

ANTHURINFO



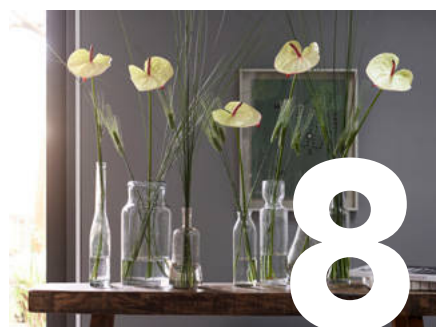
Zizou, our French champion

The first purple small-flowered pot Anthurium

7



Nottingham:
Close to perfection



Kaseko sounds like music to your ears!



Humidity in cultivation

Close to perfection!

The standards for the introduction of new varieties in the white colour group are very high. White is a hard-fought segment with a lot of competition. A new white variety should be an improvement in many technical respects compared to the existing varieties in the market, and it should also have the right 'looks' to be appreciated by everyone. Not a simple task for the breeding department of Anthura. Yet, they managed to deliver two new white varieties which are an improvement and an addition to the existing varieties on the market, each in their own field.

Anthura Southampton

Southampton has straight, narrow leaves with a beautiful, dark green colour, pristine white flowers of more than 9 cm and a compact plant height of 60 cm. The dark brown spike colour beautifully contrasts with the white flowers and the variety has a high percentage of plants with two spikes at a normal cultivation duration of 26 weeks.

As a bonus, Southampton features a shelf life of 15 weeks on average including one week of transport simulation in the dark. It was therefore not surprising that this variety quickly stood out in the Anthura show greenhouse and was given the nickname 'close to perfection'.



Anthura Southampton (PHALFOREI)

📄 Colour code	WHIYX
📏 Flower size	9 cm
↑ Plant height	60 cm
📏 Pot size	12 cm



Anthura Nottingham (PHALFOWIC)

📄 Colour code	WHIYX
📏 Flower size	9 cm
↑ Plant height	65 cm
📏 Pot size	12 cm



Anthura Nottingham

Anthura Nottingham

With its plant height of 65 cm, the Nottingham variety is higher than Southampton and has a light green leaf and spike colour and a flower size of over 9 cm. Nottingham distinguishes itself not only from the Southampton variety but from all other white varieties by its unrivalled performance in terms of the number of spikes and plant growth. With a standard growing phase of 26 weeks, this variety produces almost 100% of plants with two spikes and even a small percentage with three spikes. If the right treatment is applied, the percentage of plants with three and four spikes can be increased substantially, without having to compromise too much on flower size. In addition, the plant grows very quickly and is well stacked. The shelf life is also outstanding: an average of 15 weeks including one week of transport simulation in the dark.

With the introduction of Southampton and Nottingham, standards for new white varieties are increased again and Anthura continues to work on an even better product for the grower, trade and the consumer!

If you have not received one or both varieties at your company yet, and you would like to test them, ask your account manager about the availability of these two varieties in the short term.

Robert Kuijf

Product Manager Orchids



Interview with Anthuriumkwekerij Wijnen

In Holland, we have to deal increasingly with extreme weather conditions. Nearly a year ago, the Anthurium greenhouse of Joan and Nancy Wijnen was badly hit by severe summer weather. We spoke with them about the impact and the consequences of these damages, about more than 30 years of growing Anthuriums, and about their experiences with selling Anthurium flowers to consumers.

"The company's history is special. Together with my wife Nancy, I took over the company from my father in 1986. He grew Anthurium in a 6,000 m² greenhouse. Between 1988 and 1999, we expanded the business several times until achieving a glazed surface area of 2.4 hectares. After the turn of the millennium, the demand for Anthurium continued to grow and we decided to build a new greenhouse 150 metres further on. This extension was carried out in 2003 (1.5 ha) and in 2004 (1.2 ha). Currently we grow 20 varieties, which we sell at the auctions in Aalsmeer, Eelde and Herongen (D). We also deliver directly to some garden centres and florists. In 2019, it will be 50 years since my father started growing Anthurium."

