PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Dianthus Rock

Dianthus x hybrida

TRAY & ROOTING	
Form	**Unrooted Cuttings (URC)**
Rooting Hormone	**Yes**
Tray Size(s)	**72, 105**
Plants Per Cell	**1**
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	**Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)**
pH Range	**6.2-6.5**
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**
LIGHT	
Supplemental	**No**
Benefits From Shade?	**No**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Fusarium, rust

POTENTIAL PESTS

spider mites, aphids

PGR SUGGESTIONS

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

CULTIVAR LIST

Compact Ruby, Purple, Ruby, Violet, White

'Compact Ruby'

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 for the first 14 days.
- 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
- Days in mist : 12-16

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)**
4 in./qt (10-12 cm)	**1**	**8-10**
6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	**2-3**	**10-12**
FERTILITY		
Fertilizer Rate	100-150 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		
Fusarium, rust		
POTENTIAL PESTS		
spider mites, aphids		
PGR SUGGESTIONS		

- None if grown under optimum conditions. 0.5-1ppm Bonzi (0.4% Paclobutrazol) as needed.'

'Purple'

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.
- 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	**5-9**
Height	**4-6 inches (10-15 cm)**
Width	**10-12 inches (25-30 cm)**

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.

COMPANION PLANTS

Sedum, Lavandula, Penstemon, Euphorbia, Phlox, Scabiosa

COMMON NAME(S)

carnation, clove pink

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