



## Emerald Goddess Gardens

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Botanical Name	Allamanda blanchetti or violacea
Common Name	Mini Red, Brazilian Wine or Red Wine
Plant Family	Apocynaceae
Plant Type	Flowering Tropical
Mature Size	4 to 6 feet
Bloom Color	Burgundy Red
Bloom Period	Late Spring to Fall
Boom Form	Bell Shaped
Water	Moderate until established
Light	Best In Full Sun
USDA Zone	9B & South
Fragrance	Light, fruity
Uses	Fences, Trellis, Supports
Special Features	Showy Bloomer
Cautions	All parts are toxic



*Unusual, exotic, eye catching, are all good adjectives to describe to describe this popular and beautiful **Allamanda**.*

The common name **Brazilian Red Wine or Red Wine** comes from the rich, burgundy wine colored bell shaped flowers. It is also sometimes called simple *Mini Red*.

The plant is an outstanding tropical shrub that requires little care and thrives in hot humid climates. In the tropics, *Allamandas* bloom through out the year. They are native to Brazil, but are cultivated through out the tropics.

The plants growth habit is loose and vine like, with long streaming canes, and is a somewhat smaller more compact, branching grower, and more prolific bloomer than than **Cherry Jubilee**. The flowers are somewhat smaller, but are more intensely colored, and slightly fragrant. It can be trained on to a trellis for magnificent displays, or grown as an open free form bush, or incorporated as background in mixed perennial beds. Unchecked this plant will mature at 4 to 6 feet in height, depending on climate and care.

The trumpet shaped flowers begin as deep red, almost black buds and open into lightly fruit scented bell shaped flowers of deep, rich burgundy red and are born on the terminal end of the long arching branches, and will remain open for several days. The bloom cycle begins early and continues throughout the warm season.

The shades of color darken as the bloom ages and quickly replace each other giving lush texture and visual appeal.

Like all **Allamandas**, *Brazilian Red Wine* will thrive in a wide range of soils, but prefers a neutral to slightly acid ph.

They are hardy outdoors in zones 9 and south. Brief exposure to temps below freezing can cause *Allamandas* to defoliate, but large, well established plants will typically sprout up from the root zone in the Spring.

This cultivar is also unique from others as it enters a period of semi dormancy in the late fall. As soon as the nights begin cool and the days grow shorter, it will begin to develop spots and defoliate. This is not a disease condition, the plant is just slowing down and getting prepared for colder weather.

In colder regions they are grown as annuals or potted and wintered over indoors. Growers who are unfamiliar with the dormant period will frequently discard them in the spring, thinking they did not survive winter. Patience is usually rewarded as new sprouts begin to emerge from the roots in mid spring.

*All parts of the allamanda are considered toxic.*

**For the best results with *Brazilian Red Wine Allamanda Vine*:**

Direct planting of 4 inch starter size pots is not recommended. We suggest potting the starter into a larger pot allowing it to grow a bit larger before setting it within the recommended USDA Zone Range. When the new pot has filled with roots and is ready to be planted, here are a few hints for successful growing in the landscape:

- Plant in fertile, well draining, slightly acidic soil. Amend soil with rich organic material if needed
- Locate in full sun to very light shade.
- Supply supplemental irrigation until well established
- Feed a good quality, slow release bloom boosting plant food 2x yearly
- Prune for shape after flowering
- Protect from frost and freeze
- Reduce water, and feeding while the plant is dormant

For quick answers to your growing or planting questions, just email us at [service@emeraldgoddessgardens.com](mailto:service@emeraldgoddessgardens.com)

If you don't know your USDA Planting Zone, you can check the map on our website site at [emeraldgoddessgardens.com](http://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 6 inch to 10 inch diameter 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 fertilizes 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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