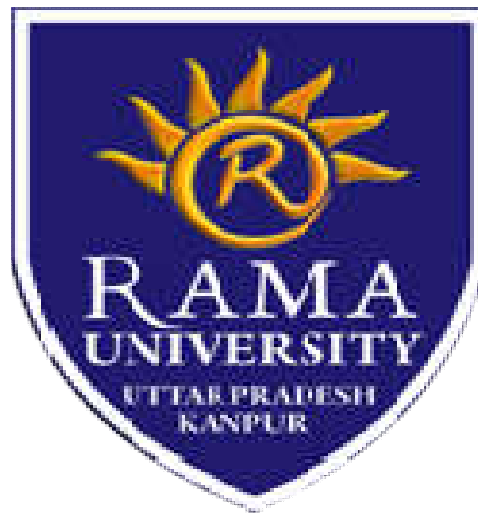


**RAMA UNIVERSITY, KANPUR, UTTAR  
PRADESH**

**Faculty of Agricultural Sciences & Allied Industries**



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**Course: Production Technology of Ornamental Crops, MAPs, &  
Landscaping ( HOR-221)**

## Lecture 5

### Gerbera

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#### Introduction:

- It is popularly known as Barberton daisy, Transvaal daisy, Veldt daisy, African daisy and Hilton daisy.
- Gerbera is a popular cut flower which is ideally suited for flower beds, borders, pots, window boxes and gardens.
- It belongs to family Asteraceae and is originated from tropical Africa.

#### Varieties:

Black Heart, Calcutta Pink, Calcutta Red, Glory, Golden Gate, Gold Spot, Greenish Yellow, Kalimpong Yellow, Orange Glame, Ornella, Optima, Pink Elegance, Pink Star, Pride of Sikkim, Priyadarshini, Rosabella, Ruby Red, Saffron, Sangria, Savannah, Sunanda, Thalassa, Tiramigu, Tirramissa, Tonneke and Twiggy.

**Climate:** Gerbera like sunny situation in mild weather. The better quality of flowers was obtained when temperature was less than 25°C and higher temperature reduces

number and size of flowers. It requires a RH of about 80% all the year round.

**Soil:**

A well-drained, rich, light, neutral or slightly alkaline soil is most suitable for gerbera production. It requires a soil pH range of 6.0-7.0.

**Propagation:**

- Gerbera is propagated through seeds and vegetative means. Seed propagation, however requires longer period to produce flowers and also is not always satisfactory, since cross pollination produces a great deal of variation in variety.
- Among the vegetative means, multiplication through the division of clumps is the most common.

**Weed control:**

- About 2-3 hand weeding should be done at 15 days interval and chemical like trifluralin, EPTC, nitrofen and diphenamid after one day of transplanting markedly reduced the growth and population of weeds.

**Mulching:**

- It can be done with the help of straw and polythene sheets. It gives a good control of weeds and also helps to conserve soil moisture. The main disadvantage is that, it serves as a home for various insect and pests.

**Manure and fertilizers:**

- Till 2-3 weeks after planting, no fertilizers are applied. From 3-12 weeks, N:P:K with the ratio of 20:20:20 should be applied at 0.75 g/l/ day and from 12 weeks onwards, 15:8:35 at 1-1.5 g/l/day can be applied.

**Diseases**

**Fungal:** Foot rot and Root rot, Anthracnose, Blossom blight and Powdery mildew.

**Insect pests:** White fly, Leaf miner, Mites, Aphids and Nematodes.

**Harvesting:** Flower are generally cut when the outer two row of disk florets are perpendicular to the stalk. Flowers should be pulled and placed immediately in water.

**Yield:** The yield under greenhouse is around 200-250 flowers/m<sup>2</sup>/year of which 85% are of first grade quality. However, yield of flower is about 120-150/ m<sup>2</sup>/year under open cultivation of which only 15-20% of flowers are of first grade quality because of fluctuation in temperatures and higher light intensity.

