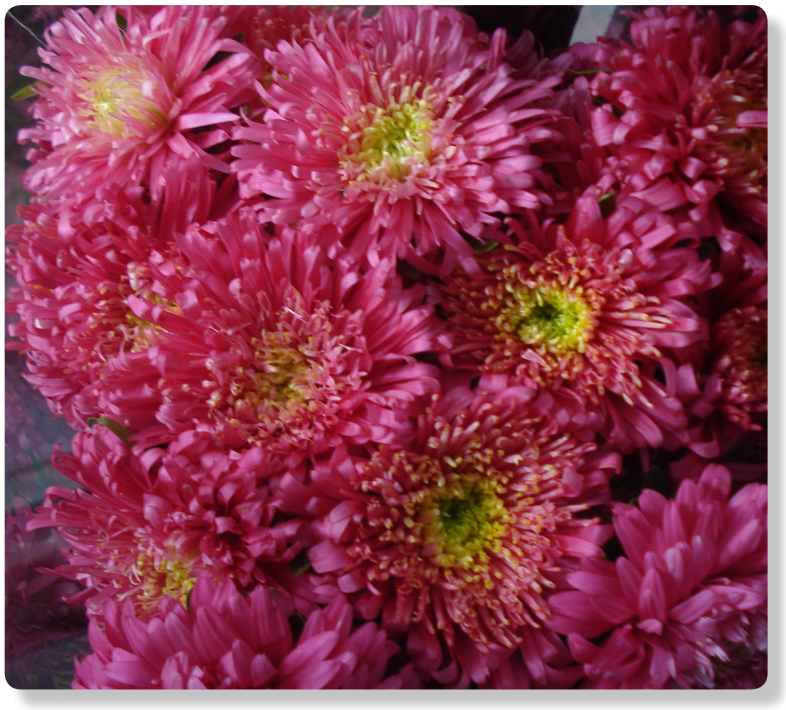
Aster Callistephus Igel Series

- *Perfect for solid bunches and bouquets*
- *Adds colour to break the monotony*
- *Suitable for cut flower greenhouse or field production*



Aster Callistephus are an old time favorite that have never gone out of style.

They were introduced in the Ball Company by George Ball himself in the early nineteen hundreds.

The Aster Callistephus family is a big one , and has flowers that come in many bright colors and different sizes.

Very versatile since it comes in a wide range of colors these new series provides the vintage and cottage look so much in fashion . Used all year round.

The big head flower in the new series presented by Ball combine all the characteristics needed for a focal flowers in a bouquet or for great flower arrangements .

Can be grown single stem or in spray. Making this series a favorite in the growing bouquet business.







A **Rosamunde:** *Hot pink*
B **Esmeralda:** *Rose*
C **Cinderella:** *True pink*

cutflowers@ballhort.com

Aster Callistephus
Igel Series

Cultural Information

Aster Callistephus

Crop Time: 16 weeks from planting plus one week of harvest.

Planting Density: 85 Plants /sq-m.net (7 Plants 7/ sq-ft.net)for Disbud type and 80 Plants/sq-m.net (8 Plants 7/sq-ft.net) for spray type.

Pre-planting:

-Soil: Well drained soil, very well leveled surface, no clusters, at least 25 cm (10 in.) deep.

-pH: 5.0 to 6.0.

-Netting: 2 levels.

Pinch

Not recommended.

Additional Lighting

Start 7 days after transplant when the plants have true leaves. The flower buds growth initiation takes place under long day conditions, but the final flower development is hastened under short days. Therefore the light should be stopped when the plants are 40 to 45 cm (15 to 17 in) high.

Light should be given taking into consideration that these plants have a critical 14 hour photoperiod, and an optimum of 16 hours.

Spray formation

Remove apical bud when it appears.

Irrigation

Aster root systems is shallow. Don´t over water.

Avoid overhead irrigation to keep the leaves as dry as possible as a further disease prevention.

Fertilization

High nitrogen increases susceptibility to Botrytis and Alternaria and reduces flower quality.

Decrease nitrogen and increase potassium when flower buds appear.

Harvest

Harvest when stems have 2 opened flowers.

Post harvest

Hydrate stems in bactericide solution.

It is recommended to bunch 5 stems per bunch.

Pests & Diseases

-Aphids

-Thrips sp

-Leaf miner

-Fusarium oxysporum. (It is recommended to rotate the crop)

-Botrytis sp

-Very susceptible to phyto-toxicities