Meet one of the best plants for in-demand low water combinations and landscapes. Lacy textured, silvery leaves artfully weave their way through combinations, playing well with other medium vigor plants and coordinating well with any colors you choose. Also useful as a low maintenance spreader for sunny landscapes.

**Growing Tips for SILVER BULLET®**

- **Good water management practices are critical to healthy plant growth; water well and then allow the plant to draw the water from the soil.**
- **Growing plants with too much irrigation can cause chlorosis, keep plants on the dry side.**
- **Once established in the container, plants can be moved outdoors to create more greenhouse space. Protect if temperatures drop below 29º F especially in the first 10 days after moving outside.**
- **If the crop becomes overgrown, plants can be sheared to shape.** They can also be shaped after flowering in landscape use.
- **150-200 ppm fertilizer for optimal growth.**
- **In growing group AC (see page 129).**

**Notes:**
For all sizes of containers, pinch the liner 1–2 weeks after transplant; for containers larger than 6" and for hanging baskets, trim around the edge of the container as needed prior to spacing or hanging of the baskets. Once established Silver Bullet is a very fast growing plant, growth can be controlled by reducing fertility or withholding water.

**AWARD WINNER – SILVER BULLET® Artemisia**

27 Awards including: Perfect Score, Penn State; Leader of the Pack, North Carolina State University; Top Performer, Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Leader of the Pack, North Carolina State University; Top Performer, University of Tennessee-Knoxville.

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This versatile spiller enhances hanging baskets and upright container recipes with its long, trailing stems lined with small, metallic silver leaves that flow from the edges of containers like a sparkling waterfall. It is exceptionally tolerant of heat, humidity and drought.

**Growing Tips for SILVER FALLS™**
- Requires high light levels in production.
- Feed with 150-200ppm N.
- Easiest to grow in warm, dry conditions.
- Let the crop dry out well before watering again.
- In growing group BA (see page 129).

**Notes:** Pinching should not be necessary. A tank mix of 5000ppm B-Nine® and 1000ppm Cycocel® applied one week after transplant will increase branching, control stem length and prevent plants from tangling. It will also increase the silverying of the foliage.

Ivy is incredibly useful in designing upright containers and hanging basket recipes since it grows in any conditions – sun or shade, moist or dry, in cool or warm climates. Use it as a spiller, a climber on trellises and fences, or on topiary forms. Both solid and variegated-leaf forms are available; variegated selections tend to have a slower growth rate.

**Growing Tips for English Ivy**
- Prefers medium light conditions.
- Feed with 150-200 ppm N.
- Do not allow the plant to dry to the point of wilting or leaf burn will occur.
- In growing group BB (see page 129).

**Notes:** Pinch at time of transplant, leaving at least three nodes intact. For larger pot sizes, multiple pinches can be beneficial. No PGRs are necessary. General scouting practices are needed; watch for spider mites.

**SILVER FALLS™**
- Dichondra argentea

**English Ivy**
- *Hedera helix*

**PATRICIA®**
- *Hedera helix*

**Glacier**
- *Hedera helix*

**Needlepint**
- *Hedera helix*

**Yellow Ripple**
- *Hedera helix*
Licorice Plant Helichrysum

Growing Tips for Licorice Plant
- Prefers medium to high light conditions
- Feed with 150–200 ppm N
- Avoid wet or moist soils in low light months
- In growing group CB (see page 129).

Notes: Pinch plants once and branch with a preventative fungicide two weeks after transplant. General pruning practices are needed; watch for spider mites, aphids and whiteflies. PGRs are not necessary. Trim trailing varieties to shape if growing in large containers or combinations.

Licorice Plant Helichrysum

ILLUSION® and SWEET CAROLINE Ipomoea batatas

Sweet potato vines have long been essential components of container recipes and landscapes. The exceptional genetics we offer include a wide range of colors, shapes and habits. All are selected against flowering and potato production and are selected against displaying oedema under high stress conditions, which ensures vigorous growth.

ILLUSION® (ipomoea batatas)

Sweet Caroline Sweetheart MAHOGANY™ Ipomoea batatas

- Significantly improved over Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red, this new selection is far more saturated mahogany red and retains its color well in full sun. The habit is more mounded due to shorter internodes, but it does trail as it matures through the season. A good match to Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Jet Black™ and Sweetheart Lime. Improved this year.

