Moonglow Mad About Mangave





A real
conversation
starter! This
unique plant
dazzles
onlookers
with its flat
foliage with
a camoesque dappled pattern.
We love
them most in
containers.

Mangave 'Mad About Moonglow'

- <u>Use:</u> Mangave is a relatively new phenomenon, an intergeneric cross of Manfreda x Agave. These rare hybrids combine the best of both worlds: the better growth rate and the interesting patterns of Manfreda, and the habit and refinement of Agave. We are very excited (shall we say mad?) about these hybrids.
- **Exposure/Soil:** Grows best in full sun. Plant in well-drained, dry to average soil in containers just slightly wider than the width of the rosette or plant directly in the ground. In summer when the plants are actively growing, they appreciate a bit of supplemental watering and half-strength fertilizer. They should be grown dry in winter. Mangave is a slower grower, so it will not quickly overtake the space it is allotted in the landscape.
- **Growth**: Grows 8-10" tall and 16-20" wide and can expand further.
- <u>Hardiness</u>: Zone 8-10; Tender Perennial that will need protection in winter. Good drainage in rocky soil is a must for good winter drainage. Bring indoors in winter and keep above 60 degrees with high light as a houseplant for safest bet until we know more about their cold hardiness in our area.
- Foliage: Deciduous (Evergreen if indoors in winter). This succulent has the surreal look of a moonlit night. 1" wide, silvery blue-green leaves practically glow with huge, contrasting dark purple spots to complete the effect. The spots will be more dramatic when exposed to more UV light levels from the sun. The long, flat leaves are held rigidly straight from the base, forming a low, wide, and spiky habit. Tiny spines line the margins and terminal spines are relatively soft to the touch—much less lethal than Agave varieties.
- <u>Flower:</u> After several years of growth, a plant can send up a bloom stalk up to 7.0' high of branching, yellow inflorescences. Most Mangave are monocarpic and produce only one bloom in their lifetime. They can, however, produce new offsets or "pups" that will live on after the mother plant dies.