At the end of a warm day, a hailstorm with gusts of wind passed over a large part of Brabant and Limburg, leaving a devastating trail. More than 200 hectares of glass greenhouses and crops had to be written off. It is impossible to fight against hailstones as large as a fist. The following day, the damage became even clearer. In the 5 hectare greenhouse, more than 80% of the windows appeared to be broken.

You were at the back of the greenhouse with a group of people on a guided tour and literally had to run for your life. How does this affect you?

"We were indeed with a group of people in the greenhouse. Fortunately, we managed to get away in time. The moment itself you do not realise what is happening." says Joan. Nancy: "The sound of falling glass and the impacts on the roof of the barn is what impressed me most. When the storm moved away, the glass was lying 10 cm high on the centre path." Joan continues: "Of course this has an emotional impact, but within half an hour I was calling the insurance company, glass suppliers and glaziers."

Afterwards it seemed that this presence of mind was an important decision which had a huge impact on the further reparation process. We were one of the first companies to take action and could fall back on a reliable service provider for greenhouse cover reparation. That turned out to be a determining factor."

As an entrepreneur you have to cope with ups and downs, but with a hailstorm like the one on that particular summer evening, the continuity of the company is jeopardized.

"In consultation with the insurance company, we opted to save the crop. Three months of growing in a 'convertible' greenhouse. Our priority was the health of the crop and the prevention of leaf burning. Fortunately, the screen was not closed during the storm and although a lot of wires were cut, we could still shade manually. Of course, first it had to be safe to enter the greenhouse, so the glass had to be removed from the cover and the crop. During glazing, the screen cloth had to be open and to protect the plant against burning, we installed three layers of acrylic cloth over the crop to achieve the desired shading level. Later on, it seemed to be too heavy, so we made tunnels. Then it turned out that it got too hot under the screen, so we lifted the screen at the sides of the tunnel. Between 10:00 and 17:00, we wet the screens continuously with the sprinkler head. This also turned out to be a learning process, because in the back part of the greenhouse the plants suffered a lot less. At a certain moment you know how to handle it, but first you have to discover it all by yourself. Fortunately, we could count on people from Anthura and Bureau IMAC. There are many more companies and people that sympathised with us and helped us a lot.

According to the step counter on my telephone, I walked 20 km a day during that period. It feels good when you receive support." Nancy can only endorse this.

What suggestions would you give growers when having to cope with such a calamity at their company?

Joan is clear about it: "Take action immediately, call the insurance company, the glass supplier and the glaziers. When



Broken glass at the top of the greenhouse



Broken glass in the plants

ordering the glass, confirm the delivery, the quantity as well as the sizes. An entrepreneur further down was delivered a truck of glass at a given time, but it appeared to be the wrong size. Make sure you compose a well-substantiated damage report, take pictures and film the damage. Moving pictures often say a lot more compared to photographic material. Choose (as far as possible) the right partners to work with. From previous assignments, I knew the companies TST and DEGO for greenhouse cover reparation. They have access to experienced teams with glaziers, who we owe a lot. Every week we treated them to a piece of cake from the local baker's and eight weeks later to a BBQ; we certainly showed our appreciation. Finally, continue to communicate with the insurance company.

It is almost a year later; where are you now with your crops and company?

"The plants have become 'lazy'. The long shading time and the large quantity of water have resulted in very thick heads. Consequently, the flower size has increased considerably, but they are by no means at the former level." Nancy continues: "Before the hailstorm the crops were beautiful, it was a pleasure to walk through the greenhouse. We had planned to replace only 2,000 m² this year, but it has turned out to be 16,000 m². In 2018 we will have to replace another 1,500 m² as a result of the damage. Currently we are producing at 60% and we still have a long way to go, but we were aware of that in advance,

when we opted for this approach.”

Speaking of ups and downs, where do you get your drive as an entrepreneur?

“I am a grower in heart and soul. Growing is what I like best and what gives me a lot of satisfaction. I also manage to sell, when it comes to direct trade. But I am not a ‘computer man’. When I look back, I realize that entrepreneurship was taught at home. You don’t have to be smart, but you do have to understand how it works,” explains Joan.

