

A photograph of a Monstera plant with large, green, deeply lobed leaves. The plant is growing out of a white, textured ceramic pot that sits on a small, round wooden saucer. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The lighting is soft, casting gentle shadows. The text 'NEW PLANT?' is overlaid in a dark serif font, and 'Now what?' is overlaid in a white sans-serif font below it.

NEW PLANT?
Now what?

TIPS FOR *Watering*



- Always check the soil before watering! If it's dry a few inches down, it's time to water.
- Water thoroughly until it runs out the bottom, but never leave your plant sitting in water—roots don't like to be soggy.
- Don't forget: less is more with watering! Overwatering is one of the most common plant problems.

Light

- Most plants love bright, indirect light. Place them near a window, but avoid direct sun, which can burn their leaves.
- If your plant's leaves start turning yellow or brown, it could be a sign it's not getting enough light. Move it to a sunnier spot!
- If your plant's leaves start curling or drooping, it could be too much light—move it to a shadier spot.



Fertilizer

- Fertilize your plant during the growing season (spring and summer) about once a month.
- Use a balanced, liquid houseplant fertilizer for best results!
- Don't fertilize in winter when plants are mostly resting—let them chill out!



A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO *Repotting*



1. REMOVE

Flip the pot gently on its side and gently squeeze it away from your plant. Tap the pot on the counter to loosen it up.

2. ADD

Choose a pot that is **only** 1-2" larger than the root ball. Place some fresh soil in the bottom of your new pot, making sure the root ball sits at least 1" from the bottom.

3. POSITION

Carefully place your plant in the pot, making sure it's centered and standing tall.

4. FILL

Fill in around your plant with soil. Press it down gently with your fingers to keep it nice and firm. Don't bury the plant deeper than it was in its old pot!

5. WATER

Give your newly potted plant a good drink until water starts running out of the bottom. It will be thirsty after its move!

6. TRIM

If your plant has any damaged leaves, feel free to trim them off! It won't hurt the plant—it'll actually help it grow better.

Repotting



- Use well-draining soil to help your plant's roots breathe (we love a good, chunky potting mix!)
- Repot when your plant outgrows its pot. A good rule? When roots start coming out of the drainage holes, it's time!
- When repotting, make sure the root ball stays about 1-2" from the bottom of the new pot to let the roots grow strong.

GROWING PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS

WATER PROPAGATION METHOD

What you need:

- Filtered water (tap water can work, but filtered is better)
- A small jar or glass (anything big enough to hold water and your cutting)
- Your plant cutting (make sure it's a healthy stem with a few leaves, and at least 1-2 nodes)
- A planter (a pot or container to plant your cutting once it's rooted)
- Potting soil (make sure it's good for the type of plant you're propagating)

STEPS:

1. Fill a jar with water and place the cutting inside. Make sure the bottom of the cutting is fully submerged, but no leaves are in the water.
2. Be patient! Wait for the roots to grow, and change the water if it gets cloudy or dirty.
3. When you see little white roots forming and they're about 1-2 inches long, your cutting is ready to plant!
4. Prepare a pot with soil, gently remove the cutting from the water, and plant it in the soil. Congratulations, you've got a new plant!

SUBSTRATE PROPAGATION METHOD

What you need:

- Pon, Leca, or Perlite (your chosen growing medium)
- Your plant cutting (make sure it's healthy with a clean cut)
- A container or jar (to hold the cutting and medium)
- Filtered water (to keep your cutting hydrated)
- A small container with drainage holes (for planting once rooted)

STEPS:

1. Prepare Your Medium: Fill your container with pon, leca, or perlite. Make sure it's moist but not soaking wet.
2. Place the Cutting: Gently place your cutting in the medium, burying the bottom part where roots will grow. Keep the leaves above the medium.
3. Water & Wait: Keep the medium moist by adding filtered water as needed. Wait for roots to start forming!
4. Plant & Enjoy: Once roots are visible, carefully transfer your cutting to a pot with soil or leave it in your medium to continue growing. Enjoy your new plant!

COMMON HOUSEPLANT Ailments



Leggy Growth

WHAT

IT IS:

Long, stretched-out stems with leaves far apart.

WHY IT
HAPPENS:

Your plant is reaching for more light!

HOW TO
FIX IT:

- Move your plant to a brighter spot with indirect light.
- Trim back the long stems to encourage fresh, bushy growth. Propagate and replant with the mother plant for a fuller look!

