

Cultural Information – Mimosa
(mim-MOH-suh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern exposure. Keep in as sunny a spot as possible.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 65°, especially during the winter.
<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 waterings. When watering, thoroughly saturate the soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Try not to put plants into a severe wilt. A slight wilt will do no harm.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate feeders, especially when grown under high light. Fertilizer using ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a month with a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like a 7-9-5. Stop feeding in winter when active growth stops.
<u>Pruning:</u>	When plants get too tall, prune them back to manageable size. It is best to do this only when they are actively growing.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Mimosas have susceptibility to spider mites and should be watched carefully during times of high temperatures and low humidity or if these insects are present in adjacent plants. They also are highly susceptible to root disease, especially during the winter months.
<u>Comments</u>	They are susceptible to root diseases and spider mites. Maintain temperatures above 65°, grow in full sun, water only when the soil is visually dry and keep an eye out for spider mite infestation, which is a discoloration of their leaves and webbing.