

Cultural Information – Juanulloa
(wan-ul-LOH-uh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 50°.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring the soil to a state of visual dryness between watering. They need a period of dryness between watering to keep their roots healthy, especially in winter. When watering, thoroughly saturate the 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 need moderate levels of fertilizer. Give them more under high light. Generally, fertilize with ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week when in active growth which is from late winter until fall. If light levels are low and temperatures drop below 60°, stop fertilizing; begin fertilizer again in the spring. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like a 7-9-5.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Pruning can be done anytime growth is excessive. As they flower generally during the longer days, it is best to prune in the late winter or early spring.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	They do have susceptibility to whitefly, aphids and spider mite. Root disease can be a problem under cool, damp conditions.
<u>Comments</u>	During periods of active growth, it is an aggressive grower that needs support and some training. Flowers form on the growing tips at about every 12 inches of growth. If they don't bloom after reaching several feet in length, increase the light level.