WHAT
IT IS:

Dry, crispy edges on the leaves.

WHY IT
HAPPENS:

Usually caused by dry air, too much direct sunlight, or underwatering.

HOW TO
FIX IT:

- Water more regularly, but avoid letting it sit in water.
- Increase humidity by placing your plant on a humidity tray or using a humidifier.
- Move it out of harsh direct sunlight.

Brown, Crispy Leaves

Yellow Mushy Leaves

WHAT
IT IS:

Leaves turning yellow and mushy, especially near the bottom.

WHY IT
HAPPENS:

Overwatering or poor drainage can lead to root rot.

HOW TO
FIX IT:

- Make sure the soil dries out a bit between waterings.
- Ensure your pot has proper drainage holes.
- Trim off any yellow leaves to keep your plant looking fresh!



Pale Leaves



WHAT
IT IS:

Leaves lose their vibrant color and look washed out.

WHY IT
HAPPENS:

Low light or nutrient deficiencies.

HOW TO
FIX IT:

- Give your plant more bright, indirect light.
- Consider feeding your plant with a balanced fertilizer during the growing season to boost its nutrients.

Neem Oil

Native to India, neem oil has been used for centuries to treat many plant and beauty-related issues. It is biodegradable and non-toxic so you won't have to worry about your furry friends getting toxic gunk on their snoot if they choose to boop the houseplants. Neem oil pesticides do not form a death zone, instead they target the pests only- meaning they won't hurt the healthy bacterias that are a part of your houseplant's ecosystem. Neem pesticides can be used all year round, simply follow the instructions on the bottle label.

Sand for Gnats

Our second and third recommendations focus on gnats. Gnats form when we leave the soil wet for long periods of time. Luckily, they tend to breed only in the top inch of soil. By sprinkling/covering the soil bed with sand, the environment becomes dry and the gnats are robbed of nutrients they need to breed and continue the infestation. Be sure to pack the sand down tight enough to keep the gnats from crawling out, but not so tight that it crushes the roots.



Ceylon Cinnamon

Ceylon cinnamon is another great way to get gnats out of your houseplants. The cinnamon destroys a fungus normally found in part of a houseplant's ecosystem that gnats like to feed on. Without food, the gnat population will slowly decrease with PERSISTENT application of ceylon cinnamon. We recommend you use true ceylon cinnamon instead of regular cinnamon.

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- 25 Syngonium
- 25 Tradescantia
- 25 Tree Seedling
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Air Plant

Lighting: Bright but filtered, avoid too much direct sunlight.

Water: Thoroughly wet/mist your Tillandsia 2-3 times per week; more often in a hot, dry environment; less often in a cool, humid one. If plants get dry, fully submerge them upside down in water for 1 hour, gently remove excess water and let dry in bright light.

Air: Give enough light and air circulation to dry in 4 hours or less. Plants that don't dry can rot.

Temperature: Optimum temperature range for tillandsia air plants is 50° - 90° F.

Air plants do not require any soil

Anthurium

Lighting: Anthurium plants like as much bright indirect light as possible, but no direct sun. If there is insufficient light, an Anthurium plant produces fewer flowers and becomes thin and straggly, as the leaves stretch toward the light.

Water: Water Anthurium plants well and then allow the top two or three inches of soil to dry out before watering again. Over-watering causes yellow leaf tips and under-watering causes brown leaf tips.

Temperature: Anthurium plants prefer temperatures 75° - 85° F during the day and about 10° cooler at night. Temperatures below 50° F slow the growth of leaves and flowers.

Alocasia

Lighting: An Alocasia plant requires very bright indirect light but no direct sun.

Water: Allow the top 2" - 3" of soil to dry out before watering, and try to keep the soil evenly moist. Over-watering, wet leaves, and soggy soil makes an Alocasia plant susceptible to a variety of serious fungal infections. Check the soil frequently until you are sure of the plant's watering needs. Alocasia plants require less water during the winter when it's dormant.

Temperature: Alocasia plants prefer warm temperatures between 60° - 80° F. These plants becomes dormant with prolonged exposure to temperatures below 60° F and may drop all of their leaves.

Aphelandra

(Zebra Plant)

Lighting: Zebra plants require very bright indirect light but no direct sun, especially if you want them to bloom.

Water: Keep the soil moist but not soggy, and never allow the soil to totally dry out. Bottom leaves drop off a Zebra plant when it is over or under-watered.

