### **PROPAGATION**

## **Caryopteris**

 $Caryopteris\ x\ clandonensis$ 

## CULTIVAR LIST

First Choice



#### TRAY & ROOTING

**Unrooted Cuttings** 

(URC)

Rooting Hormone **Yes** 

Tray Size(s) **50, 105** 

Plants Per Cell 1

Wks. From Stick To

Transplant

Form

6-8

Pinch? **Optional** 

Days from stick to pinch 17-21

#### **FERTILITY**

Fertilize Through Mist? **No** 

100-150 ppm N (20-6-22

Fertilizer Rate **or 22-5-16 [15-0-15** 

under low-light

conditions])

EC Range Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS

via SME)

pH Range **5.8-6.4** 

#### **TEMPERATURE**

Average Soil Temperature 65-72°F (18-22°C)

Average Air Temperature 65-72°F (18-22°C)

#### **IRRIGATION**

Level 3: Keep media

Irrigation Frequency moderately moist with

mild dry cycles

#### LIGHT

Supplemental No

Benefits From Shade? **No** 

#### POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, downy mildew

#### POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly

#### **PGR SUGGESTIONS**

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)
- Optional 3-5 pppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)

#### **TIPS**

• A propagation pinch and a Florel (3.9% Ethephon) application will help with proper branching.

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## **FINISHING**

# **Caryopteris**

## $Cary opter is\ x\ clandon ensis$



VERNALIZATION		
Vernalization Required?	No	
Vernalization Duration Minimum	N/A	
Vernalization Temperature	N/A	
CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
1 Gallon (16 cm)	1	10-12
2 Gallon (22 cm)	2	10-12
3 Gallon (30c m)	3	10-12
FERTILITY		
Fertilizer Rate	150-200 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])	
EC Range	High: (3.5-5 mS via SME)	
pH Range	5.8-6.4	
TEMPERATURE		
Day Temperature	65-75°F (18-24°C)	
Night Temperature	55-65°F (13-18°C)	
IRRIGATION		
Irrigation Frequency	Level 4: Keep media moderately moist at all times	

LIGHT	
Photoperiodic requirements	Long day: 12+ hours daily
Supplemental?	Daylength Extension
Benefits From Shade?	No
PINCHING	
Finishing Pinch?	Optional
Transplant to pinch (days)	14-21

#### POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, downy mildew

#### POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly

#### 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**

- Final pinch 4 weeks after transplanting. Heavy PGR applications are required.
- Full sun (preferably outdoor production) and drip irrigation is the best system for finishing.
- The large and heavy root system requires additional irrigation. Make sure Caryopteris is not allowed to dry- out completely.

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## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

## **Caryopteris**

 $Caryopteris\ x\ clandonensis$ 

### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering? Yes

Bloom Time Summer to Autumn

Exposure Full Sun

Hardiness Zone **5-12** 

Height **48-60 inches (122-152 cm)** 

Width **60 inches (152 cm)** 

#### **DESCRIPTION**

One of the best late summer to early fall perennials with grey -green foliage and vivid blue-purple flowers.

#### **CONSUMER APPEAL**

- The blueish purple blooms provide bees and butterflies with a late-season nectar and pollen source.
- Caryopteris is easy to grow in moderately moist well drained soil where it appreciates an increased organic matter content. Although 'Dark Knight' is very tolerant of drought conditions once established, wet or poorly drained soils should be avoided.

#### **GARDEN ATTRIBUTES**

- The showy fragrant blooms make excellent cut-flowers. The foliage also has a pleasant aroma when brushed.
- Delightful when sprinkled throughout large lush beds of perennials, along the foundation of a home, or as a shaped hedge. Due to its drought tolerance, 'Dark Knight' is considered a xeriscaping plant.
- In northern climates, Caryopteris is classified as a "subshrub" meaning that it dies back to the ground during the winter and reestablishes itself from the root system the following year. To ensure a good growing habit, remove the previous year's woody stems to give the new foliage space to grow. In general, younger growth is far more floriferous so homeowners should remove at least 1/3 of the old stems every year if growing Caryopteris in a warmer climate.

#### NATIVITY

Found in East Asia including Mongolia, China, Korea, and Japan.



#### **COMPANION PLANTS**

Sedum, Gaillardia, Coreopsis, Salvia, Delosperma, Verbena, Hypericum

#### **COMMON NAME(S)**

bluebeard, blue spirea, blue mist



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