



HOUSEPLANT CARE GUIDE:

Peace Lily: (Spathiphyllum)

Place peace lilies in indirect but bright sunlight. Keep peace lilies out of areas where they'll get direct sunlight all day as it may dry them out too much. Keep the soil lightly moist to the touch, but not overly saturated. Peace lilies can tolerate short periods of dry soil. Peace lilies are sensitive to chemicals commonly found in tap water, such as fluoride. Use filtered, room-temperature water, if possible. Peace lilies enjoy high humidity. Misting their leaves or placing their pot atop a moistened tray of gravel can help to increase humidity around the plant. Peace lilies are not heavy feeders, so fertilize only occasionally. Peace lilies are a tropical plant; they do best in temperatures between 65°F and 75°F degrees (18 to 23°C) during the day and about 10° cooler at night.

Prayer Plant: (Maranta Leuconeura)

They are not suited for direct sunlight. Medium indirect light. Water every 1–2 weeks, allowing the soil to dry out half way down between waterings. Expect to water more often in brighter light and less often in lower light. Try using filtered water or leaving water out overnight before using. 65°F–85°F (18°C–30°C). It's best not to let it go below 60°F (15°C).

Money Tree: (Pachira Aquatica)

Place in a bright, indirect light away from drafty and vent areas. Water thoroughly, but allow the soil to dry between watering. Fertilize regularly in the Spring and Summer. Prune as needed and keep it shaped like a bonsai plant.

Jade: (Crassula)

Requires full sun in order to grow properly. They do best during the daytime temperatures of 65 to 75 degrees F. They will also do perfect in higher temperatures if they get a lot of sunlight. Fertilize about every six months, but never fertilize when the soil is dry.

Ferns: (Pteridopsida)

Most ferns like to be regularly watered. Allowing the soil to dry between watering stresses these plants out. Water generously until it drains out of the bottom of the pot. Grooming ferns occasionally snip away the brown fronds. To help make your ferns thrive in other rooms try

keeping them away from vents, add a humidifier, lightly every few days mist, or well moistened moss at the base to prevent them from drying out.

Silver Sword: (Philodendron Hastatum)

Prefers bright indirect light, with lots of humidity. Water the top two inches of the dry soil. Recommended is a well-drained houseplant mix that helps retention of moisture. Best temperature for the plant to grow in is 65-85 degrees F. If the temperature drops too low they will go dormant.

Dragon Tail: (Epipremnum Pinnatum)

Medium to bright light out of direct sunlight. They will tolerate low light but growth will happen slowly. If placed outside position in part shade. Ensure the soil is well-drained. Water regularly and deeply. Once they establish for a period of time without tolerating water position in a cool spot.

Golden Pothos: (Epipremnum Aureum)

Watering every 1-2 weeks, allowing the soil to dry out between watering. Keep in a warmer location. They like bright, indirect light and will tolerate low light but will grow slowly. Photos do not like wet soil. When fertilizing, dilute the liquid and fertilize one month in Spring and Summer.

Chinese Money Tree: (Pilea Peperomioides)

They like the Bright light. If the light level is too low the foliage will lose its bright green color. Best place is in a bright indirect sunlight spot year-round. Keep the soil lightly moist to the touch, but not overly saturated.

Pothos: (Epipremnum Aureum)

Can grow in low light areas or with only fluorescent lighting. Perfect for offices and dorm rooms. Prefers indirect light. Let your pothos plants dry out completely between watering. If they are left damp they will root rot. Temperatures between 65 and 75 degrees. Grows best in high humidity. They are not heavy feeders. Balance houseplant fertilizer once per month in Spring and Summer.

Rubber Plant: (Ficus Elastica)

When watering make sure the soil is almost completely dry. Every 1-2 weeks. You can spray with a mister here and there to keep their leaves moist. Place in a bright room, but keep away from super sunny windows.

Spider Plant: (Chlorophytum Comosum)

Place in a bright to moderate room with light. That is a comfortable temperature for everyone. Make sure to keep the soil moist. In Spring and Summer water once a week, while in the Winter

allow the soil to dry out more before watering. Fertilize two to three weeks with balanced houseplant fertilizer.

Swiss Cheese Plant: ([Monstera Adansonii](#))

Indirect light is ideal but don't give the plant direct sunlight. Water when the top of the soil is almost dry. They like temperatures between 15 and 30 degrees C. These are jungle plants so they thrive in very high humidity. Fertilize plants monthly using all purpose liquid fertilizer that is diluted. But wait four to six months to fertilize if you repotted the plant.

