PROPAGATION

Dianthus Peman

Dianthus caryophyllus

TRAY & ROOTING

Unrooted Cuttings Form

(URC)

Rooting Hormone Yes

Trav 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

Fertilize Through Mist? No

50-75 ppm N (20-6-22 or

Fertilizer Rate 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under

low-light conditions])

Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS EC Range

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

Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with Irrigation Frequency

mild dry cycles

LIGHT

Supplemental No

Benefits From Shade? No

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Fusarium, rust

POTENTIAL PESTS

spider mites, aphids

PGR SUGGESTIONS

Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)



CULTIVAR LIST

Fancy Cerise, Fancy Lilac, Peman, Red, Violet



Fancy Cerise

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 Required? **No**

Vernalization Duration

Minimum

Vernalization Temperature N/A

CONTAINER SIZE PLANTS TRANSPLANT TO PER POT FINISH (WEEKS)

4 in./qt (10-12 cm) 1 8-10

6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm) 2-3 10-12

FERTILITY

100-150 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16

Fertilizer Rate [15-0-15 under low-light

conditions])

EC Range Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)

N/A

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

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





Fancy Cerise

TIPS

- 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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FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Dianthus Peman

Dianthus caryophyllus

KEY INFORMATION

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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