

Cultural Information- Adenium
(ah-DEE-nee-um)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun (a south exposure).
<u>Temperature:</u>	As a potted plant, maintain indoor temperatures above 60°.
<u>Humidity:</u>	They will tolerate low levels with no harm; even preferring dryness to humid, damp conditions.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring soil to a state of dryness between watering. When watering, thoroughly saturate soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot will ensure a quick dry down between watering. They prefer more moisture in the summer and less in the winter.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are light feeders so ¼ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water every other week is a general recommendation. When growth stops in winter, discontinue feeding. Use a balanced fertilizer i.e. 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like Pro Gro 'Grow' 7-9-5 or Electra 5-10-3.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Prune young plants to encourage branching. This will help create bushy plants. Usually little pruning is needed thereafter unless height is a concern. It is best to do this when they start to grow in late winter or early spring.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Adeniums are susceptible to mealy bug and occasionally spider mites under dry hot conditions. Watch carefully for infestations as well as insects that might be present on adjacent plants. They also are highly susceptible to bacteria rots especially during the winter months under excessive soil moisture and cool conditions.
<u>Comments:</u>	Adeniums are easy plants to grow, loving sunny and dry conditions. They can be trained in Bonsai pots where they make stunning specimens. Adeniums can lose leaves but they will regrow when they get enough light and heat.