



Cooperative Extension Service
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

*Nymphaea x 'Trudy Slocum'*¹

Edward F. Gilman²

Introduction

This night blooming, Tropical Waterlily is a hybrid that floats its foliage and produces a fragrant, multipetaled, pure white flower well above the water (Fig. 1). Like other night blooming Tropical Waterlilies, full sun and at least 4 to 6 feet is needed to spread its leaves on the waters surface. Each leaf lasts about 6 weeks before turning yellow. This is normal and should not be cause for concern. Flowers open in the evening and stay open until about noon the following day. This allow you to enjoy the flowers when flowers on other waterlilies have closed for the day. Flower showiness is legendary and each flower lasts several days. Full sun is essential.

General Information

Scientific name: *Nymphaea x 'Trudy Slocum'*

Pronunciation: nim-FEE-uh

Common name(s): 'Trudy Slocum' Tropical Waterlily

Family: *Nymphaeaceae*

Plant type: aquatic plant

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

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round

Origin: not native to North America

Uses: cut flowers; attracts butterflies

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

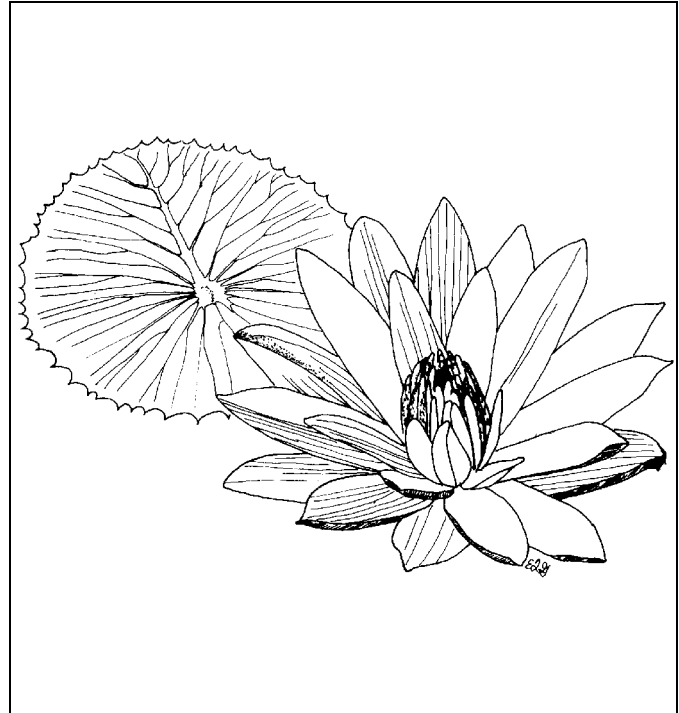


Figure 1. 'Trudy Slocum' Tropical Waterlily.

Plant habit: not applicable

Plant density: open

Growth rate: fast

Texture: medium

Description

Height: .5 to 1 feet

Spread: 2 to 4 feet

1. This document is Fact Sheet FPS-444, 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>.
2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. For information on obtaining other extension publications, contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office. Florida Cooperative Extension Service / Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences / University of Florida / Christine Taylor Waddill, Dean



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: most emerge from the soil, usually without a stem

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: dentate

Leaf shape: orbiculate

Leaf venation: palmate

Leaf type and persistence: evergreen

Leaf blade length: 8 to 12 inches

Leaf color: green

Fall color: no fall color change

Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: white

Flower characteristic: pleasant fragrance; summer flowering; fall flowering; spring flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: unknown

Fruit length: unknown

Fruit cover: unknown

Fruit color: unknown

Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not applicable

Current year stem/twig color: not applicable

Current year stem/twig thickness: not applicable

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in full sun

Soil tolerances: acidic; grows submerged in water

Drought tolerance:

Soil salt tolerances: poor

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

Waterlilies grow in standing water about 18 inches deep and spread by means of rhizomes. They can be prevented from spreading by planting in a container without drainage holes and submerging the container into the water garden. This helps prevent the plant from invading the entire water garden.

Waterlilies should be planted in a container filled with garden soil or potting mix. A shallow and wide container shape is better than a tall, narrow container. The garden soil can be mixed with one-fifth well decomposed cow manure. Incorporate fertilizer at an equivalent rate of about one-quarter cup 10-10-10 per gallon of soil or media to help stimulate growth. Before filling the container, place a small plastic bag filled with sand at the bottom of the container to keep the container from floating in the pond. Plant the rhizome at the edge of the container so it can grow horizontally across the top. Place a 1- or 2-inch layer of sand or gravel over the top of the media after the rhizome is planted in the pot to keep media and soil in the container. Lower the container into 6 inches of water until growth begins. Then it can be set so the bottom is no more than 18 inches below the surface. If the water is too deep, place a brick or concrete block under the container. Do not construct containers from treated lumber since growth could be severely inhibited.

The only maintenance required is monthly application of a slow release fertilizer. Tablets manufactured by various companies can be placed several inches below the sand or gravel layer at the top of the container. Follow the manufacturers directions to determine appropriate number of tablets.

There are many other night bloomers in shades of white, pink and red.