

ANTHURINFO



Same, same ... but different

This is not only a well-known phrase used by backpackers in Asia, but is also applicable to our new look.



Davos, a top class variety in the small pot size!



Striking colours for new Anthurium pot plants



IMAC - Young plants in plug trays: tips and suggestions

Same, same.... but different

This is not only a well-known phrase used by backpackers in Asia, but is also applicable to our new look. Not a complete make-over, but a fresh look. We want to maintain and even more so to emphasise what we have stood for during all these years.

As a family-owned business the entrepreneurial spirit runs in our veins, and we don't like standing still. We focus on the long term, always looking for innovative solutions, and we consider ourselves pragmatic thinkers. We're making a conscious choice to revamp the house style to project in an unequivocal and recognizable way what we stand for. We want to further emphasize our expertise in the field of orchids and Anthuriums.

The chain is subject to constant change. Although the role of Anthura as a breeder and a propagator basically remains unchanged, at the same time we are finding that our role is evolving in a number of areas.

We notice, for instance, that several retail organizations approach us as breeders and call upon our knowledge. This is giving rise to new opportunities. Our goal is not to become a direct supplier, but to share knowledge and information. For these processes, we always opt for a joint approach with growers.

Ultimately, we want to achieve the best results for the chain as a whole, not only in terms of quality but also to the benefit of all the chain partners involved. We are constantly searching for new, innovative ways to commercialize Anthurium and orchids. Taking a long term view, we are targeting our sights on other sustainable sales opportunities.

Anthura's updated style is also in line with this development. Our name, logo and slogan remain unchanged, but we intend to disseminate our style in particular in a fresh way. Or in other words, same old, same old... but different!

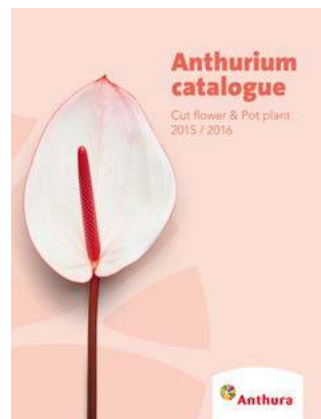
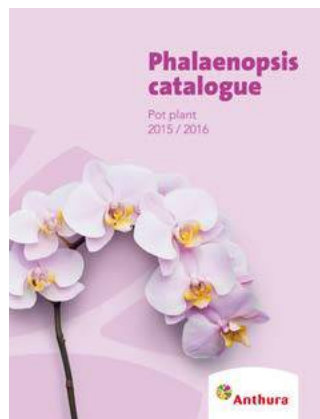
The second thing to appear in this new style is this Anthurinfo newsletter. The product catalogues of both orchids and Anthuriums

were published in a new guise last week. You can look forward to an annual catalogue update so you always have access to an up-to-the-minute overview of the assortment.

Of course, you can also check the assortment online. The website is the third element in the new style, which will be launched mid-June. The brand new website is fully responsive so you can check this source of inspiration and information on your tablet, smartphone and desktop. A truly digital floral experience!

Our social media platforms are integrated in the new website. You can take full advantage of this by simple 'link-building' so the content is available for you. Let's be more proactive about sharing the beauty and numerous usage options of our products with each other.

Same, same... but different: the power of combining what already exists with new applications and possibilities to make the difference!



Highlights of the Flower Trials® 2015

From 9 to 12 June 2015, national and international visitors can admire a large number of varieties during the Flower Trials® at Anthura.

This spectacular event is organised this year for the eleventh time. Some 49 participants in three different regions (two in Holland and one in Germany) are opening their doors for four days, and on Thursday until nine o'clock in the evening.

In June, a visit to the Flower Trials® is simply a must! For the Flower Trials, we have made a vast selection of promising varieties.

You are very welcome to come and visit our show greenhouse. Many different Phalaenopsis and Anthurium plants will be on show and we make a point of highlighting three varieties per product group.

Famous world cities

Our Phalaenopsis pot plants are named after world cities and sold worldwide. We are adding special newcomers to this list of world cities: the majestic, vigorously flowering Anthura Leeds, the bright

yellow Anthura Ferrara and the compact white Anthura Davos in the 9 cm segment. (for more info see page 5).

