

Brugmansia: Cold Growing Species

Cold growing Brugmansia include B.Sanguinea, B.Vulcanicola, B.Arborea and all cultivated hybrid varieties of these are adapted to the cool climate of their native habitat in the Andes, South America.

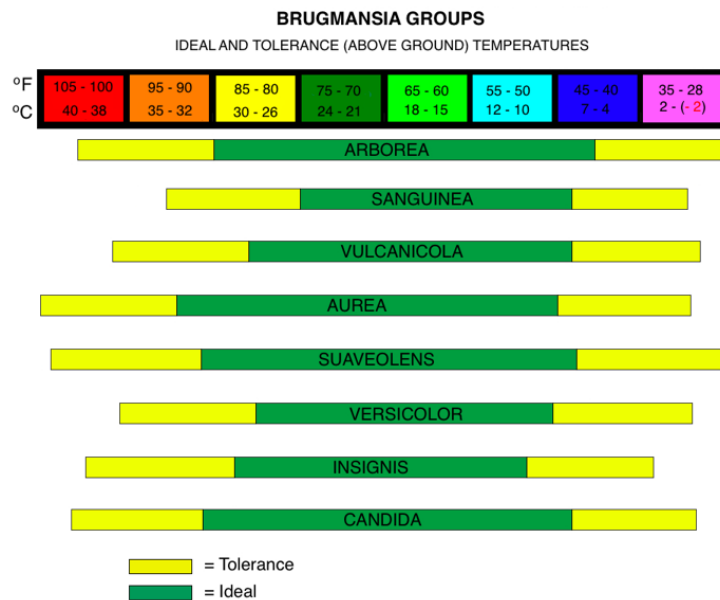
B.Sanguinea is native to the midland and lowland areas around the Andes mountain range. It grows wildly throughout Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru. It has also been found growing at sea level in Chile. They are endemic to the Andes Mountains from Colombia to northern Chile at elevations from 2,000 to 3,000 m and it is not uncommon for them to receive light frosts.



Brugmansia Vulcanicola & Brugmansia Sanguinea (CC, Dryas, 2007)

B.Vulcanicola is found in Columbia in regions of **high altitude** and even there only isolated native plants are found. The B.Vulcanicola is considered to be difficult to grow in hot climates preferring higher altitudes with cooler climates or cool regions such as northwestern Europe.

The image below is a chart showing different Brugmansia species and their tolerance temperatures.



(iBrugs website,2018)

In the UK during prolonged cold conditions it is necessary to force a Brugmansia into dormancy for the winter, during cold frosts and snow. This is easily achievable by lightly fleecing and storing them in a dry storage room, garage, shed or greenhouse which is frost free and ventilated. The foliage can be removed but this may drop by itself which is perfectly fine. Growth will recommence again when temperatures exceed 8 to 10C.