

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Perovskia

Perovskia atriplicifolia



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	Low: (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

whitefly, aphids, mites

PGR SUGGESTIONS

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

CULTIVAR LIST

Crazy Blue, Jelena, Lacey Blue, Little Spire, Russian Sage, Zasha



'Crazy Blue'

TIPS

- Reduce mist as soon as cuttings become turgid, Perovskia will root slowly if kept overly moist.
- Avoid overwatering as Perovskia is a drought tolerant perennial.

WE'RE HERE TO HELP YOU GROW

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PERENNIAL

FINISHING

Perovskia

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VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required? **Yes**

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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4 in./qt (10-12 cm)	1	7-10
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6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	2-3	9-12
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10 in. (22 cm)	3-4	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 **5.6-6.2**

TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **75-80°F (24-27°C)**

Night Temperature **65-75°F (18-24°C)**

IRRIGATION

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

LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements **Long day: 12+ hours daily**

Supplemental? **None**

Benefits From Shade? **No**

PINCHING

Finishing Pinch? **Yes**

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

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis,

POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids, mites

PGR SUGGESTIONS

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



'Lacey Blue'

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.
- Jelena and Zasha are compact very early flowering varieties.

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PERENNIAL

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering? **Yes**

Bloom Time
Summer

Exposure **Full Sun**

Hardiness Zone **5-9**

Height **24-36 inches (60cm-90 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.

Jelena and Zasha are compact very early flowering varieties.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- Perovskia is a Dümme 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 humusy 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



'Little Spire'

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