CUT CHRYSANTHEMUM (Dendranthema grandiflora Tzeuleu) 
Asteraceae

Varieties

Standard types: Bonfire Orange, Bonfire Yellow.
Spray types: Reagan Yellow, Reagan White, Nanako, etc.

Climate:

Cut chrysanthemums are grown under polyhouses with the following environmental conditions.
Temperature : 16 - 250C
Relative humidity : 70 - 85 %
CO2 : 600 - 900 ppm
Photoperiod : Long day conditions with 13 hours light & 11 hours darkness during vegetative stage (upto 4-5 weeks from planting) and short day conditions with 10 hours light & 14 hours darkness during flower bud initiation stage.

Soil: Well drained sandy loam soil with good texture and aeration or growing medium made of 1: 1: 2 of soil, compost and cocopeat with pH of 5.5 to 6.5.

Growing media
The growing media consists of soil, compost and cocopeat in the ratio of 1:1:2. The beds are formed with 1 m width, 0.3m height and at convenient length. The soil pH must be 6.5 with 1 to 1.5 EC (Electrical Conductivity).

Propagation: Terminal cuttings and tissue culture plants are used. Terminal cuttings are widely used for commercial cultivation. Cuttings of 5-7 cm length are taken from healthy stock plants and are induced to root by treating with IBA (1000 ppm).
Planting:
Beds of 1m width, 0.3m height and convenient length are formed. Nets (with cell size depending on the spacing adopted) are placed on the beds and planting is done.

Spacing:
15x 15 cm (45 plants/m²) or 10 x 15 cm (67 plants/m²).

Irrigation
Drip irrigation with 8-9 litres of water/m²/day.

Nutrition:
Basal application of DAP - 50 g/m²
Weekly schedule - from 3rd week after planting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>Quantity (g/m²)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-19-19</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNO₃</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ammonium nitrate</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>MgSO₄</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fertilizer management
NPK @ 20:20:10 g/m² is applied through fertigation at weekly intervals

Growth regulators
Alar 50 – 150 gm/100 lit water and B 9 at 8 – 25 ml/lit of water is used twice at the growing stage.

Special practices
**Pinching**
First pinching - 3 weeks after planting; 2nd pinching - 5 weeks after planting.

**Disbudding**
In spray varieties, only the large apical bud is removed and the lateral buds are retained. In standard varieties, the lateral buds are removed and only apical buds are allowed to develop.

**Blindness**
It occurs when the night temperature is too low and the days are short at the time when flower buds are forming. A rosetted type of growth is indicative of this difficulty. Center petals that fail to develop can be due to excessive heat; or in dark weather some varieties apparently lack enough food to open the flower. Chlorosis, or yellowing of the upper foliage, is generally associated with over watering, excessive fertilizer in the soil, or insects or diseases attacking the root system. Continued growth of shoots and failure to form flower buds when short days are started the mean night temperature was too low. Sunscald is prevalent on standards in flower in very warm weather. The petals turn brown and dry up.

**Light requirement**
Chrysanthemum is very much influenced by light and hence photoperiod should be regulated. (Photoperiod should be regulated as detailed under ‘climate’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth phase</th>
<th>Weeks from planting</th>
<th>Photoperiod</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetative phase</td>
<td>Up to 4-5 weeks from planting till the plant attains 50 to 60 cm height</td>
<td>Long day : 13 hrs light and 11 hrs dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering</td>
<td>5 -6 weeks after planting till harvest</td>
<td>Short day : 10 hrs light and 14 hrs dark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lighting for chrysanthemum

**Growth regulators:**
Spray GA3 (50 ppm) at 30, 45 and 60 days after planting to increase flower stem length.

**Weed management:**
Weeding and hoeing are done manually as and when required.

**Plant protection**
**Pests**
**Leaf miner:**
Spray Imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml/l or Acetamiprid @ 0.3 g/l.

