

# EASTER, APRIL 1, 2018

## FOLLOW THE SCHEDULE FOR YOUR PRECOOLING METHOD

CTF	Interrupted Cool	Case Cool	
Oct. 16-24	Oct. 18-31		CTF/Interrupted Bulbs arrive
	Continue/start case cooling upon arrival	Oct. 29	Begin case cooling 6 weeks for case cooling and 2-3 weeks for interrupted cooling, OR adjust cooling for bulbs shipped cold, based on temp recorders.
Oct. 19-27			Pot bulbs; fungicide and insecticide dip for mites, and root disease. CTF- root for 7 days @ 64-66 degrees Interrupted-7-10 days @65-68 degrees Whatever temperature and timeframe you use make sure that CTF are in the cooler no later than Oct. 31 <sup>st</sup> and interrupted are done cooling by Dec. 17 <sup>th</sup>
Nov. 5	Begin 3-5 weeks pot cooling (TOTAL 6 wks. cool)		Begin precooling at 43-45 degrees. Make sure all pots/cases are <b>uniformly moist so the bulbs perceive the cold and become vernalized</b> . Have <b>good air circulation</b> in cooler to <b>eliminate warm spots</b> . Check regularly for adequate moisture, good air circulation, and <b>pin movement</b> . Be prepared to lower the temperature to 38 degrees if pin length becomes excessive. If pot cooling pots can be finished, in a greenhouse and on a bench, at 45 degrees to allow for some sprouts.
		Dec. 6-10	Case Cooled Bulbs arrive. Pot lilies; fungicide/insecticide dip for mites
Dec. 17	After cooling Approx. Dec. 12-17	Dec. 10	Begin greenhouse forcing. Run 60 degree soil temperature; <b>fungicide</b> and feed with a program of at least 400-150-400 PPM NPK in a soilless mix. Case Coolers remember you have a few extra days here to make up some rooting time.
Dec. 31	Dec. 25-30	Dec. 26	Many plants should be emerged. Warm to 66-68 degrees if you feel emergence is slow.
Jan. 5	Jan. 2	Jan. 2	Crop should be 100% emerged. Maintain 62 degree soil temperature until reproductive only if you have the ability to heat up sufficiently later. 64-67 degrees this season is probably more advisable.
Jan. 12	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	<b>Fungicide</b> drench; maintain high feed level through January for bud initiation. Beware of early insect infestations, particularly fungus gnats.
Jan. 12-21	Jan. 10-20	Jan. 11-19	Flower initiation is occurring. If desired, temperature dip to 52 degrees to increase flower count. (Plant dissection is required to be accurate) <b>NOT RECOMENDED</b> on shortened schedule.
Jan. 21	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Counting leaves is <b>critical</b> . Dissect a few plants to determine if they are reproductive and their total leaf numbers. Space if necessary and adjust temperatures to desired leaf unfolding rate. Correlate leaf counts to graphical tracking information and charts.
Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 10	<b>Fungicide</b> drench; monitor temperature and leaf unfolding rate. Feed 250-0-250 PPM using calcium and potassium nitrates or a similar mix incorporating nitrates only.
Feb. 11	Feb. 11	Feb. 11	First buds beginning to show. Watch for aphids, high temperatures, and dry pots.
Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Feb. 18	Visible bud date (50% visible). To avoid lower leaf yellowing, you should be prepared to spray soon with Fascination. This is a lower foliage spray only, as spraying the top can increase the plant height considerably. Lower leaf yellowing problems are dramatically reduced by this procedure.
Feb. 25	Feb. 25	Feb. 25	Move to heat those pots without visible bud. Remember plant height doubles from visible bud to flower.
Mar. 4	Mar. 4	Mar. 4	Absolute last day for visible bud. <b>If not visible today, lily will not make Easter.</b>
Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Final fungicide drench. Maintain feed up to shipping.
Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	<b>Easter Sunday</b>

Courtesy of **Hastings Bulb Growers**, Harbor, Oregon 541/469-3759