# GrowerFacts



## Cilantro Sativum Santo

(Coriandrum sativum)

#### Germination

Direct sowing into the finish container is an alternative

- Time of radicle emergence (3-5 days)
- Soil temperature 68-70°F (20-21°C).
- Keep media very moist, near saturation.
- Cover the seed very lightly with vermiculite or no
- Light at 100-400 foot-candles may be beneficial for
- germination. Soil pH 5.5-5.8 and soluble salts (EC) to less than 0.50 mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).
- Cilantro is very sensitive to high salts, particularly high ammonium, during germination.
- Keep ammonium levels to less than 10 ppm.

### Plug Production

Direct sowing into the finish container is an alternative

#### STAGE 1 - Time of radicle emergence (3-5 days)

- Soil temperature 68-70°F (20-21°C).
- Keep media very moist, near saturation.
- Cover the seed very lightly with vermiculite or no
- Light at 100-400 foot-candles may be beneficial for germination. Soil pH 5.5-5.8 and soluble salts (EC) to less than
- 0.50 mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).
- Cilantro is very sensitive to high salts, particularly high ammonium, during germination.
- Keep ammonium levels to less than 10 ppm.

#### STAGE 2 - Stem and cotyledon emergence (7-10 days)

- Soil temperature 65-70°F (18-21°C).
- Reduce moisture levels once radicle emergence occurs! Allow the soil to dry out slightly before watering for best germination and rooting.
- Keep soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC to less than 0.50 mmhos/cm.
- Keep ammonium levels to less than 10 ppm.
- Begin fertilizing with 50 75 ppm N from 14 0 14 or 15-5-15 or a calcium/potassium nitrate feed once cotyledons are fully expanded.
- Alternate feed with clear water.
- Irrigate early in the day so foliage is dry by nightfall to prevent diseases.

STAGE 3 - Growth and development of true leaves (7 days)

- Soil temperature 62-65°F (17-18°C).
- Allow the soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations but avoid permanent wilting to promote root growth and control shoot growth.
- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC to less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Increase feed to 100 150 ppm N from 20 10 20 alternating with 14 0 14 or 15-5-15 or other calcium/potassium nitrate fertilizer.
- Fertilize every 2nd 3rd irrigation.
  If using 15-0-15 supplement with magnesium 1 2x during this stage, using magnesium sulfate (16 oz/100 gal) or magnesium nitrate. Do not mix magnesium sulfate with calcium nitrate as precipitate will form!
- Use DIF whenever possible, especially the first 2 hours after sunrise, to control plant height.

**STAGE 4** - Plants ready for transplanting or shipping (5-7 days)

- Soil temperature 60-62°F (16-17°C).
- Allow soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations. Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC to less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Fertilize with 14 0 14, 15-5-15 or calcium/ potassium nitrate feed at 100 150 ppm N as needed.

## Growing On to Finish

#### **TEMPERATURE**

Night: 55-60°F (13-16°C)

**Day:** 55-65°F (13-18°C)

#### **LIGHT**

Maintain light levels as high as possible while maintaining moderate temperatures.

#### **MEDIA**

Use a well-drained, disease-free soil-less medium with a medium initial nutrient charge and a pH 5.5-6.2.

#### **FERTILIZATION**

 Fertilize every other irrigation with 15-0-15. 15-5-15 alternating with 20-10-20 at 150-200 ppm nitrogen.

 Maintain medium electrical conductivity around 1.0 memos/cm (using 1:2 extraction).

#### **CONTROLLING HEIGHT**

- Once plants are rooted to the sides of the containers they can be allowed to wilt prior to irrigation to provide some height control.
- Height can also be controlled by withholding fertilizer, especially phosphorous and ammoniumform nitrogen.
- Cilantro is responsive to day/night temperature differential (DIF), and is shorter with a negative DIF
- Chemical PGR's can not be used on vegetables and herbs.

#### **COMMON PROBLEMS**

Insects: Aphids

Diseases: Botrytis, Pythium, Rhizoctonia

#### **Post Production Care**

#### **TEMPERATURE**

Optimum temperatures for Cilantro:

**Night:** 50-55°F (10-13°C)

**Day:** 55-58°F (13-14°C)

• Optimum conditions may be difficult to maintain, especially if plants are displayed outside.

#### LIGHT

Cilantro grows best in full sun; however partial shading may be beneficial during retail display.

