

PLANT NAME: AGLAONEMA

- **Light Requirements:**

- Place your Aglaonema in a well-lit area with bright, indirect light. Avoid direct sunlight as it may scorch the leaves.

- **Watering:**

- Allow the top inch of the soil to dry before watering your Aglaonema. Overwatering can lead to root rot, so make sure not to let it sit in standing water.
- Water moderately, typically every 1–2 weeks, depending on the season and humidity levels.

- **Soil:**

- Use well-draining, high-quality potting mix that retains some moisture but doesn't become waterlogged.

- **Temperature and Humidity:**

- Aglaonema prefers temperatures between 65°F to 80°F (18°C to 27°C). Keep it away from cold drafts or sudden temperature fluctuations.
- Aglaonema thrives in higher humidity levels, but it can tolerate average indoor humidity. You can increase humidity by misting the leaves or placing a tray with water and pebbles nearby.

- **Fertilization:**

- Feed your Aglaonema with a balanced liquid fertilizer once a month during the growing season (spring and summer). Reduce or stop fertilizing during the winter months when the plant's growth slows down.

- **Pruning:**

- Trim yellow or damaged leaves regularly to promote new growth and keep the plant looking healthy..

- **Propagation:**

- Aglaonema can be propagated through stem cuttings. Take a healthy stem cutting with a few leaves and place it in a pot with well-draining soil. Keep the soil moist until new roots develop.

- **Pests and Diseases:**

- Aglaonema is generally resistant to pests and diseases, but it can attract mealybugs, spider mites, and aphids. Inspect the plant regularly and treat any infestations promptly.

-

- **Toxicity:**

- Aglaonema is toxic when ingested, so keep it out of reach of pets and small children.

