### Perovskia (Russian Sage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>72ct Plug</th>
<th>Grade #1 Bare Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Container:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Container:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade 1 Gallon Container</td>
<td>Premium 1 Gallon Pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finish:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Finish:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12 weeks</td>
<td>8-10 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>When To Plant:</strong></td>
<td><strong>When To Plant:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer to late summer</td>
<td>Early to late spring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Growing Temperature:
- 68-72° F

#### Soil pH:
- 6.0-6.5

#### EC Level:
- 1.5-2.0 pour through method

#### Fertility:
- We recommend 75-100ppm Nitrogen constant liquid feed for optimum growth at every watering or incorporate slow release fertilizer at a rate of 1.0-1.25 lbs. per cubic yard of growing media. The recommended EC rate is 1.5-2.0 using the pour-through method.

#### Vernalization:
- Cold beneficial. Providing 6-9 weeks of cold improves overall flower performance.

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#### Pests and Diseases:
- Aphids, leaf hoppers, spider mites, and white flies tend to be the most common pests seen on Perovskia crops. Root rot and stem blight are most common diseases. Most diseases can be avoided using proper growing practices.

#### Moisture:
- For potting soil use Well-drained soil mix of bark and peat.
- In the landscape, Perovskia are well-known for being drought tolerant. Generally in production, grow your plants moderately moist to slightly dry. Perovskia will do well with either drip irrigation or overhead irrigation. Be sure to irrigate in the morning to allow the foliage to dry by evening. Perovskia do not like to remain under wet conditions for a long period of time because it may cause root rot.

#### PGRs/Pinching:
- The plants can be toned using spray applications of 2,500-ppm daminozide (B-Nine, Dazide) or the tank mixture of 2,000-ppm daminozide plus 3-ppm uniconazole (Concise, Sumagic).

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#### Lighting:
- Perovskia is day length neutral and does not require artificial lighting to flower. However, high light levels are recommended during the growing season&mdash;this is a full sun plant. Grow this crop under clear plastic indoors or in direct sunlight outdoors. Proper lighting will keep your plants more compact; low light levels will cause the plant to stretch.

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#### Other Comments:
- Perovskia is a very hardy perennial. The best way to overwinter them is in a minimally heated greenhouse kept slightly above freezing. However, they may also be overwintered outdoors under a heavy frost blanket or in an unheated greenhouse. Bait liberally for rodents over the winter and do not let plants sit wet or crown and root rots may settle in.