Aloe: ([Liliaceae](#))

Place in indirect sunlight or artificial light. If placed in low light they often grow leggy. They do best in temperatures between 55 and 80 degrees F. You can also bring your plant outdoors with you from May to September, but remember to bring them back inside due to cold nights. Fertilize no more than once a month only in the Spring and Summer. Water deeply, allow to dry out for some time before watering again.

Ficus Microcarpa: ([Moraceae](#))

Loves indoor well drained potting mix. Indirect sunlight Lots of light will help with growth but not direct during the hotter hours. Year round temperatures around 60 to 70 degrees F. Water when the soil is dry. Depending on placement every three to four days until watering again. Don't use cold water.

Peperomia: ([Piperaceae](#))

Most varieties prefer medium to bright indirect light but can also tolerate low indirect light. Water every 1-2 weeks, allowing the potting soil to dry out in between waterings. They like indoor temperatures of 65 to 75 degrees F. Key rule is if you're comfortable where you are, your houseplant probably will be too.

Pilea: ([Urticaceae](#))

Well drained soil and pot with drainage holes is the key. Let the soil dry out between waterings but may need more watering if it's warmer or hotter weather. No direct sunlight, as it will scorch the leaves.

Philodendron: ([Araceae](#))

Set in a place with bright, indirect sunlight. Allow the top inch or so to dry out in between waterings. Water the plant with fertilizer monthly in the Spring and Summer. During fall and winter every six to eight weeks.

Dragon Scale: ([Alocasia Baginda](#))

Indirect light. Water the top 2-3 inches of soil when it feels dry. a thick well drained potting mix is beneficial. Lower fertilizer requirements, every 6 weeks in Spring and early autumn. Cool temperatures below 55 will trigger dormancy.

Marble Queen Pothos: ([Epipremnum Aureum](#))

Indirect sunlight but can tolerate morning direct light or evening light. They enjoy consistent watering but are also drought tolerant. Ideal temperatures are standard household and humidity temperatures and levels. Fertilizer is optional, but not required.

Jewel Orchid Black: ([Ludisia Discolor](#))

They are often found in shady places, but avoid placing in direct sunlight. Prefer slightly damp conditions. They don't like bone dry soil, but don't leave the roots sitting in water. They are small feeders and are good if you only feed your plant a few times a year.

Narrow Escape Philodendron: ([Philodendron Narrow](#))

Prefers indirect sunlight. Let the top of the soil dry out before watering again. Avoid freezing temperatures. Fertilize one time per month during Spring and Summer.

Senecio Ruby Necklace: ([Othonna Capensis](#))

Loves the sun and can tolerate direct sunlight. They are drought tolerant and do not need frequent watering. Allowing the soil to dry out between watering. Thrives in well drained acidic soil with pH of 6.0 and 6.5.

Wandering Jews: ([Tradescantia Nanouk/purple](#))

Does best in bright indirect sunlight. The brighter the light the more the plant provides flowers. Don't expose the plant to any frost. These plants are happy if they are not kept soaking or allowed to be completely dry for a long time. Use a water soluble fertilizer twice a month during the growing season.

Philodendron Micans: ([Philodendron Hederaceum Var.](#))

Bright medium indirect light, but avoid long periods of direct sunlight. Well drained soil with rich organic matter. Water when the soil is dried out. Another way to tell if watering needs to be done is when leaves start drooping or curling inward. Benefits from light fertilizer through the spring and summer to help with growth.

Snake Plant: ([Sansevieria Trifasciata](#))

Is a drought tolerant plant that loves warm weather but struggles with cold conditions. Snake plants prefer indirect but steady light with some direct sun. They prefer a loose well drained potting mix. Let soil dry between waterings. Reduce watering monthly during the winter. Fertilizer during growing season with a slow release 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Watermelon Peperomia: ([Peperomia Argyreia](#))

Choose a location where it will receive bright to medium indirect light. They are sensitive to both overwatering and under watering. So don't let them dry out or be left sitting in a warm area for a good period of time. Can benefit during the growing season every 2-4 weeks liquid fertilizer during spring and summer.

Hoya: ([Carnosa](#))

Prefers bright indirect light, but light direct sun will be okay. Water when the substrate is dry or as soon as you see the leaves starting to pucker. They like regular watering during the spring and summer, during the active growing season. Withhold water during winter.

Lipstick Plant: ([Aeschynanthus Radicans SPP.](#))

Appreciate bright filtered light. Moderate watering works best. Ideally avoid allowing the potting medium to dry out completely. Slow release fertilizer during the growing season once or twice a month.

Croton: ([Coadium Variegatum](#))

Needs a fair amount of sun but indirect light. Keep plants evenly moist in the summer they need about 1 inch of watering per week. Reduce watering in the winter biweekly. Apply slow release pellets three times per growing season.