**Thrips:**
Spray Fipronil @ 1.0 ml/l. Keep Yellow Sticky Trap 10 nos. for 100 sq.m area.

**Aphids:**
Spray Methyl demeton @ 2 ml/l or Monocrotophos @ 1 ml/l.

**Red spider mite:**
Spray Abamectin 1.9 EC @ 0.5 ml/l or Propargite @ 2 ml/l.

**Diseases**
**White Rust:**
Spray Azoxystrobin @ 1ml/l or Triflooxystrobin + Tebuconazole @ 0.75 g/l.

**Leaf spot:**
Spray Macozeb @ 2g/l or Azoxystrobin @ 2 ml/l or Difenoconazole @ 0.5ml/l.

**Wilt:**
Soil drenching with Carbendazim @ 1 g/l or Triflooxystrobin + Tebuconazole @ 0.75 g/l.

**Powdery mildew:** Spray Wettable Sulphur @ 2g/l or Azoxystrobin @ 1ml/l.

**Harvest**
**Harvest index**
Standard types - Flowers are harvested when 2 - 3 rows of rays florets are perpendicular to the flower stalk.
Spray types - When 50% flowers have shown colour for distant markets; when two flowers have opened and others have shown colour for local markets.
Yield

Standard types: 67 flower stems/m²
Spray types: 260 flower stems/m²

Post harvest technology

Pulsing: Sucrose 4% for 24 hrs
(Vase life: 18 days; Control: 8.5 days)

Holding solution: BA 10 ppm + Bavistin 0.1% + Sucrose 2%
(Vase life: 17 days; Control: 8.5 days)

Wrapping material: Polysleeves with holes (50 gauge thickness)
(Shelf life: 9.25 days; Control: 6.5 days)

After harvest, the stem have to be cut at equal length (90 cm is the standard), bunched in five, putting a rubber band at the base and sliding them into a plastic sleeve and putting the bunches in plastic buckets filled with water. Early morning on the day of shipment (or night before), the bunches can be packed in boxes.
LOOSE CHRYSDANTHEMUM (*Dendranthema grandiflora* Tzeuleu)
Asteraceae

**Varieties**
CO 1 (yellow coloured flowers), CO 2 (purple coloured flowers), MDU 1 (yellow coloured flowers) Indira and Red Gold.

![Co 1](image1.png) ![Co 2](image2.png)

**Climate:**
Tropical and subtropical climatic conditions are ideal. However, the best temperature for growing chrysanthemum is 20-280C for day and 15-200C for night. Since chrysanthemum is a short day plant, planting should be done such that flowering coincides with short day conditions. Under Tamil Nadu conditions, it is planted during April-May so that it flowers during September - December.

**Soil:**
Well drained red loamy soil with pH of 6 to 7.

**Propagation and planting:** Commercial propagation is through terminal cuttings (5-7 cm long) or suckers. Planting during June - July at 30 x 30 cm spacing on one side of ridges (1,11,000 plants/ha).

**Irrigation**
Irrigation is done twice a week in the first month and subsequently at weekly intervals.

**Manuring**
Recommended dose -25t FYM and 125:120: 25 kg NPK/ha.
Basal application - half of N + entire P and K; top dressing - half of N applied 30 days after planting.

**Pinching:** Done 4 weeks after planting to induce lateral branches.

**Desuckering:** Remove the side suckers periodically.

**Micronutrients:** Foliar spray of ZnSO₄ 0.25% + MgSO₄ 0.5%.

**Biofertilizers:** Soil application of 2 kg each of *Azospirillum* and *Phosphobacteria* per ha at the time of planting. It is to be mixed with 100kg of FYM and applied.

**Growth regulators:** Spray GA3 @ 50 ppm on 30, 45 and 60 days after planting.

**Plant protection**

**Pests**
**Thrips, aphids and leaf eating caterpillars:** Spray Acetamiprid @ 0.3 g/l or Indoxacarb @ 1 ml/l

**Diseases**
**Root rot:** Soil drenching with Copper oxychloride 2.5 g/lit or Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole @ 0.75 g/litre or Difenoconazole @ 0.5ml/l

**Leaf spot:** Foliar application of Mancozeb @ 2.5g/l or Azoxystrobin @ 1g/l

**Chrysanthemum mosaic disease**
1. Cuttings should be obtained from virus – free indexed stocks.
2. Removal and destruction of infected plants.
3. Destruction of the weed host.
4. Spraying Monocrotophos 0.05 per cent controls the vector and reduces the disease.
Chrysanthemum mosaic disease

Leaf spot
To control the leaf spot, spray Mancozeb @ 2 g/lit.

