

# Katz Stock Matthiola

- Great accent item provides smell, volume and colour to bouquets and flower arrangements
- Suitable for cut flower greenhouse production

Stocks are an old-time favorite that has never gone out of style. This new Stock Katz was named in memory of Mr. Philip Katz, who for many year promoted the Ball cut flower genetics.

This series combines all the desirable characteristics of the standard stock, such as sweet fragrance, bright and solid colours, plus an amazing full flower spike.

This full blooming spike makes it very desirable in flower arrangements, as well as in the growing bouquet business.

An excellent choice for high end flower decoration.



- A Katz Apricot
- B Katz Lavender Blue
- C Katz Bright Rose
- D Katz Yellow
- I Katz Crison
- E Katz Cherry Blossom
- F Katz Light Lavender
- G Katz Pink
- H Katz White
- I Katz Crison
- I Katz Purple

## Cultural Information

*Matthiola incana*

**Crop time:** 11 weeks. Crop time is dependent on day length and light intensity. As a general guide, with day length of 13 hours or more, the crop time will be 10 weeks. Shorter days will slow down the crop time, depending on the temperature, to 15 weeks.

**Planting Density:** 120 plants/sq-m.net (12 plants/sq-ft.net).

### Pre-planting:

**-Soil:** Well drained, loose soil at least 25 cm (10 in.) deep. Avoid any hard packed soil.

**-pH:** 5.0 to 6.0.

**-Netting:** One level of support netting 15 x 20 cm (4 x 6 in.) is recommended.

### Irrigation

Begin production with overhead irrigation, then switch to drip irrigation 1 week following transplant. Keep at field capacity on the first 4 weeks, depending on the climatic conditions. Allow to dry slightly between waterings; the more mature the plants are, the dryer you can go. In the end you must go a little dryer in order to get a stronger stem and a better flower form.

Avoid conditions that are either too wet or too dry. Wet conditions can cause diseases including Root Rots, Downy Mildew and Bacterial Blight. Dry



conditions can cause wilting and lower leaf chlorosis, which then exposes plants to other infections. It is critical to differentiate between lower leaf chlorosis symptoms caused by nutrient deficiency/drought stress or Downy Mildew.

### Fertilization

Begin fertilization one week after transplanting and continue fertilizing until the end of the crop time. When it is sown on a rotation program with crops that are heavily fertilized, i.e. carnations, there is no need to fertilize (only on the first sowing after the rotation).

Apply Potassium Nitrate starting on week 6 to improve the floral spike.

-EC: 1.0 to 1.3.

### Harvest

Hydrate while harvesting on the field. Stems can be harvested when 35% to 50% of the flowers are open, depending on your market demand.

### Post harvest

Hydrate during harvest on the field.

Floral preservatives are useful in extending vase life. Use STS for 2 hours and then use a bactericide solution for at least 8 hours before cold. Stems should be precooled prior to shipping at a temperature of 1° C (34° F) for an optimal post harvest life. Stems can be packed horizontally.

### Diseases & Insects

*Leaf Miner, Sclerotinia, Caterpillars, Thrips sp, Downy Mildew, Root Rots, Bacteria Blight, Botrytis sp, Pythium sp, Fusarium sp, Xanthomonas sp.*

