

**Cultural Information – Nyctanthes**  
*(nik-TAN-theez)*

<b><u>Light:</u></b>	Full sun, a southern exposure.
<b><u>Temperature:</u></b>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 60°, especially during the winter.
<b><u>Humidity:</u></b>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<b><u>Watering:</u></b>	Bring the soil to a state of visual dryness between watering. When watering, thoroughly saturate soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Try not to put plant into a severe wilt. A slight wilt will do no harm. Grow in a clay pot to ensure a quick dry down between watering.
<b><u>Fertilizer:</u></b>	They are moderate feeders, especially when grown under high light; ¼ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week during the summer or when growing actively. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like a 7-9-5. Stop feeding in winter.
<b><u>Pruning:</u></b>	Prune young plants to encourage branching. This will help create a bushy plant and create a heavier blooming specimen. The best time to prune is after flowering and when in active growth.
<b><u>Insects and Disease:</u></b>	Nyctanthes have susceptibility to whitefly and spider mites and should be watched carefully during times of high temperatures or if these insects are present in adjacent plants. They also are highly susceptible to root disease especially during the winter months.
<b><u>Comments</u></b>	Due to their susceptibility to root diseases they can be challenging plants to grow. Flowering is initiated by shortening day length of summer and early fall. Subjecting plants to artificial light after darkness from September to December will disrupt flowering.