

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Dianthus Arabella Series

Dianthus hybrid



TRAY & ROOTING

Form	Unrooted Cuttings (URC)
Rooting Hormone	Yes
Tray Size	72, 105
Plants Per Cell	1
Days In Mist	12-16
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	4-5
Pinch?	Yes
Days from stick to pinch	21-24

FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	No
Fertilizer Rate	50-75 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])
EC Range	2.0-3.5 mS via SME
pH Range	5.8-6.2

TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	65-72°F (18-22°C)
Average Air Temperature	65-72°F (18-22°C)

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles
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LIGHT

Supplemental	No
Benefits From Shade?	No

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Fusarium, Rust

POTENTIAL PESTS

Thrips

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)



TIPS

- A propagation mix of 40% perlite and 60% peat moss (or coconut coir) with an EC starter charge of 0.75-1.0 mS/cm is appropriate for all Dümmen Orange Dianthus.
- Plants should be misted for the first 12-14 days, foliage should not be permitted to dry out or wilt within that timeframe.
- A preventative fungicide should be applied to the roots to reduce disease pressure. Water early in the morning or during the day so the foliage does not remain wet into evening hours or overnight. This will drastically reduce the risk of disease. Dianthus

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FINISHING

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VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required? **No**

Vernalization Duration Minimum **N/A**

Vernalization Temperature **N/A**

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
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4 in./Qt. (10-12 cm)	1	6-8
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6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	1	10-12
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8-10 in./2-3 Gal. (20-25 cm)	3	12-14
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FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate **100-150 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])**

EC Range **2.0-3.5 mS via SME**

pH Range **5.8-6.2**

TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **65-75°F (18-24°C)**

Night Temperature **55-65°F (13-18°C)**

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency **Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles**

LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements **Day Length Neutral**

Supplemental? **None**

Benefits From Shade? **No**

PINCHING

Finishing Pinch? **No**

Transplant to pinch (days) **N/A**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Fusarium, Rust

POTENTIAL PESTS

Thrips

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None



TIPS

- Cool temperatures and high light will improve plant quality.
- Dianthus may require additional shearing to fill pot properly.
- Plants can be grown as first year flowering perennials or as vernalized perennials., 6-8 weeks 35–40°F (1.6–4.4°C)
- Transplanting into low or shallow pots can improve performance and result in a superior finished product. Dianthus are native to rocky ledges and shallow rocky soils; shallow pots are a natural accommodation.

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FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	Yes
Bloom Time	Spring to Mid Summer
Exposure	Full Sun
Hardiness Zone	6-9
Height	8 inches (20 cm)
Width	10 inches (25 cm)

COMPANION PLANTS

Sedum, Lavandula, Penstemon, Euphorbia, Phlox, Scabiosa

COMMON NAME(S)

carnation, clove pink

DESCRIPTION

Drought tolerant and well behaved, carnations are a classic perennial that offer remarkable flower power and good winter hardiness.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- Dianthus is low maintenance and recognizable to many gardeners. New novelties and old nostalgia help to create a powerful practical-emotional draw.
- Dianthus require very well drained soil and a slightly alkaline pH to reach their full potential. Heavy clay soils or those that are poorly drained should be avoided.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- It comes as no surprise that these carnations sport fragrant blooms that make exquisite cut flowers.
- Due to their delightful aroma, our Dianthus are an excellent addition to fragrance gardens. They can also be planted in rock gardens, along dry borders or edgings, or within containers. If grown for long enough, Dianthus will spread into a wonderful mound
- To promote continued blooming, deadhead spent blooms. Or, wait until the first wave of blooms are spent and sheer the whole thing.
- In general, Dianthus are quite resistant to deer.

NATIVITY

Likely of Mediterranean origin. However, exact center of origin is difficult to determine due to its extensive cultivation and breeding over the past 2,000 years.

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