

## Perovskia Atriplicifolia

(*Perovskia atriplicifolia*)

### Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 1.0 to 1.25 mmhos and a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.
- Stick cuttings the day of arrival if possible. Otherwise, store at 45°F (7°C) for not more than 18 hours before sticking.
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 70 to 72°F (21 to 24°C) until roots are visible.
- A rooting hormone basal dip of 1,000 ppm can be applied to promote early, uniform rooting.
- Mist at moderate to high levels for the first 24 hours to rehydrate cuttings. Use a low mist setting after this period.
- Begin fertilization with 50 to 75 ppm N 10 days after stick.
- During root development, maintain moderate moisture levels in the soil. Avoid saturation of media. Perovskia will root slowly if rooting media is kept too wet.
- Pinching once in the propagation tray at 24 to 28 days after sticking will promote a well-branched finished plant.
- Rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 28 to 35 days after sticking.

### Growing On to Finish

#### Media

- Use media with good aeration and drainage.
- Prefers a medium that is high in organic matter.
- A pH of 5.8 to 6.2 is optimum.

#### Temperature

- **Nights:** 55 to 65°F (13 to 18°C)
- **Days:** 60 to 65°F (16 to 18°C)
- Temperatures below those recommended will slow plant growth significantly.
- An average daily temperature of 60°F (16°C) is optimal, but plants will tolerate a wide range of warm temperatures.
- Perovskia are facultative long day plants. Vernalization is not necessary for flowering; however, vernalization has been shown to hasten flowering by up to 2 weeks.

#### Light

- Will perform best under moderate to high light levels of 5,000 to 8,000 f.c. (50,000 to 80,000 Lux).
- Plants grown under short days will benefit from extended day lighting to hasten flowering; however, this is not required.

- Finish Perovskia outside under full sun conditions for best quality.

#### Watering

- The media should be allowed to dry slightly between watering and never saturated. However, plants should not be allowed to wilt at any time.
- Leach regularly to avoid the buildup of high soluble salt levels.

#### Fertilizer

Use a balanced fertilizer at a rate of 125 to 150 ppm. Periodic use of a calcium-based fertilizer should help optimize the nutrient levels.

#### Pinching

Plants should be pinched once in the propagation tray and can be pinched a second time 1 to 2 weeks after transplant to create very full plants.

#### Controlling Growth

Under most conditions, will not require growth regulator treatments. Plants will respond to B-Nine at 2,500 ppm if growing conditions cause stretch.

#### Common Problems

**Insects:** Whitefly, Spider Mite

**Diseases:** Perovskia are not particularly disease-sensitive. Pythium can be a problem if overwatered.

**Problem:** Plant collapse

**Causes:** Plants grown in saturated media for extended periods of time (Pythium); Rooted cuttings transplanted too deeply

**Problem:** Excessive vegetative growth and lack of flowers

**Causes:** Excessive ammonium-based fertilizer; Over-fertilization under low light conditions; Low light and over-watering; saturated media

**Problem:** Yellowing of young foliage

**Causes:** Saturated media

**Problem:** Foliage necrosis

**Causes:** High soluble salts in media; Excessive water stress; Pesticide application

**Problem:** Poor branching and thin plants

**Causes:** Low fertilization during early stages of growth; Low light conditions

**Crop Schedule & Uses**

(Crop Schedule in Weeks. Spring planting is recommended.)

**1-gallon (15-cm) pot 1 PPP\***

**Unrooted cutting** 14 - 16 weeks

**Rooted cutting** 10 - 12 weeks

**2 to 3 -gallon (25 to 30-cm) pot 3 PPP\***

**Unrooted cutting** 14 - 16 weeks

**Rooted cutting** 10 - 12 weeks

\*PPP: Plants per pot

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as a starting point. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. Chemical and PGR recommendations are only guidelines. It is the responsibility of the applicator to read and follow all the current label directions for the specific chemical being used in accordance with all regulations.

