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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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The cultivation technology regulation of main perennial flowers

主要宿根花卉露地栽培技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Standard Structure and Compilation".

This standard was proposed by the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Flower Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC 282).

Drafting organizations of this standard. Beijing Academy of Landscape Architecture, Beijing Huamu Co., Ltd., Beijing Agricultural Biotechnology Research Center.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements for seedling selection, site preparation, planting, and maintenance of main perennial flowers.

This standard applies to the planting and maintenance of main perennial flowers for landscaping.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 18247.5 Main flower product grades (Part 5 Flower Seedlings)

3 Seedling classification

The classification of main perennial flowers is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Classification of main perennial flowers

Main species of perennial flowers Sun-born daylily, iris, perennial phlox, nepeta, yarrow, coreopsis grandiflora, scarlet daisy, aster, whole leaf rudbeckia, Penstemon, Torch Flower, Agastache, Fake Dragon Head, Crassula, Bellflower, Granny, Mountain Peach, Sage, Peony, Echinacea Yin-born hosta, sage, lily of the valley, hydrangea, alumroot, astilbe, tradescantia, iron chopsticks, saxifrage Aquatic Lythrum, iris, yellow calamus, cattail, pampas grass

4.1 Site preparation

Before planting, level the field, turn 25-50cm deep, loosen the soil, and remove weeds, tree roots, dead branches, and more than 3cm in the cultivated land the rocks and other harmful pollutants that are easy to damage or affect the growth of plants and the source of pests and diseases.

4.2 Soil improvement

According to different conditions such as soil structure, organic matter content, drainage, etc., soil improvement is carried out before planting, and the substrate (grass, sand, Organic fertilizer, etc.) is applied to the planting land, mixed with the original soil in a certain proportion within the deep turning range, and the soil is improved to level the land.

4.3 Digging holes

It is formed by digging down all around on the leveled ground with the planting point as the center. The size of the planting hole depends on the size of the seedlings.

4.4 Seedling selection

The incoming seedlings (bare-rooted seedlings or container seedlings) have developed root systems, strong plants, normal color, no mechanical damage, and no pests. Incoming seedlings the specifications follow the actual application order requirements in the field of landscaping, or are classified according to quality traits such as seedling size.

Seedling grading refers to GB/T 18247.5 main flower product grades (Part 5 Flower Seedlings).

5.1 Planting time

Container seedlings can be planted all year round depending on the geographical conditions; bare root seedlings are suitable for cultivation at a temperature of 10 to 22 °C, or an average temperature of 10 °C or more. Planting on cloudy days or sunny days after rain, or in the morning or evening of hot season.

5.2 Planting method

After the container seedlings are removed from the pot, they are planted in the planting hole. After being covered with soil, they should be pressed lightly at a distance of 1 to 2 cm from the ground; bare root seedlings should spread the roots evenly the depth should be the same as the original planting depth; the row spacing of the open field plants should be planted according to the design requirements. Water thoroughly after planting and replenish water in time, Keep the soil moist.

6.1 Cultivation and weeding

According to the condition of soil moisture and compaction, inter-tillage shall not be less than once in the growing season, and weeding shall be timely during the growing season.

6.2.1 Topdressing time

Top dressing 2 to 3 months after planting. In the following year and beyond, in areas without dormancy period, topdressing will be applied throughout the year. Areas with dormancy period, top dressing in the growing season.

6.2.2 Types of top dressing

In spring, the rapid growth period is mainly nitrogen fertilizer; the flowering period is mainly full-effect fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; in areas with dormant period, appropriate increase in application before winter Phosphorus potassium fertilizer.

6.2.3 Top dressing method

According to the specific situation, choose the top dressing methods such as point application, furrow application and spreading application. Water in time after each fertilization.

6.3 Trimming

According to different plant growth cycles and states, cut off dead leaves, pest branches and leaves, and remaining scapes (branches). After the plants are dormant, cut off the dry branches. Leaves, the height of the above-ground part of the plant is 5-15cm.

6.4 Watering

According to the weather, soil dryness and wetness, and plant condition, watering should be carried out at the right time to keep the soil moist, combined with cultivating soil loosening. Summer high when it is warm, irrigation should be carried out in the morning and evening to avoid the high temperature period around noon. Areas with low rainfall should increase watering frequency according to soil moisture. After heavy rain Drain timely.

6.5 Pouring and freezing water and turning green water

In northern areas, pour enough frozen water before the soil is frozen, and pour the water back in time before the dormant buds start to sprout in early spring.

In the south, watering should be stopped when the above-ground parts begin to wither; water should be watered in time in the early spring of the following year.

6.6 Replanting and updating

Check the survival of the plants in time after planting. After the end of the dormant season, check the re-greening of the plants, and promptly enter the missing, diseased, and weak seedlings.

Line replacement and update. After 3 to 5 years of planting, it can be replanted depending on the growth of the plant. If repeated cropping, soil treatment should be carried out.

6.7 Prevention and control of pests and diseases

The principle of "prevention first, scientific prevention and control" should be followed to control pests and diseases. The main plant diseases and insect pests and control measures are shown in Attached Table A.1 and Attached Table A.2.

Appendix A

(Informative appendix) Main diseases and control measures of main perennial flowers

Table A.1 shows the main diseases and control measures of main perennial flowers