

Cultural Information – Xanthosoma
(zan-tho-SO-muh)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, partial sun or shade, a southern, eastern, western or northern exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 60°. They can be grown cooler, even into the 40's, although the growth will slow into dormancy.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels with no harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Allow the soil to dry a little between waterings. Although they are in the taro root family and can handle high moisture levels, a little soil dryness will ensure root health.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Moderate levels of fertilizer during active growth; if light levels are low and temperatures drop below 60°, stop fertilizing and begin again in the spring. Use a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a 7-9-5.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Damaged leaves can be pruned at anytime.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Spider mite can be a problem under hot, dry conditions.
<u>Comments</u>	Xanthosoma are easy to grow, preferring high light and warm temperatures in order to grow quickly.