Phlox Paparazzi® Collection Angelina

Phlox hybrida

Early flowering and great heat and humidity tolerance for durability in pots and in the landscape.

**General Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Bloom Season</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Spread</th>
<th>Spacing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Spring, Late Spring, Summer</td>
<td>8 - 10 in.</td>
<td>10 - 12 in.</td>
<td>12 - 14 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20 - 25cm)</td>
<td>(25 - 30cm)</td>
<td>(30 - 36 cm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Propagation Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media EC/pH</th>
<th>Soil Temperature</th>
<th>Rooting Hormone</th>
<th>Mist</th>
<th>Fertilization</th>
<th>Pinching</th>
<th>Transplanting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Finishing Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Media pH</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Light Levels (fc)</th>
<th>Vernalization</th>
<th>Daylength</th>
<th>Watering</th>
<th>Fertilization</th>
<th>Pinching After Transplant</th>
<th>Plant Growth Regulators</th>
<th>Pests and Fungal Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Crop Scheduling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1–qt. (10–cm) pot, 1 plant per pot</th>
<th>1–gal. (15–cm) pot, 1 plant per pot</th>
<th>2 to 3–gal. (25 to 30–cm) pot, 3 plants per pot</th>
<th>Bloom Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April to June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Darwin Perennials 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 Darwin Perennials of any products listed herein. Darwin Perennials terms and conditions of sale shall apply to all products listed herein.

**Variety Pictures**

Angelina  Jagger  Levine
 Avoid standing water 

Rodent control 

Low media EC when entering dormancy 

Preventative disease treatments 

Provide adequate air circulation 

Dead leaf/tissue removal 

Rodent control 

Low media EC when entering dormancy 

Avoid freeze and thaw cycles 

Fertilization 

Perennials can be fed using liquid fertilizers on a periodic or constant feed basis. Liquid fertilizer rates can be found in the Perennial Finishing Guide. Use a balanced formula that complements the pH and alkalinity of your irrigation water. Liquid fertilizing offers advantages of greater flexibility and control over fertility levels but can be difficult to administer economically when overhead irrigation is used. In the case of overhead irrigation, controlled release fertilizers (CRF) are preferable. Incorporate CRF into the media prior to planting based on manufacturer’s recommendations or top–dress after planting.

Insects and Diseases 

Incoming perennial liners or cuttings should be inspected for pests and diseases. Apply appropriate treatments as needed. After transplant, regular scouting and careful observation is critical to maintaining a healthy crop. The practice of integrated pest management (IPM) will reduce losses and pesticide costs by identifying and correcting problems before they escalate. If a pesticide treatment is necessary, please refer to the manufacturer’s label regarding proper usage. It is always a good practice to test new varieties for phytotoxicity when making pesticide applications.

Vernalization and Bulking 

A number of perennial species require a period of cold temperature exposure to flower. The length of time varies from just a few weeks below 50°F (10°C) to as much as 10 weeks below 40°F (4°C). Generally speaking, early Spring–flowering perennials like Phlox subulata, Iberis and Alyssum require a cold period to flower. Many perennials such as Salvia nemorosa, Monarda and Phlox paniculata do not require vernalization to flower but do benefit from a cold, short day bulking period. In these cases, Summer or Fall planting increases root and crown mass and the corresponding flowering shoots on the plants. It has also been shown to hasten flowering in many species by up to four weeks.

Overwintering 

The keys to success when overwintering perennials are:

• Avoid standing water 

• Provide adequate air circulation 

• Preventative disease treatments 

• Dead leaf/tissue removal 

• Rodent control 

• Low media EC when entering dormancy 

• Avoid freeze and thaw cycles 

The overwintering area, whether in a field or hoop–house, should be sloped so that rain or other water sources cannot accumulate. In climates where Winter conditions freeze and thaw, cover prior to freeze and uncover as soon as possible. Where temperatures remain below freezing, cover after first freeze and maintain the cover until late Winter or early Spring when weather moderates. Remove dead and abscising leaves from herbaceous perennials like Hosta, Monarda, Helopsis and dormant Hemerocallis. Apply a broad spectrum fungicide prior to covering or closing hoop houses to reduce disease pressure. Once weather conditions moderate, be sure to scout for insect and disease problems and respond accordingly. Also, check pH and EC levels in the media. Perennials that emerge from dormancy will begin to grow rapidly, and the lack of adequate nutrition will lead to reduced branching, lower leaf loss and smaller flowers.