Duration
The duration is 6 - 8 months for plant crop and 4 months for ratoon crops.

Harvest
Harvesting of the flowers starts from 3rd month onwards at 4 days intervals. Harvesting is done at 3/4 to full open stage for nearby markets and 1/2 open stage for distant markets.

Yield
An average yield of 20 t/ha from plant crop and 10 t/ha from ratoon crop can be obtained.
AFRICAN MARIGOLD (*Tagetes erecta* L.)
Asteraceae

**Varieties**
Local types (orange & yellow), Pusa Narangi Gainda, Pusa Basanthi Gainda (IARI varieties) and MDU 1 can be cultivated.

**Soil**
Well drained loamy soil is found suitable. The soil pH should be 7.0 to 7.5. Saline and acidic soils are not suitable for cultivation.

**Seeds and sowing**
The seeds are sown throughout the year. Nursery is raised with 1.5 kg seeds/ha and the seedlings are transplanted after four weeks on one side of the ridge at 45 x 35 cm spacing. Treat the seeds with *Azospirillum* (200 g in 50 ml of rice gruel) before sowing.

**Irrigation**
Irrigation is done once in a week or as and when necessary. Water stagnation should be avoided.

**Manuring**
During last ploughing, incorporate 25t/ha of FYM. Apply 45:90:75 kg NPK/ha as basal and 45 kg N/ha as top dressing 45 days after planting.

**After cultivation**
Weeding should be done as and when necessary. Irrigation should be given immediately after planting and light irrigation on third day after planting. Water stagnation should be avoided. Based on the soil moisture condition, irrigation should be done.

**Nipping/tipping**
Thirty days after planting terminal portion should be tipped / removed to encourage the branching.
**Plant protection**

**Pests:**

**Mealy bug:**

**Damage symptom:** Mealy bugs are crowdly present in young shoots, stem and leaves. Flattening and crinkled with dark green leaves. It’s segregate honey like substances because of that leaves are converted into black sooty mould. Apical parts of the shoots show retarted growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mealy bug infestation in flower and shoots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Control measures**

- Spray prophenophos or dimethoate @ 2ml/litre.
- Spray Fish oil rosin soap @ 25g/litre

**Thrips - Thrips tabaci:**

**Damage symptom**

Discoloured or distorted plant tissue is clues that thrips were present. Thrips prefer to feed in rapidly growing tissue. Damaged leaves become papery and distorted. Infested terminals may
discolour, rolled and drop leaves prematurely. Petals may exhibit “colour break,” which is pale tissue that was killed by thrips feeding before buds opened.

**Control measures**

- Set up yellow sticky trap 20 per acre
- Released Ampheliceps cucumeris spider parasitoid.

Fipronil 1.5ml/litre or spiromesifen 0.75ml/litre or azadiractin 3ml/litre

**Spider**

It can be controlled by spraying Kelthane 1 ml/lit of water

**Leaf spot**

Leaf spot can be controlled by spraying Bavistin 1 g / lit of water

**Root rot**

Drench 1 g/lit of Bavisitin to control root rot.

**Crop duration**

The crop duration is about 130 - 150 days.

**Harvest**

Flowers are picked once in 3 days beginning from 60 days after planting.

**Yield**

The average yield is about 18 t/ha.

**Precision production technology**

**Hybrid:** L3 hybrid (cultivated for xanthophyll extraction).

**Seeds and sowing:** Sown throughout the year. Seed rate is 100 g/acre. Seeds are sown in protrays and 20 day old seedlings are transplanted on raised beds at 90 x 22.5 cm spacing to accommodate 44,400 plants/ha. Treat the seedlings with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 0.5% before planting.