Temperature: Zebra plants prefer temperatures between 65° - 75° F. Prolonged exposure to temperatures below 60° F causes leaves to fall off.

Arabica

Lighting: Coffee Plants need bright indirect light from an east or west facing window. Avoid direct sunlight.

Water: Water a Coffee Plant when the top 1" - 2" of soil has dried out. These plants are not drought resistant and can suffer permanent damage if the soil totally dries out. Leaves fall off if the plant is over or under watered.

Temperature: These plants prefer constant temperatures between 60° F and 75° F. Coffee Plants can suffer damage if the temperature goes below 42° F or above 78° F.

Aralia

Lighting: Aralia plants can survive in low light conditions, but grow faster and produce more leaves in medium to bright indirect light.

Water: Too much water, resulting in root rot, is the main reason Aralia plants die. Allow the top 50% of soil to dry out before watering. In low light conditions, an Aralia may only need water as little as every 2-3 weeks.

Temperature: Aralia plants prefer temperatures between 60° - 85° F.

Begonia

Lighting: Avoid direct sunlight, anywhere from medium to brighter indirect sunlight near a window will allow this plant to thrive.

Water: Allow around 1" - 2 "of the top soil to dry out between waterings. The Begonia prefers to be watered more regularly than most houseplants to feed its unique variegated foliage.

Temperature: Any indoor environment will allow this plant to thrive but does best in temperatures between 65° - 80°F.

Bromeliad

Lighting: Bromeliads typically need a lot of sunlight to produce flowers but can do well in partial shade. If the plants are not receiving enough light, they will produce long, thin leaves. Too much light will produce thick, pale green leaves.

Water: When the soil around them is nearly dry, water them again. Do not leave the plant with standing water; soggy soil will kill the plant's roots. Fill the "cup" with water. Empty the plant's cup regularly and refill with fresh water to prevent buildup of minerals and discourage mosquito larvae.

Temperature: Bromeliads prefer temperatures around 70° F during the day and between 55° F and 60° F at night.

Calathea

Lighting: A Calathea Plant likes bright indirect light; so placing it in front of an east, west, or north window is ideal. Too much direct sun burns the leaves of a Calathea Plant and causes the beautiful leaf colors to fade.

Water: The best way to water a Calathea Plant is to use distilled water, rain water, or allow your tap water to sit out over night before using it. Keep the soil of a Calathea Plant moist but never soggy. Allow the top 2" - 3" to dry out before watering. Never let a Calathea Plant sit in water.

Temperature: Calathea Plants like temperatures between 65° - 80° F, and do not like cold drafts or temperatures below 55° - 60° F. Hot temperatures cause the leaves of a Calathea Plant to curl.

Chinese Evergreen

Lighting: Chinese evergreen plants will thrive in low to bright, indirect light. Different varieties have slightly different light needs, however, and in general, the darker the leaves and stalk, the more tolerant the plant is of low light. For all varieties, avoid full sun, which can scorch the leaves.

Water: Plant in a well-draining soil in a pot with drainage holes. Water well, then let the top two inches of soil dry out before watering again. In dimmer lighting conditions, let the soil dry out more before watering again.

Temperature: Chinese evergreen plants prefer standard room temperatures between 65° F and 80° F, but the biggest pitfall to avoid is temperatures below 60° F.

Carnivorous Plants

Lighting: Carnivorous plants, as a general rule, grow best in sunny conditions. Many do well in partial sun.

Water: Keep the soil wet or at least damp all of the time. Set the pots in a tray or saucer, and keep water in it at all times. **Temperature:** These plants do well in

normal room temperatures between 65° - 75° F.

Cordyline

Lighting: Cordylines need bright light, but avoid direct sunlight for unhabituated plants. Green-leaved Cordylines tend to do best with direct light, while ones with differently colored leaves may prefer bright indirect/filtered sunlight.

Water: It is important to keep the soil continuously moist. Reduce watering during the winter, but water your plant whenever the soil surface starts to feel dry.

Temperature: Cordylines thrive in temperatures above 62° F, and prefer a high humidity environment. Avoid putting the plant near a cold draft like a window, especially if the temperature drops lower than 62° F. These are jungle plants, so if you're experiencing leaf drop, try raising both the temperature and humidity.

Croton

Lighting: These plants require six to eight hours of direct sunlight a day to produce gorgeous yellow, red, and purple foliage. If the plant is lacking the light it requires, the leaves will turn green.

