

Suitable Plants and Care Notes

****Please buy plants with personal funds. Do not use city funds****

Tools and Supplies

1. Pot with drain holes and drain plate
2. Indoor plant fertilizer
3. Potting soil and peat moss
4. Small watering pale

Overall Plant Care Notes

- Be sure to wipe or rinse dust from leaves.
- Watering should also be decreased slightly in cold seasons.
- Some plants are forced to flower for sale purposes and may be unable to flower again later.
- Always remove dying/damaged leaves as to prevent your plant from wasting resources to sustain it.
- Most plants require ample drainage. Using highly quality potting soil or mixing potting soil with peat moss to improve drainage conditions. Also, non-soil alternatives are a great idea.
- Avoid over fertilization. Most fertilizers are salt compounds therefore, over fertilizing can salinate your soil and hurt the plant. If crystals form on the outside of the soil when it dries consider repotting the plant with fresh soil.
- Consider using distilled or purified water for your plants. Fluoride and chlorine in tap water can cause non-threatening leaf browning.
- If your plant begins reaching in a single direction for light turn the pot 45° monthly.
- Place plants on a shallow tray with rocks and water if it requires mist and you will be unable to mist it for several weeks.
- Never allow the pot saucer to hold standing water as this can cause root rot.

NF – infrequent or no fertilization

S – full shade

PS – partial shade

FS – full sun

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Air Plants

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<p data-bbox="186 226 643 258">Spider Plant, <i>Chlorophytum comosum</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="820 226 1425 470">PS The Spider Plant requires partial sunlight (some sunlight and some shade). Any potting substrate will do. Use distilled or purified water if possible. Let soil dry between watering and drain thoroughly. Fertilize once monthly in the amount as described on the fertilizer bottle. Trim dead leaves or leaf tips as needed.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 558 561 590">Lemon Balm, <i>Melissa officinalis</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="820 558 1417 802">FS Needs up to five hours of direct sunlight throughout the day; however, florescent lighting also helps. Good drainage is important, try mixing the potting soil with a handful of peat moss. Keep the soil moist but, not soaked. This plant can also grow in soil alternative mixes like clay pellets and activated carbon.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 919 769 951">Philodendron, <i>Philodendron</i> spp. (many options)</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 919 1409 1199">S This plant is tolerant of indirect light. If the leaves yellow and fall off in groups the plant may be receiving too much light. Yet, if the leaves are lanky and reaching then they need more light. Allow the soil to dry between watering and get slightly drier in winter. If the leaves become droopy then water less. Fertilize monthly in the spring and summer.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 1207 583 1239">Peace Lily, <i>Spathiphyllum Wallisii</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="820 1207 1425 1486">S The Peace Lily is a partial sun loving plant. Watch for multiple leaf loss as a sign of too much light. Some do well with only florescent lights. Brown leaves with ideal light may indicate the plant needs occasional misting. Water well with ample drainage and let dry. If the plant becomes droopy water thoroughly and mist. You may want to consider distilled or purified water.</p>

Plant Name and Image	Care Notes
<p data-bbox="186 233 602 262">Snake Plant, <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="823 233 1425 579">PS Window and florescent light should be enough to sustain this plant. Turn the plant weekly for even sun exposure. Good drainage is necessary. Let the soil dry between watering. Water less frequently in colder rooms and seasons. Use filtered or purified water if possible. Do not water directly into the leaf clump but, rather, around the plant. Fertilize in small amounts each time you water in the warm seasons. Stop fertilizing in cold seasons.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 590 607 619">Parlor Palm, <i>Chamaedorea elegans</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="823 590 1425 869">S This plant will be just fine with no direct sunlight. Your florescent lights and any other indirect sunlight you can provide will be enough. Keep soil moist but, not soaked, in the warm seasons and decrease in cold seasons. Brown leaves indicate overwatering. Apply fertilizers monthly in warm seasons. This plant does well to have multiple stalks or pot mate plants surrounding it.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 974 500 1003">Jade Plant, <i>Crassula ovate</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="823 974 1425 1253">NF PS Give this plant access to a window with sun coming in for several hours. Allow the soil to dry between watering. Watch for brown spots which indicate under watering. Fertilize once every six months and water thoroughly. Some suggest mixing soil with some sand and peat moss. (Cooler temperatures and decreased watering may prompt the tree to bloom!)</p>
<p data-bbox="186 1299 505 1329">Rubber Plant, <i>Ficus elastic</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="823 1299 1425 1579">PS This plant can grow up to 50 feet tall; so, when growing indoors start with a younger plant. Provide bright and indirect light but, keep away from cold drafts. Use soil with ample drainage. Water with room temperature water and mist occasionally. Stop watering and fertilization if leaves with become yellow. Fertilize every four weeks in warm seasons.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 1640 594 1669">Boston Fern, <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="823 1640 1425 1850">S This fern thrives in indirect and cool temperature light. A half potting soil half peat moss mix should be best to ensure drainage. Keep soil moist but, not soaked. Fertilize with diluted liquid fertilizer every two weeks in warm seasons. Occasionally spray with water.</p>

