

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# *Salvia Midnight*

*Salvia nemorosa*



### 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>

### CULTIVAR LIST

Midnight Purple, Midnight Rose

### FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	<b>No</b>
Fertilizer Rate	<b>50-75 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>5.8-6.2</b>

### TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	<b>65-72°F (18-22°C)</b>
Average Air Temperature	<b>65-72°F (18-22°C)</b>

### IRRIGATION

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

Supplemental	<b>Optional</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

### POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, bacterial leaf spot

### POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids

### PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)
- Optional 2-3 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)



'Midnight Purple'

### TIPS

- Reduce mist as soon as possible when cutting become turgid.

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FINISHING

# Salvia Midnight

*Salvia nemorosa*



## 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)
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<b>4 in./qt (10-12 cm)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>6-7</b>
<b>10 in. (22 cm)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7-8</b>

## FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	150-200 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])
EC Range	<b>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.8-6.2</b>

## TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature	<b>65-75°F (18-24°C)</b>
Night Temperature	<b>55-65°F (13-18°C)</b>

## IRRIGATION

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

Photoperiodic requirements	<b>Daylength Neutral</b>
Supplemental?	<b>None</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

## PINCHING

Finishing Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Transplant to pinch (days)	<b>14-21</b>

## POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, bacterial leaf spot

## POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, aphids,

## PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 6-8 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)
- 2500-3750 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide) as needed
- 2-3 ppm Bonzi (0.4% Paclobutrazol) drench as needed



'Midnight Rose'

## TIPS

- Avoid overwatering. Proper spacing, air circulation, and medium-high EC helps promote branching and tones the plant.
- Long days will accelerate flowering.
- Cool temperatures can be used to maintain a compact habit.

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## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

# *Salvia Midnight*

*Salvia nemorosa*



### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	<b>Yes</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Spring to Summer</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun</b>
Hardiness Zone	<b>3-10</b>
Height	<b>12-16 inches (30-41 cm)</b>
Width	<b>14-24 inches (36-60 cm)</b>

### COMPANION PLANTS

*Stachys, Verbena, Scabiosa, Solidago, Oenothera, Dianthus*

### COMMON NAME(S)

woodland sage, Balkan clary, salvia

### DESCRIPTION

Well matched series with attractive dark stems on an upright habit. Superior reflowering throughout the season in every region.

### CONSUMER APPEAL

- Salvia is one of the easiest perennials to grow, especially for gardeners whose maintenance strategy is "benign neglect".
- With its considerable flower power and strikingly full racemes/panicles, Salvia has no issues attracting pollinators like bees and butterflies. Its unmistakable foliage scent is a natural deterrent to rabbits and deer.

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Can make a good cut flower and/or dried flower.
- Salvia is the perfect mainstay backbone for a sunny perennial border. Great for cottage gardens, pollinator gardens, in mass plantings, or in containers.
- The Salvia genus prefers well drained soils that go through periodic moist-dry cycles. Poorly drained soils or those that are consistently saturated should be avoided. Soil amendments such as compost or other organic matter can help Salvia thrive in clay soils.
- After the flower stalks have finished their blooming cycle, remove the entire stalk to encourage reblooming.

### NATIVITY

Europe and Western Asia

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