



*For the joy of gardening!*

# Estabrook's

## ALOE CARE

### **LIGHT**

Place aloe in a very bright window with several hours of direct sun. A sunny south- or west-facing exposure often works well. Introduce stronger sun gradually to prevent scorching. Pale, elongated leaves or weak growth can indicate inadequate light.

### **WATERING**

Let the potting mix become nearly dry before watering thoroughly. Drain the pot completely and empty its saucer. Keep water out of the central rosette. Water much less often during slow winter growth; check soil moisture instead of following a calendar.

### **SOIL**

Use a gritty, fast-draining cactus and succulent mix in a pot with open drainage holes. Avoid oversized containers and dense, moisture-retentive soil. Repot at the same depth, keeping the base of the leaves above the mix to discourage rot.

### **TEMPERATURE**

Normal room temperatures around 60–75°F suit indoor aloes. Protect from frost, cold drafts and chilling against window glass. Average household humidity is sufficient. Provide good air circulation and avoid routine misting, which can leave moisture trapped between fleshy leaves.

### **FERTILIZING**

Aloes need little fertilizer. Feed lightly during spring and summer with a balanced houseplant or succulent fertilizer at its labeled dilution. Skip feeding during the winter rest period. Too much fertilizer will not correct stretching caused by insufficient light.

### **PESTS**

Inspect leaf bases and the rosette for cottony mealybugs. Isolate infested plants before treating with a product labeled for the plant and pest. Soft, bleached or collapsing leaves can signal excess water; check the roots, drainage and moisture before watering again.