

Caring for Plants in the Home

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All plants grown indoors in containers are native to some outdoor location. Plants known as houseplants are simply those that will grow under conditions inside homes. Most houseplants grow naturally in the shade. Many are tropical plants, because artificially heated indoor temperatures more closely resemble the tropics than local outdoor temperatures.

Light Needs

Even among plants that naturally grow in the shade, light needs vary. There are four basic light categories for indoor plants grown in natural light.

Sunny areas get at least 5 hours of sunlight daily in the winter. Windows facing south, southeast or southwest usually allow this much light to enter.

Semisunny areas get 2 to 5 hours of direct sunlight a day. East and west windows will allow this much light to enter.

Semishady places have bright, open light, but little or no direct sunlight.

While shady areas get no direct sunlight, they do get enough light to cast a shadow.

Trees or shrubs outside a window can reduce the amount of light coming through a window significantly. Smoky or hazy air and dirty windows reduce the amount of light plants receive. A window screen reduces light by as much as 30 percent. Solar screen film, tinted glass, and reflective glass also reduce light transmission.

The plant list (table 1) includes the light requirements for many common houseplants.

If the location available for growing plants does not have enough light to cast a shadow or a particular plant needs more light than is available, artificial light can supplement existing light. Bulbs of different light

intensities can provide the necessary light. If a plant needs 300 foot-candle hours, use a light source that furnishes 30 foot-candles for 10 hours or one that provides 60 foot-candles for 5 hours. Most houseplants do well with 50 to 100 foot-candles supplied for 16 hours a day. Shade-loving foliage plants can survive on 15 to 20 foot-candles for 16 hours per day, although it is best to allow them a few weeks of somewhat brighter light every few months.

To calculate the foot-candles a plant receives, square the distance from the light source and divide the result into the light source's candlepower rating. An incandescent 500-watt bulb has a candlepower rating of 7,800. A plant 10 feet away receives a candlepower rating of 78 ($7,800/100=78$).

A plant that is too close to an incandescent lamp can be damaged by heat. Plants under artificial light perform best with a combination of fluorescent and incandescent light. The best ratio is 3 watts of fluorescent to 1 watt of incandescent.

Temperature and Humidity

Most homes are kept at temperatures of 70 degrees or higher. This is too warm for many houseplants, especially flowering houseplants like hydrangea and cyclamen. Most tropical plants however, thrive at temperatures in the range of 65 to 70 degrees and suffer if the temperature falls below 60 degrees. All plants do better with a 10- to 15-degree temperature drop at night. Plants produce surplus food and store it during the day, then consume the reserves during the night. If the night temperature is cooler, plants consume less stored food and have more reserves available for new growth.

Outdoor relative humidity in New Mexico commonly ranges from 10 to 100 percent with the lowest relative humidity during the colder months of the year. Heating this air further reduces relative humidity. Plants from tropical rain forests are most adapted to a relative humidity of 50 percent or more.

A cool-vapor humidifier is a good way to increase humidity. If using a humidifier is too expensive, humidity around plants can be increased by grouping plants together, double potting or placing the pots on trays of gravel or pebbles and filling the trays with water to just below the bottom of the pots. Double potting involves placing the clay pot in which the plant is established inside a larger clay pot, ceramic pot, or planter and filling the space between with moist peat moss. After double potting, water the soil in the outer pot once with just enough to overflow the inner pot slightly. After that, water the peat moss around the inner pot. Be sure to use a porous pot for the inner pot.

Watering

Don't allow plants to wilt from lack of water. There is no definite interval for watering plants. The interval depends on the room's humidity and temperature, whether the pots are porous or nonporous, the plant's moisture requirement and even the container size. Rapidly growing, large-leaved plants need large amounts of water. Slow-growing, flowering plants and most foliage plants need less water and are easily damaged by too much water. When excess water cannot drain away, the amount of air in the soil decreases and the roots are injured. A plant's growth is checked even if other conditions are suitable. The plant may drop some or all of its foliage. If all the roots are damaged, the plant will die.