Sweet Dreams

On the stage this year we find sweet, brightly-coloured Anthurium plants. Strong varieties which stand out for their colour, format and quality and have been chosen as favourites. We're paying special attention to three different varieties; firstly, Sweet Dream®, a bright pink large-flowered Anthurium which is resistant to low temperatures.

There is also a new colour in our range with Vanilla®: a striking yellow Anthurium which is both cold and heat resistant. Finally, the all-rounder Solara®, which achieves a high score on all-important properties such as heat and cold resistance, shelf life, leaf quality and generativity. The Anthurium pot plants mentioned above are explained in detail below.

The leaders in cut Anthurium

Anthura is the world market leader in cut Anthurium. This year special we are putting a special focus on the champions Maravilla®, an eye-catcher with a ton-sur-ton dark purple colour; Facetto®, a tulip-shaped flower in a duo-tone version; and Eterno®, a powerful newcomer in the popular red segment.



Travelling to China: Think Global, Eat Local!

I started working for Anthura last September and last month I made my first trip abroad. A fabulous journey which took me immediately to another world: China. A busy and versatile programme was awaiting me, full of new impressions and multiple surprises.

Hortiflor Expo

The Hortiflor Expo Shanghai was organised last April in the International Expo Center. A well-attended fair with a great diversity of visitors, including growers, traders and florists from all over the world. Of course, Anthura Kunming was also represented. At a beautiful and spacious stand, all business partners were informed about the possibilities of the Anthurium and Phalaenopsis assortment, highlighting the 9 cm assortment which is relatively new for the Chinese market.

Flower and plant market

A visit to different flower markets and wholesalers gives you a good idea of how our products are traded. It is remarkable that there is little difference between the large amount of shops or flower stalls. At each outlet a similar assortment is offered. Some sellers on the markets in Shanghai specialise in selling Phalaenopsis. They offer plants that are familiar to us as well as large arrangements which contain no less than eight plants. The selling prices often speak for themselves and can easily amount to 100 Euros, translated to our currency!

Contradictions

Overall, China remains a country full of contradictions. One moment we are riding on the Maglev train at 300 kilometres per hour towards the centre of Shanghai, the next moment we see a moped that is hardly advancing in the busy traffic, or Chinese people crossing a highway at night in the dark pushing their bicycles, or slow traffic occupying the left and rights lanes of the streets. Quite a chaotic scenario!



Hortiflor expo



Flower and plant market

Finally, the food always holds new surprises. We were invited by a customer who welcomed us with delicious(!) dishes containing tree bark and pigs' trotters. For Chinese people a true delicacy. The local drink Baijiu (pronounced as Bei-Jo) should certainly accompany this experience. All in all, a week of numerous national and international contacts. Think Global – Eat Local!

Mattijs Bodegom

Head of Marketing & Communication

Davos, a top class variety in the small pot size!

In the European market, Phalaenopsis is revealing a slight shift from the larger pot sizes towards the smaller pot sizes. Smaller pot sizes offer numerous advantages. Compared to the standard 12 cm pot, they are more suitable for other (new) locations in the house, such as the kitchen window or a side table.

The ornamental value of a 9 cm pot is no longer less successful than that of a 12 cm pot. Smaller pot sizes are better suited for added value (for example, in glass cylinders) and for processing several pieces in arrangements. For the trade, the higher load factor of the smaller pot sizes is also a great advantage, meaning substantial cost savings on long-haul destinations.

There is only one 'but' for the smaller pot sizes: not every variety is suitable to be grown in a small pot, therefore the offer is limited. Anthura has focused on breeding for the 9 cm segment at an early stage, having achieved market leadership in this segment as a result! This leadership position is further reinforced with the arrival of the new white variety, Anthura Davos.

With normal cultivation times for the 9 cm pot, Anthura Davos has a success rate of nearly 100%, with several branches and an average of 20-30 flowers on one plant.

A percentage of 10%-20% plants with three branches is not unusual. The variety has a compact height of about 35 cm and flowers of 6 cm which are beautifully arranged on the flower stem. Anthura Davos is very compact and stacks well. We have tested the shelf life several times (including a one-week transport simulation) and the average is 10 weeks.



