



Phlox subulata







Central Europe
South Europe
North Europe





Goldiephlox serie
Phloxtrot serie

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Finished Plant *Phlox subulata*

Series 	Type 	Leaf colour 	Pot size 	Plants/pot	Potting week	Flowering weeks
Goldiephlox	cuttings	green	10 -15 cm	1	24-32	April - May
Phloxtrot	cuttings	green	10 -15 cm	1	24-32	April - May

Calendar Week	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	
Goldiephlox		P														S									F	F	F			
					P												S	S									F	F	F	
			P															S					F	F	F	F				
						P												S	S						F	F	F	F		

	Outside
	Inside

Calendar Week	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	
Phloxtrot		P															S									F	F	F	F	
					P													S	S								F	F	F	F
			P																S					F	F	F	F			
						P													S	S							F	F	F	

	Outside
	Inside

Goldiephlox

is one of early flowering Phlox series in the Phlox subulata
The mach is in 5 colors, which flourishes in an exemplary way
and grow in a compact way

Phloxtrot

has the largest flowers of any phlox subulata
Increased vigor compared to traditional subulata phlox makes Phloxtrot ideal for medium to larger containers
Blooms early and can be produced side by side with other phlox subulata varieties

Cultivation Advice

This series prefer to be grown in very porous media with excellent drainage.
During the bulking phase, pinching is recommended during production to promote lateral branching.
Plant a single liner into small containers; it beneficial to plant multiple liners in 15 -17 cm pots
They perform best at light to moderate fertility levels
Best day growing temperature 18–24 °C and night temperature: 13–18 °C
Average daily temperature: 16–21 °C
Gemmation by day length greater than 12 hours,
Bulking: 7–10 weeks depending on pot size and when vernalization is necessary
by 4–10 °C for 7–8 weeks after planting in finish pots,
Flower buds are commonly visible by the end of the cold treatment or shortly after they're exposed to warm growing temperatures.
Goldiephlox and Phoxtrot can be forced into flower using a wide range of temperatures.
Since they bloom so quickly in the spring, many growers prefer to grow them cool; they will flower in approximately three weeks when they are grown at 16 - 20 C.



Pests

Aphids - spider mites - stem nematodes and whiteflies



Diseases

Botrytis, - colletotrichum - downy mildew – fusarium – phytophthora and rhizoctonia



Spacing

Spacing can be done just before grow starts at the winterpeace .



Irrigation

Goldiephlox and Phloxotrot can be grown under slightly below average watering regimes; i.e. keep them slightly moist but not wet during production.



PGR Applications

Generally not required



Fertilization & Substrate

Begin fertilization at 80 mg/L N when roots become visible. Rates can be increased up to 150 mg/L nitrogen after roots become well developed. Use primarily calcium nitrate + magnesium nitrate fertilizers in propagation to prevent unwanted stretch.



Light

day-neutral



Tips & Tricks

Bottom heat temperature: 18 C for the first four weeks. After roots are well developed, temperatures can be lowered to 20 °C)to hold and tone the cuttings.






Recommendations

Culture guideline subject to temperature





Culture week	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	
Handling	P	⌘									S						F	F	F
Temperature D/N	protect against frost																		
Light	Full Sun																		
Shading	shading > 750 W/m2																		
Humidity	< 80 %																		
Moisture	2 - 3																		
pH	5,5 - 6,4																		
EC growing medium	0.8–1.2 mS/cm saturated media extract																		
EC feeding in mS/cm	1.5 - 2.0 mS/cm																		
Fertilizer	N : K 1 : 2																		

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
RD	root development
SC₀	sowing no Vermiculite cover
SC₁	sowing plus light Vermiculite cover
SC₂	sowing plus medium Vermiculite cover
SC₃	sowing plus thick Vermiculite cover
RE	radicle emergence
Cot	cotyledon
M₁	mist day and night
M₂	mist day – dry night
W	end mist
FC	fleece cover
PC	plastic cover

PC	plastic cover
L	lift cover
G	gapping
TP	transplanting
T	ypl transplanting
C	cover to protect from frost
PGR	PGR treatment (spray)
PD	PGR treatment (drench) or heavy spray
⌘	pinch
DB	disbud
P	potting
S	spacing
F	flowering
LF	leaf removal and maintenance