e-GRO Nutritional Monitoring



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Nutritional Monitoring Series

Salvia, Annual
(Salvia splendens)

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Annual salvia requires low to medium fertility levels between 100 and 200 ppm N and an optimal substrate pH ranging from 5.8 to 6.2. Annual salvia can develop both low and high substrate pH disorders. If the substrate pH drifts <5.8, iron (Fe) and manganese can accumulate at toxic levels and observed as lower leaf black spotting. Substrate pH values >6.5 inhibit Fe availability and induce interveinal chlorosis and stunted plant growth.

Figure 1A. Lower leaves of annual salvia (*Salvia splendens*) exhibiting lower leaf black spotting due to a low substrate pH-induced iron (Fe) and/or manganese (Mn) toxicity. Photo by: Josh Henry.

Salvia, Annual

Target Nutrition Parameters

pH Category II - III:
5.8 to 6.2

Fertility Category:
Low to Medium
100 to 200 ppm N

EC Category B:
1:2 Extraction:
0.6 to 0.9 mS/cm

SME:
1.3 to 2.0 mS/cm

PourThru:
1.3 to 3.0 mS/cm

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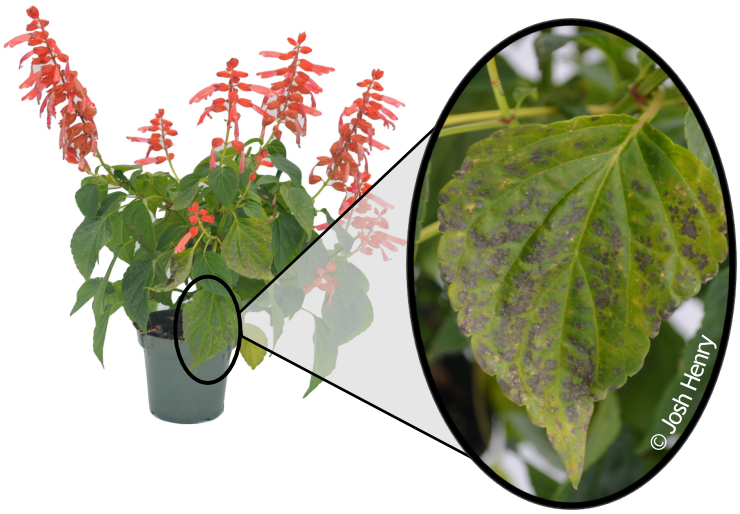

Figure 1B. Lower leaves of annual salvia (*Salvia splendens*) exhibiting lower leaf black spotting due to a low substrate pH-induced iron (Fe) and/or manganese (Mn) toxicity. Photos by: Josh Henry.

Figure 2. Substrate pH above 6.5 can inhibit iron (Fe) uptake causing newly developed and recently matured leaves of annual salvia (*Salvia splendens*) to become Fe-deficient and exhibit interveinal chlorosis (yellowing). Photo by: Brian Whipker.

Fertility Management of Annual Salvia

Annual salvia should be grown with a substrate pH range of 5.8 to 6.2. Use recommended 1:2 Extraction, SME, or PourThru methods to determine and monitor substrate pH and soluble salts [referred to as electrical conductivity (EC)] values. Additionally, conduct routine foliar analysis tests to monitor crop nutrient status. Tissue nutrient levels found in healthy, newly expanded annual salvia leaves are provided in Table 1, which can help in diagnosing suspected nutrient disorders. Monitoring substrate pH and nutrient status will enable growers to avoid pH induced nutritional disorders.

Substrate pH below 5.8 can lead to an increase in leaf tissue uptake of iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) to toxic levels which will accumulate in leaf tissue. Plants exhibiting Fe and/or Mn toxicity exhibit lower leaf black spotting (Figs. 1A-B). Corrective procedures for low substrate pH should begin at 5.7.

High substrate pH above 6.4 can inhibit Fe uptake. Initial symptoms of Fe deficiency develop as a light green chlorosis along the leaf margins of the recently matured leaves (Fig. 2). Overtime, the chlorosis progresses inward towards the leaf center developing into interveinal chlorosis. If Fe deficiency symptoms progress, interveinal chlorosis intensifies and leaves may become bleached [white; Gibson et al., 2007)]. Plant growth can also become stunted. Corrective procedures for high substrate pH should begin within the range of 6.2 to 6.4.

In propagation, once stems and cotyledons emerge (Stage 2), provide annual salvia with 50 to 75 ppm N. Increase fertility levels to 100 to 150 ppm N when the true leaves develop (Stage 3; Nau, 2011) and maintain through seedling maturity (Stage 4) and

toning or hardening off. Note, during germination, it is recommended to keep ammonium (NH_4) levels <10 ppm NH_4 (Nau, 2011). Once young annual salvia seedlings are transplanted into the final container, maintain low to medium fertility at 100 to 200 ppm N. Insufficient fertility levels (low EC) will result in lower leaf chlorosis (Fig. 3), stunted plant growth, an overall chlorotic cast (Fig. 4). Overfertilization (high EC) results in excessive vegetative growth and leaf necrosis. If EC values become excessive, leach the substrate with clear irrigation water twice before providing fertility. It is best to monitor the crop to avoid excessive EC values than to waste fertilizer by leaching it from the pots.

Summary

Providing low to medium fertility at 100 to 200 ppm N and maintaining a substrate pH of 5.5 to 6.2 will help prevent most nutritional disorders in annual salvia.