**Fertigation:** Recommended Dose of Fertilizer (RDF) is 90: 90:75kg NPK/ha. 75% RDF is applied through fertigation [Water Soluble Fertilizer (WSF) application through drip irrigation]. Water Soluble Fertilizers such as Polyfeed (19:19:19), Potassium Nitrate (13:0:45) and Urea (46% N) can be used.

**Biofertilizers:** Soil application of 2 kg each of *Azospirillum* and Phosphobacteria per ha at the time of planting. Biofertilizers are to be mixed with 100kg of FYM and applied.

**Micronutrients:** Foliar spray of FeSO4 0.5% + ZnSO4 0.5% on 30th and 45th day after
transplanting.

**Biostimulants:** Spray Humic acid @ 0.2% on 30 & 45 days after transplanting.

**Plant protection**

**Pests:**

**Cut worms and Helicoverpa armigera**
Spray spinosad 45 SC @ 0.75ml/litre. Spinosad 45 SC is quickly biodegradable and is accepted by the importers

**Mealy bug:** Spray Prophenophos @ 2ml/l Fish oil rosin soap @ 25 g/l

**Bud borer:** Spray Spinosad @ 0.75 ml / l

**Leaf miner / thrips:** Spray Fipronil @ 1.5ml/l

**Red spider Mite:** Spray Abamectin 1.9 EC @ 0.5 ml/l or Fenazaquin @ 2 ml/l or Exodus (natural lactones) @ 2 ml/l

**Diseases:**

**Leaf spot:** Foliar application of Hexaconazole @ 1ml/litre or Mancozeb @ 2g/litre

**Yield:**
Flowers : 30 - 35 t/ha.
Xanthophyll : 1.7 - 1.9 g/kg of fresh flowers.
TUBEROSE (*Polianthes tuberosa* L.)
Amaryllidaceae

**Varieties**
Double – Calcutta Double, Hyderabad Double, Pearl Double, Swarna Rekha, Suvasini, Vaibhav.

**Climate:** Tropical conditions with a temperature range of 28 to 300C

**Soil**
Well drained loamy soil having a pH of 6.5-7.5 is ideal for cultivation.

**Propagation and planting**
Bulbs are used for commercial propagation. Bulbs (25 to 30 g) are planted (1,12,000 corms/ha) on the sides of ridges at 45 x 20 cm spacing at 2.5 cm depth during June - July. Bulbs are planted after 30 days of harvest. Dip the corms in 5000 ppm CCC (5 g/lit) before planting to increase the yield.

**Manuring and after cultivation**
Manuring can be done with FYM 25 t/ha and NPK 200:200:200 kg/ha (IIHR Recommendation). Full P and K can be applied during the final preparation of plots, while N can be applied in 3 equal split doses *i.e.*, at the final preparation of plot, 60 and 90 days after planting of bulbs.
**Micronutrients:**
Foliar spray of ZnSO₄ 0.5% + FeSO₄ 0.2% + Boric acid 0.1%.

**Growth regulators:**
Foliar application of GA3 at 50 to 100 ppm thrice at 40, 55 and 60 days after planting.

**Plant protection**

**Pests**

**Thrips:** Spray Dimethoate @ 1.5 ml/lit or Fipronil 5 % SC @ 1.5 ml/l

**Aphids:** Spary Dimethoate @ 1.5 ml/lit or Imidacloprid @ 1.5ml/l

**Root knot nematode:**
Apply Carbofuran 3 G 1 g/plant near the root zone and irrigate immediately to control nematode infestation.

**Diseases**

**Basal rot (or) stem rot:** Soil drenching with Carbendazim @ 0.1 %

**Crop duration**
It extends up to 2 years. The crop can be maintained for one more year with good management practices.

**Harvest:**
**For Loose flower and concrete extraction:** Individual florets are plucked during early morning hours before 8 am daily, when they start to open.
**For cut flower:** Whole spike is cut leaving 4 to 6 cm from the base.