Anthura Davos (PHALDUXI)

🌿 Colour	WHINX
🌸 Flower size in cm	6
↓ Height in cm	35
🪴 Pot size in cm	9

In short, Anthura Davos is a top class variety in the small pot size segment!

Robert Kuijf

Product manager Orchids

Striking colours for new Anthurium pot plants

Also this year Anthura is putting some stunning varieties in the spotlight during the Flower Trials. It is even adding a new colour to the assortment with the variety **Vanilla**®.

Anthura has managed to develop a yellow pot Anthurium by natural methods. This variety, with its abundant flowers, will perform well at Easter, but it is also a cheerful plant which will shine throughout the year in many living rooms. The variety will be marketed in 9 cm and 12 cm pots. A nice little extra is that the variety is also cold tolerant. The white spadix and yellow spadix tip give the flower a beautiful contrast.

When speaking of remarkable colours, **Sweet Dream**® is certainly a must at the Flower Trials. This sweet pink colour is unique for a pot Anthurium. The variety features beautiful proportions; the leaves are not too large and its cold tolerance and shelf life are excellent. The variety is suitable for all the standard pot sizes of 9 cm to 17 cm. In Holland, the variety is already available from growers and despite the fact that the plants are only halfway through their growth, many buyers are already enthusiastic about the plant. **Sweet Dream**® distinguishes itself with its very early flowering stage, which allows the plant to be sold quickly and makes it very suitable for the smallest pot sizes.

As a third variety we pay tribute to **Solara**®. This sunny Anthurium distinguishes itself in the orange segment by the colour intensity of the flower. The variety has been bred especially for smaller pot sizes and is suitable for 9 cm and 12 cm pots. **Solara** is very resistant to both cold and heat. This means that the variety does not change colour at high 24-hour temperatures such as in Asia. An extra advantage for the consumer is that the plant keeps on flowering.

As a product specialist I'm very excited about these new varieties!

Richard Smit

Sales- and productmanager pot plants



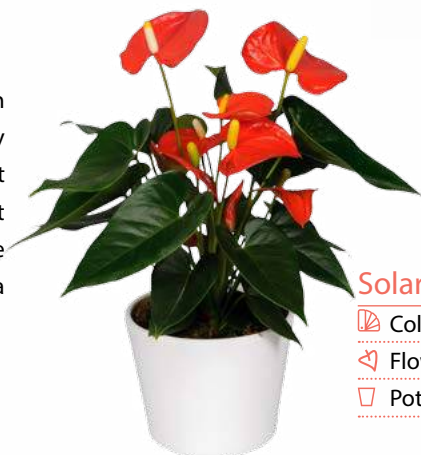
Vanilla® (ANTHLEPAM)

 Colour	yellow
 Flower size	mini
 Pot size in cm	9 and 12



Sweet Dream® (ANTHDATAM)

 Colour	pink
 Flower size	medium
 Pot size in cm	9, 12, 14 and 17(!)



Solara® (ANTHEQIBO)

 Colour	orange
 Flower size	mini
 Pot size in cm	9, 12 and 14



Ton sur ton

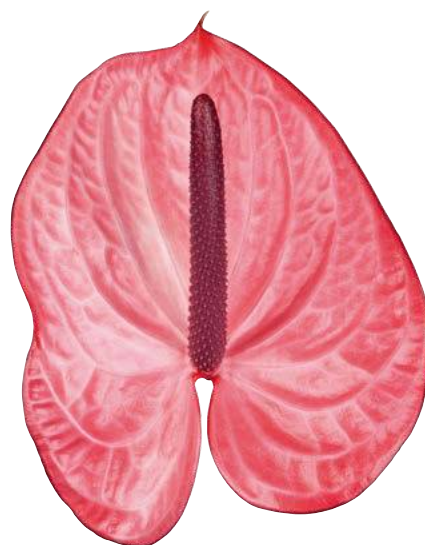
In a creative professional group like florists there is always a need for renewing and updating the assortment. Day after day they are responsible for coming up with new creations with a real sense of feeling for colour and shape.

For us, as suppliers, it is a challenge to respond to the creative hunger of florists and come up with new shapes and colours that appeal to the imagination.

Let's focus specifically on the colour aspect and have a look at the assortment through different eyes.

The assortment now consists of several varieties in a ton-sur-ton (tone-on-tone) colour scheme.