Few houseplants like to be moist constantly. Bamboo, calla lily, and Chinese evergreen are among those that can withstand soggy soil. Most plants do best if the root zone is evenly moist. When the top inch or so of the soil is dry, it is safe to water these plants. Apply enough water so that some runs out of the container's bottom. This helps to remove some of the soluble salts that may have built up in the soil, thoroughly moisten the soil ball, and draw some fresh air into the soil.

Do not use softened water to water plants. Softeners replace the calcium in alkaline water with sodium, which breaks down the soil particles, reducing the air and water space. When the soil dries, a hard, concrete-like crust usually forms.

Many plants are sensitive to alkaline water. It is difficult to grow acid-loving plants in New Mexico because of alkalinity. If a white crust builds up on the soil surface, leach the soluble salts from the soil. Leaching is effective only in pots with holes in the bottom.

The first step in leaching soluble salts is to remove the top inch or so of soil. This top inch contains most of the salts, because they are deposited there when the water evaporates. Next, apply distilled water until the pot is full. Allow it to drain completely. Immediately water with distilled water two or three more times, then replace the soil that was removed with new potting soil.

Sensitive plants, such as azaleas, camellias, and gardenias, should be watered only with distilled water or with a weak solution of distilled water and an acid fertilizer in areas where water is alkaline. Even then, these plants do not do well with New Mexico's temperatures and humidity and cannot be expected to live long. For those especially attracted to the acid-loving, flowering plants, it is best to buy them, enjoy them while their flowers are at their peak, then discard them.

Some potting soils shrink when they dry. This creates a problem when watering, because the water passes through cracks and doesn't moisten the soil. Try placing the potted plant in a dishpan of water or some other basin when watering. Start this procedure with only a little water in the basin's bottom to prevent the pot of dry soil from floating and capsizing. As the soil becomes moist and heavier, add more water. Allow the water to be absorbed from the bottom until the surface is moist. When the soil is moist, lift the pot from the water and let surplus water drain away. This watering method will help prevent salt accumulation in the soil.

Soils and Fertilizers

Plants adapt readily to various soils, if they have the basic requirement of a potting mix: structure that allows for adequate drainage and airspace, water-holding ability, and nutrients. A good soil mixture is composed of equal parts of good garden soil (loam), coarse peat moss, and perlite. If your garden soil is like the soil in much of New Mexico, the resulting mixture may take on the consistency of concrete when watered. In this case, use a soilless mix. To make a soilless mixture, use equal parts of vermiculite and peat moss with a small amount of complete fertilizer. In commercial potting soil, a general purpose mix can be used for all plants. It is not necessary to buy a special soil for each type of plant. Do not overfertilize houseplants. Frequent fertilization with diluted liquid or soluble houseplant fertilizer is best for houseplants that are growing actively. Any complete fertilizer

formulated for houseplants will work. Follow the manufacturer's directions.

Houseplants do not grow constantly. They enter dormant periods or periods of less active growth when grown in dim light, days are short, or temperatures are not right. Most foliage houseplants stop or reduce active growth in December and January. Other plants become dormant during summer. Do not fertilize plants during these slow-growing periods. When new growth begins, resume the normal fertilization schedule.

Potting

In repotting a plant, it usually is best to move the plant to the next larger pot size. A 3- to 4-inch pot is usually high enough for seedlings, cuttings, or offshoots.

Clean pots are important. Soak used pots in water and scrub them with a wire brush to get salt deposits off the surface. Soaking in a 5 percent chlorine bleach solution after scrubbing sterilizes pots for reuse. Rinse the pots well after sterilizing.

Clay pots are less likely to waterlog the plants than plastic pots. Standard flowerpots have holes in the bottom to allow excess water to drain. These holes are necessary, especially when the water has a high pH, so the excess water can flush away salt buildup.

