## PERENNIAL PROPAGATION **Dianthus Peman**

Dianthus caryophyllus

#### 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

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
	moderately moist with
Irrigation Frequency	moderately moist with
Irrigation Frequency LIGHT	moderately moist with mild dry cycles
Irrigation Frequency LIGHT Supplemental	moderately moist with mild dry cycles No
Irrigation Frequency LIGHT Supplemental Benefits From Shade?	moderately moist with mild dry cycles No
Irrigation Frequency LIGHT Supplemental Benefits From Shade? POTENTIAL DISEASES	moderately moist with mild dry cycles No
Irrigation Frequency LIGHT Supplemental Benefits From Shade? POTENTIAL DISEASES Fusarium, rust	moderately moist with mild dry cycles No
Irrigation Frequency LIGHT Supplemental Benefits From Shade? POTENTIAL DISEASES Fusarium, rust POTENTIAL PESTS	moderately moist with mild dry cycles No



### CULTIVAR LIST

Fancy Cerise, Fancy Lilac, Peman, Red, Violet



### 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

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# FINISHING **Dianthus Peman**

## Dianthus caryophyllus

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	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			Ì
• Nono if group under optin	aum conditio	$n \in 0.5$ 1 n n $\mathbb{P}$ O $n = 10^{-10}$	2





Fancy Cerise

#### S

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

## PERENNIAL FEATURES AND BENEFITS **Dianthus Peman**



## Dianthus caryophyllus

First Year Flowering?	Yes
Bloom Time	Spring to Mid Summer
Exposure	Full Sun
Hardiness Zone	4-9
Height	6 inches (15 cm)
Width	18 inches (46 cm)
DESCRIPTION	

Peman is the best compact Dianthus on the market with numerous vibrant colors and the opportunity for season-long production programs.

#### 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



Violet

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