

Cultural Information – Euphorbia
(yoo-FOR-bee-uh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain temperatures above 60°, preferably 65° as they are warm growers.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring soil to a state of visual dryness between watering. When watering, thoroughly saturate the soil until some water trickles from the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot helps maintain a healthy root system. Do not allow the plant to go into a severe wilt.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Fertilize every two weeks using ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like 7-9-5. Reduce the frequency during the winter months, especially under cool temperatures.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Prune after flowering is completed. Pruning between spring and mid-summer (August) is preferred.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Euphorbia is very susceptible to root disease and somewhat susceptible to white fly.
<u>Comments</u>	Euphorbia is a short-day bloomer. Bringing it to flower is similar to the poinsettia, requiring periods of total darkness. Much care must be taken in watering, as root rot is a significant problem.