



Jasmine

BOTANICAL NAME

Jasminum spp. (JAZ-my-num)

COMMON NAMES

Jasmine, Jessamine

DESCRIPTION

Jasminum is a genus of about 200 extremely popular shrubs and vines grown for their lovely dark green foliage and beautiful star-shaped, fragrant flowers that appear several times a year. The plants are known for their vigorous growth and ease of culture. Climbing *Jasminum polyanthum* (pink jasmine) is one of the most well-known jasmines.

COLORS

Jasmine blossoms are mainly white. There are some yellow varieties, and *Jasminum polyanthum* buds are pink on the outside.

CONSUMER LIFE

With proper care and favorable conditions, each bloom cycle can last several weeks, and the plants can bloom several times a year. The plants can survive for years, depending on the environment.

POPULAR SPECIES

- *Jasminum polyanthum* (Pink jasmine, Winter jasmine)
- *J. officinale* (Common jasmine, Poet's jasmine)
- *J. mesnyi* (syn. *J. primulinum*) (Primrose jasmine, Yellow jasmine, Japanese jasmine)
- *J. nitidum* (Star jasmine, Angel-wing jasmine, Windmill jasmine, Confederate jasmine)
- *J. sambac* (Arabian jasmine)
- *J. rex* (Royal jasmine)

AVAILABILITY

Jasmine plants are available mostly in the spring through summer, usually from local markets and growers. Order in advance to ensure product availability.

IN-STORE AND

CONSUMER CARE

TEMPERATURE Do not refrigerate, and store plants above 55 F. Areas that are



maintained at 65 F to 75 F are best for displaying jasmines. Flower buds may fail to form if day temperatures are higher than 75 F or night temperatures are lower than 60 F. Sudden drops in temperature may result in leaf and blossom drop.

WATER Keep the soil moist at all times, but avoid standing water. Irregular watering can cause bud drop, and overwatering can cause root rot. Avoid overhead watering and standing water on the foliage and flowers.

LIGHT Bright, indirect light is best for plants displayed indoors.

HUMIDITY Jasmine plants enjoy moderate humidity. If they are grown indoors, a pebble tray can be used to help keep the humidity levels up.

FERTILIZER Feed the plants every three weeks during the growing season with a high-phosphorus or bloom fertilizer.

SOIL Jasmine plants prefer fertile, moist, well-drained soils.

GROOMING Cut jasmine plants and vines back when they have finished

quality checklist

BLOOMS Remove faded florets from the stems. Don't accept plants that show signs of wilt, rot, mold or yellowing. Proper temperatures are necessary for jasmines to bloom.

PESTS Aphids or mealybugs can be a problem, but they usually can be washed off with a strong stream of water. Safer soap can be used if needed; follow the package label directions.

fun facts

FAMILY The genus *Jasminum* is part of the *Oleaceae*, or olive, family. Common relatives include olive, privet, ash, lilac and *Forsythia*.

ORIGINS *Jasminums* originated in tropical Asia, Australia, Africa and parts of China.

HISTORY Jasmine is sometimes called the king of flowers (rose is the queen). The name "*Jasminum*" is of Arabic origin.

challenge

ETHYLENE SENSITIVITY Jasmine plants are somewhat sensitive to ethylene gas. Check with your suppliers to make sure their crops have been treated with an ethylene inhibitor at the farm or during transportation.

flowering to remove straggly branches/vines and faded flowers. **sfr**

Some information provided by:
The Chain of Life Network®
www.chainoflifenet.com

Reach "Blooming Plant of the Month" writer
Steven W. Brown, AIFD, at sbfloral@aol.com
or (415) 239-3140.

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