

**Cultural Information – Plumeria**  
 (ploo-MEER-ee-ah)

<b><u>Light:</u></b>	Full sun, a southern exposure, is necessary.
<b><u>Temperature:</u></b>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 60°. They will tolerate lower temperatures as long as the soil is drier.
<b><u>Humidity:</u></b>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<b><u>Watering:</u></b>	Bring 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. Growing in a clay pot will help maintain a healthy root system. Grow drier in the winter, especially under low light and cool temperatures.
<b><u>Fertilizer:</u></b>	Fertilize with ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week when in active growth and temperatures are warm. Discontinue in the winter, especially under short days and cool night temperatures.
<b><u>Pruning:</u></b>	Prune only when growth is excessive. Pruning slows down flowering.
<b><u>Insects and Disease:</u></b>	Highly susceptible to spider mite. Some susceptibility to root disease under cool damp conditions.
<b><u>Comments</u></b>	Plumeria are easy to grow and are long-lived plants for containers. The deciduous varieties can be stored dry and in cool conditions for the winter. Once dormant, they need little light. The evergreen varieties need to be grown in light year round and water at normal rates for potted plants. Be careful of spider mites, as they love Plumeria, especially under dry conditions. Buds form on the growing tips and at that point the plant will fork into two separate leads.