Water: Crotons require the soil to be constantly moist in the summer, so when the top begins to feel dry, the plant must be watered again. Watering needs will decrease in the winter. They enjoy high humidity.

Temperature: Crotons prefer warm weather, and tend to grow best in an environment that is around 70 degrees F. Temperatures below 60 degrees F, or rooms with chilly drafts can cause the plant to lose leaves, or even die.

Cryptanthus

Lighting: Grow Cryptanthus in a bright spot. These small indoor plants can take some direct sun on their leaves, so they're perfect for dressing up an otherwise bland window sill. As a general rule, the brighter the light, the more colorful the plants are.

Water: Water Cryptanthus so the soil just dries before watering again. They don't seem to be particularly fussy and will thrive in moist soil. Likewise, if you forget to water your Cryptanthus now and again, they don't mind.

Temperature: It prefers temperatures between 60° F

and 85° F.

Dieffenbachia

(Dumb Cane)

Lighting: Dieffenbachias (Dumb Cane) will sunburn if they get any direct sun at all, and the leaves will yellow and curl. The plant does better in a low light environment.

Water: Plant the Dumb Cane in a well-draining soil and water lightly, keeping the soil consistently moist, but not soggy. Check the soil to make sure it is dry an inch down before watering the dieffenbachia plant.

Temperature: The Dieffenbachia plant does well as a houseplant, thriving with year round room temperatures averaging 65° - 75° F degrees. Temperatures below 60° F can harm the plant.

Dracaena

Lighting: Filtered indoor light (such as through a sheer curtain in front of a sunny window) or a semi-shade spot is an ideal location. Never place a dracaena plant in direct sun, as the rays will scorch its foliage.

Water: Keep your Dracaena hydrated by misting the leaves and soil with water a few times a day. Always allow the top soil to dry out before watering. Drooping or yellowing leaves could indicate over-watering or poor drainage.

Temperature: Dracaenas prefer temperatures ranging from 65° - 78° F during the day. Night temperatures can drop about ten degrees cooler, but cold drafts and temperatures below 55° F will harm the plant.

Our Top Ten Favs

SNAKE LAURENTII

MINI MONSTERA

PILEA CHINESE MONEY

POTHOS SILVER SPLASH

ZAMIOCULCAS ZAMIIIFOLIA "ZZ"





CALATHEA MAKOYANA

ANTHURIUM WHITE

CALATHEA MEDALLION

CALATHEA RATTLESNAKE

SNAKE MOONSHINE

Fern

Lighting: Although most ferns grow in moist shady places like forest floors, this does not mean that they need no light. Their normal situation in the wild is dappled light, and if the light level in the home is too low, you will see poor growth and yellowing fronds. **Water:** Most ferns like an evenly moist soil with regular waterings. Allowing the soil to dry out between waterings stresses these plants. **Temperature:** An individual fern's place of origin and adaptability will determine how high or low of a temperature the fern needs. Most ferns don't like the cold. Ferns from tropical regions truly appreciate temperatures between 60° - 70° F. Those from more temperate regions enjoy temperatures between 50° - 60° F.

Fittonia

Lighting: Bright indirect sunlight is best for Fittonias. Avoid direct sunlight.

Water: Keep soil moist at all times but never soggy.

Temperature: Prefer warm temperatures between 70° - 80° F, doesn't do well below 60° F.

Ficus

Lighting: Place the ficus near a window in a room that gets bright light in the summer with more moderate light in the winter. Turn the plant occasionally so all the growth does not occur on one side.

Water: Water when the top soil becomes slightly dry, and reduce watering in the winter. The worst thing to do is to over-water (not under-water) because lack of water is easily fixed, unlike the damage from over-watering.

Temperature: Temperatures between 60° - 75° F are suitable. Avoid temperatures lower than 55° F.

Guzmania

Lighting: Guzmanias prefer and are happiest in bright, indirect light. **Water:** Guzmanias have a tank, cup, vase or urn (the central well which the flower stalk arises out of) which is how they collect a lot of the water they need. You want to keep that vase about 1/4 of the way full of water & flush it out with fresh water every 1-2 months to avoid any build up of bacteria. **Temperature:** If your house is a comfortable temperature for you, then your Guzmania will do just fine. You just want to avoid any areas with cold or hot drafts.

