

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Perovskia 'Jelena' & 'Zasha'

Perovskia atriplicifolia



TRAY & ROOTING

Form	Unrooted Cuttings (URC)
Rooting Hormone	Yes
Tray Size	72, 105
Plants Per Cell	1
Days In Mist	5-7
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	6-8
Pinch?	Yes
Days from stick to pinch	21-28

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	0.8-2.0 mS via SME
pH Range	5.6-6.2

TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	72-78°F (22-26°C)
Average Air Temperature	65-72°F (18-22°C)

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings
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LIGHT

Supplemental	Yes
Benefits From Shade?	No

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis

POTENTIAL PESTS

Aphids, Spider Mites, White Fly

PGR SUGGESTIONS

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



TIPS

- Reduce mist as soon as cuttings become turgid, Perovskia will root slowly if kept too wet.
- Avoid over watering as Perovskia is a drought tolerant perennial.

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FINISHING

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VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required?	Beneficial
Vernalization Duration Minimum	6-8 weeks
Vernalization Temperature	35-40°F (1.6-4.4°C)

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
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6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	1	9-12
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8-10 in./2-3 Gal. (20-25 cm)	3	11-13
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FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	150-200 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])
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EC Range	2.0-3.5 mS via SME
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pH Range	5.6-6.2
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TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature	75-80°F (24-27°C)
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Night Temperature	65-75°F (18-24°C)
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IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings
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LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements	Long Day Facultative: 12+ Hours Daily
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Supplemental?	None
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Benefits From Shade?	No
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PINCHING

Finishing Pinch?	Yes
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Transplant to pinch (days)	14-21
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POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis

POTENTIAL PESTS

Aphids, Spider Mites, White Fly

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 2500-3750 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)
- 5-15ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)



TIPS

- Drip irrigation and proper fertilization is essential for ideal finish size and habit.
- Apply PGRs when flowers begin to form to avoid stretch.
- Leaching may be required to prevent buildup of salts.
- Compact and very early flowering.

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FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering? **Yes**

Bloom Time
Summer to Autumn

Exposure **Full Sun**

Hardiness Zone **3-9**

Height **18-24 inches (46-61 cm)**

Width **24-36 inches (60-90 cm)**

DESCRIPTION

Russian sage is a great early summer perennial with grey foliage and blue-purple flowers suitable for all regions across Canada and the USA.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- Perovskia is a Dümmen Orange staff favorite for a reason; it's tough as nails, drought tolerant, low maintenance, a feast for pollinators, and tolerant of a wide range of conditions including polluted urban environments. Point out these traits to any consumer and this plant will sell itself.
- Walk up to Russian sage in the heat of summer and you'll see it's covered in bees and butterflies.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- The foliage has a very distinctive aroma (especially when brushed or crushed) though the flowers aren't particularly fragrant. That same distinctive aroma is a natural deterrent to rabbits and deer.
- Good for borders, prairie gardens, cottage gardens, naturalized areas, in mass plantings, or containers.
- Tolerant of a wide range of soil conditions including rocky sandy soils, heavy clay, and rich humus soils. Avoid wet and poorly drained soils if possible.

NATIVITY

Steppes and hills of Western and Central Asia including Russia and the former USSR.

COMPANION PLANTS

Salvia, Nepeta, Achillea, Aster, Lavandula, Stachys, Solidago, Salvia, Sedum, Delosperma, Gaura, Oenothera

COMMON NAME(S)

Russian Sage

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