**Yield:**
Loose flowers: 14-15 t/ha; Cut flower: 2 - 3 lakhs spikes/ha/year; Bulbs & bulblets: 20 -25 t/ha (at the end of 3rd year).
Concrete recovery: 0.08 - 0.11 %

**Yield**
Flower yield ranges about 14-15 t/ha. The concrete yield ranges about 8 to 10 kg/ha.
ANTHURIUM (*Anthurium andreanum*)
Aeraceae

Varieties


**Orange**: Mauritius Orange, Peach, Casino, Sunshine Orange, Nitta.

**White**: Acropolis, Linda de Mol, Mauritius White, Lima, Manoa Mist.

**Pink**: Abe Pink, Candy Stripe, Passion.

**Green**: Midori, Esmaralda.

**Bicoloured**: Titicaca, Jewel, Akapana, Cardinal.

**Others**: Fantasia (cream with pink veins), Chocos, Chicos (chocolate brownish red).
Climate
Anthurium requires porous, well drained aerated soil rich in organic matter content. The soil pH should be 5.5 and 6.5. It performs well under green shade net having 70 – 80 % shade intention with 80 -90 % humidity and 24 - 28°C temperature and 15 - 22°C night temperature with 1500 – 2000 foot candles light intensity.

Growing environment: 75% shade net house with 70 - 80% relative humidity, day temperature of 24 - 280C and night temperature of 15 - 220C.

Growing media
A growing media containing 1:1 mixture of leaf mould and coco peat with a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 is ideal, which ensures good drainage as well as water holding capacity.

Propagation:
Propagated through tissue culture or suckers. Tissue culture plants are widely used for commercial cultivation.

Seed : Seeds germinate within 10 days; transplanted after 4-6 month takes 2 - 3 years to bloom. Seeds scattered on a finely shredded medium & kept under 75 % shade. Also germinated aseptically under nitsch/ms media supplemented with BAP & Adenine
**Suckers**: Suckers produced from base of the plant at 4-5 leaf stage with 2-3 roots separated. 57 ppm BAP at monthly intervals on more than one year old plant encourage more suckers.

**Stem cutting**: Top of the stem with few roots of 3 to 4 year old plants is removed and planted. Each cutting should have single eye or bud IBA 500ppm produce good roots.

**Tissue culture**: Becoming popular; explants – leaf segments, root segments, stem section, vegetative buds, flower stalks, spathe and spadix; MS medium

**Planting**: Grown in pots or raised beds. Tissue culture plants of 15 cm height with 4-6 leaves are ideal for planting.

**Irrigation**: Mist or over head sprinkler to provide water and to improve relative humidity.

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**Pot cultivation**
Foliar application of 0.2% of NPK @ 30:10:10 during vegetative stage and 10:20:20 during flowering stage is adopted for pot cultivation. Fertigation can be adopted for raised bed cultivation.

**Raised bed cultivation**
For the first 6 months spray plants with a solution of cow dung and DAP @ 250 ml/plant (10 kg of cow dung + 2 kg of DAP dissolved in 200 l of water and the decanted solution is used for spaying). After 6 months fertigation is adopted with the following schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>Quantity (g/100m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule ‘A’ - Weekly once</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Nitrate</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Nitrate</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro nutrients</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule ‘B’ - Weekly once</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono Ammonium Phosphate</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Nitrate</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Sulphate</td>
<td>50</td>
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**Bed system**
Soil is incorporated with organic matter. Bed size of 1.2 to 1.4 m width with a spacing of 60 x 60 cm is found ideal.

**Shade regulation**
Open condition with adequate shading facility are the best. Growing under polythene plastic with shade cloth prevents bacterial blight. 70-80% shade level is found to be best for Tamil Nadu and Kerala conditions. Excess light causes permanent damage to the leaves. Shade net should be laid at a minimum height of 3 m from ground level.

![Under polythene plastic with shade cloth](image)

**Fertilizer requirement**
NPK @ 30:10:10 @ 0.2% is given from 30 days of planting as foliar application at weekly intervals.

**Growth regulators**
Application of GA3 200 ppm as foliar spray at 2 month intervals improves the growth and quality of flowers.

