

Cultural Information- Talauma
(tah-LAU-mah)

<u>Light:</u>	Full to partial sun; a southern, eastern or western exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 60°. Will tolerate lower temperatures above freezing for short periods of time.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate lower levels with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Bring the soil to a state of visual dryness between waterings then thoroughly saturate the soil until a little water comes out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot will help ensure a healthy root system.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	They are moderate feeders so ¼ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week is a general recommendation. Under the fast growth of summer, use ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water once a week. When active growth stops in winter, discontinue feeding. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or lower or a blooming fertilizer like Dyna-Gro 7-9-5.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Prune in late winter just before seasonal growth begins. They are tall erect growers that need to be headed back to maintain size. Flowers form on the seasonal growth during the summer months.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Few problems with insects although mealybugs can be a problem if other infected plants are nearby. Foliar and root diseases are generally not a problem.
<u>Comments:</u>	This member of the Magnolia family is an interesting subject to grow for lovers of fragrant plants. Flowers form on the tips of the current season's growth and, although they each last only for a day, carry a delightful fragrance. They bloom on and off from spring to fall. Plants that have been pruned back from time to time, thus encouraging a well-branched structure, will bring the greatest quantity of flowers.