Growing Tips for ILLUSION® and Sweet Caroline
- 150-200 ppm fertilizer for optimal growth.
- Keep air circulation up and foliage dry. Prolonged wet foliage may lead to bacterial leaf spotting.
- Use 2500 ppm of B-Nine™ to maintain shape on 4.5.”
- This crop loves the heat and humidity. For the fastest crops keep production temperatures over 70° F and keep fertility levels fairly high.
- In growing group BC (see page 129).

Notes: Treat with a broad spectrum fungicidal drench 1–2 weeks after transplant. For Illusions, no pinch is necessary. For Sweet Caroline varieties, pinch once, 2 weeks after liner planting.

Proven Winners Ipomoea Comparison Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Distinguishing Characteristics</th>
<th>Breeding Goal</th>
<th>Colors</th>
<th>Habit</th>
<th>Branching – Relative to Others</th>
<th>Flowering</th>
<th>Leaf Shape</th>
<th>PGR Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illusion®</td>
<td>Emerald Lace</td>
<td>Dissected foliage, compact habit</td>
<td>Same as Sweet Caroline</td>
<td>Light green, purple, red or bronze</td>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>No – Rarely, when under stress</td>
<td>Serrated leaf margin</td>
<td>Usualy not needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Caroline Bewitched</td>
<td>Bewitched After Midnight Bewitched Green with Envy™</td>
<td>Compact branching but not trailing; habit more upright; initially serrated leaf margin</td>
<td>Mounding habit with serrated leaf</td>
<td>Light green, purple-black</td>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>Medium to high</td>
<td>Occasionally under short days, fine light</td>
<td>Serrated margin</td>
<td>Usually not needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Caroline Sweetheart</td>
<td>Jet Black™ Lime Mahogany™</td>
<td>Enhanced branching over Sweet Caroline series; heart-shaped leaves</td>
<td>Same as Sweet Caroline</td>
<td>Light green, purple, red</td>
<td>Moderately compact</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Entire; contorted</td>
<td>May be needed for holding plants and small container sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Caroline</td>
<td>Midnight™ Green Race™ Red Hawk™</td>
<td>Enhanced branching and reduced stem elongation over free varieties</td>
<td>Best for reduced internode size, better branching and reduced storage root formation</td>
<td>Light green, red-purple-black</td>
<td>Mounding</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Deeply lobed</td>
<td>May be needed for holding plants and small container sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Green</td>
<td>Enhanced branching and reduced stem elongation over free varieties</td>
<td>Best for reduced internode size, better branching and reduced storage root formation</td>
<td>Light green</td>
<td>Trailing</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Deeply lobed</td>
<td>May be needed for holding plants and small container sizes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarita</td>
<td>Aggressive trailing growth</td>
<td>First ornamental sweet potato on the market</td>
<td>Chartreuse</td>
<td>Trailing</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Occasionally under short days, fine light</td>
<td>Entire; contorted</td>
<td>May be needed for holding plants and small container sizes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSION® and SWEET CAROLINE Ipomoea batatas continued

Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Lime
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-019SCSHLM’ USPP28318 Can5777

Sweet Caroline Bewitched GREEN WITH ENVY™
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-020BWGWE’ USPP29803 Can5779

Sweet Caroline Bewitched AFTER MIDNIGHT™
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-020BWAM’ USPP29858 Can5778

Sweet Caroline MEDUSA™ Green
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-027SCMG’ USPP34146 CanPBRAF

Top 50

Sweet Caroline Sweetheart MAHOGANY™
Ipomoea batatas ‘**’ USPPAF CanPBRAF

Sweet Caroline MEDUSA™
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-027SCMG’ USPP34146 CanPBRAF

Top 50

NEW

Sweet Caroline Sweetheart JET BLACK™
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-021SHJB’ USPP29378 Can5780

Top 50

Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Lime
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-019SCSHLM’ USPP28318 Can5777

Sweet Caroline Sweetheart MAHOGANY™
Ipomoea batatas ‘**’ USPPAF CanPBRAF

Sweet Caroline MEDUSA™
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-027SCMG’ USPP34146 CanPBRAF

Sweet Caroline BEWITCHED GREEN WITH ENVY™
Ipomoea batatas ‘NCORNSP-020BWGWE’ USPP29803 Can5779

Top 50

NEW
PROVEN ACCENTS

When a long, bold, strongly trailing spiller is what you need, choose Margarita sweet potato vine which can trail as long as six feet (1.83 meters) by season’s end. Heart-shaped, chartreuse leaves line the mostly unbranched stems. This popular vine exhibits good heat tolerance and will grow well in both sun and part shade. It is versatile for use in hanging baskets and upright containers or can be planted as an annual groundcover in the landscape.

**Margarita**
*Ipomoea batatas*

Easily adaptable for containers and landscapes, this versatile plant thrives in sun and shade. Its cool silver foliage complements the pretty pink blossoms that dot the trailing stems.

**GROWING TIPS FOR MARGARITA**
- Can be produced under high or low light levels.
- 150-200 ppm fertilizer for optimal growth.
- Leaf purpling can occur when grown in low-fertility situations or cold temperatures.
- All Ipomoeas are susceptible to downy mildew; scout crops regularly.
- In growing group AC (see page 129).

Notes:
- Winter flowering occurs in Sunbelt states.
- No pinching or growth regulator needed.

**AWARD WINNER – PINK CHABLIS®**
*Lamium maculatum*

This popular, brilliant gold to chartreuse spiller for container recipes has a strictly trailing habit so it won’t take up any extra space in the basket and will leave plenty of room for its medium vigor companions. Retains its color well all season and complements everything it’s paired with, from bright to pastel color palettes.

**GROWING TIPS FOR GOLDILOCKS**
- High light loving plant in the North and humid climates; requires some shade or filtered light in the South
- Bright light will intensify the golden color.
- 150-200 ppm N
- Cool growing conditions will slow the growth of the crop.
- In growing group BC (see page 129).

Notes:
- Treated with a preventative broad spectrum fungicidal drench 2 weeks after transplant. Pinch once two weeks after transplant. If dried down, Waikiki Sunset will become susceptible to diseases; moisture fluctuation in the soil can lead to phytophthora. Scout regularly for mites which can be problematic.

**WAIKIKI SUNSET™**
*Lysimachia congestiflora*

Tired of using the same trailing plants in your recipes? This versatile spiller for sun and shade features dynamic gold and green variegated foliage with relatively short, trailing stems accent by occasional yellow blossoms that bring in the pollinators. Easy to grow and use in container recipes and can also be used as a perennial groundcover in zones 7 and up.

**GROWING TIPS FOR WAIKIKI SUNSET™**
- High light loving plant in the North and humid climates; requires some shade or filtered light in the South
- Bright light will intensify the variegation.
- 150-200 ppm N
- Cool growing conditions will slow the growth of the crop.
- In growing group BC (see page 129).

Notes:
- Treated with a preventative broad spectrum fungicidal drench 2 weeks after transplant. Pinch once two weeks after transplant. If dried down, Waikiki Sunset will become susceptible to diseases; moisture fluctuation in the soil can lead to phytophthora. Scout regularly for mites which can be problematic.
If your spiller roster could use a little refresher, consider big leaf creeping wire vine. Branding elevates the value of this spiller for premium recipes. It’s as versatile as ivy or vinca in sun and part shade, but fuller with an airier texture. Pair it with any medium vigor plants in baskets or upright containers, or use it as a perennial groundcover in zones 8 and up.

Growing Tips for Big Leaf Creeping Wire Vine
- Requires bright light in production.
- 150-200 ppm N
- Cool growing conditions will slow the growth of the crop.
- In growing group BC (see page 129).

Notes: Treat with a preventative broad spectrum fungicidal drench 2 weeks after transplant. Pinch once two weeks after transplant. Moisture fluctuations in the soil can lead to root diseases and sometimes leaf drop. This plant will take drier soil conditions, but growth will be slowed. Scout regularly for mites which can be problematic.

AWARD WINNER – Big Leaf Creeping Wire Vine Muehlenbeckia
12 Awards including: Perfect Score, Texas Tech University; Top of Species, Directors Select, Penn State University; Top Performer, University of Minnesota; 10 Awards including: Top 10, JC Raulston Arboretum; Excellent Cool Season, Disney

A longtime favorite of consumers and so easy to grow. Branding now elevates the value of this spiller in premium recipes where it can keep up with our most vigorous annuals like Superunia® and Superbena®. Cascading fountain-like branches lined with fuzzy, bright cream and lime green variegated, scalloped leaves are highly fragrant, keeping deer at bay.

Growing Tips for Swedish Ivy
- Prefers high light in production.
- 150-200 ppm N
- Prefers good drainage to perform well.
- Easy to control growth habit by pinching and trimming.
- Cold is a good natural growth regulator. Foliage will blush with cooler temperatures but will shift back when temperatures rise.
- In growing group AC (see page 129).

Notes: Pinch at 1-2 weeks after transplant if needed. Pinch once and drench with a preventative fungicide two weeks after transplant. Growth can be controlled using lower temperatures.

Growing Tips for ‘Golden Delicious’
- Requires high light in production.
- 150-200 ppm N. Be careful to not overfertilize. Using fertilizer high in ammonia can cause excessive vegetative growth and lack of flowers.
- In growing group AB. (see page 129).

Notes: Compact early habit is great for container production. Pinch at 1-2 weeks after transplant if needed. For hanging baskets and pots larger than 6”, make a soft pinch at planting and trim around pot just prior to hanging. Scout regularly for aphids which can be problematic. Be sure to check hanging baskets that are hanging high.

This essential tropical accent plant makes a bold thriller in containers and landscapes. Long, narrow leaves are uniquely iridescent purple with black, green and silver accents. It thrives in warm, humid weather. The brightest coloration occurs in part shade in all but the coolest climates where it will grow in full sun. It is also adaptable as a houseplant.

Growing Tips for Persian Shield
- Prefers high light conditions
- Feed with 150–200 ppm N
- In growing group BB (see page 129).

Notes: Pinch plants once and pinch with a preventative fungicide two weeks after transplant. A second pinch is optional based on your container size. Cyco®, B-Nine® and Bonzi® are all effective at controlling height and internodal stretch. General scouting practices are needed. Watch for spider mites, aphids and whiteflies.

Persian Shield Strobilanthes dyerianus

Persian Shield® Strobilanthes dyerianus

Swedish Ivy Plectranthus coleoides variegata

Vigor: 4

Vigor: 4

‘Golden Delicious’ Salvia elegans

Vigor: 4

Vigor: 2
**‘Purple Queen’**
*Tradescantia pallida*

Purple continues to rank as the most popular color among consumers, and this tropical purple trailing succulent always sells. It retains its deep coloring all season in sun or shade, high heat and drought conditions. Elevate it in your lineup with Proven Winners branding for premium container recipes or sell as a perennial groundcover in zones 8 and up.

*Sobkowich only*

Growing Tips for ‘Purple Queen’
- Requires high light in production.
- 150-200 ppm N
- Good air circulation and water drainage are important.
  - Use a well-drained soil mix.
  - Good water management practices are critical to healthy plant growth.
- In growing group BB (see page 129).

Notes:
- Upon planting, water the liners without saturating the soil. Allow the soil to stay relatively dry for 7-10 days to establish a strong root system. Treat with a preventative broad-spectrum fungidal drench at 1-2 weeks after transplant. Pinch 2 weeks after transplant. Water management practices are critical to healthy plant growth.
- In growing group BB (see page 129).

**‘Variegata’ and ‘Wojo’s Jem’**
*Vinca*

A delicate accent for hanging baskets, upright containers and window boxes, these trailing vinca vines won’t take up much room but will make a beautiful visual impact. Use the more subtle toned ‘Variegata’ with pastels and patterned companions, or the strongly variegated ‘Wojo’s Jem’ with bold, solid colored companions. These vines grow quickly and tolerate sun or shade conditions.

Growing Tips for ‘Variegata’ and ‘Wojo’s Jem’
- Prefers high light conditions
- Feed with 150–200 ppm N
- In growing group AB (see page 129).

Notes:
- Drench with a preventative fungicide two weeks after transplant. For vinca grown in 6” or smaller containers, a single pinch two weeks after transplant is usually sufficient to produce a nicely branched plant. A Florel® application of 500ppm can also help to build a fuller plant. General scouting practices are needed; watch for spider mites and aphids.