Ten years ago Anthura introduced young leaf breaking as a cultivation method. What challenges did you encounter?

“I first looked at the tests and at growers who had already started applying this cultivation method in practice on large surface areas. This prevented me from making huge mistakes in the cultivation. In the end, not every variety is suitable for young leaf breaking. I chose the right strategy according to the variety. The greatest advantage is the saving on labour. The major challenge for me is to achieve a high-end production with flowers of excellent quality.”

What are you doing to make Anthurium interesting for potential customers?

As I said before, we are growing 20 different varieties. We focus on customers who are looking for quality. By accurate sorting we are able to provide a reliable product. With a surface of over 5 hectares, we can also meet large demands. This means one-stop-shopping for the customer.

What about your shop, Nancy? You sell a lot of flowers directly to consumers.

“That’s right, in 2009 we started selling slightly damaged flowers. The shop quickly became well-known and when a grower in the neighbourhood stopped selling Anthurium bouquets, we continued the business. We were able to attract the interest of his clients to order bouquets with us and this was the basis. Our customers at the shop are very enthusiastic about the product. People sometimes come from very far and know exactly what they want: they visit our shop especially for Anthurium. Word-of-mouth advertising works to our advantage and for a few years now our daughter Daniek has been the driving force behind our social media. Facebook is an important medium, which allows us to reach existing and new customers.



The shop of Joan and Nancy

We offer a wide assortment and employ four flower arrangers who each have their own individual style. This is important, because this way we can present the right bouquet for each taste. The older consumer comes to our shop for the long shelf life of Anthurium while younger consumers go for the appearance. Varieties like Previa® and Alero® are perfectly in line with young people. Thanks to the shop, we have a good understanding of what people want. Nowadays, we almost only sell the best quality in our shop. So thanks to the shop we have a lot of contact with consumers and we know one thing for sure: consumers are very enthusiastic about Anthurium and they consider it a modern flower.”

What message would you send the readers of Anthurinfo?

“As an entrepreneur, you should maintain your drive, even in the case of setbacks. It is mainly about perseverance! The damages were enormous, but during the past months we have taken important steps to get our company back on track. We are seeing the crops grow again and the next challenges are awaiting us in terms of sales. The next five years, collaboration and more direct trade will be high on our priority list.”

Hans Prins

Accountmanager Anthurium cut flowers

Zizou, our French champion

Zizou® is frivolous and small in stature. This Anthurium pot plant has purple ligulate flowers and excels in small pot sizes (7 cm, 9 cm and 12 cm). Zizou is in leading position and can be found in the 'Small is the next Big thing' assortment.



Even if it takes a minimum of 6-8 years before a new cultivar becomes available for growers as starting material, when you look back in time the developments in the different pot sizes are in full swing. In the meantime, Anthura has been actively breeding pot Anthurium for several decades. Many varieties have passed by and the process carries on. At first, breeding was mainly directed at 17 cm and 14 cm pots, but now varieties are being introduced for 9 cm and even 7 cm pots. An example of a variety that manages well in these small pot sizes is Zizou.

As a table Anthurium (three plugs in a tray in a 17 cm pot), Zizou is easy to use. This concept was marketed by Stolk Brothers (NL).

Zizou has an excellent shelf life, is cold tolerant and flowers abundantly. The most visible feature is its deep purple colour, which makes it a pleasure to look at. Zizou will perform gloriously in the coming years.

Richard Smit

Senior Account Manager, Anthurium pot plants



Zizou® (ANTHEVEX)




 Colour	purple
 Flower size	small
 Pot size	7,9,12



Table Anthurium of Stolk Brothers

Kaseko sounds like music to your ears!

Kaseko® is a musical form that sprouted from New Orleans Jazz, combined with South American music and Calypso. The music that resulted from this mix became quickly popular in Suriname. Anthura was inspired by these cheerful sounds.

In this respect, breeding Anthuriums is similar to composing a piece of music. The combination of the right tones gave rise to a new musical show at Anthura: Kaseko!