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Figure 3. Providing insufficient fertility [low electrical conductivity (EC)] during annual salvia (*Salvia splendens*) production can result in lower leaf chlorosis (yellowing). Photos by: W. Garrett Owen and Josh Henry.

Figure 4. Providing insufficient fertility [low electrical conductivity (EC)] during annual salvia (*Salvia splendens*) production can result in an overall chlorotic cast. Photo by: W. Garrett Owen.

Table 1. Recommended foliar nutrient concentrations for annual salvia (*Salvia splendens*).

Element		Recommended Range [1]
Nitrogen (N)	(%)	2.38 – 5.61
Phosphorus (P)		0.30 – 1.24
Potassium (K)		2.90 – 5.86
Calcium (Ca)		1.00 – 2.50
Magnesium (Mg)		0.25 – 0.86
Sulfur (S)		0.22 – 0.73
Iron (Fe)	(ppm)	60 – 300
Manganese (Mn)		30 – 284
Zinc (Zn)		25 – 115
Copper (Cu)		7 – 35
Boron (B)		25 – 75

[1] Bryson and Mills (2014)

Corrective Procedures for Modifying Substrate pH and Electrical Conductivity (EC)

When the pH or substrate electrical conductivity (EC) drifts into unwanted territory, adjustments must be made. Below are the standard corrective procedures used to modify the substrate pH and EC for greenhouse grown crops in soilless substrates.

1. Low Substrate pH Correction

When Fe and Mn toxicity becomes a problem, adjust (raising) substrate pH to the recommended pH range. Corrective procedures to raise low pH levels are listed below. Switching to a basic fertilizer when the substrate pH is nearing the lower limit will help stabilize the pH. If the pH is below the recommended range, then corrective procedures will need to be implemented. Flowable lime is one option. Using a rate of 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water will typically increase the substrate pH by roughly 0.5 pH units. Two quarts can be used through an injector. Additional applications can be made if needed. Potassium bicarbonate ($KHCO_3$) can also be applied. A rate of 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water will increase the substrate pH by roughly 0.8 pH units. This treatment will also provide excessive potassium (K) and cause a spike in the substrate EC. A leaching irrigation with clear water is required the following day to restore the nutrient balance (the ratio of K:Ca:Mg) and lower the EC. As always, remember to recheck your substrate pH to determine if reapplications are needed.

pH Adjustment Recommendations

Flowable Lime

- Use 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water.
  Rinse foliage.
- Avoid damage to your injector by using rates of 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water, or less.
- Can split applications.

Hydrated Lime

- Mix 1 pound in 3 to 5 gallons of WARM water. Mix twice. Let settle. Decant liquid and apply through injector at 1:15.
- Caustic (rinse foliage ASAP and avoid skin contact)

Potassium Bicarbonate ($KHCO_3$)

- Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water
- Rinse foliage immediately.
- *Provides 933 ppm K.*
- Leach heavily the following day with a complete fertilizer to reduce substrate EC and restore nutrient balance.
- Rates greater than 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water can cause phytotoxicity!

2. High Substrate pH Correction

The target pH for many species is between 5.8 and 6.2. Higher pH values will result in Fe deficiency and lead to the development of interveinal chlorosis on the upper leaves. Check the substrate pH to determine if it is too high. Be careful when lowering the substrate pH, because going too low can be much more problematic and difficult to deal with.

Acid-based Fertilizer
If the substrate pH is just beginning to increase, then first consider switching to an acidic-based fertilizer. These ammoniacal-nitrogen (N) based fertilizers are naturally acidic and plant nitrogen uptake will help moderate the substrate pH over a week or two.

Acid Water Drench
Some growers use this intermediate correction if pH levels are not excessively high and a quick lower of the substrate pH is desired. Use sulfuric acid to acidify your irrigation water to a pH 4.0 to 4.5. Apply this acid water as a substrate drench providing 5 to 10% excessive leaching of the substrate. Rinse the foliage to avoid phytotoxicity. Results should be visible within 5 days. Retest the substrate pH and repeat if needed.

Iron Drench
If the levels are excessively high, then an Fe chelate application can be made to the substrate.
Below are the options.

Iron Chelate Drench (options)
- Iron-EDDHA: mix 5 ounces in 100 gallons of water
- Iron-DTPA: mix 5 ounces in 100 gallons of water
- Iron sulfate: mix 4-8 ounces in 100 gallons of water

- Apply as a substrate drench with sufficient volume to leach the pot.
- Rinse foliage immediately.
- Avoid use on iron efficient plants (geraniums).

3. Low EC Correction

If low EC problems occur, increase the fertilization rate to 300 ppm N for a few applications before returning to the recommend fertilization rate for the crop.

4. High EC Correction

Excessively high fertilization rates will result in a marginal leaf burn. Check the substrate EC to confirm your diagnosis. Values greater than 6.0 mS/cm based on the PourThru sampling method can be problematic for many plants.

Switch to Clear Water Irrigations
If the substrate EC is just beginning to increase over time, then leach with a few clear water irrigations to lower EC levels by flushing out the salts.

Clear Water Leaching
If the EC values are excessively high, leach the substrate twice with back-to-back clear water irrigations. Then allow the substrate to dry down normally before retesting the EC. If EC levels are still too high, repeat the double leach. Once the substrate EC is back within the normal range, use a balanced fertilizer at a rate of 150 to 200 ppm N.

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