

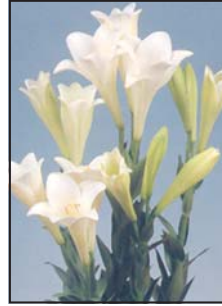
### *Lilium x formolongo*

## Raizen

Raizen 1 - this unique variety bears 3-6 nice upright, flowers on thick stems to 130cm. Raizen 2 - 3-4 weeks later flowering than Raizen No 1, otherwise same characteristics as No 1. Raizen 3 - about 2 weeks later than Raizen No 2, a little thicker leaves and stems than No's 1 and 2. Herald - 2-3 weeks earlier flowering than Raizen No 1, other characteristics are the same as No 1. **300 Seeds/gram**



1955 raizen 1



1956 raizen 2



1957 raizen 3



1954 herald raizen

## Totem

- most productive series
- consistently high bud count
- flowers face upwards on the stalk
- correct light & temperature are required to achieve extended flowering
- strong stems
- sow wk 32 (August)
- transplant wk 42 (Oct) 10 wks
- available as seed or plugs



1341 totem



1351 totem 1



1358 totem 2



## Product Notes

### Common Name:

Trumpet Lily/Easter Lily

### Family Name

Liliaceous

### Genus

Lilium

### Species

x formolongo

### Plant Type:

Perennial

### Sow Date

June – August. See Highsun Express Plugs catalogue for Contract Order lead times.

### Transplant Date:

September – October

### Flower Date:

**Raizen Herald:** early – mid January.

**Raizen 1:** early - mid February, 2-3 weeks after Herald.

**Raizen 2:** late February – early March, 3-4 weeks later than Raizen 1

**Raizen 3:** mid/late March, 2 weeks later than Raizen 2.

**Totem:** early – mid January

**Totem 1:** early - mid February, 3 weeks after Totem

**Totem 2:** late Feb – early March, 2 weeks later than Totem

### Crop Time

4-6 months from transplant

## Cultural Notes

### Special Features:

**Totem Series:** unique, upright facing, large pure white, thick flower petals with good fragrance, easy to handle and pack, with a good vase life.

### Growth Habit:

Lilium bears 3-6 nice upright flowers on thick stems to a height of 130cm.

Lilium flower in the first year from seed; 5-10 months after sowing (depending on the variety and environmental conditions).

Regulation of the flowering time is possible by changing the sowing and planting time. By shifting the planting time 3-4 weeks, flowering is expected 1-2 weeks earlier/later. In Japanese trials 2 weeks did not make a big difference. If planted earlier, plants tend to grow taller with more flowers and if planted later, they will have fewer flowers on shorter stems. It is recommended to trial different planting patterns by changing 3-4 weeks to find the best transplanting and harvesting time for your climatic conditions.

### Harvest:

The stems should be cut when the first flower is fully coloured, but not yet open. They should be stripped of 5cm of their lower leaves and put into clean water with a preservative and STS. The field heat should be taken out in a cooler at 2-5 oC.

### Use:

Upright flowering; strong stems and thick flower petals produce excellent vase performance for cut flowers.

### Growing On:

Location:  
Full sun.

### Transplanting Outdoors:

Optimum transplanting stage is when the plant has 3-5 leaves. The plants should be approximately 10cm in height. Protect from frost until the plants are strong enough.

### Soil:

1000 m<sup>2</sup> requires 15kg N, 25/30kg P and 15kg K before planting. If possible, cover the soil with black plastic sheets to prevent weeds.

### Spacing:

The beds should be 100cm wide, 20cm high (40 x 8") and paths of 60cm (24") are recommended. Plant the seedlings every 10cm x 20cm (4x8"). It is approximately 30,000 plants per 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> (120,000 plants per acre). At this period, the seedling has a very small bulb at the rooting point. Plant shallow so as to cover the bulbs.

### Support:

Put 2 layers of nets, 15cm x 15cm (6x6") at the level of 30cm (12") and 60cm (24") above the ground.

### Watering:

Lilium x formolongo is very sensitive to dry conditions. Especially a lack of water at the young plant stage, makes the uptake of fertiliser poor and can result in poor quality plants of a lower flowering ratio.

### Temperature:

Optimum temperature for young plants is 15-20 °C (60-70 °F), but it is reported that if the temperature is too high, the ratio of non flowering plants becomes higher.

### Pest & Insect Control:

- The main factors in obtaining good results in outdoor production are to prepare good young plants and control pests appropriately in rainy season.
- To avoid botrytis, spray fungicide periodically at least once a month and also just after every rain.
- Aphids can cause serious damage to flower quality.
- Providing net support will assist in saving plants in strong winds.
- Blasting can be caused by lack of water in the hot season. Water sufficiently during a long drought.
- Refer to your local Chemical Distributor for recommending the appropriate fungicides to combat botrytis.

### References:

Dai-chi Seed Co Ltd  
Yates Seed  
International Cut Flower Manual 1999, p103

Disclaimer: "Significant variations in seed, variety and crop performance, in results and in crop outcomes may occur depending upon geographic location, climate, soil type, soil conditions, cultural and management practices and other growth and development factors. Any cultural and descriptive information or other advice, recommendation, information, assistance or service provided by Highsun Express is intended as a general guide only and should not be relied upon and is provided without liability or responsibility (including for negligence) on the part of Highsun Express. It is recommended that in all cases a small scale trial production is undertaken in order to test local conditions and circumstances that may affect the crop."



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