Kaseko is a variety that will challenge you constantly. After planting, it only wants one thing: to set you in motion. The growing power rapidly translates into a strong root development. Do not be shocked by flowers without spadix, which is a temporary consequence of the vigorous plant growth. Should this occur, the plants will quickly outgrow this phase. Flowers without a spadix can also be seen as an opportunity.

Be creative and make this unusual look available to florists. After all, they love special flower shapes that deviate from the norm. Moreover, when something is available for a limited time only, it is considered to be exclusive. The beautiful duo-tone flowers have a fresh yellow/green colour combination with a pink/red lip. The lip colour is beautifully reflected in the colour

of the spadix. Once in full production, the average flower diameter is 13-15 cm. Depending on the chosen growing strategy, the variety can produce 110 to 130 flowers per square metre. Talking about the right tone...

Vase life and cold tolerance are also convincing characteristics of Kaseko. Kaseko's motto is therefore 'keep on dancing!'

Hans Prins

Accountmanager Anthurium cut flowers

Kaseko® (ANTHIODYP)

🌿 Colour	crème
🌱 Production	110-130 pieces/m ²
🕒 Shelf life	34 days on average
❄️ Cold tolerance	good





California Spring Trials

When thinking of California you probably imagine Hollywood, the Golden Gate bridge of San Francisco, the hills of Beverly Hills and the sea lions along the coast. The third largest state of the United States, with the country's highest population, is also the scene of the annual California Spring Trials, the biggest event in the horticultural sector in America.

The California Spring Trials are comparable to the Flower Trials in Holland. Several breeders hold open house and show their mostly new varieties. The event lives up to its name; since the start there has been a strong accent on springtime products. Among the large diversity of bedding plant providers, Anthura is the number one stop for indoor plants.

We have a stand at Grolink for the second consecutive year, where we are together with parties like Schooneveld Breeding and Florist. The appeal of this collective became clear very quickly from the large amount of preregistrations!

One of the major differences with the Flower Trials of week 24 in Holland is that all visits are by appointment. Americans turn out to be very punctual. The buses in which large groups of buyers, sellers and traders, the so-called brokers, travel around California keep to a tight schedule. As soon as they visit a location, they start 'competing' for attention within their programmed visit. Fortunately, a lot of growers and brokers came on an individual basis, so we were able to devote enough time to them and give them personal attention.

In order to present our varieties Anthura Leeds and Alabama® in an attractive way, this year we chose an American living room setting - literally, with a presentation on a large dining table flanked by other furniture. This way, our products were beautifully presented and the application possibilities became clear immediately.

At our stand there was also a lot of attention for the way in which we offer our orchid assortment. With our slogan 'Increase your doubles', an emphasis was put on the fact that our varieties have two spikes. These varieties, with a high percentage of plants with two spikes, are very popular as this is a new feature on the American market.

We are looking back on a successful event that is certainly worth repeating!

Mattijs Bodegom
Head Marketing & Communication

Web development

In order to make it easier for you, the website has been expanded with two new functions; a general search function and a comparison function for the assortment.

Search

The general search function shows search results on the entire web site, including PDFs. Below you will find the result of the search term 'Narbonne'.

The screenshot shows a search interface with a search bar containing 'narbonne' and a 'ZOEKEN' button. Below the search bar, it indicates 'Gefilterd op: Alles'. The search results are as follows:

- Narbonne**
 Gevonden in: *Producten*
 De prestaties van Narbonne zijn goed. Deze orchidee groeit gemakkelijk met een hoge uniformiteit. De warm koperrode kleur is exclusief en misschien wel smaakgevoelig: je houdt er van of niet.
- Een warme koperrode orchidee: Narbonne!**
 Gevonden in: *Nieuws*
 29 februari 2016
 Een warm koperrode orchidee voor de liefhebbers.

Compare

As from now, it is also possible to compare varieties within one product group. A maximum of three varieties can be compared. The displayed pop-up screen (see below) will remain visible, thus allowing comparisons of varieties on different pages. With one click on the COMPARE button, the comparison can be removed quickly.

