

# Cultural recommendation

## Phlox paniculata

### Description

**Name:** Phlox paniculata

**Family:** Polemoniaceae

**Varieties:** Bright Eyes, F.Schubert, Genadine Dream, Pina Colada, Purple Kiss, Swizzle, Tequila Sunrise.

### Product use

**Use:** Bedding and balcony plant

**Exposure:** Full sun



### Technical recommendations

#### Potting and plants/m2:

Pot size	Plants per pot	Spacing
13 cm	1	14-16 plants/m2
19 cm	3	6-7 plants/m2

Potting from week 9 to 19

**Substrate:** Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a good structure and pH 5.8-6.5.

**Fertilizer:** Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use a complete balanced fertilizer 2-1-2 NPK + microelements at 1-1,5 gr/l in every watering. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions

**Temperature:** First 2-3 weeks keep temperature at 14-16°C (63-64°F) until the crop is well established. Then, the temperature could decrease gradually down to minimum 6-10°C. If grown outdoor or under cold greenhouse conditions, the minimum temperature is frost free 3 - 5°C. Under frost free growing conditions, the outdoor production is recommended to improve the plant quality. Afterwards the temperature could be drop step by step down to 5-10°C. After week 18 an outdoor production is helpful for a good quality.

**Watering:** Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations to prevent diseases and promote stronger growth. However, avoid drying out.

**Light:** High light needed. Keep light intensities > 50 Klux. Low light levels promote stem stretch, softness and reduced plant quality.

**Pinch:** One pinch should be done 1- 2 weeks after potting to promote branching and plant quality. Pinch is also recommended under low light growing conditions to avoid early stretch.

**Growth regulation:** Not necessary under outdoor growing conditions.

**Pest and diseases:** Phlox is sensitive to various pest. Aphids and spider mites are the most common pest. Start with clean material a well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests. Phlox is also sensitive to some diseases like, Powdery mildew, Pythium and Phytophthora. Disease management should be addressed by sanitation strategies, environmental conditions control, biological and chemical control.

For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each country

# Cultural recommendation

## Crop schedule\* 13 cm (1 young plant ) or 19 cm. pot (3 young plants)

### North - Central EU

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Spring crop**	P	Pi												F	F
Summer crop**	P	Pi										F	F		

P: Potting. Pi: pinch F: Finish plant

\*\* Spring crop: potting dates week 7 to 13. \*\*Summer crop: potting dates from week 14 to 18

 Indoor production.  Outdoor production

### South EU

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Spring crop**	P	Pi										F	F
Summer crop**	P	Pi								F	F		

P: Potting. Pi: pinch F: Finish plant

\*\* Spring crop: potting dates week 7 to 13. \*\*Summer crop: potting dates from week 14 to 18

 Indoor production.  Outdoor production

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein