



HOUSEPLANTS – PG 1



Aloe - *Aloe Vera*

A popular houseplant is low maintenance. Pot in well-draining soil and keep it fairly dry. Water heavily once every two weeks. Place in bright, indirect light. Propagate from pups (baby plants). Use a sharp knife to cut the pup from the mother plant.

Amaryllis - *Hippeastrum*

Large single or double flowers. Water when the top 2 inches of soil feels dry. Fertilize each time you water with half the recommended strength when new growth is visible. Cut flowers when done to prevent seed formation. Do not remove flower stalk until it has turned yellow. After it has finished blooming place in a sunny location indoors.



****Limited quantities of all plants, so inclusion on this list is no guarantee of availability****

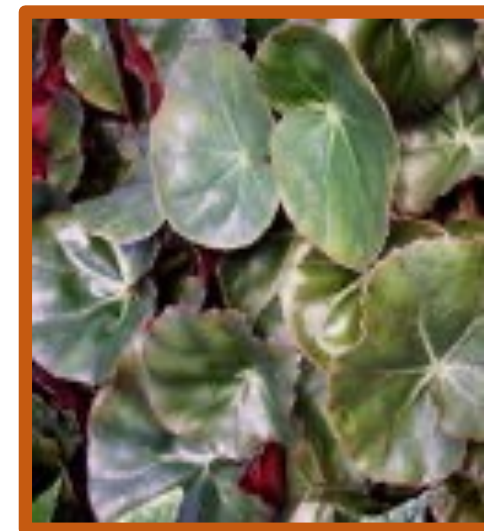


Begonia - Marmaduke

Maple tree-shaped, chartreuse yellow leaves with burgundy red flecks. Grows best in well-drained, humus-rich soil with moderate water, high humidity and indirect sunlight. Apply a slow-release fertilizer sparingly in spring. This makes a beautiful accent plant for a border or container, but is primarily used as a houseplant.

Begonia - Beefsteak - *Begonia erythrophylla*

One of the first hybrid begonias having been hybridized in 1845 in Germany by crossing two other rhizomatous Begonia species: *Begonia manicata* and *B. hydrocotylifolia*. Nowadays, the beefsteak Begonia is considered an heirloom species and can be hard to find. Beefsteak begonias like bright/indirect light, moist but not wet soil, and even temperatures. Fertilize lightly during blooming season (summer).



Begonia - Angle Wing

Native to Brazil. They grow on upright stems 12-30" tall and 12-24" wide. They like moist well-drained soil, bright indirect light and humidity. They are easy to propagate from cuttings.

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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 3



Boston Fern - *nephrolepis exaltata*

Likers bright, indirect sunlight away from drafty doors and heating vents. Provide as much humidity as possible and carefully monitor the soil to ensure plants stay consistently moist. You can set the plants on pebble trays filled with water, so long as the pot does not sit in standing water.



Calathea

Assorted varieties. Likes indirect light, humid conditions. Leaves move through the day and often fold up at night. Thirsty plant needing consistent watering.



Christmas Cactus

Schlumbergera x buckleyi

Keep in indirect light during spring and summer. Move into brighter location in fall in preparation for blooming. Avoid direct sun. Likes humus-rich, well-draining soil. Keep the soil consistently moist, do not allow to fully dry out, however it is sensitive to over-watering. Apply a balanced, diluted liquid fertilizer every two weeks during the spring, summer, and early fall. After the blooms have dropped, stop fertilizing the cactus until new growth begins in the spring.



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 4



Coleus - Plectranthus scutellariode

Can be grown as a houseplant or garden annual. Easy to propagate in water. Multiple leaf colors and purple blooms. Needs moist, well-draining soil. Keep evenly moist and out of drafts. Water houseplants once a week. Fertilize during spring/summer.



Cuban Oregano - *Plectranthus amboinicus*

Also called Mexican mint, Spanish thyme, and Indian borage. Some people call it "Vicks plant," because its camphor and menthol aroma is similar to the cough salve. Aromatic, velvety leaves grow to 18" tall. Likes being outside in the shade in the summer, but will need to come inside in the winter. Use in poultry stuffing, beef, lamb and game dishes.