The screenshot displays a product comparison interface. On the left, there are filter options for 'Hoofdkleur' (White selected), 'Potmaat - cm' (9 cm, 12 cm, 14 cm), 'Bloemmaat' (Gemiddeld, Groot, Zeer groot), and 'Koudetolerantie 7C' (Gemiddeld, Goed, Uitstekend). The main area shows four orchid varieties: BIANCO, ECLYPS (marked 'NEW'), ELIDO, and ETERNITY. Each variety has a 'Vergelijk' button. A comparison pop-up window is open, showing '3 Rassen geselecteerd' (ELIDO, ETERNITY, ECLYPS) and a 'VERGELIJK' button.

CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES



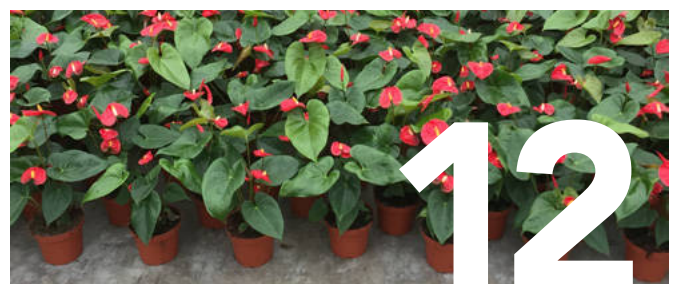
Humidity in the cultivation of Phalaenopsis

Besides temperature and light, humidity is the most important environmental factor for a plant to grow.

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For targeted cultivation advice for Anthurium and Phalaenopsis pot plants and Anthurium cut flowers



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Humidity in the cultivation of Anthurium

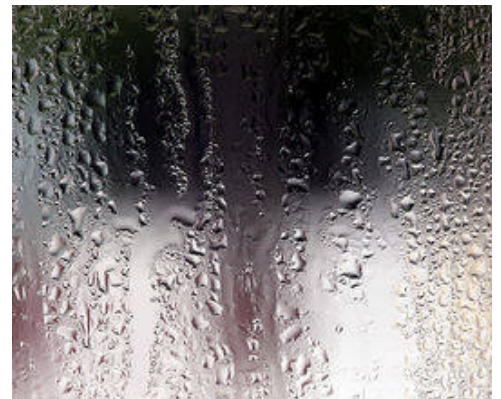
Humidity in the cultivation of Anthurium

Besides temperature and light, humidity is the most important environmental factor for a plant to grow. In this article we discuss the importance of humidity and the influence that it has on the plant.

Of all the growth factors - light, CO₂, water and humidity - the last one is of great importance for Anthurium. An Anthurium greenhouse should always have a humidification system in countries where the outdoor humidity drops below 70%. For a relative low investment of approximately € 1.5 per square metre, a low pressure humidification system can be installed. In the event of a high pressure system, a three- or four-fold increase in these costs should be taken into account. Improving the humidity can result in a considerable production increase.

Advantages of a high relative humidity

Growing at a high relative humidity (RH) / low moisture deficit (MD) is of great importance for Anthurium to reach the maximum generation of assimilates. Due to a high RH, the stomata are opened to a maximum and CO₂ can be absorbed easily by the plant. This can lead eventually to a very high percentage of greater yield compared to not humidifying.



Fogged-up glasses

The Anthurium leaf can also cool down better thanks to a wider stomata position.

An optimal growth climate for Anthurium with regard to humidity is quite easy to distinguish. When you enter the greenhouse it should feel fertile; at the slightest effort you should start to sweat. For eyewear users who enter the greenhouse, their glasses should fog up as a consequence of condensation on the lenses.

The values in table 1 & 2 can be kept roughly as an optimal moisture level in the greenhouse:

humidity and anthurium				
	Optimum		Damage level	
Humidity deficit (HD)	Day	Night		
Deficit (HD) / RH	6 gr/m ³ / 80%	> 2 gr/m ³ / <95%	> 8 gr/m ³ / <65%*	-
			*depends on light / energy level	

