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Aloe including Aloe vera (barbadensis)

Aloe includes a wide variety of succulents that feature long pointed leaves that grow from a central point, often growing smaller secondary plants to create a wider cluster. This includes medicinal Aloe.

Light: Aloe thrive with some amount of direct sun rays and many Aloe can grow well with less intense sun, such as eastern exposure sun rays but the plentiful sun from western and southern windows also treats them well, and often enhances any natural color tone the leaves may feature.

Water: Aloe store water in their fleshy leaves and use this to sustain during periods of drought. Allow the soil to dry nearly completely before watering thoroughly again. Not that watering will vary based on the season as well as intensity of sunlight available.

Environment: Aloes are generally resilient and will thrive most anywhere in the household with adequate sun and infrequent watering. Average household humidity conditions are perfectly suitable for successful growth.

Toxicity: Toxic to cats and dogs if ingested.

Of note:

- All varieties of aloe will produce baby plants from their roots, called “pups.” These are able to be cut off and potted up separately!
- *Aloe barbadensis* is the species you see in beverages and grocery stores. The “mesophyll” (the nutrient-dense, liquidy jelly in the leaves) is used for many purposes. However, the Aloe we carry is cultivated for houseplant purposes, and we cannot speak to its food-grade quality or the types of fertilizer used while it is being grown in the greenhouse. Be wary of consuming aloe unintended for ingestion.

*When planting in a pot without a drainage hole, avoid over watering by estimating 25% of the container's overall volume, with appropriate drainage materials incorporated when planting.