



Botanical Name	Jasmine nitidum
Common Name	Star, Shining, Angel Wing, Windmill Jasmine
Plant Family	Oleacea
Mature Size	8'x8'
Bloom Color	White
Bloom Period	Late Spring to Fall
Boom Form	Star Shape
Water	Drought tolerant once well established.
Light	Best in full sun to light shade
USDA Zone	8,9,10,11
Fragrance	Light
Uses	Hedge, Foundation, Pot
Special Features	EZ to grow, Quick to Establish, Moderately Salt Tolerant



Jasmine nitidum was reclassified from ***Jasmine illicifolium*** several years ago. The most frequently used common name is ***Star Jasmine***, but it is also known as ***Windmill, Shining, or Angel Wing Jasmine***.

Star Jasmine is quick growing semi ever green shrub with a loose, semi-vining growth habit. The leaves are slight elongated, a deep shade of emerald green with a waxy, shiny surface, hence the common name of ***Shining Jasmine***.

The lightly fragrant pure white flowers are shaped somewhat like stars or windmills. The buds are purplish pink, and begin to appear in the late spring to early summer. The blooms are small, about 2 inches across, and are in clusters that cover the plant.

There are more than 200 species of *Jasmine* in cultivation worldwide. This particular species was first documented on Admiralty Islands in the South Pacific.

It can be used in the landscape as a hedge, buffer, or shrubby ground cover. Left unpruned it will climb a trellis or scramble up and over a fence or wall. For the best results, plant in a full sun location. Supplemental irrigation will be needed until well established. Will tolerate a wide range of soils.

Established plants will resprout from root system in Zones 8, 9. However cold protection is needed until they are very well established. They adapt to container gardening easily.

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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 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 the recommended size for starter plugs) that can drain easily and thoroughly.
- Use a good quality commercial potting media.
- Apply a high quality, slow release plant food according to the label directions. Do not use hot, all chemical fertilizers like 6-6-6 or 10-10-10.
- Locate so that the plant can receive direct, full spectrum light for several hours daily, but is protected from hot, direct afternoon sun.
- Maintain consistent and uniform moisture in the soil. Take care not to over water.
- Packing crystals may be reused to conserve water, but do so with caution as they hold 6000 times their weight in water.
- If reusing the 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.
- Supplement feed with a water soluble plant food every 2-3 weeks according to the label directions.
- Prune or pinch lightly and often when the plant is young and actively growing to strengthen the central stalk and encourage branching and build uniform shape.
- 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, and tropicals will perform better, flower earlier, and live longer within their Zone Range when protected from cold temperatures.

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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