Plant Name and Image	Care Notes
<p data-bbox="186 214 662 243">Chinese Evergreen, <i>Aglaonema crispum</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="820 214 1433 525">PS Indirect or partial sunlight. Full sun can damage the leaves of this plant. Artificial or florescent lighting is also good. Keep this plant away from cold air vents or drafts. Let well draining soil dry almost completely. Soil can be mixed with handful of peat moss and handful of sand. Consider spraying occasionally. To remove leaves pull from the leaf base, do not cut. (Cuttings can grow in water!)</p>
<p data-bbox="186 533 673 562">Dracaena, <i>Dracaena</i> spp. (many options)</p> 	<p data-bbox="820 533 1433 844">PS Place in bright and indirect light (near windows, not next to). Brown spots appear when the plant receives too much light. Water with distilled or purified water only as this plant is highly sensitive to fluorine. Water when the top inch of soil has dried. Never allow the saucer to fill with standing water. Fertilize twice a month in warm seasons. Consider spraying plant occasionally.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 894 613 924">Ficus/Weeping Fig, <i>Ficus benjamina</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="820 894 1433 1205">PS This plant likes several hours of sun in warm seasons and less light in cold seasons. Too much light causes leaf scalding. Use well draining soil with equal parts potting soil, sand, and peat moss. Water weekly in warm seasons with room temperature water. Fertilize monthly in warm seasons. If multiple leaves drop at once move the plant to a different place in the room and consider decreasing watering.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 1293 630 1323">Bamboo palm, <i>Chamaedorea sefrizii</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="820 1293 1433 1604">PS This plant can grow in bright indirect light to low light. Decrease watering in low light. Allow the top third of soil to dry between watering. Always use distilled or purified water. Consider spraying occasionally. Use potting soil mixed with a handful or two of peat moss for drainage and water retention. Fertilize monthly in warm seasons. Prune with wet scissors. Keep the palm away from cold drafts or vents.</p>

Plant Name and Image	Care Notes
<p data-bbox="186 268 565 298">ZZ plant, <i>Zamioculcas zamiifolia</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="821 268 1430 583">PS This plant likes bright to moderately bright light. Avoid constant direct sunlight. Use high draining soil with equal parts sand, potting soil, and peat. Allow the top inch of soil to dry between watering. Fertilize once monthly in warm seasons and not at all in winter. Consider spraying this plant occasionally. When pruning, cut near the base of the leaf where it meets the stem. Yellow leaves can indicate overwatering</p>
<p data-bbox="186 672 646 701">Flamingo Lily, <i>Anthurium andraeanum</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="821 672 1430 987">S This plant can be several feet from a window as it likes indirect light. Keep soil moist but, not soaked by watering lightly weekly or biweekly. Place into a pot with half potting soil and half peat moss mixed together. If soil recedes place an additional inch of soil on top of the current soil. If the leaves appear to dull spray your plant weekly. You can set the pot on a tray with pebbles and water to provide constant humidity locally.</p>
<p data-bbox="186 1075 685 1146">Intermediate experience level Dwarf Azaleas, <i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i></p> 	<p data-bbox="821 1075 1430 1390">PS S These plants love bright and indirect sunlight for approximately six hours. Avoid direct sunlight. Use peat based soil mix and fertilize monthly during warm seasons only. Water enough to keep the soil moist yet, not soaked. Make sure to use a fertilizer that is high in potassium and contains iron. Watch for yellow leaves with green veins as a sign of inadequate fertilizing. Spray the plant occasionally. Shower to clean dust from leaves.</p>