Ton-sur-ton is also often used in the fashion industry, when colours



Candy® (ANTHOPOC)

📏 Flower size in cm	13-15
🌱 Production per gross m ² /year	100
🕒 Vase life in days	38

“Ton-sur-ton and a high production provides an interesting combination, which offers additional opportunities.”

are applied alternately in a lighter and darker shade.

This alternation of colour is also found in some Anthurium varieties; the bract and the spadix have the same colour tone. Florists appreciate these varieties enormously.

Some examples of varieties with a ton-sur-ton colour scheme are: Candy®, Maravilla® and Nero®. From the point of view of florists, this specific colour scheme really stands out.

In the spotlights

As a grower, the first thing you will probably have noticed is their excellent production.

Ton-sur-ton and high production deliver an interesting combination which offers extra opportunities. From now on, and in the new brochure, we will be featuring the ton-sur-ton varieties separately.

Hans Prins

Sales & Productmanager Anthurium cut flower



Nero® (ANTHILDIL)

📏 Flower size in cm	13-15
🌱 Production per gross m²/year	100
🗑️ Vase life in days	41



Maravilla® (ANTHIOWIR)

📏 Flower size in cm	13-15
🌱 Production per gross m²/year	125
🗑️ Vase life in days	35

*) Production figures are based on a test duration of less than 2 years at Anthura Flower

CULTIVATION TECHNIQUE

Young plants in plug trays: tips and suggestions for successful cultivation

Anthura, as well as other important plant suppliers, have been delivering plants grown in plug trays for a while now. Since last year, these amounts have increased substantially and it is expected that in the near future all young Phalaenopsis plants will be grown in plug trays.

10



IMAC: Focused cultivation support for Anthurium- and Phalaenopsis pot plants en Anthurium cut flowers.



Root problems in Anthurium and Phalaenopsis cultivation.



Young plants in plug trays: tips and suggestions for successful cultivation in 12 cm pots

Anthura, as well as other important plant suppliers, have been delivering plants grown in plug trays for a while now. Since last year, these amounts have increased substantially and it is expected that in the near future all young Phalaenopsis plants will be grown in plug trays.

Uniformity

Plants grown in plug trays are generally more uniform than plants delivered in a pricking-out tray. This is due to the fact that the plugs get water more evenly and thus dry out less rapidly. Furthermore, the plants in the tray are better distributed compared to a pricking-out tray, which ensures that each plant has its own separate space. Consequently, the percentage of 'small plants' delivered is also lower.

Hygiene

In addition, this is a step forward in terms of hygiene. When plants are isolated, there is less chance of a sick plant affecting the healthy ones. This applies more specifically to soil fungi. As a result, the disease pressure will further decrease and the delivered

plant material will be even healthier.

Faster growth after repotting

When plants are potted in plugs, only limited root damage occurs. By way of comparison: when young Phalaenopsis plants are repotted from a pricking-out tray, about 60% of the roots are damaged! This makes a big difference in the growth speed during the first stage after repotting.

A second important advantage at this stage is the moisture in the plug. Bark substrate is by nature quite dry. As a result, the plant misses the necessary microclimate in the first weeks after repotting. Because the plug stays slightly moister, the microclimate around the plant is better. This helps aboveground growth to start faster.



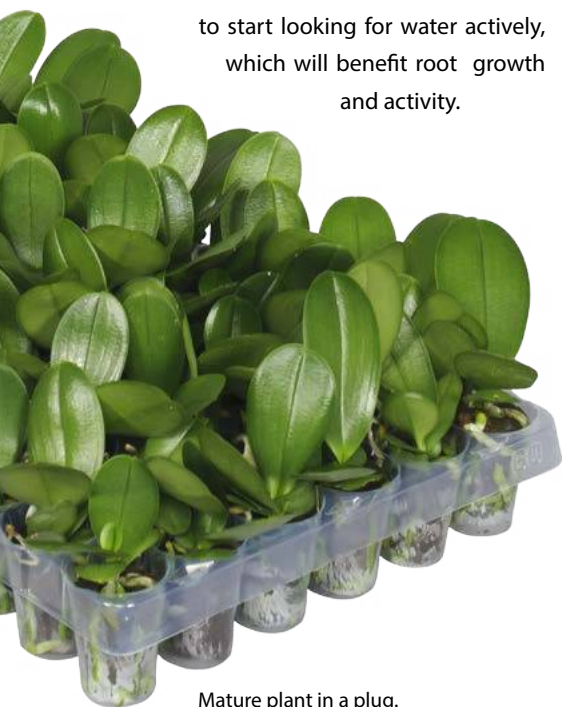
Plug tray containing young plants (deliverable to the client).

