## PERENNIAL

### PROPAGATION

**Salvia verticillata**

‘Purple Rain’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAY &amp; ROOTING</th>
<th>CULTIVAR LIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Unrooted Cuttings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooting Hormone</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray Size(s)</td>
<td>72, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Per Cell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wks. From Stick To Transplant</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinch?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days from stick to pinch</td>
<td>21-28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FERTILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertilize Through Mist?</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer Rate</td>
<td>50-75 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC Range</td>
<td>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH Range</td>
<td>5.8-6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TEMPERATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Soil Temperature</th>
<th>65-72°F (18-22°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Air Temperature</td>
<td>65-72°F (18-22°C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IRRIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irrigation Frequency</th>
<th>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### LIGHT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemental</th>
<th>Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benefits From Shade?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 pppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)

### TIPS

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

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‘Purple Rain’

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WE’RE HERE TO HELP YOU GROW

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PERENNIAL
FINISHING

**Salvia verticillata**

‘Purple Rain’

### VERNALIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernalization Required?</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernalization Duration Minimum</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernalization Temperature</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAINER SIZE</th>
<th>PLANTS PER POT</th>
<th>TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 in./qt (10-12 cm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>9-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 in. (22 cm)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11-13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 | 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: **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 days will accelerate flowering.
- Cool temperatures can be used to maintain a compact habit.

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PERENNIAL

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Salvia verticillata

‘Purple Rain’

KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?  Yes
Bloom Time  Late Spring to Mid Summer
Exposure  Full Sun
Hardiness Zone  5-9
Height  12-14 inches (30-36 cm)
Width  12 inches (30 cm)

DESCRIPTION

With old classics and new superstars, Salvia is one of the most widespread perennials on the market.

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.
• 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.
• 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

Stachys, Verbena, Scabiosa, Solidago, Oenothera, Dianthus

COMMON NAME(S)

lilac sage, whorled clary, salvia

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