PROPAGATION

Sedum Autumn

Sedum telephinum

TRAY & ROOTING

Form Unrooted Cuttings

(URC)

Rooting Hormone **Optional**

Tray Size(s) **72, 105**

Plants Per Cell 1

Wks. From Stick To

Transplant

4-6

Pinch? **Optional**

Days from stick to pinch 21-24

FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist? **No**

50-75 ppm N (20-6-22 or

Fertilizer Rate **22-5-16 [15-0-15 under**

low-light conditions])

EC Range Low: (0.8-2.0 mS via

SME)

pH Range **5.8-6.2**

TEMPERATURE

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

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

IRRIGATION

Level 2: Allow media to

Irrigation Frequency dry moderately between thorough waterings

LIGHT

Supplemental No

Benefits From Shade? **No**

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, powdery mildew

POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, snails/slug, fungus gnats

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)
- Optional 1500 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)



CULTIVAR LIST

Autumn Fire, Autumn Joy



'Autumn Jov'

TIPS

 Avoid overmisting and overwatering; sedums are succulents and do not benefit from overly moist conditions.

FINISHING

Sedum Autumn

Sedum telephinum



Vernalization Temperature N/A

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
4 in./qt (10-12 cm)	1	10-12
6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	2-3	12-14
10 in. (22 cm)	3	14-16
FERTILITY		

Fertilizer Rate 100-150 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5) [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])

EC Range Low: (0.8-2.0 mS via SME)

5.5-6.2 pH Range

TEMPERATURE Day Temperature 65-75°F (18-24°C) Night Temperature 55-65°F (13-18°C)

IRRIGATION Level 2: Allow media to dry Irrigation Frequency

moderately between thorough

waterings

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

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, powdery mildew

POTENTIAL PESTS

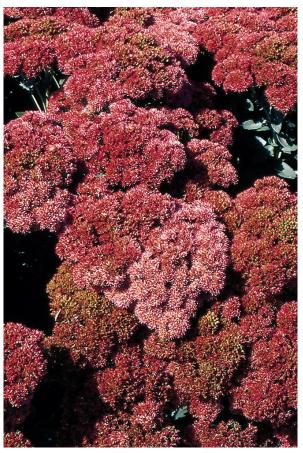
aphids, snails/slug, fungus gnats

Transplant to pinch (days) N/A

PGR SUGGESTIONS

None





'Autumn Fire'

TIPS

- After plants have reached a shippable size, keep temperatures as cool as possible to hold plants at a steady size.
- Crop time is reduced under long days.
- Leaching may be required to prevent buildup of salts.

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Sedum Autumn

Sedum telephinum

KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering? Yes

Bloom Time Late Spring to Early Autumn

Exposure Full Sun

Hardiness Zone **3-10**

Height **2-8 inches (5-20 cm)**

Width **12-32 inches (30-81 cm)**

DESCRIPTION

A staff (and general public) favorite, Sedum combine the novel aesthetics and low maintenance of a succulent with the year-to-year resilience of a perennial.

CONSUMER APPEAL

- The spreading Sedum types should be touted as a lowmaintenance groundcover for full sun environments that receive minimal precipitation.
- Attractive to pollinators including bees and butterflies while simultaneously boasting deer and rabbit resistance.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Spreading sedum make fantastic centerpieces at restaurants, weddings, or other events. Type "Sedum" into the search bar of Pinterest™ and you'll find countless different uses for them!
- The ultimate rock garden plant, sedum can also work in cottage gardens, drought gardens, xeroscaping, water wise gardens, and even containers. A particularly good spot is by roadsides or mailboxes, the salt tolerant properties of sedum help it withstand r
- Sedum require well drained soils that are neither saturated nor consistently moist. Soils kept relatively dry are best. The succulent functionality of sedum is to retain water (those plump leaves are essentially big storage organs for water), making excess water is a death sentence.

NATIVITY

All continents except Antarctica.



COMPANION PLANTS

Nepeta, Perovskia, Oenothera, Scabiosa, Coreopsis, Salvia, Aster, Gaura, Eupatorium (Ageratina)

COMMON NAME(S)

stonecrop, sedum

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