

# Cultural recommendation

## Rosmarinus officinalis

### Description

**Name:** Rosmarinus cultivars

**Family:** Lamiaceae

**Varieties:** Perigord, Postratus, Officinalis, Tusca Blue



### Product use

**Use:** Bedding, balcony plant and perennial in some regions

**Exposure:** Full sun, part shaded

### Technical recommendations

**Potting and Spacing:** Spacing for 10,5-11cm pot, 25-28 plants /m2. For 12-14 cm pot 20- 23 plants/m2.

Potting:

Region	Winter crop (14-17 cm pot)	Spring crop (12 cm pot)	Summer crop (10,5-12 cm pot)
North/Central EU	mid August-September	mid February-March	mid May-June
South EU	September - mid October	mid January-February	

**Substrate:** Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a good structure and pH 5.8-6.2. As a basic fertilization starter of 0,8-1,0 g/l compound fertilizers should be in the substrate.

**Fertilizer:** Rosmarinus need medium fertilization. Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use a complete fertilizer balance 3-1-5 N-P-K with Ca, Mg and micronutrients at 0,8-1,0 gr/l in every watering. After overwinter production during early spring, add some extra nitrate-based fertilizer when plants start to re-grow. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.

**Temperature:** First 2-3 weeks keep night/day temperature at 12-14°C (54-57°F) until the crop is well established. After this period temperature can drop to minimum 4-6 °C (39-43°F). Before the sales period, keep day temperature at 14-16°C (57-61°F) to harden and tone the plant. Outside production is possible under frost free conditions during the first growing stages

**Watering:** Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations to prevent diseases and promote stronger growth. Under high humidity conditions, avoid overhead watering.

**Light:** The best quality is achieved under full sun conditions or under greenhouse with high light conditions (40- 55 Klux). Low light levels cause stem stretch and reduced plant quality.

**Pinching:** Not necessary with pinched young plant product. For other the non-pinched products, pinch 12-15 days after potting. For big pots a second soft pinch is recommended after 3-4 weeks

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## Technical recommendations

**Growth regulation:** Under recommended growing conditions, Rosmarinus is fairly compact and do not need height control. Providing cool temperatures, high light and keeping the media on the dry side, will help to prevent the stretch.

**Pest and diseases:** There are not many insects that can cause significant damages to Rosmarinus. Whiteflies and spider mites may occasionally appear. Start with clean material a well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests.

The most common diseases on Rosmarinus are Phytophthora, Phythium, Powdery mildew and Botrytis. The best practices to reduce these diseases are:

- Good airflow, low humidity and grow relatively dry.
- Good substrate drainage
- Avoid overhead watering
- Proper spacing

Disease management should be addressed by sanitation strategies, environmental conditions control, biological and chemical control.

For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each country

## Crop schedule \* 12 cm pot

### Winter Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
North-central EU	P	Pi																			F	F
South EU	P	Pi													F	F						

### Spring Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
North-central EU	P	Pi													F	F
South EU	P	Pi									F	F				

### Summer Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
North-central EU	P	Pi														F
South EU **																

P: Potting. Pi: Pinching. F: Finish plant

\* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

\*\* South EU, not recommended production during summer due to high temperatures.

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein