# Salvia splendens<sup>1</sup>

Edward F. Gilman, Teresa Howe<sup>2</sup>

# Introduction

Scarlet Sage is a popular bedding plant used primarily to add a splash of brilliant color in the warm season (Fig. 1). The various types of Salvia bear spikes of red, purple, pink, salmon, white or bicolored flowers. Reds are most common. Plants usually grow 12 to 18 inches tall and about 12 inches wide but heights range from 6 to 36 inches, depending on the cultivar. Flower spikes are held well above the dark green foliage. Salvia produces one good flower display for several weeks, then stops flowering. Cut the old flower spikes to produce another flush of growth and more flowers. If dead flowers are left on the plants, flowering stops and the landscape bed looks raged and unsightly.

# **General Information**

**Scientific name:** *Salvia splendens* **Pronunciation:** SAL-vee-uh SPLEN-denz

Common name(s): Red Salvia, Scarlet Salvia, Scarlet Sage

Family: *Labiatae*Plant type: annual

**USDA hardiness zones:** all zones (Fig. 2) **Planting month for zone 7:** Jun; Jul

Planting month for zone 8: May; Jun; Jul; Aug Planting month for zone 9: Mar; Apr; Sep; Oct

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: Mar; Apr; May; Jun; Jul;

Aug; Sep; Oct; Nov

Origin: not native to North America

**Uses:** container or above-ground planter; mass planting **Availablity:** generally available in many areas within its

hardiness range

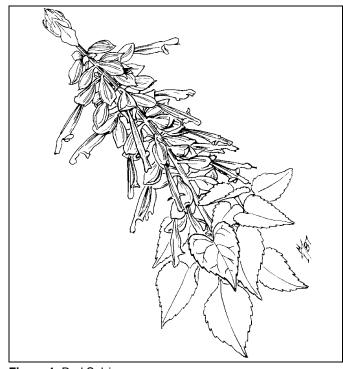


Figure 1. Red Salvia.

# Description

Height: 1 to 3 feet Spread: .5 to 1 feet Plant habit: round Plant density: moderate Growth rate: moderate Texture: medium

- This document is Fact Sheet FPS-528, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October, 1999 Please visit the EDIS Web site at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.
- Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Teresa Howe, coordinator Research Programs/Services, Gulf Coast REC, Bradenton, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. For information on obtaining other extension publications, contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office. Florida Cooperative Extension Service / Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences / University of Florida / Christine Taylor Waddill, Dean



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

#### **Foliage**

Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite

Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: serrate Leaf shape: ovate Leaf venation: bowed

Leaf type and persistence: not applicable

**Leaf blade length:** 2 to 4 inches

**Leaf color:** green **Fall color:** not applicable

Fall characteristic: not applicable

# Flower

Flower color: white; salmon; purple; pink; red; bi-colored

Flower characteristic: showy

#### Fruit

Fruit shape: no fruit Fruit length: no fruit Fruit cover: no fruit Fruit color: not applicable Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

#### **Trunk and Branches**

Trunk/bark/branches: not applicable Current year stem/twig color: green Current year stem/twig thickness: medium

# Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun

Soil tolerances: clay; sand; acidic; loam;

**Drought tolerance:** moderate **Soil salt tolerances:** unknown **Plant spacing:** 6 to 12 inches

# Other

Roots: not applicable

Winter interest: not applicable

**Outstanding plant:** not particularly outstanding **Invasive potential:** not known to be invasive

Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

# **Use and Management**

Flower production and growth are best in full day sun. Irrigation is needed to maintain good quality plants. Space plants 8 to 12 inches apart to create a solid mass of color.

There are more than twenty cultivars listed varying in flower color and plant size.

# **Pests and Diseases**

Slugs eat foliage and can lead to poor growth and poor flowering.

Aphids can suck plant juices and may coat leaves with sticky honeydew.

Sweet potato whitefly causes moderate to severe infestation.