

Cultural Information – Strongylodon
(stron-GY-loh-don)

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| <u>Light:</u> | Full or partial sun, a southern, eastern, or western exposure. They do benefit from direct sunlight. |
| <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 soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot will help maintain a healthy root system. |
| <u>Fertilizer:</u> | They are moderate feeders so ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water twice a month. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like a 7-9-5. |
| <u>Pruning:</u> | Prune after the flowering cycle is complete. They bloom on the new and old growth, so hard pruning will slow down flowering. |
| <u>Insects and Disease:</u> | Strongylodon have little susceptibility to insects. Under damp soil conditions and cool temperatures in the winter, they can have problems with root diseases. Growing them on the dry side at this time of year eliminates the problem. |
| <u>Comments</u> | Strongylodon is a large and rambunctious vine that blooms in the spring as the days lengthen and the temperatures are cooler. It needs a base stem of ¾ to 1” in diameter before it begins to flower. As an ornamental plant, it is best suited for ground planting in the tropical garden or northern conservatory. As a potted plant, it will flower if given a large container and maximum light; however, flowering is best achieved with a ground planted specimen. As a conservatory plant, it needs temperatures above 55°. If grown too cold, the root system will suffer. |