

COUNTRY GARDEN CENTER

reynolds farms
EST. 1957

House Plants with Air Purifying Qualities

Botanical Name | Common Name

Aglaonema/Chinese Evergreen
Aloe vera/Aloe
Anthurium andraeanum/Flamingo
Flower Chamaedorea seifrizii/Bamboo
Palm Chlorophytum comosum/Spider
Plant Chrysalidocarpus lutescens/Areca
Palm Dracaena deremensis/Dracaena 'Janet
Craig'
Dracaena deremensis/Warneckii
Dracaena fragrans/Mass Cane Plant
Dracaena marginata/Dragon Tree
Epipremnum aureum/Golden Pothos
Ficus benjamina/Weeping Fig
Ficus elastica/Rubber Plant
Ficus macleilandii/Ficus Alii
Gerbera jamesonii/Barberton Daisy
Hedera Helix/English Ivy
Nephrolepis exaltata/Boston Flower
Nephrolepis obliterate/Kimberly Queen Fern
Peperomia obtusifolia/Peperomia
Philodendron/Heart Leaf Philodendron
Phoenix roebelinii/Date Palm
Rhaps excels/Lady Palm
Sansevieria/Snake Plant
Spathiphyllum/Peace Lily

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House Plant Light Needs

Botanic Name / Common Name

Low Light

Aglaonema/Chinese Evergreen
Aloe Vera / Aloe
Anthurium andraenum / Flamingo Flower
Chamaedorea seifrizii / Bamboo Plant
Chlorophytum comosum / Spider
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens / Areca Palm
Dracaena deremensis / Dracaena Janet Craig
Dracaena fragrans / Mass Cane
Dracaena deremensis / Warneckii
Dracaena marginata / Dragon Tree
Epipremnum aureum / Golden Pothos
Ficus benjamina / Weeping Fig
Ficus Elastica / Rubber Plant
Ficus macleilandii / Ficus Alii
Hedera helix / English Ivy
Nephrolepis exalta / Boston Fern
Nephrolepis obliterate / Kimberly Queen Fern
Peperomia obtusifolia / Peperomia
Philodendron / Heart Leaf Philodendron
Rhaps excels / Lady Palm
Sansevieria / Snake Plant
Spathiphyllum / Peace Lily
Zamioculcas zamiifolia / ZZ Plant

Bright Light

Alocasia amazonia / Elephant Ear
Aphelandra squarrosa / Zebra Plant
Chlorophytum comosum / Spider Plant
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens / Areca Palm
Citrosa / Citrus Tree
Codiaeum / Croton
Cordyline terminalis / Ti Plant
Crassula argentea / Jade Plant
Cupressus macrocarpa / Lemon Cypress
Dieffenbachia / Dumb Cane
Dionaea muscipula / Venus Fly Trap
Dracaena deremensis / Striped Dracaena
Dracaena marginata / Dragon Tree
Ficus benjamina / Weeping Fig
Ficus elastic / Rubber Plant
Ficus lyrata / Fiddle Leaf Fig
Gynura / Purple Passion Plant
Hedera canariensis / Algerian Ivy
Hoya carnosa / Wax Plant
Hypoestes phyllostachya / Polka Dot Plant
Monstera deliciosa / Split Leaf Philodendron
Nephrolepis exalta / Boston Fern
Pachira aquatica / Money Tree
Platycerium / Staghorn Fern
Schefflera arboricola, Amate / Umbrella Plant
Strelitzia reginae / Bird of Paradise

23 Richards Avenue, Norwalk, CT 06854

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www.reynoldsfarms.net



House Plant Maintenance

Botanical Name / Common Name

Low Maintenance Needs

Aglaonema / Chinese Evergreen
Araucaria heterophylla / Norfolk Island Pine
Beaucarnea recurvate / Pony Tail Palm
Calathea / Peacock Plant
Chlorophytum comosum / Spider Plant
Codiaeum / Croton
Crassula argentea / Jade Plant
Cupressus macrocarpa / Lemon Cupress
Dieffenbachia / Dump Cane
Dracaena fragrans / Mass Cane Plant
Dracaena deremensis / Warneckii
Dracaena marginata / Dragon Tree
Epipremnum aureum / Golden Pothos
Ficus benjamina / Weeping Fig
Ficus elastic / Rubber Plant
Ficus lyrata / Fiddle Leaf Fig
Hedera helix / English Ivy
Hoya carnosa / Wax Plant
Nephrolepis exalta / Boston Fern
Peperomia obtusifolia / Peperomia
Philodendron / Heart Leaf Philodendron
Sansevieria / Snake Plant
Schefflera arboricola, Amate / Umbrella Plant
Soleirolia soleirolii / Baby Tears
Spathiphyllum / Peace Lily
Zanucleas zamifolia / ZZ Plant