Cultivation method

The cultivation of a plant in a plug tray is in several ways different from that of a plant in a pricking-out tray. The differences are most apparent at the beginning of cultivation, because the influence of the moister plug is relatively stronger. When the plants are larger and start to evaporate more, the impact of the plug will become much lower.

Irrigation

It is important to irrigate in the first weeks of cultivation for the plants to take root. This applies particularly to the cultivation of Phalaenopsis in plugs. It is advisable to irrigate the plants quite frequently in the first few weeks of the cultivation but with little water. This will force the roots to start looking for water actively, which will benefit root growth and activity.



Mature plant in a plug.

In later stages, the cultivation is similar to that of plants from a pricking-out tray. On balance, you will need to water less frequently, which makes it hard to operate the two systems with a single irrigation scheme. The top surface of the substrate in a plug generally dries less quickly, which reduces the need for an intermediate session. Yet it is advisable to give an intermediate session of 1 to 2 l/m² without nutrients if the top layer of the substrate is dry while the rest of the substrate is not yet in need of an irrigation session.

Connection of the substrate

Connection means the contact between the plug and the rest of the substrate in the pot. When the water management in the pot is good, water transport takes place between the plug and the substrate. This water transport is called 'capillarity'. This is not possible when the substrate is too airy or too coarse. For this reason, we advise against growing plants cultivated in a plug tray in a bark mixture of sphagnum with 100% fraction 2. When there is too little contact between the substrate and the plug, the plug will stay wet longer and the substrate will dry out faster.

A substrate like bark has little or no capillarity (depending on the fraction), while coconut husk (chips) does. Many growers already mix coconut husk with the substrate. Especially when working with plugs, this has proved to be very advantageous in practice. These good results have been achieved with a mix of

bark (60-70%) and coconut husk (30-40%). Apart from a mix of coconut husk and bark, there are also other possibilities: many tests are being carried out on the addition of lumps of peat to the substrate, which has similar properties.

In short, there is a great deal of movement in the use of substrate for the cultivation of Phalaenopsis. And now, with the arrival of plugs, there are a lot of possibilities to increase the cultivation of Phalaenopsis to an even higher level.

Menno Gobielle

Bureau IMAC Bleiswijk B.V.

Our advice is as follows:

	Irrigation frequency	Irrigation volume	EC	Intermediate session
Start: week 0-3	1x per 2 days	3-4 l/m ²	0,3-0,5 mS/cm	No
From week 4	1x per 4-6 days (as required)	12-14 l/m ²	0,8-1,0 mS/cm	Yes, ±1½ l/m ² , EC= 0,0 mS/cm

Root problems

Healthy roots are the basis of a healthy plant. Roots can be affected by fungi, which will cause the roots to rot. Yet most fungi are not able to cause primary root problems in strong, healthy roots. Weakened roots can be infected secondarily with locally present fungi. In the case of a higher fungus pressure of secondary fungi, roots will be affected faster if the root weakens. It is of the utmost importance to ensure that the root system stays healthy.

Therefore, the irrigation, the EC, the heating temperature and the plant activity are all important factors in cultivation. It may be necessary sometimes to reduce the fungus pressure using chemical controls. In addition, growers are increasingly choosing to avoid root problems by means of 'resilient cultivation'. This involves an adjustment of the biological activity around the root to make it more resistant to fungal infestations or to displace disease fungi.

Root function

The root is the part of the plant that absorbs water and dissolved nutrients. By absorbing water, root pressure is generated. The root also ensures the embedding of the plant in the substrate. The root has approximately the same structure as the stem. In the middle of the root there is the central cylinder, which consists of xylem vessels and sieve vessels. Through the xylem vessels, water and dissolved nutrients are transported to the plant. The sieve vessels ensure that assimilation products, i.e. sugar, flow from the plant to the root.



