



Emerald Goddess Gardens

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Botanical Name	Euryops or Gamolepis chrysanthemoides
Common Name	African Bush Daisy
Plant Family	Chrysanthemum
Mature Size	3' x 3'
Bloom Color	Bright yellow
Bloom Period	Perpetual
Boom Form	5 Petaled Daisy Like
Water	Moderate
Light	Best in full sun
USDA Zone	Zones 9 to 11 (Root hardy in Zone 8 when well established)
Fragrance	No
Uses	Mixed perennial beds, mass plantings, potted culturez
Key Features	Easy to grow, profuse, prepetual bright showy color



There a few plants with the ability provide the almost continuous bright, cheerful, flowery display with as little effort as the African Bush Daisy. With a natural round bushy growth habit, they require little pruning, and are covered with bright, sunny yellow, five petaled daisy like flowers on almost any day from early in the spring until early winter in tropical climates.

The medium green, deeply serrated, lacy leaves provide nice contrast and texture, and are frequently used in cut arrangements as filler. Bush Daisy is a quick, vigorous grower that establishes quickly, so it is also suitable for quick filler for annual beds in colder climates, as well as being well adapted for permanent potted culture.

Bush Daisy is an excellent choice for potted plants for the porch, patio, balconies, or poolside as they produce very little leaf and flower litter. They are excellent anchors for large mixed color garden pots.

They are pest and disease resistant and seldom need to be sprayed. Bush Daisy will remain green, colorful and vibrant through the hottest summer days in the tropics and will also preform well as far north as Zone 8. In Zone 8, they typically freeze back to ground and come back from the roots, or are self seeded the next season.

For the best results with African Bush Daisy:

- Plant in fertile, well draining soil
- Locate in full sun
- Supple supplemental irrigation until very well established
- Prune lightly for shape when young
- Feed a good quality bloom boosting plant food in the spring.
- Mulch heavily in zone 8 ahead of first frost.

For quick answers to your growing or planting questions, just email us at emeraldgoddessgardens@gmail.com

If you don't know your USDA Planting Zone, you can check the map on our website site at emeraldgoddessgardens.com

Care of Your New Plant

Here are a few basic guidelines for handling and caring for your new plant:

Direct planting of 4 inch starter size plants or plugs directly into the landscape is not generally recommended, with a few exceptions. So, for the best results with your new plant we suggest that it be repotted into a larger pot and allowed to grow larger until the new pot is filled with roots before setting out.

Check the recommended USDA Zone Range for the plant. Many gardeners are able to successfully grow plants outside their recommended Zones, but this is dependent upon providing the type of environment and care the plant needs.

- Immediately repot the new plant into a larger pot. A 6 inch pot is recommended for starter plugs, and a 10 inch in recommended for 4 inch diameter starter pots.
- Use a good quality commercial bagged potting media.
- Apply a high quality, slow release plant food according to the label directions. Do not use hot, all chemical, quick release fertilizers like 6-6-6 or 10-10-10.
- Check the recommended location in the plant specifics and position accordingly. Note that plants that are suitable for growing in full sun should be acclimated, and young plants should be protected from direct, very hot sun while they are becoming established.
- Maintain consistent and uniform moisture in the soil. Take care not to over water. Some plants prefer to dry a bit between waterings, so check the plant specifics.
- Packing crystals may be re-used to conserve water, but do so with caution as they hold 6000 times their weight in water.
- If re-using crystals, mix and incorporate them thoroughly throughout the potting media.
- Be sure the pot can drain, and that the bottom of the pot does not sit submerged in water for more than a few hours.
- Monitor for signs of disease or insects and treat accordingly.
- Protect from frost and freeze, as even cold tolerant plants can be damaged by cold when young, or during cold conditions more severe or longer duration than the average for the Zone Range.
- Prune or pinch lightly and often when the plant is young and actively growing to strengthen the central stalk, encourage branching, and build uniform shape.
- Monitor for signs of disease or insects and treat accordingly

Many tropical and subtropical plants can be grown as potted plants indefinitely, and can be successfully wintered over indoors in colder climates, so long as they are moved indoors well ahead of temps into the 30°F's, are maintained in warm environment (minimum 40°F) with adequate, full spectrum light, consistent soil moisture is maintained, and any pest or disease issue are promptly and properly addressed.

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