

Cultural Information- Aloe
 (AL-oh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full or partial sun, a southern, eastern or western exposure. Grow as close to the window as possible.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain temperatures above 40°.
<u>Humidity:</u>	As an arid land plant they tolerate low humidity.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring soil to a state of visual dryness between watering. When watering, thoroughly saturate the soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot is helpful as they like a dry soil environment.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate feeders, especially when grown under high light: fertilize with ¼ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water of a balanced fertilize one a week when they are in active growth. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or 7-9-5. Discontinue feeding during the winter months.
<u>Pruning:</u>	They will need to be divided once the desired container is over grown. This should be done when they are actively growing and is done by pulling or cutting the clumps into pieces and replanting each in a separate container.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Aloe has few problems with insects. If kept too wet, rots that consume the stems and roots will kill the plant.
<u>Comments:</u>	They are very easy to grow and enduring plants. Over watering is the most common cause of failure.