Healthy roots of a Phalaenopsis plant.

Anthurium and Phalaenopsis roots

Anthurium and Phalaenopsis are epiphytes. Epiphytes are organisms that grow on plants without extracting food from them. The root consists of a core and a mantle. In the case of Phalaenopsis, the mantle consists of a type of spongy tissue and is called the velamen. The velamen is a storage place for water and nutrients. The transport of water and nutrients takes place through the core of the roots.

Fungi and plants

Fungi often live in symbiosis with plants. It is believed that 80% - 90% of all plants live in symbiosis with fungi. The most common interaction is the mycorrhiza, a mantle of fungal threads which surrounds the hair roots of plants. The relationship is beneficial for both the plant and the fungus. The plant can absorb more nutrients via the fungi. Because the mycelium of the fungus surrounds the hair roots of the plant, they are also better protected against dehydration and parasites. The fungus receives carbohydrates from the plant, which it produces through photosynthesis in its leaves and also transports to the roots. No less than 5% - 20% of all assimilated sugars are secreted through the roots. This way, the plant can benefit useful soil organisms as opposed to harmful organisms.

However, there are some fungi which can parasitize a plant. On plants, parasitic species often have sucking organs at the end of the fungus thread which penetrate the cells of the plant to extract nutrients. Some of these fungi can affect the roots and cause root problems.

Cultivation measures to prevent root problems

During cultivation, factors such as substrate choice, irrigation, climate, fertilization and planning/crop care are important to make and keep the roots strong and healthy. By means of hygiene, disinfection and clean plant material, the fungus pressure can be reduced. In addition, it may be necessary in certain cases to reduce the fungus pressure using chemical controls. During recent years, more and more attention has been paid to 'Resilient Cultivation'. These cultivation measures will be explained below, after which 'resilient cultivation' will be further addressed.

Substrate choice and irrigation

Because Anthurium and Phalaenopsis are epiphytes, their roots need an airy substrate. An airy substrate is important to keep roots active and to keep them growing. By changing the time between different sessions and the irrigation session amount, more or less air will be present in the substrate. In the case of Phalaenopsis in particular, if the substrate stays wet for too long, it can paralyse the root growth. Overly wet substrate will also tend to increase root pressure in the different crops.



Pot Anthurium in coconut husk; the left-hand pot has a finer structure than the right-hand one.

Climate

In order to keep the roots active, evaporation and a good root temperature are needed.

Evaporation

The engine behind water absorption is evaporation, whereby water is pulled up in the plant. The absorption of water and nutrients takes place primarily in the youngest root parts, and particularly in the root hairs. If no evaporation is possible or evaporation decreases quickly, roots can weaken because of the increased root pressure. This can be restricted by avoiding abrupt transitions in the climate. In addition, the root pressure can also be controlled by irrigation and the EC. Changes and high root pressure can weaken the roots.

Root temperature

Optimum root temperature is necessary for a strong root system. In the substrate, roots do not heat up so fast by incoming radiation. Particularly when cultivating in cold temperatures at night, it takes a long time for the temperature of the full mass of substrate, water and roots to rise. Therefore it is important to bring in sufficient heat during colder nights by means of the lower tubes.

In the case of Phalaenopsis, the drying of the substrate in the pots is important to avoid stagnation of the root. By heating through the lower tube, you can ensure that the substrate dries well.

Fertilization

A good EC is a balance between sufficient possibilities to take up nutrients and preventing the impediment of root growth due to an overly high EC. In recent years, the EC has varied according to changing climatic conditions in the cultivation of cut Anthurium. Towards the winter and the rainy season, the EC can be increased in order to prevent the root pressure from increasing too much in this period and to avoid quality

problems. For growing pots of Anthurium and Phalaenopsis, generally a constant EC is kept. For pot Anthurium, the EC is best controlled by analysing the compost. The optimum EC amount is approximately 0.5 EC in a 1:1.5 analysis of soil.

In the case of Phalaenopsis, the drain EC gives a good indication for avoiding excessive EC. On bark substrate, an EC of 0.8-1.2 mS/cm seems to be the best. If the EC exceeds 1.2 EC, it can be rinsed with irrigation sessions of clean water.

