

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# *Phlox Flame Series*

*Phlox paniculata*



### 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>6-8</b>                     |
| Pinch?                        | <b>Yes</b>                     |
| Days from stick to pinch      | <b>21-28</b>                   |

### FERTILITY

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Fertilize Through Mist? | <b>50-75 ppm N</b>   |
| Fertilizer Rate         | <b>100-150 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])</b> |
| EC Range                | <b>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</b>  |
| pH Range                | <b>5.6-6.2</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 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</b> |
|----------------------|--|

### LIGHT

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Supplemental         | <b>Yes</b> |
| Benefits From Shade? | <b>No</b>  |

### POTENTIAL DISEASES

root rot, bacterial leaf spot, powdery mildew

### POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids, mites

### PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)

### CULTIVAR LIST

Blue, Coral Ipd, Light Blue, Light Pink Ipd, Lilac Star, Pink, Pink Eye, Purple Eye, Purple Ipd, Red, Watermelon



'Coral Imp'

### TIPS

- Fertilize regularly to avoid chlorosis.
- 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?        | <b>No</b>  |
| Vernalization Duration Minimum | <b>N/A</b> |
| Vernalization Temperature      | <b>N/A</b> |

| CONTAINER SIZE               | PLANTS PER POT | TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS) |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| <b>6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</b> | <b>1-2</b>     | <b>9-12</b>                  |
| <b>10-12 in. (22-30 cm)</b>  | <b>3-5</b>     | <b>11-13</b>                 |

## FERTILITY

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Fertilizer Rate | 250-300 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions]) |
| EC Range        | <b>High: (3.5-5 mS via SME)</b>   |
| pH Range        | <b>5.5-6.2</b>  |

## TEMPERATURE

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Day Temperature   | <b>75-80°F (24-27°C)</b> |
| Night Temperature | <b>65-75°F (18-24°C)</b> |

## IRRIGATION

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Irrigation Frequency | <b>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles</b> |
|----------------------|--|

## LIGHT

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Photoperiodic requirements | <b>Long day: 12+ hours daily</b> |
| Supplemental?              | <b>Daylength Extension</b>       |
| Benefits From Shade?       | <b>No</b>                        |

## PINCHING

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Finishing Pinch?           | <b>No</b>  |
| Transplant to pinch (days) | <b>N/A</b> |

## POTENTIAL DISEASES

root rot, bacterial leaf spot, powdery mildew

## POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids, mites

## PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None



'Light Pink Imp'

## TIPS

- Drip irrigation and proper fertilization is essential for ideal finish size, habit, and flower count.
- Proper spacing, air circulation, and high EC helps prevent diseases and promote branching.
- Reoccurring preventive fungicide applications are recommended.

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## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

# *Phlox Flame Series*

*Phlox paniculata*



### KEY INFORMATION

|                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| First Year Flowering? | <b>Yes</b>                     |
| Bloom Time            | <b>Summer</b>                  |
| Exposure              | <b>Full Sun to Part Shade</b>  |
| Hardiness Zone        | <b>3-10</b>                    |
| Height                | <b>14-16 inches (36-41 cm)</b> |
| Width                 | <b>24-36 inches (60-90 cm)</b> |

### DESCRIPTION

Best summer Phlox series on the market today with all the colors you need on a compact easy-to-grow habit.

### CONSUMER APPEAL

- Phlox is a known butterfly and hummingbird magnet. Additionally, it has shown good resistance to deer and the allelopathic biochemicals excreted by black walnut trees.
- The true flower-power of Phlox comes from an abundance of small blooms. With that being said, the fragrant flower clusters can still be used in bouquets or arrangements especially if the entire stalk is removed. 'Flame Coral' and 'Flame Red' are particula

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Under proper conditions, 'Flame' Phlox can be the backbone of most perennial borders. It can also be grown as a cottage plant, as a container piece, in a pollinator garden, or in a naturalized area.
- Soil conditions should be kept moderately moist and relatively rich in organic matter.
- All Phlox paniculata are susceptible to powdery mildew, site in a well ventilated area to limit disease pressure.
- The genus name of Phlox is actually the Greek word for flame making our 'Flame' series double the fire!

### NATIVITY

Native to the eastern half of North America.

### COMPANION PLANTS

*Veronica, Leucanthemum, Geranium, Lamium, Lamiastrum, Viola, Paeonia, Campanula, Dianthus*

### COMMON NAME(S)

garden phlox, perennial phlox, summer phlox, sweet William



'Red'

### WE'RE HERE TO HELP YOU GROW

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