

JAYA



PRAISE THE PLANT

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HOW TO GROW
KRATOM

IN COLDER CLIMATES

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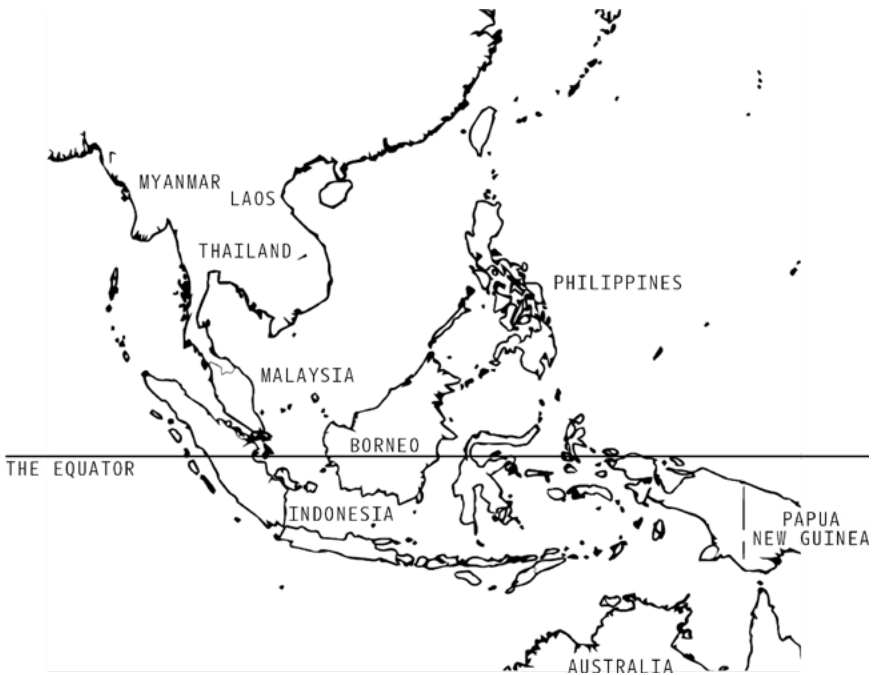
So, you've found yourself with one of our beautiful grown-from-seed kratom trees. With proper time and loving care your little tree will flourish into a beautiful specimen capable of providing you with a sustainable kratom harvest for years to come. Once the tree is large enough you can even make clones and make yourself a little kratom forest, free of worry from potential future trade restrictions or the whims of prohibition - the laws that apply to alkaloids often don't apply to the plants that produce them.

A JAYA KRATOM PUBLICATION

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NATURAL HABITAT



Mitragyna speciosa (kratom) is native to equatorial Southeast Asia. The tree can be found throughout the region but is most abundant in Borneo, an island divided between Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei. The key to the plant's success in Borneo is the island's position right on the equator.

While kratom is fairly resilient and adaptable, it prefers to be in an environment that mimics it's endemic climate.

Found on riverbanks and in tropical rainforests, kratom needs 4 things:

Heat, Water, Humidity, and Light.

CREATING GROWTH CONDITIONS

HEAT

Ideally the tree should never drop below 65°F (18°C) or it may start losing leaves, best to keep the temperatures above 75°F (23°C) if possible. The average temperatures in the Borneo rainforest is between 85-95°F (29-35°C).

To achieve reasonable temperatures, place a heat mat under the pot to keep the roots, soil and water warm.

HUMIDITY

Kratom trees are not very tolerant of dry conditions, the average humidity in Borneo is above 80%.

Keeping your kratom plant in a grow tent will mean that when you water it and keep it on a heat mat, the steam generated will create ideal conditions.

WATER

Kratom trees love water and enjoy regular watering, we recommend bottom watering potted kratom plants so their roots can reach down and enjoy to their hearts content as they would on the edge of a riverbank or in a swampy area.

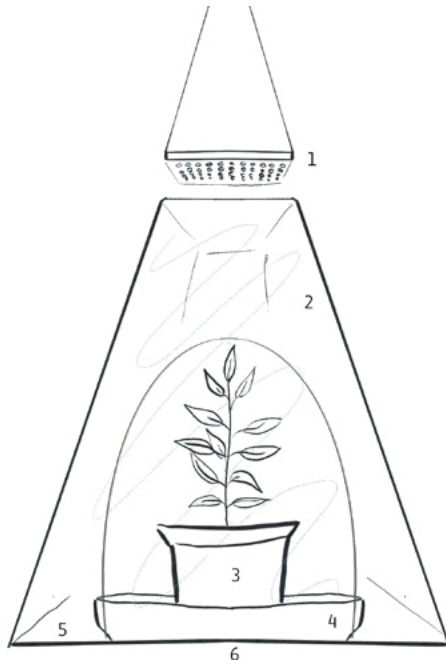
Indeed, kratom plants in Borneo often spend monsoon season partially submerged in water and must be harvested by boat- so don't be water shy.