Planning/crop care

By spacing pot plants and removing the leaves of cut Anthurium, amongst other actions, the evaporation process of the crop changes. By not making the transitions too abrupt for the plant, the roots will also have to process slower transitions and will thus resist fungi better. Therefore, the root activity can also be influenced by good planning and regular crop care.

Chemical controls

In the case of increased pressure from fungal disease as a consequence of root problems, it is often necessary to limit these problems by reducing the pressure using chemical controls. Sometimes the option is to preventively reduce the fungal disease pressure in the period before the anticipated weakening of a plant. This can prevent the weakened roots from being affected by the fungi.

Hygiene, disinfection and clean plant material

By observing strict hygiene across the company you should be able to keep out fungal diseases. Before entering the cultivation space, all employees and visitors should disinfect their hands and shoes. When fungal diseases are identified, every attempt should be made to avoid spreading them in the greenhouse. This is possible by disinfecting drain water thoroughly,



Healthy roots of a cut Anthurium in perlite.

amongst other actions, before reusing it. Also bear in mind the risk of spreading disease when carrying out work activities. After planting, the plants are vulnerable. Provide a good substrate and ensure that the cultivation system/pots are free from fungal diseases. And last but not least: start with clean plant material.

Resilient cultivation

In recent years, a lot of attention has been given to 'Resilient Cultivation' using resilient substrates. This is a substrate that uses action mechanisms which are also found in natural surroundings. These mechanisms have a preventive effect on possible crop damage caused by diseases and pests. With a resilient substrate, the vitality of roots can be improved and/or it can prevent pathogens from getting the chance to damage the roots.

In order to increase the chances of success of a biological treatment, it is usually recommended to use different means which influence both scenarios to reduce the risk of disease.

The ability of the soil to suppress a disease is a complicated phenomenon. This is illustrated by the sometimes apparently unpredictable success of several underground natural enemies. An example is the fungus *Trichoderma* sp. This fungus can be effective against a large number of pathogenic fungi, yet in other cases seems to be much less effective.

The mechanisms of disease resistance depend strongly on the interaction between the soil life, the physical condition of the soil and the organic matter.

There is no doubt about the role of microbial soil and substrate life in terms of the extent to which a disease can be repelled. Soil organisms, and especially microbial soil life, play an important role here. There are different methods to determine the amount and the composition of soil life. With a soil food web analysis, the different levels of soil life and their internal relationships are analysed. Based on this, it is possible to adapt the natural soil life and increase its resilience. To achieve this, it is possible to work with compost, microorganisms, organic extracts or other means to control the soil life. The general idea is that an increase in microbial soil life results in competition in the soil, which has an adverse effect on pathogens.

Effect of substrate type on micro life

It has also now become clear that micro life also plays an important role. The substrate determines to a great extent the composition of the soil life. As a substrate, coconut husk is rich in all soil life. Rock wool is rich in bacterial organisms, but the amount of fungus biomass lags behind with rock wool compared to coconut husk. The composition of the organic matter in substrates is of decisive importance. In the case of high levels of nitrogen, bacteria prevail. Fungi depend on the range of larger carbon compounds, which cannot be digested by bacteria.

Root problems can be primarily avoided by keeping the plant strong and healthy. The cultivation measures which influence this have been discussed before. Should a plant be slightly weakened, it is important to avoid disease fungi around the roots of the plants. Thanks to a good hygiene policy, fungi can be kept as much as possible outside the greenhouse and any possible spread inside

the greenhouse can be avoided. In addition, chemicals can be used to reduce the fungus pressure. Resilient cultivation offers more and more possibilities for keeping plants stronger and healthier as well as protecting them against fungal disease. This makes it possible to increasingly reduce the risk of root problems.

Hans van Eijk

Bureau IMAC Bleiswijk B.V.

NB: for the part of the text about "resilient cultivation", the following source has been used: Resilient substrate: draft matrix (2011 DLO Wageningen UR glastuinbouw)



Healthy roots of a cut Anthurium in rock wool.

Anthura on tradefairs!

Anthura does not only supply growers in almost 100 countries all over the world, we also take part in several national and international trade fairs. Participation in these fairs with the purpose to promote our products worldwide and to increase their recognition. In the past 6 months we participated in the trade fairs below.



