

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# *Salvia Spring King*

*Salvia nemorosa*



### TRAY & ROOTING

Form	<b>Unrooted Cuttings (URC)</b>
Rooting Hormone	<b>Yes</b>
Tray Size(s)	<b>72, 105</b>
Plants Per Cell	<b>1</b>
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	<b>6-8</b>
Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Days from stick to pinch	<b>21-28</b>

### FERTILITY

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

### TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	<b>65-72°F (18-22°C)</b>
Average Air Temperature	<b>65-72°F (18-22°C)</b>

### IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</b>
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### LIGHT

Supplemental	<b>Optional</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

### 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

Spring King, Spring King Mini, Spring King Mini Rose



'Spring King'

### TIPS

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

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FINISHING

# Salvia Spring King

*Salvia nemorosa*



## VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required?	<b>No</b>
Vernalization Duration Minimum	<b>N/A</b>
Vernalization Temperature	<b>N/A</b>

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
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<b>4 in./qt (10-12 cm)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>6-7</b>
<b>10 in. (22 cm)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7-8</b>

## FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	150-200 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])
EC Range	<b>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.8-6.2</b>

## TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature	<b>65-75°F (18-24°C)</b>
Night Temperature	<b>55-65°F (13-18°C)</b>

## IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</b>
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## LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements	<b>Daylength Neutral</b>
Supplemental?	<b>None</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

## PINCHING

Finishing Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Transplant to pinch (days)	<b>14-21</b>

## 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



'Spring King Mini'

## 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 Spring King*

*Salvia nemorosa*



### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	<b>Yes</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Spring to Summer</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun</b>
Hardiness Zone	<b>3-9</b>
Height	<b>12-24 inches (30-60 cm)</b>
Width	<b>12-24 inches (30-60 cm)</b>

### DESCRIPTION

'Spring King' is truly the earliest Salvia on the market today blooming long before any other available Salvia. This earliness gives it more opportunities to rebloom later in the season if deadheaded early on.

### 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

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

### COMMON NAME(S)

woodland sage, Balkan clary, salvia



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