Table 1

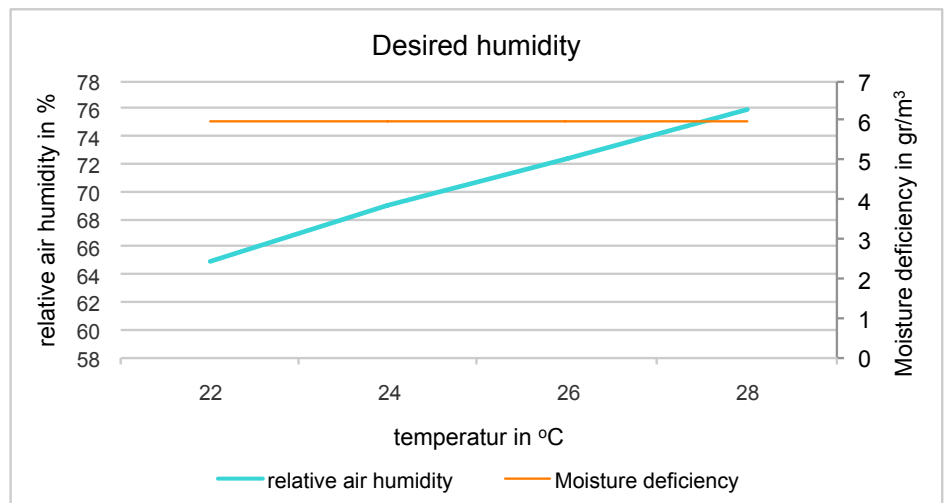


Table 2

The leaf and flower colour will remain better and the flower size will increase. Pot Anthurium have the advantage that more assimilates will also lead to increased cutting formation and an improved plant structure.

Disadvantages of a high relative humidity

When Anthurium is grown for a long time at a high RH (> 90%) or MD (<2.0) and there is a lack of moisture removal, problems can occur. In the short term this can result, for example, in glassiness, which develops because the root pressure is high and the plant has insufficient evaporation options. In this case, water is pushed into the intercellular spaces between the cells.

In the longer term, a qualitatively unsatisfactory composition of the cells can occur. The lack of calcium in the ears of the flowers is a known example, in which the humidity and particularly the lack of moisture removal can play a role. The absorption of calcium is a passive process. The element enters the roots along with the water flow and is transported upward through the vessels into the actively evaporating parts.

In the event of insufficient evaporation options, the intake of calcium will stay behind and quality problems will occur. Insufficient activation of the roots can

also take place in the event of too little moisture removal. This makes the roots weaker and root rot can occur more easily.

The sooty mould fungus can develop better at a higher RH.

When humidification is applied as a cooling process, it may occur that the humidity increases a lot (low MD). When this is the case over several days, the shelf life of the flowers will suffer severely.

Microclimate

Even though the humidity in the greenhouse may be correct, in young crops a poor climate around the plant may still occur. This so-called microclimate is a determining factor in the growth of young crops. This is mainly because during the first months of growth there is little leaf density. It is important to keep the substrate moist on top, which will result in a better microclimate. In the case of cultivation on perlite, at the beginning there is even extra light by reflection and more screening against the light is required. This can be done by installing temporarily a horticultural fleece over the plants.

Certain low pressure humidification systems are based on the principle of crop moistening. Drops of water are flung around and end up on the crop where they can evaporate subsequently and

ensure a cooling effect. This is an efficient way to improve the humidity. However, you should prevent the leaf from getting fully wet for a long time with little energy (radiation) on the crop, because then the plant's growth will stagnate.

Humidity in the cultivation of pot Anthurium

In addition to the handgrips to create optimal humidity in Anthurium, there are also several areas for attention that apply especially to pot Anthurium. These will be discussed below.

Drying of the top layer is also necessary in the cultivation of pot Anthurium. A dry top layer affects the humidity of the microclimate. Since pot Anthuriums are irrigated less frequently, the top layer can be dry for a longer time. This also depends on the capillarity of the substrate. Generally speaking, regular short spraying, in between large irrigation sessions, prevents the microclimate from becoming too poor.

Spacing

An additional factor is the spacing of the plants. In doing so, the microclimate will be disrupted suddenly and the plant will end up in another climate after spacing. The plants will get used to it and after several weeks the plant density will increase, with a greater chance of a more stable microclimate. With regard to spacing, the moisture in the microclimate deserves special attention. A large irrigation session is often given after spacing so that sufficient moisture is present in the substrate. It is also beneficial when the crop is watered briefly in between the irrigation sessions in order to keep the top layer moist.

