

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# *Artemisia 'Silver Brocade'*

*Artemisia stelleriana*



### 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>4-5</b>
Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Days from stick to pinch	<b>14-21</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>Low: (0.8-2.0 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.8-6.1</b>

### TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	<b>72-78°F (22-26°C)</b>
Average Air Temperature	<b>72-78°F (22-26°C)</b>

### IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings</b>
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### LIGHT

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

### POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot

### POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids

### PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)
- Optional 1500 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)

### CULTIVAR LIST

Silver Brocade



### TIPS

- Do not overwater or overmist.
- Apply a preventative fungicide spray after sticking. Low mist during propagation helps to reduce disease pressure.

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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)
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<b>4 in./qt (10-12 cm)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4-8</b>
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<b>6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8-10</b>
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## 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 **5.8-6.3**

## TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **65-75°F (18-24°C)**

Night Temperature **55-65°F (13-18°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? **Optional**

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

## POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot

## POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids,

## PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Bonzi (0.4% Paclobutrazol) 5-40ppm spray'
- 5-8 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)
- 2500 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide) as needed



## TIPS

- Warm daytime temperatures will cause plants to stretch.

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## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	<b>Yes</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Early Summer to Late Summer</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun</b>
Hardiness Zone	<b>4-9</b>
Height	<b>4-8 inches (10-20 cm)</b>
Width	<b>12-24 inches (30-60 cm)</b>

### DESCRIPTION

Artemisia is still one of the hardiest and oldest perennials on the market today with its great foliage accent color and tough durability.

### CONSUMER APPEAL

- Although Artemisia is primarily a foliage display plant that rarely blooms, when it DOES bloom, the miniature flowers are attractive to both bees and butterflies.
- Due to its highly fragrant foliage and woody stems, this plant is very deer and rabbit resistant.

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Featuring a fine wispy texture, reflective silver foliage, and a neat rounded habit, this low maintenance perennial is the perfect contrast component in full sun locations. The silky leaves and rigid stems make a superb addition to any dried flower arrangement.
- An excellent choice for rock gardens, along scorching exterior walls, borders, and even in containers.
- Artemisia prefer very well drained soil and rather dry conditions. This comes as no surprise since Artemisia is native to the Mediterranean where drought tolerance is a prerequisite for survival. Poorly drained soils or those that are consistently moist should be avoided.

### NATIVITY

Mediterranean coasts

### COMPANION PLANTS

*Sedum, Delosperma, Dianthus, Scabiosa, Oenothera*

### COMMON NAME(S)

wormwood



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