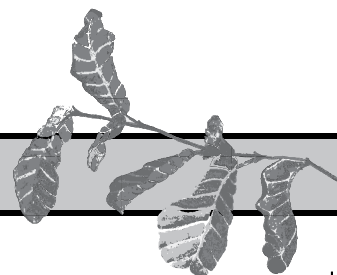


CARE GUIDE:

Fiddle Leaf Fig



The Fiddle-Leaf Fig is a broadleaf evergreen tree, native to the tropical lowlands of western Africa. It can reach heights of over 50' tall in nature,

boasting large shiny, fiddle-shaped leaves up to 15" long. As a houseplant in cooler climates, this fig typically grows to only 2-10' tall. While it is not

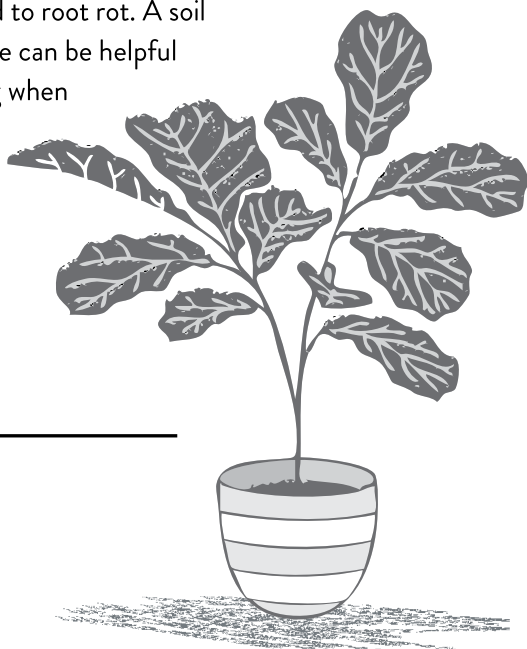
the most difficult houseplant to care for, there are a few specific requirements in order for the Fiddle Leaf Fig to thrive indoors.

Light Bright to moderate indirect light. A south or west facing window is ideal, as long as the plant does not get several hours of direct afternoon sun. Placing in an east-facing window can also work.

Temperature Average to warm (60°-85°F). Avoid drafty spots.

Fertilizer Feed three times per year (spring, midsummer, and fall) with a higher nitrogen foliage plant food with micronutrients, such as Plant-tone™.

Watering Keep the soil lightly moist at all times. The top 2-3" of soil can be allowed to dry somewhat but not much more than that. If the top leaves of the plant begin to droop and become floppy, it is a sign that the plant is thirsty. Avoid overwatering which can lead to root rot. A soil moisture probe can be helpful when deciding when to water.



Ficus lyrata

Humidity This plant does well with high humidity, and will not thrive in very dry locations. A humidity tray can be helpful. You can also mist the plant regularly or provide a humidifier during the dry months of winter.

Repotting Repot every other year in spring, but try to keep the plant in smaller pots to control its size if space is a concern. Use a heavy container to prevent from toppling over.

Tips Dust the leaves or wipe them clean periodically to keep the plant at its best.

Rotate the plant a quarter turn every one to two weeks to ensure even growth on all sides.

Can be trained into various shapes:

- To promote bushiness, prune off the top of a young plant.
- For a tree-like shape, allow the plant to grow tall, then clip off all the leaves and branches from the lowest section of the trunk.

Troubleshooting

LEAF DROP: Can be caused by change of location. Do not repot, feed, or overwater a plant that is shedding. Allow 6 weeks or so to recover. May show no new growth until spring.

LEAF TIPS TURN BROWN: Improper watering can lead to magnesium deficiency. When watering, soak the entire rootball. Once a year, mix a teaspoon of Epsom salts into the water to provide magnesium.