Hemigraphis

Lighting: This exotic plant will thrive in medium indirect sunlight or even outdoors if well shaded. This plant's foliage is dark in color and is easily affected by discoloration if exposed to bright direct sunlight.

Water: The Hemigraphis is a tropical plant which requires the soil to be moist so watering when the top layer of soil dries out is preferred. This plant will require slightly more water than most indoor plants so a well draining pot is key to avoid root rot. It is never a bad idea to mist the plants foliage as well.

Temperature: This plant will thrive in most indoor environments but a humidifier will ensure the plant's health as it grows. The Hemigraphis will struggle in colder environments under 60° F.

Hoya

Lighting: Hoya plants do best and bloom more often in very bright light. They are one of the few indoor plants that can handle direct sun. Although hoyas plants can adapt to lower light, they will grow slower and not produce their fragrant waxy flowers that are so beautiful.

Water: Hoyas are Succulent Plants so allow the soil to dry out quite a bit before watering. These plants do thrive on neglect, but need additional water when in bloom.

Temperature: Hoya plants can adapt to almost any moderate temperature, but prefer 60° - 65° F at night and 70° - 80° F during the day.

Herbs

Lighting: Herbs will need at least 5-6 hours of good, hot sun each day. Those long hours of sunlight force herbs to produce the oils that give them their unique aromas and flavors. **Water:** Keep the soil moist but not damp. Always water in the morning or the early part of the day, never at night. **Temperature:** Place pots in a south-facing window where the temperature stays between 60° - 75° F.

Hypoestes

Lighting: A Hypoestes, grows best in bright indirect light. Too much light or too little light causes the colors in the leaves of this plant to fade.

Water: Water a Hypoestes plant well and then allow the top 25% of the soil to dry out before watering again. Over-watering causes root rot. If the leaves of a Hypoestes droop, they quickly perk up after a little water.

Temperature: Hypoestes plants prefer warm temperatures around 75°.

Ivy

Lighting: Grow ivy in medium light for best results. It does tolerate low light, but ivy won't grow as well or last as long in dim spots. Ivy can take bright light indoors, as well, and even a bit of direct sun on its foliage.

Water: Water ivy when the top inch or so of the potting mix dries out. If you miss a watering or two and your ivy wilts, don't worry -- it should recover after you give it a splash of water. Take care not to over water ivy. It's best to keep this houseplant a little too dry than a little too wet.

Temperature: A variegated ivy tolerates most indoor temperatures, but room temperature of 50° - 70° F during the day and 5° to 10° F lower at night is best.

Maranta

(Prayer Plant)

Lighting: Marantas dislike direct sunlight. If exposed to direct light, their leaves will fade in color intensity and often develop blotches or patches. In the winter, when the plants go into dormancy, give them bright light to maintain growth.

Water: During the growth season, water frequently and never allow potting soil to dry out. They are very susceptible to drought. However, to avoid fungal problems, try not to get water directly on the leaves or let it sit.

Temperature: Ideal temperatures for the prayer plant are between 60° F and 80° F.

Lipstick Plant

Lighting: Indoor Lipstick plants require very bright indirect light. Direct sun burns the leaves.

Water: Lipstick plants flower more frequently and more abundantly if you allow the top 25% of the soil to dry out before watering.

Temperature: Lipstick plants like warm temperatures between 75° - 85° F.

Marimo Moss Ball

Lighting: Marimo like to be in a cool dark place. Try to have the marimo in a place it gets low to medium indirect light. Marimo can easily brown if they get too much light. Light also can increase the temperature of the marimo container but be sure to keep them cool. Marimo originated from cold lakes so they like to be kept cool.

Water: Regular tap water is fine for marimo. They will need to have the water changed every two weeks. More often in the summer as the water will evaporate faster.

Temperature: Marimo generally do well in cooler environments. They are native to cold lakes in the Northern Hemisphere and like to be cool. If they get too warm and get hit by direct sun they will start browning.

Monstera

Lighting: Monstera's require medium to bright indirect sunlight. Monstera's foliage will be discolored and may burn if exposed to bright direct sunlight. This plant is quite flexible with most lighting environments. A few hours of sunlight each day will allow the Monstera to thrive.

Water: Allow around 1" to 2" of the top soil to dry out between waterings, this may depend on your climate as you may need to water more or less based on the humidity of your environment. Water the soil thoroughly in order for the roots to be affected. Good drainage is important.

