

Center for Smart Agriculture Protected floriculture



Module 3: Production technologies followed for Protected cultivation of different flowers Session 20: Protected cultivation of lilium



INTRODUCTION

Common name: Lilium

Scientific name: Lilium spp.

Family: Liliaceae





Soil and Climate

Well drained soil, rich in organic matter and having pH 6.5-7.5

Growing medium

- soil: peat moss:: 1:1
- soil: peat moss: perlite:: 1:1:1

Climate

- Temperature (Day: 18-25°C and Night: 12-18°C)
- Partial shade (40-50%)
- Good aeration/ ventilation



Propagation & Treatment of Bulbs

Bulbs

Bulblets

- Scales and
- Bulbils in L. bulbiferum, L. sargentiae, L. tigrinum
 and L. wallichianum

Planting time

- Low hills: Oct.-Nov.
- Mid hills: Feb.-Mar. and July-Sep.
- High hills: March-April.





Planting density and spacing

•Planting density and spacing depends upon

- a) group of Lilium
- b) bulb size

c) place of cultivation

Planting density : 20-40 bulbs/m²

Spacing: 40 cm X 15 cm



Intercultural operations

Weeding

Three-four hand weedings and herbicides like Propyzamide @ 2.25kg/ha and chloropham 3.5 l/ha are applied as pre-emergence.



Staking in lilium



Nutrient management

- NPK:: 30:20:20 g/m2
- For liquid feeding of NPK::14:10:14
- Fertilizers should not come in direct contact with bulbs as it leads to rotting.



Water management

- Soil should have 60-90 per cent moisture and no watering is required until bulbs sprout.
- Depending upon weather 8-12 irrigations of 2.5-5 cm depth are required.



Harvesting and Storage of Bulbs Harvesting Stages

- Local market: When 1-2 florets open
- **Distant market**: When 1-2 florets show colour.
- Cut stems few centimeter above ground level for increasing bulb size.

Storage of Flowers: 1-2°C

- Harvest bulbs after 40-50 days of flowering or foliage start turning yellow.
- Store the bulbs in moist sand at -2° C for initial three weeks and later on at 0-2°C until two weeks before planting.
- In hilly areas, bulbs can be stored in moist moss and sand.



Diseases

- Gray mould (*Botrytis elliptica*, *B. cinerea*)
- Soft bulb rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*)
- Fusarium bulb rot (*Fusarium oxysporum f. lilii*)
- Brown scale (*Colletotrichum lilii*)
- Root rot (*Pythium splendens*)
- Bacterial soft rot (Pseudomonas spp.)
- Viral diseases (mosaic)



Insect pests

- Aphids
- Thrips
- White flies
- Mites



Physiological Disorders

- Leaf scorch: It is due to deficiency of Mn, Al which occur at over dose of nitrate level and add lime @ 10 ton/ha.
- Bud blast: It is due to storage of water at top of plant, competition for nutrients, fluctuating carbohydrate level, low light intensity and high nitrate level.
- **Puffy foliage**: It is due to frost injury and stunting of plants.



Thank you