

 **LIGHT**      **bright, no midday sun**
Bright without direct sun. Also gets by with little light, but then grows very slowly.

 **WATER**      **very little**
Only water once the soil has dried out completely – in summer about every 2–4 weeks, in winter about once a month. Better too little than too much.

 **HUMIDITY**      **dry air is fine**
Normal room air, even dry heated air, is no problem.

 **TEMPERATURE**
20–24 °C, not below 16 °C. The cool hallway in winter is not the place for it.

 **SOIL**
Houseplant soil with sand and perlite or, as a rule of thumb, cactus soil; a pot with a drainage hole.

 **FEEDING**
Once or twice between spring and late summer, none in winter.

 **REPOTTING**  10.5 cm → est. 30 cm
As a rule of thumb every 2–3 years, when the rhizomes fill the pot – only one size bigger.

 **HEIGHT**      **up to approx. 1 m tall, 90 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH      **very slow**

 **TOXICITY**
 Humans: toxic  Cats: toxic
 Dogs: toxic
 Sap irritates the skin

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaflets drop, the plant loses its foliage when it dries out completely. → Water thoroughly, then let it dry out again.	 The plant weakens, the soil stays wet, roots rot. → Take it out of the pot, cut off rotten parts, replant in fresh, dry soil and don't water until it has dried out.
Light	 Hardly any new shoots, it grows even more slowly than usual. → Move it somewhere brighter. Even then, new shoots only come slowly.	 Brown, scorched patches on the leaves. → Move it out of direct sun. Scorched leaflets stay patchy.
Warmth	 Leaves suffer – often after cold at the window. → Move it somewhere warmer, keep it dry, cut damaged stalks off at the base.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Child's play and extremely undemanding: months of water in store, and it doesn't mind little light either.



CAUTION

Toxic (calcium oxalate): eaten leaves can cause vomiting and diarrhoea. Keep it out of reach of cats, dogs and children. Wear gloves when cutting.