Heating

Heating under the pots also has a major impact on the moisture in



Brown spots on the ears because of calcium deficiency



Sooty mould



Severe flower glassiness



Wet crop with declining growth

the microclimate. At an overly high temperature in the pipes under the tables or on the floor, there is a greater chance of removing moisture from the microclimate by heating. On the other hand, a minimum temperature on the floor ensures that the moisture evaporates from the substrate, which enables the moisture level to increase in the microclimate. In the morning hours in particular it is good

to activate the plant with a minimum pipe and at the same time to remove the moisture from the substrate by heating, which will be retained subsequently at leaf level.

Concrete floor

A lot of pot Anthuriums are grown on concrete floors. In order to introduce moisture, you can choose to set up a thin

water film on the floor. The height of this layer of water will depend on the height of the base under the pot. When a floor is half empty, it is recommended to put water on the floor to introduce moisture into the microclimate.

It is clear that good humidity is of great importance for the plant. If you have any additional questions or if you want to receive more information on this or another cultivation-related subject, please contact Bureau IMAC Bleiswijk BV.

Ed Konijn / André Lont

Bureau IMAC Bleiswijk B.V.



Pot plants on a concrete floor shortly before spacing



Humidity in the cultivation of Phalaenopsis

Each company deals differently with humidity. This is because the greenhouses are different and the matter is approached in a different way. In addition to the advantage of higher humidity for the photosynthesis process, more advantages can be mentioned that apply specifically to Phalaenopsis.

The cultivation benefits from good water management of the pot. The humidity of the air has a major impact on this. When the humidity is too low, the top layer will dry out considerably, which will result in an excessively dry microclimate (i.e. the climate at plant level) for the plant. This also has an impact at night. The secondary roots will not grow any longer in the pot, but rather horizontally, and also the stomata will be closed more because the climate around the plant is too dry. When this situation lasts too long, the dry top layer of the substrate can become irreversible. This means that it is impossible to humidify this layer. High humidity ensures good moisture management around the plant, which turns out to be beneficial for plant growth.

However, high humidity is not only good for the development and growth of the plants. Fungi and bacteria will also feel at home in these conditions. This leads us to the disadvantages of high humidity and the search for the optimal balance between excessively high and excessively low humidity.

Maintaining a higher humidity also requires the right conditions and maintaining an 'active climate' is important here. Only when you are sure that at a higher humidity the evaporation and the removal of moisture are not compromised will this have the great advantage in the cultivation in terms of better growth and development.

In practice

In the cultivation of Phalaenopsis, an average relative humidity of approximately 65%-70% is sought. At a temperature of $\pm 28.0^{\circ}\text{C}$, this implies a MD of ± 8.0 . When there is more irradiation from outside, for example, which enables the temperature to increase even more, we refer to a very active climate. More ventilation will be required and there will be a lot of air flow. In this case, it is fine to pursue a higher RH of, for instance, 75%-78%. Because of the humidification, the temperature will drop slightly, so ventilation will not be so necessary. In the event of a lack of radiation, the pipe heating (both the under-bench pipes and the upper network) takes over the function of the sun. The RH setting will fall back to the

original level of 65%-70%. The following could be an example of a setting:

RH 65% +10% on a route of 300-700 W/m².

