

HOUSEPLANT GUIDE

Aglaonema (Chinese Evergreen) – Average warmth, indirect to moderate light, can tolerate low light. Keep away from direct sun. Water thoroughly spring through autumn, sparingly in winter. Prefers moist air, avoid extremely dry locations. Repot in spring every 3 years.

Aphelandra (Zebra Plant) – Average warmth, bright indirect light away from direct summer sun. Keep compost moist at all times but never water logged. Reduce watering in winter. Repot in spring every year.

Bromeliads – Average warmth, indirect light away from direct sun. Keep central vase filled with water, for non-vase varieties keep compost moist, but never wet. High temperatures (above 75 F) may be needed to bring plants into flower. Repotting rarely, if ever, needed.

Chlorophytum (Spider Plant) – Average warmth, indirect light away from direct sun. Water liberally spring to autumn and sparingly in winter. Florine in water will cause leaf tips to turn brown. Repot if necessary in spring.

Dieffenbachia – Average or above average warmth, indirect light in summer, moderate light in winter. Water regularly spring to autumn and sparingly in winter. Repot in spring.

Dracaena – Average warmth, moderate light close to east or west window. Keep compost moist at all times and reduce watering in winter but do not let it dry out. Repot in spring every two years.

Ferns – Average warmth, Indirect light, east or north facing windowsill ideal. Compost must be kept moist, but not soggy, at all times and never allowed to dry out. Reduce watering in winter. Repot in spring when roots fill the pot.

Ficus (Figs, Rubber Plant) – Average warmth, Indirect light for tree types, moderate for others. Allow tree types to dry out between waterings, trailing types need more frequent watering. Apply little water during winter. Repot in spring, but avoid frequent repotting.

Hedera (Ivy) – Does best in cool temps, but above freezing. Indirect light, avoid direct sun in summer. Keep compost moist in summer through regular watering, water sparingly in winter but never let compost dry out. Repot in spring as needed.

Hoya (Wax plant) – Average warmth, keep cool in winter. Bright indirect to moderate light avoid direct summer sun on variegated plants. Water liberally spring to autumn, sparingly in winter. Do not remove fleshy flower buds. Repot only if unavoidable.

Kalanchoe – Average warmth, bright direct sun (east or west windowsill spring – autumn, south in winter). Water thoroughly, let surface dry between waterings. Can be induced to re-flower with a rest period. Repot in spring after rest.

Maranta (Prayer Plant) – Average warmth, sensitive to low humidity environments. Moderate light, colors fade in bright light. Keep compost moist at all times but reduce watering in winter. Repot in spring.

Palms – Average warmth, most do best in Moderate light, protect from direct sun. Requires good drainage, Keep soil moist, but do not over water. Reduce watering in winter but keep soil slightly moist. Repot only when roots thoroughly pot bound.

Peperomia – Average warmth, indirect or moderate light away for direct sun. Will thrive in

fluorescent light. Allow compost to dry out between watering, but never wait until the leaves wilt. Water sparingly in winter. Repot only if necessary.

Philodendron -- Average warmth, moderate to low light, will suffer in direct sun. Water thoroughly and regularly spring through fall, keep soil moist in winter. Repot in spring every couple years.

Saintpaulia (African Violet) – Average warmth avoid cold drafts and sudden temperature changes. Bright indirect light, ideally an east or south facing window in winter and a west window in summer, but protected from strong sunlight. Keep compost moist and bottom or top water when surface of compost is dry, or use a wicking double pot. Avoid getting leaves wet. Remove dead flowers and leaves, repot in spring if necessary.

Sansevieria (Snake Plant) – Average warmth, bright indirect light with some sun preferred but will grow in low light as well. Water moderately spring to autumn allowing compost to dry out slightly between waterings. In winter water only every 1 – 2 months. Repotting is seldom required and should be done only when growth cracks the pot.

Schefflera & Heptapleurum (Umbrella Plant) – Average warmth, bright indirect light, avoid direct sun. Water liberally spring to autumn and sparingly in winter. Repot in spring every couple years if necessary.

Scindapsus (Pothos) – Average warmth, moderate to low light. Water liberally spring to autumn allowing soil to dry out slightly between waterings. Water sparingly in winter. Repot if necessary in spring.

Spathiphyllum (Peace Lily) – Average warmth, keep out of cold drafts in winter. Will grow in low light, but will flower best in indirect light. Keep out of direct sun. Keep compost moist at all times, reduce watering in winter. Repot in spring as needed.

Succulents (Aloe, Jade, Sedum) – Average warmth spring to summer. Prefers to keep cool (50 – 55F) in winter. Windowsill is ideal location to provide bright indirect light with some direct sun. Water thoroughly when compost begins to dry out spring through autumn, in winter only every 1-2 months. Repot in spring, only when essential.

Syngonium or Nephitis (Arrowhead) – Average warmth, indirect (variegated varieties) to moderate (all green leaves) light. Avoid direct sun. Keep compost moist at all times, reduce watering in winter. Avoid over watering. Repot in spring every 2 years.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew) – Average warmth, bright indirect light essential and some species benefit from some direct sun. Water liberally spring to autumn, sparingly in winter. Repot if necessary in spring.

Zamioculacas (Zee-Zee) – Average to warm room temperature, moderate light. Allow upper part of compost to dry out between waterings. Water sparingly in winter. Repot in spring.