Temperature: Any indoor environment will allow this plant to thrive, but is best kept in 65° - 80° F.

Nettle

(Baby's Tear)

Lighting: The best part about the Nettle plant is that it doesn't require excessive, direct sunlight. It can grow well in shady areas with marginal light. Keep them away from direct light as it may hinder their growth.

Water: For optimal growth, it's best for you to keep your container consistently moist, but it should never be soggy. The first rule of the baby tear plant care is to give it a moist environment.

Temperature: Normal household temperatures or even a little cooler are best for a Baby Tear's plant. 60° - 75° F is an ideal temperature.

Nematanthus

Lighting: Nematanthus plants can be grown in full sun or partial shade when planted or summered outside.

Water: During periods of active growth, typically from spring until fall, the Nematanthus plant prefers evenly moist soil. However, during the winter when the plant is dormant, it requires little water to survive. Watering once or twice a month may be all it needs during the winter, but pay attention to your plant! It will give you signs when it needs water, such as wilted or shriveled leaves.

Temperature: Maintain ambient daytime room temperatures above 65° F and no cooler than 55° F at night.

Oxalis Triangularis

Lighting: Situate in bright indirect light. **Water:**

Shamrock plants need to be kept moist, but you should never allow them to dry out or sit in water. You can allow the soil of the Shamrock plant to dry out slightly below the surface between waterings during active growth and allow the soil to dry out a little deeper between waterings during the winter. **Temperature:** Does best in indoor

temperature between 60°F to 75°F.

Pachira

(Money Tree)

Lighting: Money trees prefer bright, indirect light. Direct sunlight can lead to leaf-scorching, but the plants can do relatively well in low light. **Water:** Water when the top 2-4 inches of soil are dry. Water thoroughly, until water flows out the drainage holes of the pot. If the plant's leaves become droopy and yellow this is a sign of too much water. When the leaves are wrinkly and curled up, this means you are not watering it enough. **Temperature:** Being a native of a wet, hot region, the plant will not fare well when temperatures drop. If you keep the plant outside on the porch, you need to remember to bring it inside when the temperatures drop below 50°.

Peperomia

Lighting: Peperomia plants grow well in the bright indirect light provided by a west or east-facing window. These plants even grow under fluorescent lights. Insufficient light causes the slow growing peperomia plant to stop growing all together. Direct sunlight burns the leaves.

Water: Allow the top 50% of the soil to dry out before you water. Over-watering, resulting in root-rot, is the main cause of serious peperomia plant problems.

Temperature: Warm temperatures between 60° - 80° F are best. Temperatures below 50° - 55° F and cold drafts from windows and doors damage peperomia plant leaves.

Palm

Lighting: Indoor palms can suffer from too much or too little light. Symptoms of too much direct sunlight include gray or brown-colored scorched leaves and leaves that shrivel and die. Most indoor palms require natural bright light all year.

Water: Palms need to be kept moist, but you should never allow them to dry out or sit in water. You can allow the soil of the palm to dry out slightly below the surface between waterings during active growth and allow the soil to become dry out a little deeper between waterings in winter.

Temperature: Indoor palms require warm temperatures. The ideal temperature is between 60° - 70° F during the day and about 60° F at night.

Pilea

Lighting: Your Pilea will do best in bright but indirect sunlight. Direct sunlight will scorch the leaves. This plant can adapt to lower light but the leaves will turn a darker green and the stems will stretch more.

Water: Allow the soil to dry in between waterings, as pilea do not like soggy soil. If the leaves start looking droopy, it is time to water your plant. They will require more water in warmer weather.

Temperature: Pilea plants enjoy normal household temperatures of about 65° - 75° F.

Pothos/Philodendron

Lighting: While these plants do well in a variety of light conditions and can even tolerate low light, moderate indoor light is ideal. Outdoors they can be grown in shade to partial shade. Pale leaves that turn yellowish in color could indicate that your plant is getting too much light.

Water: These plants do best when their soil can dry out between watering. To achieve this watering technique, allow only the top two inches to dry being sure that the roots are still moist. If the leaves are wilting or turning brown, you should water the plant more often. If the leaves are yellow, you may be watering it too much.

Temperature: Pothos/Philodendron can tolerate moderate temperatures ranging from 55° - 85°F.

Radermachera

(China Doll)

Lighting: Situate in very bright but indirect light.

