

Dianthus Barbatus Indian Carpet Mix

(*Dianthus barbatus*)

Germination

- Time of radicle emergence (3-5 days)
- Soil temperature 60-70°F (16-21°C).
- Keep media evenly moist but not saturated.
- Cover the seed lightly with coarse vermiculite.
- Light is not required for germination until after radicle emergence.
- Soil pH 5.5-5.8 and soluble salts (EC) less than 0.75 mmhos/cm (2:1 extraction).
- Dianthus is very sensitive to high salts, particularly high ammonium, during germination.
- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.

Plug Production

STAGE 1 - Time of radicle emergence (3-5 days)

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STAGE 2 - Stem and cotyledon emergence (4-7 days)

- Soil temperature 60-65°F (16-18°C).
- Reduce moisture levels once radicle emergence occurs! Allow the soil to dry out slightly before watering for best germination and rooting.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 500-1000 foot-candles.
- Keep soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Keep ammonium levels less than 10 ppm.
- Begin fertilizing with 50 75 ppm N from 14 0 14 or a calcium/potassium nitrate feed once cotyledons are fully expanded.
- Alternate feed with clear water.
- Irrigate early in the day so foliage is dry by nightfall to prevent diseases.

STAGE 3 - Growth and development of true leaves (7-14 days)

- Soil temperature 60-62°F (16-17°C).
- Allow the soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations but avoid permanent wilting to promote root growth and control shoot growth.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 1000-1500

foot-candles.

- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 1.0 mmhos/cm.
- Increase feed to 100 150 ppm N from 20 10 20 alternating with 14 0 14 or other calcium/potassium nitrate fertilizer.
- Fertilize every 2 3 irrigations.
- If using 15-0-15 supplement with magnesium 1 2x during this stage, using magnesium sulfate (16 oz/100 gal) or magnesium nitrate. Do not mix magnesium sulfate with calcium nitrate as precipitate will form!
- Use DIF whenever possible, especially the first 2 hours after sunrise, to control plant height.

STAGE 4 - Plants ready for transplanting or shipping (7 days)

- Soil temperature 55-60°F (13-16°C).
- Allow soil to dry thoroughly between irrigations.
- Gradually increase light intensity to 1500-2500 foot-candles.
- Maintain soil pH 5.5-5.8 and EC less than 0.75 mmhos/cm.
- Fertilize with 14 0 14 or calcium/potassium nitrate feed at 100 150 ppm N as needed.

FEBRUARY SOWING

- Seed sown in February will be ready for sale in late April to early May.
- Plants will not bloom the same season they are sown.

JUNE - AUGUST SOWING

Plants sown in June - August will bloom the following May to June.

TEMPERATURE

30-35°F (-1-2°C)

TRANSPLANT

Transplant into pots around September 15.

OVER WINTERING

- Over winter the plants until spring in an unheated greenhouse or cold frame.
- The root system should be developed throughout the soil volume prior to over wintering.
- Pots should be packed as close together as possible.
- If plants are over wintered outside, cover the

plants with a thick layer of mulch.

FERTILIZATION

Fertilization during dormancy will not be necessary.

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER SOWING

Plants sown in September - October will bloom the following May to June.

TEMPERATURE

32-40°F (0-4°C)

TRANSPLANT

- Transplant to packs in early November.
- Transplant into pots in February.

OVER WINTERING

- Plants are grown at 32-40°F (0-4°C) for 12-14 weeks.
- Perennials grown at this time will compete with other crops for greenhouse space.

FERTILIZATION

Fertilize at 75-100 ppm N from 15-0-15 every other irrigation.

Growing On to Finish

TEMPERATURE

Night: 55-58°F (13-14°C)

Day: 60-65°F (16-18°C)

LIGHT

Maintain light intensity between 3000-5000 foot-candles.

MEDIA

Use a well drained, disease-free soil-less medium with a medium initial nutrient charge and a pH 5.5-6.2.

FERTILIZATION

- Fertilize every other irrigation with 15-0-15 at 150-200 ppm nitrogen.
- Maintain medium electrical conductivity around 1.0 mmhos/cm (using 1:2 extraction).

CONTROLLING HEIGHT

- Once plants are rooted to the sides of the containers they can be allowed to wilt prior to irrigation to provide some height control.
- Height can also be controlled by withholding fertilizer, especially phosphorous and ammonium-form nitrogen.
- Dianthus are responsive to day/night temperature differential (DIF), and are shorter with a negative DIF.

Post Production Care

TEMPERATURE

- Dianthus should be displayed in a cool, below 70°F (21°C) location.
- Optimum conditions may be difficult to maintain, especially if plants are displayed outside.
- Using a negative DIF will help keep the plants short and of high quality.

LIGHT

Dianthus prefer full sun to part shade. Part shade may be beneficial during retail display.

COMMON PROBLEMS

Insects: Aphids, Thrips

Diseases: Alternaria, Rust