LIGHT

Kratom can tolerate partial shade as it would growing on the forest floor in the jungle - especially when young- but it's important to remember that the sun is a lot stronger closer to the equator and the light coming through your home window is almost never enough, especially in Northern climates.

Use a grow-light on a 12/12 outlet timer to replicate the light-cycle your kratom tree would experience in it's homeland.

THE SET-UP



1. Full spectrum LED grow-light suspended 1-2 ft above the highest leaf, plugged into an outlet timer set to 12/12.
2. A grow tent with headroom to grow.
3. A plant pot with a drainage hole in it's base.
4. A tray for bottom watering
5. A tarp or plastic sheet to protect your flooring from water damage- water condens- es on the inside of the tent and runs to the base. Roll and clip the edges to avoid leaks.

NOTES ON CARE

Aside from the aforementioned set-up, we also recommend purchasing the following:

Foxfarm Ocean Forest potting soil
Foxfarm 'Grow Big' liquid plant food
A programmable outlet timer

KEEP THE BOTTOM 1"-2" OF THE POT SUBMERGED in water, top it up on a regular basis.

ALTERNATE PLAIN WATER & FERTILIZER SOLUTION in the water tray. Make the fertilizer solution by adding ~3/4 cap of Foxfarm 'Grow big' to 32 fl.oz (1 liter) of water. You can make a the fertilizer in advance and keep it for several waterings.

FLUSH THE SOIL of salts and mineral buildup (which can be harmful to your plant) by pouring plain water on the soil once every 1-2 months rather than bottom watering.

POUR AWAY excess stagnant bottom water and clean the tray to avoid unpleasant smells and bacteria on a monthly basis or more.

RE-POT when your plant is outgrowing it's home, always choose a pot no more than 2 inches wider and taller than the previous pot. Since you are bottom watering the plant, it's important that the roots are still able to draw up water. It's imperative to choose a pot with a hole in the bottom.

AFTER RE-POTTING pour some water over the top to evenly wet the soil and welcome the plant to it's new home.

SETTING AN OUTLET TIMER on 12/12 hour cycles will keep the grow-light going on a regular cycle- so you can go on holiday.

KRATOM WILL GROW BIG. In Borneo, kratom can grow to be a substantial tree in 6-12 months. That timeline is not realistic for North America, but you can expect your kratom tree to grow steadily so long as it has the space and the resources to do so.

YOU CAN PRUNE the stem to encourage the plant to split and grow fuller.

ATTEMPT TO ACCLIMATIZE your plant by gradually opening the tent more and more over time. This can be done faster or slower depending on the temperature and humidity of your home environment. Eventually, remove the tent altogether. However, if you see sudden deterioration of the health of your plant, put it back in it's tent to recover.

Anecdotally, we had a specimen that we tried to acclimatize too suddenly, but it got too cold and lost all of it's leaves and appeared completely dead. Several months later we moved it back into a humidity tent with the correct lighting and heating, and it came back to life with vigor. The lesson being, these plants are hardy and will survive so long as you give them the tools to do so.

CONSUMING FRESH KRATOM

So, your hard work has paid off and you have a happy and healthy kratom plant at home. Let's talk about how to harvest and consume the kratom fresh.

Harvesting leaves doesn't harm the kratom plant, so long as there remains enough leaves to allow the plant to continue photosynthesizing. Leave at least the leaves on the tip of each branch in place. These will also be the youngest leaves, which may not have developed their full alkaloid profile yet.

The powder form kratom we have in the US is a product of export, and not the traditional method used in Southeast Asia.

Consuming leaves fresh:

Take a leaf, pull out the center stem, roll the leaf into a 'quid' and chew on it. You can swallow or spit out the plant matter. You may notice a subtle mouth-numbing effect.

Make a tea:

Option #1: Let your leaves dry and crush them into flakes. Put leaves into a teapot and add hot water, add lemon juice to help extract the alkaloids and allow to steep. Strain out the leaf matter and enjoy your tea with honey or sweetener to taste.

Option #2: For a stronger tea, crush your leaves into a fine powder with a coffee grinder and consume as above without straining.

NOTES

good luck!

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