

PERENNIAL

PROPAGATION

Phlox Woodlander

Phlox hybrida



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 |

CULTIVAR LIST

Lilac, Periwinkle, Pink, Purple, Rose



'Pink'

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 |
|----------------------|--|

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)

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) |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 4 in./qt (10-12 cm) | 1 | 20-32 |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm) | 2 | 20-32 |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|

FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate 100-150 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 **5.5-6.2**

TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **45-55°F (7-13°C)**

Night Temperature **35-45°F (2-7°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? **No**

Transplant to pinch (days) **N/A**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

powdery mildew, downy mildew

POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, whitefly

PGR SUGGESTIONS

• None



'Lilac'

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 | Spring |
| Exposure | Full Sun |
| Hardiness Zone | 3-9 |
| Height | 6-9 inches (15-23 cm) |
| Width | 24 inches (60 cm) |

DESCRIPTION

Great new breeding in creeping Phlox with matching 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.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- A good choice for patio walkways as Phlox subulata is shorter than other phlox cultivars. It's also a versatile choice for rock gardens, around structure foundations, pollinator gardens, woodland gardens, or as a trailing component in containers or along retaining walls.
- Should be grown in well drained soil with a good organic matter content. Compost is an excellent way to amend your soil for this plant's benefit.
- Phlox are notorious for their susceptibility to powdery mildew, Phlox subulata is far more resistant than most Phlox if sited properly.

NATIVITY

Native to the eastern and central United States and Canada.

COMPANION PLANTS

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

COMMON NAME(S)

moss phlox, creeping phlox, mountain phlox

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