

# ARECA PALM

## REGION OF ORIGIN

Madagascar



### LIGHT

Areca Palm thrives in bright, indirect light. Place it near an east- or south-facing window where it can receive filtered sunlight. While it can tolerate some partial shade, avoid direct sunlight, as it can scorch the fronds. Consistent, moderate light helps the plant grow lush and healthy.



### FERTILIZER

We recommend fertilizers like Espoma Organic Palm Tone, Jack's Houseplant Special, or Organic Plant Magic. These options provide essential nutrients to keep your plants vibrant and thriving.



### PRUNING & PROPAGATION

Propagating Areca Palm can be a bit tricky, as they don't produce offshoots or baby plants. For patient gardeners, the most common method of propagation is through seeds, though it's a slow-growing process. This method requires time and attention, as seeds can take several months to germinate.



### SOIL

For Palm trees, mix 2/3 Rooted Goods All-Purpose Potting Mix or Uncle Mike's Organic Potting Mix and 1/3 coarse gardening sand. Alternatively, you can use Espoma's Organic cactus mix.



### TEMPERATURE

The Areca Palm grows best in temperatures between 65-75°F (18-24°C). It thrives in warm, consistent conditions and should be kept away from cold drafts, air conditioning vents, or heaters. Avoid exposing it to temperatures below 50°F (10°C), as cold temperatures can damage the delicate fronds.



### PET FRIENDLY ?

Yes, the Areca Palm is pet-friendly and non-toxic to cats and dogs, making it a safe choice for homes with furry friends. However, while it's non-toxic, it's always a good idea to keep plants out of reach to prevent pets from chewing on them, which can cause minor stomach upset.



### WATER

The Areca Palm prefers soil that is kept evenly moist, but not soggy. Water when the top 1-2 inches of soil feel dry to the touch. Ensure the pot has proper drainage and always empty the saucer after watering to prevent root rot. During the winter, reduce watering slightly, as the plant's growth slows.



### ISSUES + FIXES

Yellowing leaves may result from overwatering, nutrient deficiency, or poor drainage, while browning leaf tips can be caused by low humidity, underwatering, or salt buildup from fertilizer. Keep an eye out for common pests like spider mites, mealybugs, or scale, and treat promptly with natural or chemical remedies if spotted.