

Propagation

Cissus discolor*Cissus discolor*

TRAY & ROOTING

Form	URC
Rooting Hormone?	Optional - Can improve uniformity
Tray Size	25, 50, 72
Days in Mist	7-10
Wks. From Stick to Transplant	4-6
Pinch?	Yes
Weeks from stick to pinch	8

FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	None
Fertilizer Rate	50-100 ppm N
EC Range	1.0-1.5 mS via SME
pH Range	5.6-6.2

TEMPERATURE

Average Day /Night Air Temperature	75-80°F (24-27°C)/ 68-72°F (20-22°C)
Average Soil Temperature	72-78°F (22-25°C)

IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	Level 2.5-4: avoid saturation and have mild dry cycles
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LIGHT

Supplemental	Optional: Beneficial on cloudy days
Benefits From Shade?	Yes

POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis | Fusarium | Pythium

POTENTIAL PESTS

Spider Mites | Fungus Gnats | Mealy Bugs

PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None



TIPS

- Use a porous propagation mix — something along the lines of peat/coir plus perlite — with enough air space so that the stem stays moist without remaining saturated.
- Favor high humidity/fog or very light mist rather than heavy intermittent mist. Constantly wet foliage and media can create stem and root problems.
- Begin propagation with high relative humidity, roughly 80–90%.
- Begin reducing humidity gradually rather than moving rooted liners directly from propagation humidity into a dry greenhouse. That transition is where you can get leaf edge damage, curling, or defoliation.

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ANNUAL

Finishing

Cissus discolor

Cissus discolor



CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
4 in./Qt. (10-12 cm)	2	8 to 10
6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)	3 to 5	10 to 12
8-10 in./2-3 Gal. (20-25 cm)	3 to 5	12 to 14
FERTILITY		

Fertilizer Rate	75-125 ppm N
EC Range	1.0-2.0 via SME (mS)
pH Range	5.8-6.2

TEMPERATURE	
Day Temperature	75-80°F (24-27°C)
Night Temperature	68-72°F (20-22°C)
IRRIGATION	

Irrigation Frequency	Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles
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LIGHT	
Photoperiodic Requirements	Day Neutral
Supplemental?	None unless levels fall below 3500 fc
Benefits from Shade?	Yes
PINCHING	

Finishing Pinch?	Yes
Transplant to Pinch (Days)	As needed to shape

POTENTIAL DISEASES	
Botrytis Fusarium Pythium	
POTENTIAL PESTS	

Spider Mites | Fungus Gnats | Mealy Bugs

PGR SUGGESTIONS	
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- High light, good nutrition, and well managed moisture is the most effective growth control.

TIPS

- Coloration is best with fairly high filtered light and proper nutrition. Strong direct sun can scorch or bleach the leaves. Too little light promotes long internodes, weak growth, and less dramatic variegation.
- Moisture management is extremely important, do not let media remain saturated or dry for repeated extended periods of time.
- Pinching and pot density are recommended for final shape of finished container. Pinch after root establishment in final container. Allow laterals to develop. Pinch again if necessary before final elongation phase.

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FEATURES & BENEFITS

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KEY INFORMATION

Primary	Rex Begonia Vine
Common Name	
Consumer	
Watering	Keep soil evenly moist, but not saturated.
Instructions	
Bloom Season(s)	N/A: Grown for Foliage
Exposure	Bright Indirect Light or Full Shade
Height	8-10 Feet (2.4 to 3 meters)
Width	9-12 inches (23-30 cm)

DESCRIPTION

Cissus discolor is a tropical vining foliage plant of the family Vitaceae. Commonly referred to as rex begonia vine. This cultivar has distinct features of heart-shaped leaves with silver/green patterns on the top side of the leaf with striking purple leaf undersides connected by thin stripes of reddish vines.

CONSUMER APPEAL

Add intrigue to your bright indoor spaces or tropical shade gardens with *Cissus discolor*! With its slender, vining habit, gardeners can fit *Cissus discolor* into any space. Rich deep purple vines and underside of leaves create a unique canvas for the striking green/silver top side foliage.

GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

Typically hardy in USDA zones 11-13. *Cissus discolor* makes a great addition to summer shade garden spaces and bright indoor containers. This crop is vining and is best supported by a trellis, wall, or simply hanging out of a basket.

NATIVITY

Asia; south-central China, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Mainland Southeast Asia, Java, the Lesser Sunda Islands, and the Philippines.

COMPANION PLANTS

Euphorbia milli, *Fittonia*, *Peperomia*, *Tradescantia*

COMMON NAME(S)

Rex Begonia Vine, *Tapestry Vine*

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