

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Monarda Pocahontas Series

Monarda didyma



TRAY & ROOTING

Form	Unrooted Cuttings (URC)
Rooting Hormone	Yes
Tray Size(s)	72, 105
Plants Per Cell	1
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	6-8
Pinch?	Yes
Days from stick to pinch	14-21

CULTIVAR LIST

Pink, Deep Purple, Red Rose

FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	No
Fertilizer Rate	100-150 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	5.8-6.3

TEMPERATURE

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

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 4: Keep media moderately moist at all times
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LIGHT

Supplemental	No
Benefits From Shade?	No

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, powdery mildew, bacterial leaf spot

POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly, spider mites

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None



'Deep Purple'

TIPS

- Misting should be reduced as soon as cuttings become turgid; generally within 24-48 hours of sticking.
- A propagation pinch and a Florel (3.9% Ethephon) application will help with proper branching.
- A preventative fungicide should be applied to the roots to reduce disease pressure.

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FINISHING

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VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required?	Cold Beneficial
Vernalization Duration Minimum	6-8 weeks
Vernalization Temperature	35-40°F (1.6-4.4°C)

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
1 Gallon (16 cm)	1	9-12
2 Gallon (22 cm)	2	11-13

FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	200-250 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	5.8-6.2

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
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LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements	Long day: 12+ hours daily
Supplemental?	None
Benefits From Shade?	No

PINCHING

Finishing Pinch?	No
Transplant to pinch (days)	N/A

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, powdery mildew, bacterial leaf spot

POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly, spider mites

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole) at 3-6 ppm'
- 1200-1700 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)



'Red Rose'

TIPS

- Drip irrigation and proper spacing helps to prevent stretching and promote a compact growth habit. Monarda finished in an outdoor production setting are generally of better quality.
- Saturated media should be avoided. Media should not be allowed to dry completely; plants should not be allowed to wilt.

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FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	No
Bloom Time	Summer
Exposure	Full Sun
Hardiness Zone	3-9
Height	12-16 inches (30-41 cm)
Width	24-28 inches (61-71 cm)

DESCRIPTION

With excellent improvements through breeding, Pocahontas features a very compact, well-match habit with notable powdery mildew resistance.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- With increasing concerns about the decline of pollinator populations, bee balm is the perfect choice for consumers interested in bolstering bee and butterfly populations.
- The minty Earl Grey scented foliage makes this plant deer and rabbit resistant.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Monarda can be used as a cut flower, but we suggest leaving the blooms on the plant so pollinators can enjoy them!
- As a butterfly and hummingbird magnet, this plant should ideally be placed along borders or in front of windows for the enjoyment of any onlookers. Other good locations include cottage gardens, meadow gardens, rain gardens, pollinator gardens, and even he
- Monarda prefers consistently moist soil conditions but can be moderately drought tolerant once established, especially if planted in clay soils and given part shade during the heat of the day. Monarda is one of the best plants for heavy clay soils or close to black walnut trees.

NATIVITY

Native to Eastern North American including the United States and Canada.

COMPANION PLANTS

Campanula, Ajuga, Muehlenbeckia, Knautia, Mazus, Lithodora, Iberis, Aster

COMMON NAME(S)

beebalm, fireworks flower, monarda, Oswego tea, bergamot



'Pink'

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