



# Houseplants – Pg 1



## **African Violet** – *Saintpaulia ionantha*

Likes bright, warm, humid conditions. Use warm water to water and keep water from touching leaves. Pinch off dead flowers and leaves. Avoid exposing to standing water. Fertilize every other week with African violet fertilizer in spring/summer.

## **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.



## **Wax Plant** – *Hoya*

Can bloom spring, summer and fall. Blooms waxy and very fragrant. Needs bright, indirect sun, let dry out between waterings. Fleshy leaves. Some varieties have variegated leaves.



Marmaduke

## 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.



## Boston Fern - *nephrolepis exaltata*

Likes 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.

## 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.



Angle Wing



## Chinese Money Plant – *Pilea peperimoides*

Popular houseplant that can be hard to find, but easy to care for. Needs bright light and likes to be rotated to remain symmetrical. Requires semi-regular watering and light fertilizer in the spring and summer. The offshoots are very easy to propagate so you can have more plants! Needs rich, well-draining soil and monthly fertilizer in the spring and summer.



## Cuban Oregano/Mexican Mint

*Plectranthus*

Neither Cuban or oregano. Foliage smells like a combination of oregano, thyme and turpentine. Requires good draining soil, bright sun. Will be happy outdoors in the summer with afternoon shade.

## Coleus – *Plectranthus scutellarioides*

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.





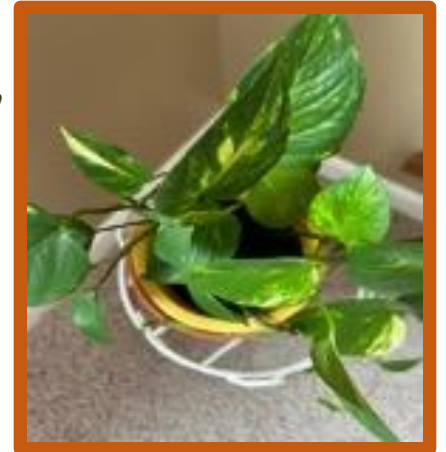


## **Holiday Cactus – *Schlumbergera x buckleyi***

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 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.

## ***Golden Pothos – Epipremnum aureum***

Very easy to care for. Indirect sun. Allow soil to dry out between watering.



## ***Inch Plant – Tradescantia Zebrina***

It is 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.



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



## **Jade- Gollum**

Gollum Jade is a succulent, so needs well-draining soil. Susceptible to rot if over-watered. Drench soil well and then let dry out completely before watering again. Needs light to no fertilizer. Place in bright light and can handle direct sunlight.



## **Never Never Plant – *ctenanthe lubbersiana***

Oblong shaped leaves marked with stripes and splotches. Indirect sun, moist, well-draining soil, easy to care for

## **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. Will bloom if conditions are right, but most jades growing in homes do not bloom.





# Houseplants – Pg 6



## *Peace Lily – Spathiphyllum*

Toxic to cats, dogs and people. Prefers rich, moderately moist soil and filtered sunlight. Keep temperature conditions consistent between 65 to 80°F. Prefers to be under-watered rather than overwatered. Fertilize frequently over the summer.



## **Peperomia** – *Peperomia spp.*

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



## *Pothos - Epipremnum aureum*

Very easy to care for. Indirect sun. Allow soil to dry out between watering. Vining. Solid green and variegated leaves.



## **Purple Heart** – *Tradescantia Zebrina*

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







## **Satin Pothos-** *Scindapsus pictus*

Toxic to pets. Place the plant in a location with indirect bright light. Use well-draining potting soil and make sure the pot has large drainage holes. Keep the soil slightly moist but not wet. Fertilize once a month during the growing season with a water-soluble complete houseplant fertilizer.

## **Snake Plant–** *Dracaena trifasciata*

Can go weeks without water in low and medium lighting conditions. They tolerate low light; can thrive in bright light, sending up new leaves and stronger variegation. Very rarely blooms.



## **Spider Plant -** *Chlorophytum comosum*

One of the most popular houseplants to grow. They will survive in less than perfect conditions. Grow rosettes of slender, gently arching leaves up to 12-18” 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. Likes well-drained soil, consistent watering and light fertilizer.

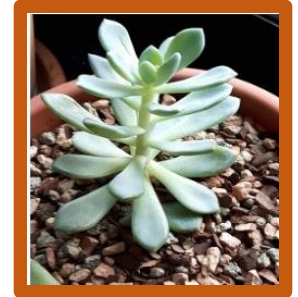
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# Houseplants – Pg 8



## 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.



## Swiss Cheese Plant - *Monstera adansonii*

Toxic to pets and humans, medium to bright light, water when soil is dry, needs good draining soil, can grow up to 12 ft. long.

## Thanksgiving Cactus - *Schlumbergera truncata*

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 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.