Dumb Cane -Dffenbachia

The plant tolerates a wide range of light conditions, but grows best in bright, indirect light. Rotate the plant so it grows evenly. It prefers moderate to high humidity. Allow the soil to dry out to a depth of one inch between waterings. Fertilize every two weeks (half strength) March thru September. Repot every year or two.



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 5



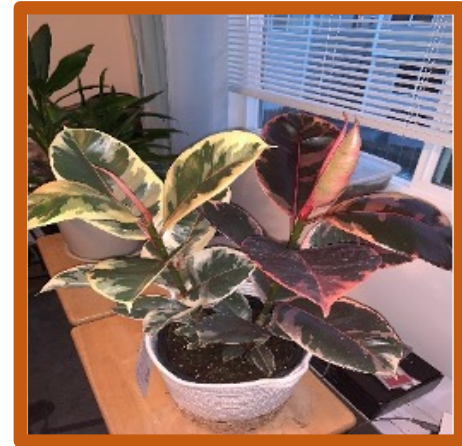
False African Violet - *Streptocarpus*

Provide bright indirect light. Water when soil is dry. Likes well-draining soil. Fertilize every two weeks in spring and summer, and once a month in the fall and winter. Pinch off vine tips after flowering to keep the plant from becoming too leggy. Repot every 2-3 years.



Ficus – Rubber Plant

Prefers well-drained slightly acidic soil. Place in bright, indirect light. Water when the top few inches of soil feel dry. Fertilize lightly every few weeks during the growing season. Rotate the pot every few weeks. Toxic to pets.



Golden Dracena

Prefers low to indirect light and average humidity. Water when the soil is 75% dry. Feed once a month during spring and summer. To prevent "tipping" - when tips of the leaves turn brown - use distilled water or rain water.



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 6



Hoya – *Hoya Carnosa*

Easy to grow. Scented flowers. Many varieties are vining or climbing plants. Indirect light, in the wild they grow in dappled shade. Allow to dry out between waterings. Pot in well drained soil.



Inch Plant - *Tradescantia Zebrina*

A popular houseplant that needs bright indirect light to maintain its intense coloration. Plants prefer to dry out between watering. It grows quickly and trails extensively. Good for hanging baskets. Easy to propagate.



Jade Plant - Gollum

A succulent, so needs well-draining soil, susceptible to rot if over-watered. Drench soil well and then let dry out completely before watering. Light to no fertilizer. Bright light, can handle direct sun.



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Jade- *Crassula Ovata*

Native to South Africa and Mozambique. Likes bright, indirect light. Needs well-drained soil formulated for succulents. Allow soil to dry out between waterings. Lightly fertilize. Can remain in the same pot for several years, but can become top heavy and should be repotted every 2-3 years. Responds well to stem and root pruning to keep its shape.



Never Never Plant – *ctenanche lubbersiana*

A tropical plant with oblong or lance-shaped leaves marked with stripes or spots. Part of the prayer plant family, so it folds its leaves up at night. Prefers medium to bright indirect light, high humidity, and moist rich soil and good drainage.



Oakleaf Ivy - *cissus alata*

A favorite houseplant that does well in hanging baskets or on a trellis. Prefers indirect sunlight. Water when the top two inches of soil dry out. Fertilize 4 times per year during the growing season. It is susceptible to some insects and diseases.



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Pothos – *Epipremnum aureum*

Easy to grow. Can be trained to climb on a support or trail from a pot or hanging basket. Fast growing, have heart shaped leaves that may be variegated with white, yellow or pale green. Prefers bright, indirect light. Allow soil to dry out between waterings. Plant in a well draining soil mix.



Peace Lily - *Spathiphyllum*

Native to Central and South America. They produce a white to off-white flower. Indirect but bright sunlight. Preferably in an east or north facing window. Keep the soil moist, but not overly saturated.



Peperomia

Over 1000 varieties. Easy to grow. Needs bright, indirect light, well-draining soil like orchid mix. Water only when soil is dry.



