



## Emerald Goddess Gardens

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Plant Family	Apocynaceae
Botanical Name	Allamanda williamsii
Common Name	Stansill's Double
Mature Size	6'-8'x 8'
Growth Habit	Open, Caning, Vine Like
Bloom Color	Sunny, golden yellow double
Bloom Form	Bell Shaped
Bloom Time	Warm Season
Water Needs	Moderate
Light Needs	Best bloom in full sun
Zone	10, 11 (9 with cold protection)
Key Features	Bright, showy bloom, easy to grow
Suggested Uses	Hedge, Annual Filler, Accent, Potted



Bright....sunny....cheerful, are all good adjectives to describe **Allamandas**.

The rich yellow colors of the profuse bell shaped flowers echo the shades of the tropical summer sun. 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. There are several different cultivars, some with smaller bushier growth habits, and some other colors. **Stansill's Double** is an old cultivar that never gained much traction in the commercial market due to difficulties in supporting large plants to avoid breakage during transport. This is a shame because it is among the easiest to grow, and most profuse bloomers of the species.

Once well established, it requires little more than pruning to keep in contained and yearly fertilization to reward the grower with an abundance of rich golden golden double yellow trumpets which are born at the terminal ends of the long arching, vine like canes.

The plant has a loose vine-like growth habit. However, it must be secured to any support as it does not put out tendrils and climb like a true vine. Nonetheless, these are very attractive on fences and trellises. Although they can be grown as open unsupported sprawling shrubs, in my opinion, they look their best with some supporting structure. Unchecked, this plant can easily reach heights of more than 6 ft., but are easily pruned to manageable size.

Allamandas will thrive in a wide range of soils, but prefer soil ranging from neutral to slightly acid ph. Highly alkaline soils can cause some nutritional issues.

They are hardy outdoors in zones 9 & South. Brief exposure to temps below freezing can cause them to defoliate. In colder regions they are grown as annuals, or potted and wintered over indoors.

All parts of the allamanda are considered toxic.

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