Watch houseplants carefully for signs that they need repotting. If growth is slow and spindly, the plant may need a larger pot. Repot any plant that needs to be watered daily. Either the soil mix is so porous that it will not hold water, or the plant has filled the container with roots that quickly remove all the water the soil can hold. If roots are growing out of the bottom of the container, the plant should be repotted. Check plants that have been growing in the same pot for two years or more. Gently tap the plant out of the pot. If the soil ball is filled with roots, repot the plant.

To repot a plant, place a piece of broken clay pot, a bit of screening or a bottle cap over the hole in the bottom of the pot. Make sure the potting soil is slightly damp. Completely dry potting soil will not absorb water well, and soggy potting soil forms clumps and may be hard to work with. Gently knock the plant out of the container. Retain as much soil around the roots as possible. Place potting soil in the new pot to support the plant so the stem starts 1 to 1 1/2 inches

below the pot's top. Place the plant on top of the soil, holding the plant in the pot's center. Fill in around the plant with potting soil, firming the soil gently. Water the newly potted plant thoroughly. It usually is best to water it once, let the excess water drain away, then water it again. The soil will settle, and no large air spaces will be left around the plant's roots. If necessary after watering, add more potting soil to bring the soil to the appropriate level.

Pest Control

Potting soil can be sterilized in the oven. Moisten the potting soil, put it in a heat-proof container and insert a meat thermometer. Heat the oven to 200 degrees. When the thermometer reads 180 degrees, most harmful organisms, weed seeds, insect larvae, and nematodes will be killed. Allow the soil to cool naturally before handling it.

Insects often cause problems with houseplants. These insects can be classified by their feeding method.

Chewing insects bite out part of the leaf, stem, or flower. General purpose houseplant dusts and sprays are available to control these insects. Use insecticides according to manufacturers' directions.

Aphids, red spidermites, white flies, mealy bugs and scales represent sucking insects. Examine houseplants often for slower-moving sucking insects, such as aphids and scales. If the insects are found soon, they often can be wiped off the plant or washed away under a cold stream of water in the shower. White flies are particularly difficult to control; a shower may not be effective. A dust or spray should be used to control whiteflies, red spider mites, and other sucking insects that are too numerous or persistent for the shower. Choose a product labeled for indoor use to control the identified pest. Be sure to move the plants outside before dusting or spraying. Follow the manufacturer's directions carefully.

Diseases other than root rot, which is caused by too frequent watering, are less common in houseplants. Problems that often appear to be diseases may actually be caused by improper growing conditions, such as high temperatures, low humidity, drafts, too much or too little sun, or the leaves touching a cold window in the winter.

The previous version of this publication was authored by Ricardo Gomez.

