

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Phlox 'Fort Hill'

Phlox bifida



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	21-28

FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	No
Fertilizer Rate	50-75 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	5.6-6.2

TEMPERATURE

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

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles
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LIGHT

Supplemental	No
Benefits From Shade?	No

POTENTIAL DISEASES

powdery mildew, downy mildew

POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly

PGR SUGGESTIONS

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

CULTIVAR LIST

Fort Hill



TIPS

- High EC will burn cutting tips. Low fertilizer dosages more frequently is preferable over high dosages less frequently.
- 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?	Yes
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)
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4 in./qt (10-12 cm)	1	20-32
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6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	2	20-32
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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])
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EC Range	Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)
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pH Range	5.5-6.2
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TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature	45-55°F (7-13°C)
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Night Temperature	35-45°F (2-7°C)
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IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles
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LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements	Daylength Neutral
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Supplemental?	None
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Benefits From Shade?	No
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PINCHING

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

powdery mildew, downy mildew

POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None'



TIPS

- Keep plants as cool as possible to promote a compact growth habit. Apply PGRs if necessary to complement cool temperatures.
- Reoccurring preventive fungicide applications are recommended.

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FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	No
Bloom Time	Early Spring to Late Spring
Exposure	Full Sun to Part Shade
Hardiness Zone	3-9
Height	4-12 inches (10-30 cm)
Width	6-12 inches (15-30 cm)

DESCRIPTION

Oldies-but-goodies like 'Snowflake' and 'Fort Hill' led to improved cultivars from Dümmen Orange.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- Phlox bifida is a good choice for gardeners interested in a floriferous phlox with a spreading/trailing habit.
- Phlox is a known butterfly magnet. Additionally, it has shown good resistance to deer. Phlox are notorious for their susceptibility to powdery mildew, Phlox bifida is far more resistant than most phlox if sited properly. Good air circulation and dry folia

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- 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.
- Phlox bifida is appropriate for woodland gardens or border edges that receive some shade. Additionally, Phlox bifida will thrive in cottage gardens, rock gardens, wildflower gardens, pollinator gardens, and along walkways.
- Well drained soil is an absolute requirement for phlox bifida. Its native environment is rocky ledges and shallow sandy soils so drought tolerance is a natural attribute.
- Phlox bifida spreads over time, its rate of colonization is slow and entirely manageable for any gardener.

NATIVITY

Native to the Midwestern USA, including the Ozark mountains and the cedar glades of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is generally found around rocky steppes and limestone clearings.

COMPANION PLANTS

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

COMMON NAME(S)

cleft phlox, sand phlox, sweet William



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