TPIE
Florida, USA



IPM
Essen, Germany

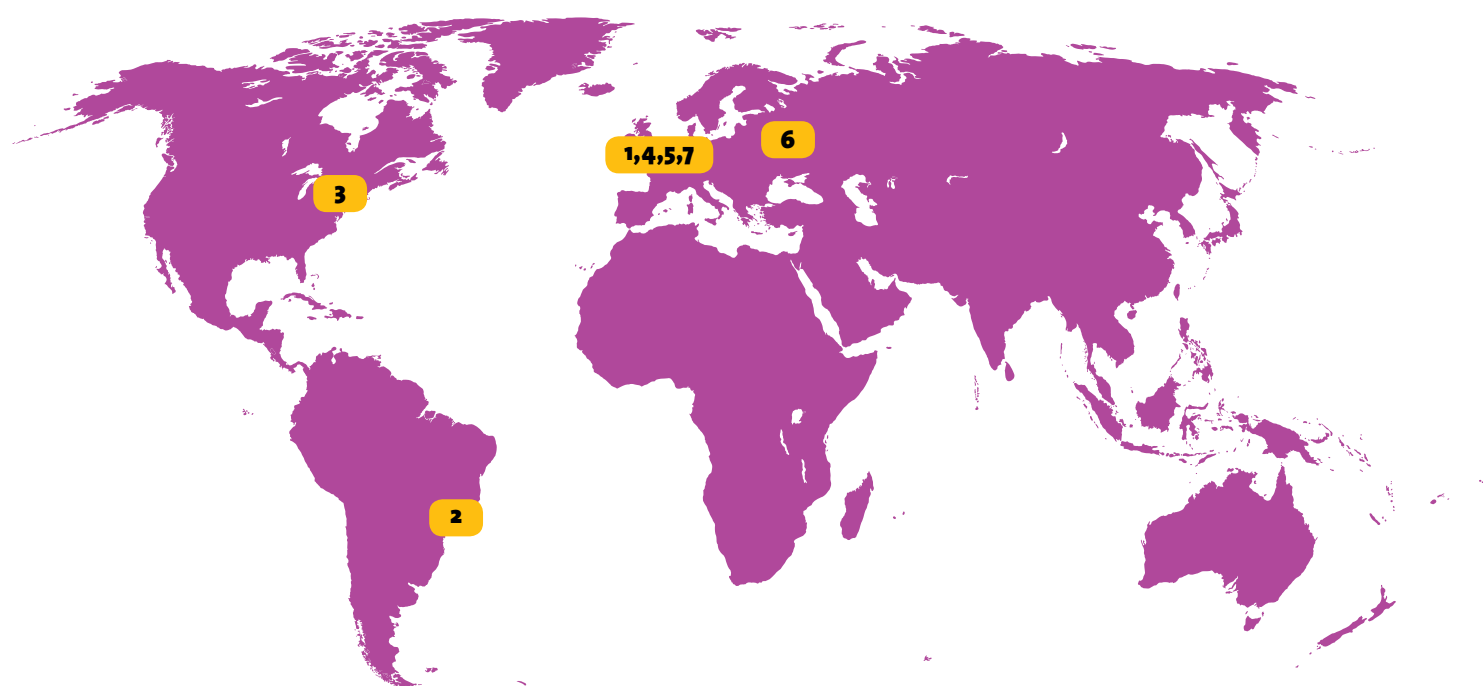


Salon du Végétal
Angers, France



HortiAsia
Bangkok, Thailand

Trade fairs until November 2015



1. Flower Trials

Bleiswijk, the Netherlands
06/09/2015 – 06/12/2015

2. Hortitec

Holambra, Brazil
06/17/2015 – 06/19/2015

3. Cultivate '15

Columbus (Ohio), USA
07/11/2015 – 07/14/2015

4. Plantarium

Boskoop, the Netherlands
08/26/2015 – 08/29/2015

5. Autumn Fair FloraHolland

Naaldwijk, the Netherlands
09/02/2015 – 09/03/2015

6. Exhibition FlowersExpo 2015

Moscow, Russia
09/08/2015 – 09/10/2015

7. FloraHolland Trade Fair

Aalsmeer, the Netherlands
11/04/2015 – 11/06/2015

Colofon

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