Table 1. Requirements for some common houseplants.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Light	Water	Temp.	Humidity	Propagation	Cautions
<i>Achimenes</i> spp.	Achimenes	s-sun	moist	house	avg	seeds, cuttings, div	
<i>Acidanthus bicolor</i>	Acidanthus Bicolor	sun	moist	avg	avg	corms	sap poisonous
<i>Adenium obesum</i>	Adenium	sun	moist	avg	avg	seed	
<i>Sparmannia africana</i>	African Linden	s-sun	moist	house	avg	cuttings	
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i> & other spp.	African Violet	s-sun	moist	avg	moist	seeds, cuttings, div	
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Allamanda	sun	moist	house	moist	spring cuttings	
<i>Aloe vera</i> & other spp.	Aloe	sun to s sun	dry	avg	avg	seed, offsets	
<i>Hippeastrum hybrids</i>	Amaryllis	sun to ss	moist	avg	avg	seed, offsets	
<i>Brugmansia versicolor</i>	Angel Trumpet	sun	moist to wet	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Aphelandra	s sun	moist	avg	moist	spring cuttings	
<i>Neomarica gracilis</i>	Apostle Plant, Walking Iris	sun to ss	moist	cool	moist	rhizome division	
<i>Asparagus sprengeri</i> & other spp.	Asparagus Fern	s-sun to shade	moist	house	avg	seed, division	
<i>Bambusa</i> spp.	Bamboo	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	division	
<i>Chamaedorea</i> spp.	Bamboo Palm	s shady to shady moist	moist	avg	avg	seed, suckers	
<i>Erythrina</i> spp.	Bat Wing Tree	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	Seeds	
<i>Polypodium</i> spp.	Bear's Paw Fern & Others	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	division	
<i>Sreliizia Regina</i>	Bird of Paradise	sun to s sun	moist	cool	avg	division, suckers	
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> & other spp.	Bird's Nest Fern	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	offsets, plantlets	
<i>Arum palaestinum</i>	Black Calla	shade	moist	avg	moist	division	toxic
<i>Iresine Herbstii</i>	Blood Leaf	sun	near dry	cool to avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Haemanthus Katharinae</i>	Blood Lily	sun	moist	avg	moist	offsets	
<i>Neprolepis exaltata</i>	Boston Fern	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	division	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	Bougainvillea	sun	moist	avg	moist	seed, half ripe cuttings	
<i>Bowiea volubilis</i>	Bowiea	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	avg	offsets	
<i>Brunfelsia pauciflora</i>	Brunfelsia	s sun	moist	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Impatiens wallerana</i>	Busy Lizzy and Others	sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist	seed, cuttings	
<i>Chrysalidocarpus</i> sp.	Butterfly Palm	s shady to shady moist	near dry	avg	avg	seed, spring division	
<i>Zantedeschia</i> spp.	Calla Lily	sun	wet	avg	avg	seeds offsets	
<i>Stapelia variegata</i>	Carrión Flower	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	cuttings, division	
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast Iron Plants	sun to shade	moist	cool	avg	spring div.	
<i>Agave Americana</i> & other spp.	Century Plant	sun	dry	avg	avg	offsets	
<i>Acalypha hispida</i>	Chenille Plant	sun to ss	moist	house	avg	fall cuttings	
<i>Aglaonema modestum</i>	Chinese Evergreen	s shade to shade wet		avg	avg	roots, stems	
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese Fountain Palm	s shady to shady moist		avg	moist	seed, suckers	
<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> & others	Chinese Hibiscus & Others	sun	moist	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Senecio cruentus</i>	Cineraria	sun to s sun	moist	cool	moist	seed in summer	
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	Clivia	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	avg	division	
<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	Coffee Plant	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg		
<i>Ixia maculata hybrid</i>	Corn Lily	sun	wet	avg	avg	seed, corms	

Table 1. Requirements for some common houseplants (cont.).