Water: China Doll plants want to be kept on the dry side. Allow the top 50% of the soil to dry out before watering. The foliage may even turn a pale green when a China Doll plant needs water. Water thoroughly so water reaches all of the roots.

Temperature: A China Doll Plant does well in temperatures between 65° - 75°F. Keep China Doll Plants away from drafts and cold windowsills or the leaves fall off.

Schefflera

Lighting: Schefflera is an easy-to-grow houseplant that does best in high light but will usually grow fine in medium light. It can tolerate direct sun on its leaves indoors, even in hot-summer climates. **Water:** Water Schefflera when the top of the potting mix dries out. Its tolerance of dry soil is one of the factors that has made it a popular indoor plant for so long. **Temperature:** Schefflera houseplants prefer temperatures between 65° - 80° F. They do not do well in temperatures below 55° F. Keep Scheffleras away from cold drafts and heaters.

Snake

Lighting: Snake plants are very hardy options that are easy to care for. While they can withstand full sun and handle low light, indirect sunlight is ideal for a snake plant. **Water:** Snake plants can easily rot so make sure the soil is well-drained and don't water it too much (especially in winter). **Temperature:** Conditions ranging from 55° - 85° F are fine for Snake plants, however, they prefer warmer temperatures. Temperatures below 50° F can cause them harm.

Spathiphyllum

Lighting: While Spathiphyllums will tolerate very low light, without some brightness from a window or a lamp, they are unlikely to bloom much, if at all.

Water: Ideally, keep the soil evenly moist (not wet!) Otherwise water thoroughly when the soil just becomes dry but do not let the plant sit in water. Avoid allowing the plant to wilt (although Spathiphyllum will recover amazingly from wilting very badly, you're likely to see a lot of yellow leaves as a consequence if it happens too often.)

Temperature: Regular house temperatures, 65° - 75° F, to slightly on the warm side. Avoid hot or cold drafts.

Strelitzia

(Bird of Paradise)

Lighting: If you want lots of growth, and eventually flowers, it's going to need bright light and some sun. A east or west facing window should do.

Water: The amount of water needed will depend on where you end up putting your plant. Bird of Paradise plants in brighter, warmer spots are going to need considerably more than those in darker positions. A good rule of thumb is to water after the top of the soil becomes dry.

Temperature: Strelitzia prefer warm temperatures and sheltered areas that don't get cold.

Spider

Lighting: Generally speaking, more sun will produce more pronounced variegation in striped varieties and darker green in solid varieties. Too much blazing, direct sunlight can be detrimental and will tend to burn the leaves.

Water: When you water your spider plant, soak the soil evenly and generously, but then wait a while until you water it again. These plants like to have the soil dry out a little between watering because the roots tend to hold a lot of water, which can cause root rot if the plant is over watered.

Temperature: Generally speaking, your plants will do best at consistent temperatures ranging from 70° - 90° F; however, they can tolerate lower temperatures.

Stromanthe

Lighting: Place a Stromanthe Plant in bright indirect light but keep out of direct sun. A north or east facing window is ideal.

Water: Stromanthes like to be kept barely moist at all times. Be careful not to over-water a Stromanthe, as this could lead to root rot which could kill the plant. In the winter, the plant can be watered less, but keep the soil moist.

Temperature: Avoid placing a Stromanthe in a cold or hot draft, otherwise basic household temperatures are fine.

Succulent/Cactus/Aloe

Lighting: Keep plants close to a window for good sunlight. Make sure the glass does not get too hot and sunburn the plants. Plants that start stretching and becoming distorted are not receiving enough light.

Water: Wait until the soil is dry before watering again. When watering, get the soil completely wet. Do not water daily. Over watering is a common way to kill these plants.

Temperature: Optimum temperature range for Aloe, cactus and succulents is 50° - 80° F degrees.

Syngonium

Lighting: Bright light and high humidity are beneficial to Syngoniums. Low light conditions cause these plants to become thin, weak, and leggy. A spot next to a window with bright, indirect light is ideal. Some morning sun is okay but keep Syngoniums out of hot afternoon sun.

Water: Allow Syngoniums to dry out between waterings. Although they enjoy some moisture, excess moisture may lead to root rot.

Temperature: It prefers temperatures between 60° - 75° F but can tolerate a wider range, if necessary.

Tradescantia

(Oyster Plant)

Lighting: Tradescantia Plants like bright indirect light. The better the light, the more flowers and colorful leaves a Tradescantia Plant produces.

