

Cooperative Extension Service Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Salvia greggii¹

Edward F. Gilman, David Marshall²

Introduction

Like many other salvias, this charming perennial is native to south and west Texas and grows into New Mexico and Mexico (Fig. 1). Cherry Salvia generally attains a height of 6 to 18 inches and blooms from spring to frost. Autumn Sage is upright in habit and has dark green, fine-textured leaves. The tubular flowers of this plant come in colors of pink, red, white, salmon and coral. Plants with red flowers appear in the trade most often. These blooms are very attractive to hummingbirds. The small, red flowers are borne above the foliage but blend in with the leaves due to the open habit of the species. Cultivars have been selected with a tighter canopy.

General Information

Scientific name: Salvia greggii Pronunciation: SAL-vee-uh GREGG-ee-eye Common name(s): Cherry Sage, Autumn Sage, Cherry Salvia Family: Labiatae Plant type: perennial; herbaceous USDA hardiness zones: 7B through 11 (Fig. 2) Planting month for zone 7: Jun; Jul Planting month for zone 8: May; Jun; Jul; Aug; Sep Planting month for zone 9: Apr; May; Jun; Jul; Aug; Sep; Oct Planting month for zone 10 and 11: Feb; Mar; Apr; May; Jun; Jul; Aug; Sep; Oct; Nov; Dec Origin: native to North America

Uses: cut flowers; border; edging; mass planting; attracts butterflies; attracts hummingbirds; hanging basket; cascading down a wall

Figure 1. Cherry Sage.

Availablity: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Description

Height: 1 to 2 feet Spread: 1 to 2 feet Plant habit: round Plant density: moderate

 This document is Fact Sheet FPS-524, 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.

2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, David Marshall, agricultural extension agent and program leader, Leon County, 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.

Growth rate: moderate Texture: fine

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: opposite/subopposite Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: entire Leaf shape: elliptic (oval) Leaf venation: pinnate; brachidodrome Leaf type and persistence: semi-evergreen Leaf blade length: less than 2 inches Leaf color: green Fall color: not applicable Fall characteristic: not applicable

Flower

Flower color: pink; salmon; white; red; coral **Flower characteristic:** summer flowering; fall flowering; spring flowering; flower season is longer in zones 9-11

Fruit

Fruit shape: unknown

Fruit length: unknown Fruit cover: unknown Fruit color: unknown Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: typically multi-trunked or clumping stems Current year stem/twig color: reddish Current year stem/twig thickness: thin

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun Soil tolerances: acidic; alkaline; sand; loam; clay; Drought tolerance: moderate Soil salt tolerances: unknown Plant spacing: 18 to 24 inches

Other

Roots: not applicable Winter interest: no special winter interest Outstanding plant: plant has outstanding ornamental features and could be planted more Invasive potential: not known to be invasive Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

Autumn Sage may be used as an edging plant and is quite lovely when massed together in large groups. Large beds of Cherry Sage make a splendid addition to any sunny landscape.

Grow Cherry Salvia in full sun to partial shade. Some shade is preferred in the warmest climates. It prefers welldrained soils and cannot tolerate excessive moisture. However, drought tolerance is good and plants usually come back the following year if the ground has not been disturbed. Freezing temperatures in the warmer parts of hardiness zone 8 usually do not kill the plant to the ground. The plant is treated as an annual in zone 7 and colder regions.

The cultivar 'Variegata' (Desert Blaze Salvia) has creamy-white leaf margins. It is patented and trademarked.

Propagate Autumn Sage by cuttings.

Pests and Diseases

No pests or diseases are of major concern. Aphids will occasionally infest the foliage.



Figure 3. Flower of Cherry Sage