Cultural recommendation

selecta one
we love to grow®

Thymus

Description

Name: Thymus cultivars

Family: Lamiaceae

Varieties: Citriodors (Silver Queen, Doone Valley, Compactus, Aureovariegata). Vulgaris (Faustinoi)

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 plants /m2. For 13-14 cm pot 18- 20 plants/m2.
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. To avoid root diseases, Thymus must have excellent substrate and container/pot field drainage.
Fertilizer: Thymus need light-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. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.
Temperature: First 2-3 weeks keep night/day temperature at 14-16ºC (57-61ºF) until de crop is well established. After this period temperature can drop to minimum 8-10 ºC (46-50ºF). High temperature during low light periods causes stem elongation. Before the sales period, keep day temperature at 16-18ºC (61-64ºF) to harden and tone the plant.
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
Growth regulation: Under recommended growing conditions, Thymus 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 Thymus. 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 Thymus are Phytophtora, Phythium, Powdery mildew and Botrytis. The best practices to reduce these diseases are:
- Good airflow, low humidity and grow relatively dry.

Cultural recommendation

Technical recommendations

- 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

Spring Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North-central EU	P							F	F
South EU	P						F	F	

Autumn Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-central EU	P									F	F
South EU	P								F	F	

P: Potting. F: Finish plant

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