

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Salvia Salute Series

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)

CULTIVAR LIST

Deep Blue, Ice Blue, Light Pink, White



'Deep Blue'

TIPS

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

WE'RE HERE TO HELP YOU GROW

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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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10-12 cm	1	6-8
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15-16 cm	1-2	8-10
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22 cm	3	8-10
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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



'White'

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

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KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering? **Yes**

Bloom Time
Late Spring to Late Summer

Exposure **Full Sun**

Hardiness Zone **4-9**

Height **36-41 cm**

Width **30 cm**

DESCRIPTION

New Salvia breeding offers a great first year flowering salvia series with strong colors and a matching habit.

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

Europe and Western Asia

COMPANION PLANTS

Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Achillea, Gaura, Solidago, Euphorbia

COMMON NAME(S)

woodland sage, Balkan clary, salvia



'Ice Blue'

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