Low Water Needs

Aloe vera / Aloe
Beaucarnea recurvate / Pony Tail Plant
Chlorophytum comosum / Spider Plant
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens / Areca Palm
Crassula argentea / Jade Plant
Dieffenbachia deremensis / Dracaena Janet Craig
Dieffenbachia / Dumb Cane
Dracaena fragrans / Mass Cane
Dracaena marginata / Dragon Tree
Echeveria glauca / Blue Echeveria
Epipremnum aureum / Golden Pothos
Ficus Lyrata / Fiddle Leaf Fig
Hawthoria species / Hawthoria
Hedera canariensis / Algerian Ivy
Hoy Carnosa / Wax Plant
Kalanchoe blossfeldiana / Kalanchoe
Kalanchoe thyrsiflora / Kalanchoe Flap Jack
Kalanchoe tomentosa / Kalanchoe Panda Bear
Noeregelia / Bromeliad
Peperomia obtusifolia / Peperomia
Plectranthus / Swedish Ivy
Sansevieria / Snake Plant
Schefflera arboricola, Amate / Umbrella Plant
Strelitzia Nicolai / Bird of Paradise
Zanucleas zamifolia / ZZ Plant
Zebrina pendula / Wandering Jew

Houseplants That are Pet Friendly

Botanical Name / Common Name

Aeschynanthus/Lipstick Plant
Basil, Thyme, Rosemary, Sage
Beaucarnea recurvate/Ponytail Palm
Bromeliaceae/Bromeliad
Calathea/Peacock Plant
Chamaedorea/Parlor Palm
Chlorophytum comosum/Spider Plant
Chrysalidocarpus/Areca Palm
Dionaea muscipula/Venus Fly Trap
Dracaena sardieriana/Bamboo
Fittonia/Nerve Plant
Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis/Hibiscus
Hoya carnososa/Wax Plant
Hypoestes/Polka Dot Plant
Jasminum sambae/Jasmine
Maranta leuconeuva/Prayer Plant
Nephrolepis/Ferns
Orchidaceae/Orchid
Pachira aquatic/Money Tree
Peperomia obtusifolia/Peperomia
Pilea/Coin Plant
Saintpaulia/African Violet
Schlumbergera/Christmas Cactus
Sedum morganianum/Donkey Tail
Soleirolia soleirolia/Baby Tears
Succulents/Variou

Toxic Houseplants

Aglaonema/Chinese Evergreen
Alocasia/Elephant Ear
Aloe Vera/Aloe
Codiaeum variegatum/Croton
Dieffenbachia/Dumb Cane
Epipremnum/Pothos
Ficus lyrata/Fiddle Leaf Fig
Monstera/Swiss Cheese Plant
Petroselinum crispum/Parsley
Philodendron/Philodendron
Sanseveria/Snake Plant
Spathiphyllum/Peace Lily
Strelitzia/Bird of Paradise
Zanunculus samifolia/ZZ Plant

**Note:*

This list does not include all safe & toxic houseplants. Always research new plants you bring into your home for the safety of your pet.

Houseplant Repotting Guide

Carefully remove your plant from its original pot. Try not to disturb the roots, it is fine to leave any old soil attached. If plant is pot bound, use your fingers or a small knife to loosen soil from the sides of the pot.

Fill your new planter 1/3 of the way with appropriate potting soil, and set the plant in. Fill soil around the roots, making sure to fill and any gaps or air pockets. Soil should fill the pot almost up to the top, leaving 1-2" for water.