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 9



Philodendron

Prefers bright, indirect light. Water when soil is 50-75% dry. Varieties can have a vining or upright habit. Prune to promote new growth. Propagate from leaf cuttings. Fertilize monthly.

Piggy Back Plant - *tolmiea menziesii*

Plant prefers moist soil high in organic matter. It can be grown in a container or hanging basket. It likes bright light. Babies grown on the older leaves. It is best propagated in the spring. The plant can be susceptible to mealy bug.



Rhoeo – Boat Lily- *tradescatia spathacea*

A favorite houseplant that does well in hanging baskets or on a trellis. Prefers indirect sunlight. Water when the top two inches of soil dry out. Fertilize 4 times per year during the growing season. It is susceptible to some insects and diseases.

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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 10

Spider Plant – *Chlorophytum comosum*

One of the most popular houseplants, will survive in less than perfect conditions. Rosettes of slender, gently arching leaves up to 18” long. The leaves can be green or green/white striped. Mature plants will send out stems with dainty white flowers and new plants which can be snipped off and grown as a new plant. Like well-draining soil, consistent watering and light fertilizer.



Spur Flower - *Plectranthus purpuratus*

Bright indirect light, moist soil. Best to water from the bottom. Likes well-draining soil. Fertilize every two weeks in spring and summer, and once a month in the fall and winter. Flowers year round. Repot every 2-3 years.

Sting of Hearts - *ceuropegia woodii*

This is an easy indoor plant that can be grown in a west or south facing window. It requires good drainage and should be watered only when dry. Fertilize infrequently. It does best when crowded. Easily propagated from cuttings.



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 11



Succulants– Mixed varieties

Indoor succulents do best in dry conditions. Use cactus potting soil. Place in pot with drainage holes. Allow to dry out completely between waterings. Need bright light (south or west-facing windows are best.) They do not need to be fertilized, but if you do, fertilize once in the spring.

Swedish Ivy - *Plectranthus australis*

Bright indirect light, water when soil is dry. Likes well-draining soil. Fertilize every two weeks in spring and summer, and once a month in the fall and winter. Pinch off vine tips after flowering to keep the plant from becoming too leggy. Repot every 2-3 years.



Swedish Ivy - *Plectranthus ciliatus*

Provide bright indirect light. Water when soil is dry. Likes well-draining soil. Fertilize every two weeks in spring and summer, and once a month in the fall and winter. Pinch off vine tips after flowering to keep the plant from becoming too leggy. Repot every 2-3 years.



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 12

Thanksgiving Cactus - *Schlumbergera truncata*

Indirect light during spring and summer, move into brighter location in fall in preparation for blooming, avoid direct sun. Likes humus-rich, well-draining soil. Keep the soil consistently moist and do not allow to fully dry out, however it is sensitive to over-watering. Apply a balanced, diluted liquid fertilizer every two weeks during the spring, summer, and early fall. After the blooms have dropped, stop fertilizing the cactus until new growth begins in the spring.



Tree Ivy - *fatshedera lizzi*

Indirect light, avoid overwatering. Keep pruned by pinching off new growth which promotes branching, otherwise it will get rangy. Propagate by cuttings.



Tricolor Stromanthe - *Stromanthe sanguinea*

Grows to 2-3 feet high and 1-2 feet wide. They like bright, indirect light, preferably in an east or north facing window. Turn plant once a week to ensure even growth. Keep soil consistently moist, but not soggy. Fertilize half-strength once per month in spring and summer



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HOUSEPLANTS – PG 13



Umbrella Plant– *Schefflera*

The plant needs bright, indirect light. Warm temps above 60 degrees. Rich well-draining acidic potting soil. Feed twice weekly during growing season. Water only when the soil dries out. All parts of the plant are mildly toxic to humans and seriously toxic to dogs and cats.

Jewels of Opar - *Murdannia loriformua*

Prefers bright, indirect light. Keep soil moist, but not waterlogged. Use well-draining soil mix. Moderate humidity. Fertilize every 2-3 weeks during growing season. Generally resistant to pests and diseases. Has delicate pink or white flowers.



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