

Cultural Information- Aglaia
(ah-GLAY-uh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, partial sun or shade (southern, eastern, western or northern exposure). Grow as close to the window as possible. Some direct sunlight is beneficial.
<u>Temperature:</u>	As a potted plant, maintain indoor temperatures above 35°.
<u>Humidity:</u>	They will tolerate wide swings in humidity with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring soil to a state of dryness between watering. Do not keep them evenly moist. When watering, thoroughly saturate soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot will help maintain a healthy root system.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate feeders so ¼ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week under warm temperatures and high light. High fertilizer concentration in the soil can aggravate root disease. Use a balanced fertilizer such as a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like 7-9-5. Reduce feeding during the winter.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Prune or pinch young plants to create a multiple branched specimen. Prune anytime height or form is unacceptable. They break (force into bloom) easily from even hard cuts.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Aglaia has few problems with insects or disease. Mealy bugs and scale will occasionally bother them.
<u>Comments:</u>	An easy yet somewhat slow growing plant that will drop its lower leaves as the plant matures, creating a rangy specimen. Periodic pruning is needed to maintain a full appearance. It's floral fragrance is quite variable with a strong scent being present under high humidity.