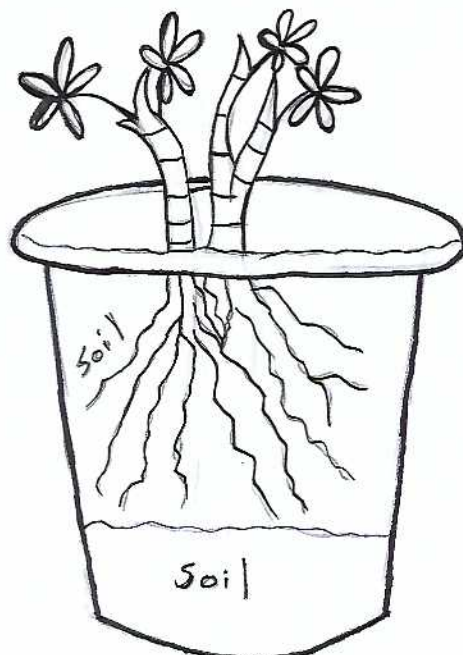
Always thoroughly water in after repotting any plant. Fertilize your plant between the months of March to September, with a houseplant fertilizer.

Choosing the Right Soil

Cactus Mix (Espoma) – Good for cacti, succulents, palm, snake plants, citrus plants, and more. Allows soil to fully dry out in between waterings.

Potting Soil (Coast of Maine) – Contains compost which makes it great for plants that require consistent moisture.

Indoor Houseplant Mix (Coast of Maine) – Use for all other kinds of houseplants. Good for optimizing drainage and root development.



Fiddle Leaf Fig Care

Light: Give the plant bright consistent light, preferably by a sunny window. Turn the plant every few months once it begins to lean toward the light.

Drafts: Make sure that your window is properly sealed. Figs are used to the still, warm conditions of the rainforest. Cold drafts from windows, doors and air-conditioning units may cause its leaves to dry out and drop.

Soil: Rich, well-drained peaty soil is recommended. Plan on repotting once the roots become crowded. They will start growing through the container's drainage hole, causing circulation problems and cause the plant to dry out quickly.

Water: Water only when soil is dry to the touch. Then water thoroughly, until the water drains in to the saucer. Allow to dry out again. If plants don't get enough water, new leaves will turn brown and drop; on the other hand, if they are overwatered, the oldest leaves (toward the base of the plant) will turn brown and fall off.

Fertilizer: Feed with a water-soluble plant food throughout the growing season according to directions. (March – October)

Fiddle Leaf Fig Issues

Brown from Bacteria

The fiddle-leaf fig leaves can be 15 inches long and about 10 inches wide. The plant can be susceptible to a leaf spot disorder caused by bacteria, called *Xanthomonas campestris*, which produces tan-to-brown dry spots on leaves that usually have irregular margins and can cause cracking of the leaf in the driest areas. The spots may enlarge over time and could completely cover younger leaves. The best way to control the problem is to use good sanitation, including clearing away damaged leaves or any that drop, keeping leaves dry when watering and avoiding high-nitrogen fertilizers, which can worsen the disorder by causing lush, tender growth. With time and good care, the plant can recover fully.

Fiddle Leaf Fig Care (cont.)

Fungal Disorders

A fiddle-leaf fig may develop a fungal disorder, including root rot that develops when the plant's soil is constantly wet, and anthracnose leaf spot, a fungal disease that spreads on leaves in moist, wet air. In both cases, brown spots appear on the plant's leaves, but in leaf spot these tend to grow gradually in size and may be sprinkled with black dots, which are fungal colonies. In root rot, leaves may turn brown-to-black and curl up, eventually falling off. Root rot is best treated by withholding water until the soil is lightly dry, then watering deeply, allowing soil to drain fully. For leaf spot, remove infected leaves and avoid wetting the foliage when you water. The plant can eventually recover from either disorder if damage isn't severe.

Insect Damage

Brown spots on fiddle-leaf fig leaves may also result from insects feeding on the leaves, causing injured portions to brown and eventually die. Mites, which are microscopic pests, may cause this problem. Although they're invisible, their webs are usually obvious, especially on young leaves, which are their preferred food. Mealybugs can also cause leaf browning that sometimes appears as spots, especially where leaves join stems. These insects resemble tiny puffs of cotton along the stems or on leaves. Destroy both pests by spraying the plant periodically with insecticidal soap, diluted at a rate of 6 tablespoons per gallon of water and applied until all parts of the plant are dripping wet.

Environmental Problems

If browning of the plant's leaves begins on their tips and edges, spreading into the rest of the leaf, the problem could be environmental, either from dry indoor air from heating or air-conditioning that blows on leaves, or from erratic watering that allows soil to stay dry for long periods. You can counteract dry air's effect on a house plant by placing it on a saucer containing moist pebbles and misting the leaves every few days. To counteract dry soil problems, water the plant deeply whenever the top few inches of soil feels dry to your fingertips, but never let a houseplant stay in a water-filled saucer, this can promote root rot.