Moisture and irrigation strategy

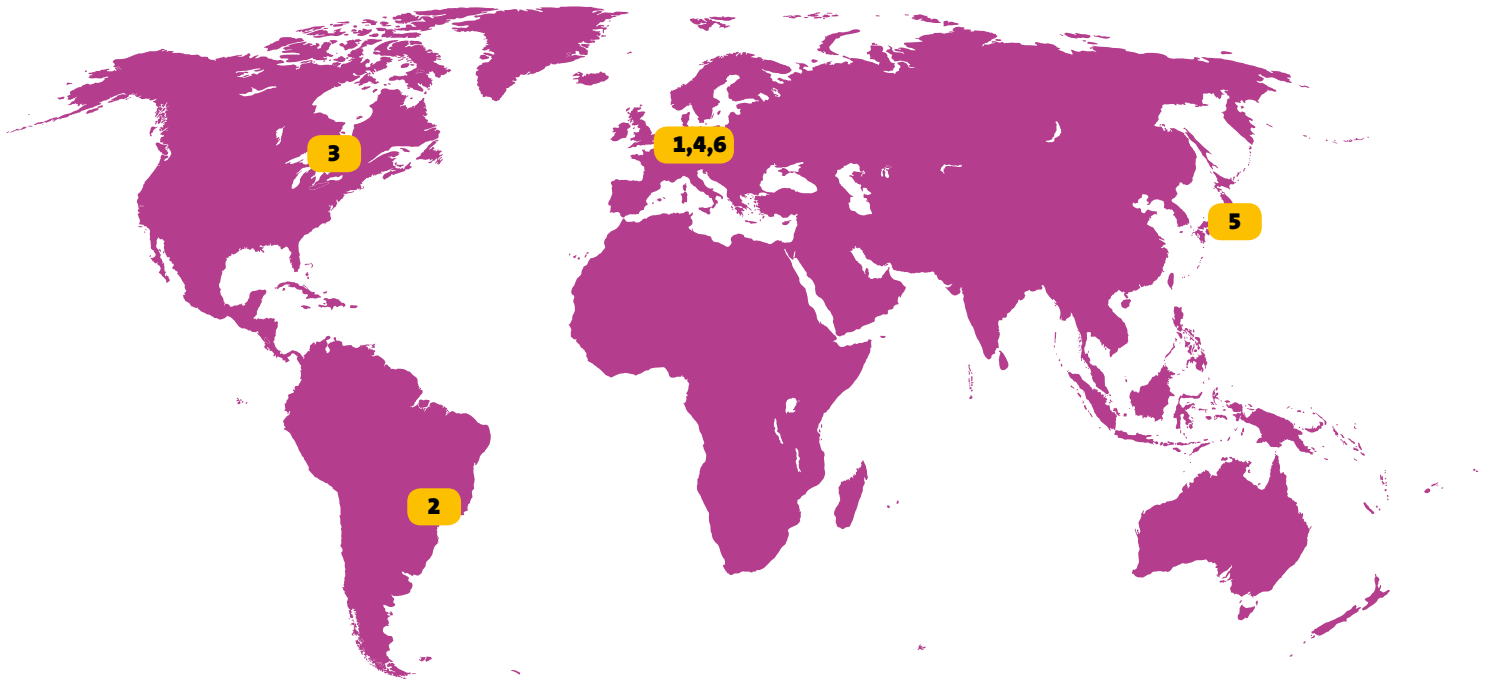
When Phalaenopsis has just been watered, the humidity at plant level is never too low. In order to allow the crop to dry more rapidly, a lower RH is pursued on irrigation days. Towards the next irrigation session the target value will be increased slowly in order to compensate for the decreasing microclimate. For example, on the day of irrigation, pursue a 5% lower RH and the day before irrigation a RH of +5% compared to the average RH setting. Humidifying often causes distress in the climate.

It is clear that good humidity is of great importance for the plant. If you have any additional questions or if you want to receive more information on this or another cultivation-related subject, please contact Bureau IMAC Bleiswijk BV.

Menno Gobelje

Bureau IMAC Bleiswijk B.V.

Trade fairs from June until November 2017



1. FlowerTrials

Bleiswijk, the Netherlands
13/06/2017 – 16/06/2017

2. Hortitec

Holambra, Brazil
21/06/2017 – 23/06/2017

3. Cultivate'17

Columbus (Ohio), USA
15/07/2017 – 18/07/2017

4. Plantarium

Boskoop, the Netherlands
23/08/2017 – 26/08/2017

5. Flower Trials Japan

Nagano, Japan
26/09/2017 – 28/09/2017

6. FloraHolland Trade Fair

Aalsmeer, the Netherlands
08/11/2017 – 10/11/2017

Colophon

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