



POTHOS CARE GUIDE

LIGHT

Pothos (*Epipremnum aureum*) prefers bright, indirect light, although green-leaved types tolerate lower light. Marble Queen, N'Joy and other variegated varieties benefit from a brighter position to maintain their markings. Avoid strong direct sunlight, which can scorch the leaves.

WATERING

Let the upper potting mix dry before watering again. Check the soil rather than watering on a fixed day; pots dry more slowly in low light and during winter. Water the whole root ball thoroughly and let excess drain away. Empty saucers and decorative outer pots so roots never sit in water.

SOIL

Use a loose, well-aerated houseplant potting mix and a container with drainage holes. Repot when roots crowd the pot or emerge from the drainage holes. Let vines trail from a basket or give them a support to climb. Trim long stems above a leaf node to encourage a fuller plant.

TEMPERATURE

Pothos grows well in a warm room, generally around 65-85 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep it away from cold drafts, winter window glass and hot vents. Average household humidity is usually adequate. Move summer plants indoors before cool nights arrive; pothos cannot tolerate a Maine frost.

FERTILIZING

Feed about every other month during spring and summer with a houseplant fertilizer, following the label directions. Reduce or pause feeding when growth slows in winter. Avoid overfeeding, which can leave salts in the potting mix and damage leaf tips.

PESTS

Check for mealybugs, scale and spider mites, especially along stems and leaf undersides. Wipe dust from leaves with a damp cloth and isolate plants with pests. Yellow leaves can also result from excess moisture. Keep pothos away from children and pets that might chew it; the sap can irritate skin and mouth.