

Cultural Information – Ipomoea
(ip-oh-MEE-ah)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 60°.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring soil to a state of visual dryness between watering. When watering, thoroughly saturate the soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Under high heat and sun, they use copious amounts of water.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate to heavy feeders so ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week or ¼ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water at every watering throughout the growing season. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or 7-9-5. When growth slows in winter, discontinue feeding.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Generally, they are pruned in the fall after the growing season is over and again in late winter if growth is excessive. They can be pruned at any time of the year to control size.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	They have susceptibility to whitefly and spider mite. Little problems with diseases.
<u>Comments</u>	Ipomoea are fast and easy to grow, bringing months of color to the garden and potted container. They do require a lot of direct sunlight and prefer warm temperatures. Flowering varieties need to be grown leaner or cramped in their containers to help with flowering. Excessive root room and high amounts of fertilizer will cause them to vegetate. *Ipomoea acuminata “Blue Dawn Flower” & Ipomoea horsfalliae “Cardinal Creeper” grow 3-6’ in container.