

Green PLANT CARE

DIEFFENBACHIA: The Dieffenbachia vary in size and color by variety and the leaves are generally leathery and glossy and from one to two feet long. The color of the leaves may range from dark, medium, pale green, yellow or creamy white. Some varieties have color markings or blotching in cream, white or yellow. This plants height varies from 3 to 8 feet depending on the variety.

Care Recommendations

Light: Dieffenbachia's prefer medium or high light areas which are best for achieving intense leaf color and overall plant appearance. Avoid placing this plant in full sun locations to prevent leaf burn.

Water: It is best to keep the soil moist, but make sure to allow the soil surface to dry partially between watering. Excessively dry soil will cause the lower leaves to turn yellow.

Temperature: This plant prefers temperatures between 65 and 80°F for optimal growth. Make sure to avoid temperatures below 55°F because these plants are subject to cold damage.

Fertilization: Apply fertilizer once every 2 to 3 months.

DRACAENA: There are many different varieties of the Dracaena plant such as Dracaena Sanderiana or Ribbon Plant, Dracaena 'Janet Craig', Corn Plant Dracaena, Warnecki Dracaena and many more. The leaves of a dracaena can be oval or lance-shaped and grow from 3 to 25 inches long. Dracaena will grow to several different heights, depending on the variety. Warnecki and Sander's may grow from 6 to 12 inches tall. Janet Craig grows from 4 to 10 feet tall or more and a corn plant may reach an indoor height of 20 feet or more.

Care Recommendations

Light: Dracaena can survive in low light for a short period of time, but medium to high light is preferable and will produce the most vibrant leaf color. Avoid putting this plant in a full sun location to prevent leaf burn.

Water: It is best to keep the soil moist, but DO NOT over water. Always make sure to drain any excess water from the pot or tray to prevent root rot. Occasional missed watering can be tolerated as long as the plant is not over fertilized.

Temperature: This plant prefers temperatures between 65 and 80°F, but will tolerate an occasional high or low.

Fertilization: Most Dracaena need to be fertilized every 3 to 4 months. The Janet Craig Dracaena should be fertilized monthly when grown in high light, and the Corn Plant Dracaena should be fertilized every six months when grown under low light.

DRACAENA MARGINATA: The Dracaena Marginata or Dragon Tree is a member of Dracaena family. These plants have heavy trunks that are topped with thick rosettes of dark green dagger-like leaves. Some leaf edges may be outlined in the color red. Height can vary from 1 to 15 feet used indoors.

Care Recommendations

Light: This plant requires medium or high light to achieve best growth but can survive under low light. Low light will cause your plant to grow very slow or not at all.

Water: It is best to keep the soil moist, but make sure to allow the soil surface to dry between watering. Avoid using water containing fluoride to reduce tip burn or leaf spotting.

Temperature: This plant prefers temperatures between 65 and 80°F for optimal growth. It will tolerate low temperatures of 50°F for short periods of time and will also tolerate occasional high temperatures up to 90°F.

Fertilization: If your plant is in medium or high light, fertilize once every 2 months. If your plant is in low light, fertilize every 3 to 4 months.

ENGLISH IVY: There are over 40 different forms of English Ivy. Most of these forms are native to Japan & Europe and come in a variety of shapes and colors. Leaf shapes range from nearly round to pointed and strongly lobed. Their color ranges from dark green, medium green and bright green to variegated forms that contain white and yellow in various patterns.

Care Recommendations

Light: For optimal growth keep your ivy in medium or high light. Plants will survive in low light areas.

Water: It is important to keep the soil moist, but slight drying of the soil between watering is desirable. If you let the soil become too saturated you will injure your plant.

Temperature: This plant prefers temperatures between 60 and 75°F for optimal growth. However, occasional lows of 40°F or highs of 85°F will not harm your plant.

Fertilization: Apply fertilizer every 3 or 4 months.

FERN: There are many native fern found in tropical areas throughout the world. Places like Asia, where the silver table fern comes from and Florida where you will find the Boston and fluffy ruffles fern. The fronds of a fern can come in a medium green or silvery-white color and are wide at the base and narrow at the tip. The length of the fronds can vary by variety, from four inches to several feet long. Some fern have brown spores that appear on the underside of the leaf. These spores are often mistaken for leaf spots, but there is no need to worry, it is just a natural part of the plant.