Direct sun causes the colors in the leaves to fade.

Water: Water a Tradescantia Plant well and then allow the top 2 or 3 inches of soil to dry out before watering the plant again. If the soil stays too dry and the plant is in bright light, the leaves become stunted and lose color.

Temperature: A Tradescantia Plant grows well in temperatures between 60° - 80° F degrees.

Tree Seedling

Lighting: Your tree seedling will need to be placed near a window where it will get plenty of sunlight.

Water: Tree seedlings like to have their soil kept moist but never soggy as this can kill the plant. We recommend watering your tree when the top of the soil feels dry to the touch. **Temperature:** Seedling trees can handle most temperatures except below freezing. If your tree is near a cold window, make sure the temperatures do not drop too low, otherwise you may need to move your plant overnight to keep it warmer.

Vriesea

Lighting: Vriesea plants prefer bright but indirect sunlight. **Water:** These houseplants have very small roots and over-watering is the number one reason Vriesea die. Water sparingly and mist the plant. **Temperature:** Vriesea are tropical plants that can survive in temperatures between 40° - 100° F, but prefer 70° - 75° F during the day and 10° cooler at night.

Yucca

Lighting: Yucca plants grow best in bright indirect light. A Yucca can survive indoors in lower light but will need very little water. The slow growing yucca will be even slower to produce new leaves in low to medium light. An ideal location is near a west, east, or south-facing window.

Water: The Yucca plant originates from the deserts of Mexico and Guatemala, so it likes to be kept dry. Allow the top 50% of the soil to dry out before watering. Over-watering is the most common/only way to kill a Yucca.

Temperature: A yucca can adapt to temperatures as low as 35° F and as high as 90° F.

Zamioculcas Zamiifolia

(ZZ Plant)

Lighting: The ZZ plant does great in low light areas but ideally likes bright, indirect sunlight. Keep the plant away from hot direct sunlight as that can scorch the leaves. This plant's light tolerance makes it ideal for low-light areas such as offices or bathrooms.

Water: The ZZ plant does better with less water. Water only when the soil has dried out. Excessive watering will turn the leaves yellow.

Temperature: Prefers average humidity and temperatures between 60° - 75° F.



NOBLE
OAKS
GREENERY

Common Plant Problems & How to Fix Them 🌱

1. Leggy Growth

- What it is: Long, stretched-out stems with leaves far apart.
- Why it happens: Your plant is reaching for more light!
- How to fix it:
 - Move your plant to a brighter spot with indirect light.
 - Trim back the long stems to encourage fresh, bushy growth. Your plant will love a little haircut!

2. Brown Leaf Tips

- What it is: Dry, crispy edges on the leaves.
- Why it happens: Usually caused by dry air, too much direct sunlight, or underwatering.
- How to fix it:
 - Water more regularly, but avoid letting it sit in water.
 - Increase humidity by placing your plant on a humidity tray or using a humidifier.
 - Move it out of harsh direct sunlight.

3. Yellowing Leaves

- What it is: Leaves turning yellow, especially near the bottom.
- Why it happens: Overwatering or poor drainage can lead to root rot.
- How to fix it:
 - Make sure the soil dries out a bit between waterings.
 - Ensure your pot has proper drainage holes.
 - Trim off any yellow leaves to keep your plant looking fresh!

4. Pale Leaves

- What it is: Leaves lose their vibrant color and look washed out.
- Why it happens: Low light or nutrient deficiencies.
- How to fix it:
 - Give your plant more bright, indirect light.
 - Consider feeding your plant with a balanced fertilizer during the growing season to boost its nutrients.

5. Wilting

- What it is: Leaves drooping or wilting, even though the soil is moist.
- Why it happens: It could be root rot, or your plant's just thirsty!
- How to fix it:
 - Check for root rot by gently removing the plant from its pot. If the roots are brown or mushy, trim them off and repot in fresh soil.
 - If it's just thirst, water thoroughly and make sure the plant is not sitting in water.

6. Spotty Leaves

- What it is: Discolored spots, often brown or yellow, on the leaves.
- Why it happens: Could be fungal infections, pests, or too much direct sun.
- How to fix it:
 - Remove affected leaves to prevent the problem from spreading.
 - Treat with a gentle, natural plant spray or wipe the leaves down with a damp cloth.
 - Keep your plant out of direct sun and make sure it's not too crowded or humid, which can encourage fungus.