

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# *Sedum ewersii*

*Sedum ewersii*



### TRAY & ROOTING

Form	<b>Unrooted Cuttings (URC)</b>
Rooting Hormone	<b>Optional</b>
Tray Size(s)	<b>72, 105</b>
Plants Per Cell	<b>1</b>
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	<b>4-6</b>
Pinch?	<b>Optional</b>
Days from stick to pinch	<b>21-24</b>

### CULTIVAR LIST

*Sedum ewersii*

### 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>Low: (0.8-2.0 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 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings</b>
----------------------	--

### TIPS

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

### LIGHT

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

### 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)

PERENNIAL

FINISHING

# *Sedum ewersii*

*Sedum ewersii*



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

## FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	100-150 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])
EC Range	<b>Low: (0.8-2.0 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.5-6.2</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 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings</b>
----------------------	--

## LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements	<b>Long day: 12+ hours daily</b>
Supplemental?	<b>None</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

## PINCHING

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

## POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root and stem rot, powdery mildew

## POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, snails/slug, fungus gnats

## PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 2500- 3750 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide)
- 8-10 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)

## TIPS

- Keep plants on the dryer side and apply PGRs when plants are nearly full-sized.
- Crop time is reduced under long days.
- Leaching may be required to prevent buildup of salts.

PERENNIAL

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

# *Sedum ewersii*

*Sedum ewersii*



### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	<b>Yes</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Late Spring to Early Autumn</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun</b>
Hardiness Zone	<b>4-10</b>
Height	<b>8-18 inches (20-46 cm)</b>
Width	<b>12-18 inches (30-46 cm)</b>

### 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 upright Sedum types should be touted as low-maintenance landscape pieces perfect for sun scorched areas where nothing else wants to grow.
- Attractive to pollinators including bees and butterflies while simultaneously boasting deer and rabbit resistance.

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Upright sedum cultivars can make particularly resilient cut flowers. 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

### WE'RE HERE TO HELP YOU GROW

Tech.NA@DummenOrange.com

614-850-9551

[DummenOrange.com](https://www.DummenOrange.com)