Care Recommendations

Light: It is best to keep your fern in medium or high light areas. Some plants can be maintained in a low light area, but the silver table fern will only survive a few months under those conditions. Avoid full sun locations!

Water: It is best to keep the soil moist, but not saturated. If the fern are kept too dry, the leaves will begin to turn a dull grey-green color.

Temperature: This plant prefers temperatures between 65

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and 80°F for optimal growth. It will tolerate low temperatures of 50°F for short periods of time.

Fertilization: Ferns require a low amount of fertilizer when kept indoors. In medium light, you should fertilize your fern every 6 months and every 3 months in high light.

FICUS: The Ficus Benjamina or Weeping Fig is native to India. This beautiful plant has light colored bark, delicate branches and small green shiny leaves about 2 to 3 inches long. If the proper light is provided, this plant can live a long time indoors and can grow to approximately 2 to 6 feet tall.

Care Recommendations

Light: For optimal growth it is best to keep your Ficus in medium or high light. Plants will have difficulty surviving in low light areas.

Water: Make sure to keep the soil moist at all times, but do not saturate the soil. However, if you allow the soil to dry out, the leaves will begin to drop off.

Temperature: This plant prefers temperatures between 65 and 80°F for optimal growth. Occasional temperature drops to 50°F or highs of 90°F will not cause injury.

Fertilization: Plants that are located in high light areas should be fertilized every 2 months and plants under medium light conditions about every 3 to 4 months.

SCHEFFLERA: The Schefflera plant or “umbrella plant” has deep green, leathery, glossy leaves that resemble the canopy of an umbrella. It is native to New Guinea and can grow up to 6 feet or more indoors.

Care Recommendations

Light: Schefflera plants can and will grow in full sun, but the leaves will eventually start to burn. They are best suited in a medium to high interior light level.

Water: This plant needs to be watered when the soil surface becomes dry. However, overly wet soil can cause root rot, so always drain excess water from the pot or tray.

Temperature: It is best to maintain temperatures between 65 and 80°F for optimal growth. They will tolerate temperatures ranging from 45 to 90°F.

Fertilization: If your plant is located in a high light area, fertilize once every 2 months. For plants located in medium light areas, apply fertilizer once every 3 months.

PALM: The palm family has many varieties, some of which can vary in height from 2 to 8 feet tall. Most of them have clustered non-branching stems that have 6 to 15 inch leaves. Each palm frond or leaf has a stalk from which the green leaflets grow.

Care Recommendations

Light: It is best to keep your palm in medium or high light. Some varieties can be maintained in a low light area for short periods of time. Avoid full sun locations to prevent leaf burn.

Water: It is best to keep the soil moist, but not saturated.

Palms are subject to root rot if they become overwatered. The soil can get quite dry before watering without injuring the plant.

Temperature: It is best to keep your palm between 65 and 85°F and make sure to protect plants from cold drafts and temperatures below 55°F.

Fertilization: Plants located in high light areas need to be fertilized once every 3 months and those in medium to low light areas, every 4 to 5 months.

PEACE LILY (SPATHIPHYLLUM): The peace lily is beautiful plant that has dark green, lance-shaped leaves from 8 to 15 inches long. If this plant is grown in a high light area indoors it will often produce a white flower that can remain attractive for several weeks.

Care Recommendations

Light: For optimal growth it is best to keep your peace lily in medium or high light areas. Plants kept in low light areas will not produce flowers.

Water: Keep plant soil moist at all times. This plant usually requires more watering than most green plants.

Temperature: It is best to maintain temperatures between 65 and 75°F and avoid temperatures below 55°F.

Fertilization: Under high light fertilize every 3 months, under medium light every 4 months.

POTHOS: The pothos plant is well known for its interesting leaf markings that range in color from white to cream to bright green. Many varieties have marbled or variegated leaves in colors of white, silver or yellow. The leaf size ranges from 2 to 5 inches and they are usually heart shaped. Plants that are maintained under high light produce accentuated variegated patterns.

Care Recommendations

Light: For optimal growth it is best to keep your pothos in medium or high light. This plant will have no problem surviving in low light areas.

Water: Make sure to keep the soil moist, but do not allow the soil to remain constantly wet. This will result in root rot. Avoid over watering.

Temperature: It is best to maintain temperatures between 65 and 80°F and avoid temperatures below 55°F.

Fertilization: Under high light fertilize every 2 to 3 months, under medium to low light levels every 4 months.