



Cooperative Extension Service
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

*Allamanda neriifolia*¹

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Introduction

Growing to 5 or 6 feet tall, Bush Allamanda forms a loose, semi-open, medium-sized shrub (Fig. 1). It does not climb structures like many of the other Allamandas. Leaves are dark green and glossy borne in whorls on stout, green stems. Groups of bright yellow flowers are periodically borne at the ends of branches throughout the year with peak bloom in summer and fall.

General Information

Scientific name: *Allamanda neriifolia*

Pronunciation: al-luh-MAN-duh neer-ee-if-FOLE-ee-uh

Common name(s): Bush Allamanda

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Plant type: shrub

USDA hardiness zones: 10B through 11 (Fig. 2)

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round

Origin: not native to North America

Uses: container or above-ground planter; foundation; border

Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

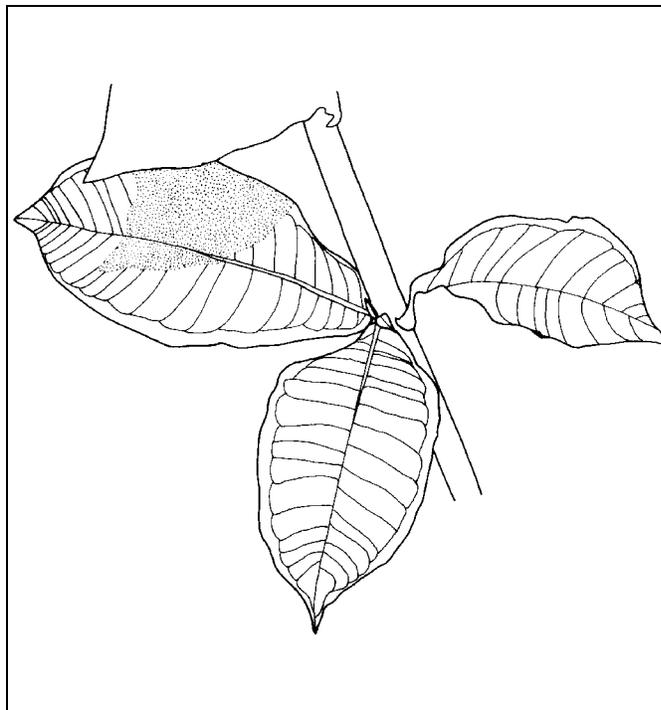


Figure 1. Bush Allamanda.

Description

Height: depends upon supporting structure

Spread: 4 to 7 feet

Plant habit: round; spreading

Plant density: moderate

Growth rate: moderate

Texture: medium

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: whorled

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: entire

Leaf shape: elliptic (oval)

Leaf venation: pinnate

1. This document is Fact Sheet FPS-31, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October 1999. Please visit the EDIS web site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
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Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Leaf type and persistence: evergreen

Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: no fall color change

Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: yellow

Flower characteristic: summer flowering; fall flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: oval

Fruit length: 1 to 3 inches

Fruit cover: dry or hard

Fruit color: brown

Fruit characteristic: showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not particularly showy; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems

Current year stem/twig color: green

Current year stem/twig thickness: thick

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun

Soil tolerances: alkaline; acidic; clay; sand; loam

Drought tolerance: high

Soil salt tolerances: unknown

Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches

Other

Roots: not applicable

Winter interest: no special winter interest

Outstanding plant: plant has outstanding ornamental features and could be planted more

Invasive potential: not known to be invasive

Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

Stems often grow for several feet without branching forming an open silhouette. Pinch developing shoots to increase branching and to form a more dense canopy. This also increases the flower display by producing more shoot tips. Plant them about 4 to 5 feet apart to form a flowering hedge. Unlike Yellow Allamanda, this plant is non-poisonous.

Full to part sun is required for best growth and flower display. Plants in the shade will flower poorly. Although any soil is suitable for good growth, Bush Allamanda appreciates some irrigation during extended drought. Light fertilizations during the year promote growth and flowering.

Pests and Diseases

A witches broom can deform Allamanda. Mites can infest the foliage.

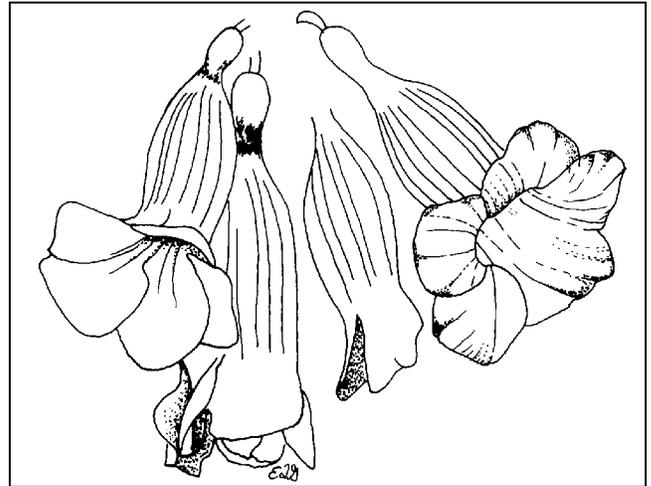


Figure 3. Flower of Bush Allamanda