



CROP MANUAL

Phlox paniculata







Central Europe



Sweet Summer

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Finished Plant **Phlox paniculata**

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Plants/pot	Potting week	Flowering weeks
Sweet Summer	cutting	dark green	13–19 cm	1-3	7-19	June-Sept

Remarks

Grow them wet! Don't let them dry out!

Calendar Week	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	
PXTN= starting with X-tray 128; PT45= starting with T45 plug (overwintered)	PXTN										F	F	F		
		PXTN										F	F		
			PXTN									F	F		
				PXTN								F	F		
					PXTN								F	F	
						PXTN							F	F	
							PXTN							F	F
			PT45							F	F				
				PT45							F	F			
					PT45						F	F			

Inside

Outside

Cultivation Advice

17-19 cm pot: 1 YPL T45 OR 2 YPL XTN OR 3 YPL XTN (Premium)

13-15 cm pot: 1 YPL XTN (choose the compact types)

T45 will give the earliest flowers, starting in June.

Instead of a T45 Plug you can use potting weeks 31 to 41 (X-tray 128) for an overwintered culture.

Phlox Sweet Summer is fully winterhardy, you can grow it with overwintering in a multiplug (f.e. 45 holes) or directly in end pot.



Fertilization & Substrate

Use 3,0 kg/m³ of slow release fertilizer as a base level.



Pests

Stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*), thrips



Diseases

Powdery mildew



Irrigation

Grow them as wet as possible!



PGR Applications






Not necessary

Recommendations





Culture week	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19
Handling	P					F	F	F	F	F
Temperature D/N	protect against frost									
Light	not required									
Shading	full sun, after hardening off, plants can handle full sunlight									
Humidity	<80%									
Moisture	4									
pH	6,0–7,0									
EC growing medium 1: 1.5 volume extraction in water	2,0–2,25 mS/cm									
EC feeding in mS/cm	1,5-1,8 mS/cm									
Fertilizer	NPK 10-52-10					NPK 18-10-18				

Legend







Soil moisture level

	5 saturated: water is easily observed. When the substrate is touched, water moves out freely from top to bottom.
	4 wet: water is not easily observed. When the substrate is touched, there is very little movement of water from top to bottom.
	3 moist: the substrate is black but not glistening. When the substrate is touched, there is water, but virtually no water movement.
	2 medium: the substrate turns from dark to medium brown. There is no water movement when touched.
	1 dry: the substrate changed color to very light brown.








Culture stages Cuttings / Seeds

	callus development / germ1, radicle emergence
	root development / germ2, cotyledon expansion
	leaf development / plug bulking
	plug finishing / plug finishing










EC zones feeding mS/cm

	1 0,5–1,0 mS/cm
	2 1,0–1,5 mS/cm
	3 1,5–2,0 mS/cm
	4 2,0–2,5 mS/cm
	5 2,5–3,0 mS/cm
	6 3,0–3,5 mS/cm







EC zones growing medium mS/cm (Sonneveld 1:1,5)

	1 0,5–0,75 mS/cm
	2 0,75–1,0 mS/cm
	3 1,0–1,25 mS/cm
	4 1,25–1,5 mS/cm
	5 1,5–1,75 mS/cm
	6 1,75–2,0 mS/cm
	7 2,0–2,25 mS/cm




Temperature zones

	1 0–5°C
	2 5–8°C
	3 8–12°C
	4 12–14°C
	5 14–16°C
	6 16–18°C
	7 18–20°C
	8 20–22°C
	9 >22°C

Light zones

	1 total darkness
	2 short day <12 h/short day treatment
	3 shaded
	4 no-shading / natural light
	5 supplemental light > 14 h/long day treatment
	6 night interruption

Shading

	1 shading > 250 W/m2
	2 shading > 450 W/m2
	3 shading > 750 W/m2

ST	sticking URC	PC	plastic cover
RD	root development	L	lift cover
SC₀	sowing no Vermiculite cover	G	gapping
SC₁	sowing plus light Vermiculite cover	TP	transplanting
SC₂	sowing plus medium Vermiculite cover	T	ypl transplanting
SC₃	sowing plus thick Vermiculite cover	C	cover to protect from frost
RE	radicle emergence	PGR	PGR treatment (spray)
Cot	cotyledon	PD	PGR treatment (drench) or heavy spray
M₁	mist day and night	>C	pinch
M₂	mist day – dry night	DB	disbud
W	end mist	P	potting
FC	fleece cover	S	spacing
PC	plastic cover	F	flowering
		LF	leaf removal and maintenance