

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Salvia 'Caramia'

Salvia nemorosa



TRAY & ROOTING

Form	Unrooted Cuttings (URC)
Rooting Hormone	Yes
Tray Size(s)	72, 105
Plants Per Cell	1
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	Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)
pH Range	5.8-6.2

TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	18-22°C
Average Air Temperature	18-22°C

IRRIGATION

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

Supplemental	Optional
Benefits From Shade?	No

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, bacterial leaf spot

POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)
- Optional 2-3 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)



TIPS

- Reduce mist as soon as possible when cutting become turgid.

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FINISHING

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Salvia nemorosa



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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10-12 cm	1	7-10
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15-16 cm	1-2	9-12
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22 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])

EC Range **Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)**

pH Range **5.8-6.2**

TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **18-24°C**

Night Temperature **13-18°C**

IRRIGATION

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

LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements **Daylength Neutral**

Supplemental? **None**

Benefits From Shade? **No**

PINCHING

Finishing Pinch? **Yes**

Transplant to pinch (days) **14-21**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, bacterial leaf spot

POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 6-8 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)
- 2500-3750 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide) as needed
- 2-3 ppm Bonzi (0.4% Paclobutrazol) drench as needed



TIPS

- Avoid overwatering. Proper spacing, air circulation, and medium-high EC helps promote branching and tones the plant.
- Long days will accelerate flowering.
- Cool temperatures can be used to maintain a compact habit.

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FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Salvia 'Caramia'

Salvia nemorosa



KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	Yes
Bloom Time	Late Spring to Late Summer
Exposure	Full Sun
Hardiness Zone	4-8
Height	36-41 cm
Width	30-41 cm

DESCRIPTION

Developed to replace Salvia 'Caradonna', 'Caramia' boasts three times more flower power and a growth habit that's 30% more compact. A killer alliance if there ever was one. Salvia 'Caramia' is pushing boundaries with a flower power nearly rivaling annuals, but with the low maintenance attributes of a perennial.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- Salvia is one of the easiest perennials to grow, especially for gardeners whose maintenance strategy is "benign neglect".
- With its considerable flower power and strikingly full racemes/panicles, Salvia has no issues attracting pollinators like bees and butterflies. Its unmistakable foliage scent is a natural deterrent to rabbits and deer.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Can make a good cut flower and/or dried flower.
- Salvia is the perfect mainstay backbone for a sunny perennial border. Great for cottage gardens, pollinator gardens, in mass plantings, or in containers.
- The Salvia genus prefers well drained soils that go through periodic moist-dry cycles. Poorly drained soils or those that are consistently saturated should be avoided. Soil amendments such as compost or other organic matter can help Salvia thrive in clay soils.
- After the flower stalks have finished their blooming cycle, remove the entire stalk to encourage reblooming.

NATIVITY

Of hybrid origin; parental lineage in Europe and Western Asia.

COMPANION PLANTS

Stachys, *Verbena*, *Scabiosa*, *Solidago*,
Oenothera, *Dianthus*

COMMON NAME(S)

sage, salvia



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