

FICUS CARE SHEET

The Ficus Alii Tree, or Amstel King Tree as it is sometimes called, is a large houseplant that originally came from Asia, Malaysia, and India. The Ficus Alii tree was first grown commercially in Hawaii where it got the Hawaiian name Alii which means “king.”

Although a Ficus Alii Tree is closely related to the Ficus Benjamina Tree, the Alii variety is much more tolerant and forgiving. Ficus Alii plant leaves are medium green, long (3"-10"), narrow, willow-like, and thick. A Ficus Alii Tree rarely sheds leaves, tolerates lower light, and allows you to move it around without going into shock. A Ficus Alii Tree does grow about 25% slower than a Ficus Benjamina.

TEMPERATURE

Unlike the Ficus Benjamina Tree, Ficus Alii plants are much more tolerant of temperature changes. Although a Ficus Alii houseplant prefers temperatures between 60-85 degrees these plants can survive in temperatures as low as 45 degrees for a short time.

LIGHT

Ficus Alii Trees prefer bright spots, but avoid direct summer sun through glass during the hottest part of the day. Ficus Alii houseplants do well in bright indirect light, however it can survive in medium light. The lower the light level, the longer a Ficus Alii Tree takes to produce new leaves. Rotate a Ficus Alii houseplant weekly to maintain the plant's beautiful shape.

WATER

Water with care. With tree types, the soil must dry out to some extent between watering's. Allow the top 50% of the soil of a Ficus Alii houseplant to dry out before watering. When you do water a Ficus Alii Tree, water well enough so that it drains out the bottom drip holes. Water all varieties regularly from spring to autumn, but sparingly in the winter. Do not allow plants to stand in water.

FERTILIZER

Feed a Ficus Alii houseplant monthly with a well-balanced liquid fertilizer when the plant is actively growing. It is not necessary to feed a Ficus Alii houseplant in the winter and fall.

