

Cultural Information – Chonemorpha
 (koh-nee-MORF-a)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, partial sun. A southern, eastern, or western exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Minimum indoor temperature, 60 degrees. Can be grown at cooler temperatures down to above freezing. However, this can cause a deciduous dormancy.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate lower levels without harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring soil to a state of visual dryness between waterings. When watering thoroughly saturate soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate feeders. In containers, plants can be given a balanced fertilizer in the irrigation water on a regular basis i.e. once a week or every two weeks or top dressed with an organic granular. Stop feeding during the winter or when growth has stopped.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Pruning can be done at any time however, they are summer bloomers for the most part so pruning right after flowering has finished will do the least in disrupting the next cycle of bloom. They take well to pruning.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Few problems with insect or disease. Mealy bugs can be a problem if infected plants are nearby. And root diseases can be a problem in cool growing condition under the short days of winter.
<u>Comments</u>	Chonemorpha fragrans is a vigorous vine that tolerates dryer conditions and if given warmth and sun is a rampant grower. Under cool winter conditions it can go into a dormancy in the north. At this time watch the watering so as not kept to wet, which can encourage root diseases.