

Cultural Information- Allamanda
(al-uh-MAN-duh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern window is a must.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain temperatures above 60 degrees.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring the soil to a state of visual dryness between waterings. They need a period of dryness between waterings to keep their roots healthy. Letting them wilt a little does no harm.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Fertilize with ½ tsp. of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week when in active growth and temperatures are warm. Discontinue in winter especially under short days and cool night temperatures. May need to add chelated iron to fertilize if signs of iron chlorosis appear (interveinal yellowing on juvenile growth.)
<u>Pruning:</u>	Repot once plant has completely filled the pot. Prune in late winter or early spring or anytime growth is excessive. Do not prune off all the foliage, especially when not in active growth. Allamandas recover quickly when some foliage is left.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Some susceptibility to white fly and occasionally spider mite late in the growing season. Highly susceptible to root disease.
<u>Comments:</u>	Successful growing of Allamandas is related to warm temperatures and high light. The greatest challenge in their culture is keeping a healthy root system. The varieties A. 'Golden Butterfly' and A. nerifolia have the greatest resistance to root diseases.