Date:

Cool Areas: Dec - Jan. **Warm Areas:** Dec - Jan.

Harvest:

Market requirements will determine the length of stem that should be cut.

Use:

Cut flower, filler for fresh floral arrangements. **G. paniculata** with its sprays of tiny, single, white flowers, is the best known species. It will flower the first year.

Growing Temp:

10-13 °C.

Height/Support:

No pinching. One tier of support required. 60-75cm.

Spacing:

10 x 15 cm.

Pest/Diseases:

Botrytis and Damping Off can be problems. Mites and thrips can be a problem particularly in perennial crops.

Environmental Factors:

Gypsophila species are long day plants and flowering is inhibited by short days. Stem length and quality are greatest at 16-18 hour photoperiods. (The critical photoperiod for flowering is 12-14 hours). Night temperatures of approximately 13 °C are required in order for plants to respond to subsequent long days (GA can be applied if temperatures are below 13 °C.) The number of flowers increases with an increase in light intensity.

Harvesting:

The inflorescence of gypsophila is a multi branched type. Individual flowers do not open simultaneously. The tip opens first and is usually harvested separately, before the entire inflorescence opens.

It is critical that field heat be removed from the harvested gypsophila as fast as possible.

Market requirements will determine the length of stem that should be cut. The best results are achieved when gypsophila is cut at the bud stage, with approximately 20% florets open and subsequently opened in one of the following solutions. 25 ppm silver nitrate and 5-1-% sugar or 200 ppm Phytan 20 and 5-10% sugar. The last is the recommended treatment.

General Comments:

Plants will put out 1-2 flushes, so successive transplants made every 3-4 weeks will provide continuous colour during summer months. First pick usually early December, with a further pick in February not uncommon. Wet soils can be a problem. No pinching required. Perennial plants may be kept in production for 2-3 years.

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