**After cultivation**
Leaf pruning retaining 4 – 6 leaves/plant has to be taken up then and there to avoid disease problem and to promote flowering. The roots formed on the lower leaf axils should be buried.

**Excess light**
Leaves appear bleached in the center and may have brown tips. To control this problem, shade should be given so as to reduce the light level to 1800-2500 foot candles.
Plant protection

Pests

Aphids: Dimethoate (0.3%)
Scale insects: Malathion (0.1%)
Spider mites: Wettable sulphur (0.03%)
Thrips: Malathion (0.1%)

Diseases

Anthracnose: Bavistin (0.1%)
Leaf spot: Dithane m-45 (0.2%)
Root rot: Captan (2 g/l) – soil drench

Bacterial wilt: Streptocyclin (200 ppm)

Harvest

Harvest commences after 3–6 months of planting. Each leaf unfold will give out one flower. Flowers are harvested when the spathe completely unfurls and the spadix is well developed with one third of bisexual flowers got opened. Harvesting has to be done during cooler parts of the day i.e.) early morning or late evening. In general, the blooms are placed in water held in plastic buckets immediately after cutting from the plant. Delay in keeping in water allows air entry into the stem and causes blockage of the vascular vessels. Cut flowers after harvest should be shifted to pre cooling chambers in refrigerated vehicles having 2-4°C temperature as they deteriorate most rapidly at high temperature.

Yield

An average 8 flowers/plant/year can be obtained.

Post harvest technology

1. Pulsing of flower stalks with BA 25 ppm for 24 hours improves shelf life up to 24.5 days as against 13.5 days in control
2. Packing the spathe with spadix in poly film (100 gauge) and covering the basal ends of the stalks with cotton dipped in BA improves shelf life up to 27.5 days
3. Holding solution: 8 HQC 200 ppm + sucrose 5% increases vase life up to 30.5 days
CHINA ASTER (*Callistephus chinensis*)
* Asteraceae

**Varieties**
Kamini, Poornima, Shashank, Violet Cushion, Phule Ganesh White, Phule Ganesh Pink, Phule Ganesh Violet, Purple.

**Climate:**
Prefers cooler climates with day temperature of 20-30°C, night temperature of 15-17°C and relative humidity of 50-60%. Bright sunlight is required for growth and flowering.

**Soil:**
Open sunny locations with well drained red loamy soils with pH of 6.0 to 7.0

**Planting Season:**
Throughout the year under mild climatic conditions (like Bangalore)

**Propagation and planting:**
Propagated through seeds; seed rate is 2.5 - 3.0 kg/ha. 30-45 day old seedlings are transplanted in raised beds of 120 x 60 x 10 cm size.

**Nutrition:**
FYM @ 10-15 t/ha is applied during field preparation. NPK recommendation is 180:60:60 kg/ha of which 90:60:60 kg/ha is applied as basal and 90 kg/ha of N is applied as top dressing 40 days after transplanting.

**Land preparation and sowing**
Soil is made into fine filth and flat beds are formed. Seeds are sown either by broad casting or line sowing at 20 x 15 cm.

**Irrigation**
Irrigation is given once in 4-7 days according to soil moisture conditions.

**Pinching:**
Pinching of growing tips is done 30 days after transplanting to induce lateral shoots.

**Manuring**
Apply 5 t FYM/ha along with NPK 70 : 175 : 75 kg/ha as basal.

**Weeding**
The crop needs two hand weedings.

**Plant protection**

**Pests**
*Semilooper*: Spray Quinalphos @ 1.0 ml/l or Carbaryl @ 1g/l

*Leaf miner*: Spray Monochrotophos @ 0.5 ml/l or Imidacloprid @ 0.5ml/l

**Diseases**
*Collar and root rot*: Soil drenching with Copper oxychloride @ 2.5g/l
Wilt (\textit{Fusarium sp.}): Soil drenching with Carbendazim 1g/l

\textbf{Harvesting:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{For cut flower}: Flowers along with stalks or whole plants are harvested
  \item \textbf{For loose flower}: Individual flowers are harvested with short stems attached
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Yield}: 18 - 20 t/ha.