Botanical Name	Common Name	Light	Water	Temp.	Humidity	Propagation	Cautions
<i>Dracaena marginata</i> & others	Corn Plant & Others	s sun to shade	moist	avg	avg	cuttings, layers, root div	
<i>Codiaeum variegata</i>	Croton	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Euphorbia milii</i> & others	Crown of Thorns & Others	sun to s sun	dry	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Cobea scandens</i>	Cup and Saucer Vine	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	seed	
<i>Phoenix</i> spp.	Date Palm	s shady to shadymoist		avg	avg	seed, suckers	
<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>	Devil's Backbone	sun to s sun	dry	avg	avg	spring cuttings	
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Donkey Tail & Others	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Dieffenbachia exotica</i> & others	Dumb Cane & Others	s sun to shade	near dry	avg	avg	stem cuttings, layers	
<i>Cryptanthus zonatus</i>	Earth Stars	s sun to s shade	near dry	warm	avg	offsets	
<i>Lilium longiflorum</i>	Easter Lily & Others	s sun	near dry	cool	avg	bulbs, bulblets, scales	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	any	moist to near dry	cool	moist to avg	cuttings	
<i>Calathea crocata</i> & others	Eternal Flame & Others	shade	moist	avg	moist	division	
<i>Disygotheca Elegantisima</i>	False Aralia	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Chamaecrops</i> spp.	Fan Palm	s sun to s shade	wet to moist	cool	avg	seed, suckers	
<i>Caladium bicolor</i>	Fancy Leafed Caladium	s sun to s shade	moist	warm	moist	divide tubers spring	
<i>Fatsyhedera lizei</i>	Fatshedera	sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	cuttings	
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	Fern Pine & Others	s shade	near dry	cool	moist	seed, cuttings	
<i>Fittonia arguaneura</i>	Fittonia	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	cuttings	
<i>Episcia cupreata</i>	Flame Violet	s sun to s shade	moist	warm	moist	stolons, cuttings	
<i>Abutilon hybridum</i> & others	Flowering Maple	sun	moist	avg	avg	stem cuttings	
<i>Nicotiana alata</i> "Domino"	Flowering Tobacco	s sun to s shade	wet	avg	avg	seed	
<i>Freesia</i> spp.	Freesias	sun	moist	cool	moist	seed, bulbs	
<i>Gasteria verrucosa</i>	Geranium	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	seed, offsets	
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	sun to s shade	near dry	cool to avg	avg	calloused cuttings	
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	Ginger Lily	s sun	wet to moist	avg	moist	dormant tuber division	
<i>Gloriosa Rothschildiana</i>	Glory Lily	sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist	seed, tuber div	
<i>Clerodendrum Thomsonii</i>	Glorybower	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	cuttings, suckers	
<i>Sinningia speciosa</i>	Gloxinia	s sun	moist	avg	moist	seed, leaf and stem cuttings, tuber div	
<i>Ligustrum Vicaryi</i> & others	Golden Privet	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	stem cuttings	
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Hawaiian Ti	s sun to shade	moist	avg	avg	cuttings, layers, root div	
<i>Haworthia</i> spp.	Haworthia	sun to s sun	dry	avg	avg	seed, offsets	
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	stem cuttings	
<i>Echeveria elegans</i> & others	Hen & Chicks & Others	sun to s sun	dry	avg	avg	offsets	
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly Fern	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	division	
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Ice Plant	sun	moist	avg	avg	seed, stem cuttings	
<i>Ixora</i> spp.	Ixora	sun to s sun	near dry	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Crassula</i> spp.	Jade Plant & Others	sun to s sun	moist to near dry	avg	avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Fatsia Japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	s sun	moist	cool	moist	branch cuttings	
<i>Aucuba Japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	avg	seed, cuttings	

Table 1. Requirements for some common houseplants (cont.).

Botanical Name	Common Name	Light	Water	Temp.	Humidity	Propagation	Cautions
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Jerusalem Cherry	sun to s sun	moist	cool	moist	seed	toxic
<i>Cestrum</i> spp.	Jessamine	sun to s sun	moist	cool	avg	cuttings	
<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>	Josephs Coat	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Anigozanthus flavidus</i> & others	Kangaroo Paw	sun	moist	cool	avg	seed, root div	
<i>Justicia carnea</i>	King's Crown	s sun	moist	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> & others	Lady Palm	s shady to shady	moist	cool	avg	seed, suckers	
<i>Ligularia tussockifera</i> & others	Leopard Plant & Others	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	avg	division	
<i>Ophiopogon plantiscapus</i>	Liriope, Lily Turf	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	division	
<i>Lithops</i> spp.	Living Stones	sun	moist	avg	avg	seed-spring	
<i>Vriesea splendens</i>	Living Vase, Flaming Sword	s sun to s shade	near dry	avg	moist	suckers	
<i>Cactus</i> spp.	Many Names	sun	dry	avg	avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Faucaria tigrina</i>	Mesembryanthemum	sun	dry	avg	avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Polyscias fruticosa</i> & others	Ming Aralia & Others	shade	moist	avg	moist		
<i>Rosa</i> spp	Miniature Rose	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist	seed, cuttings	
<i>Grocosmia crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	sun	moist	avg	avg	seed, offset, bulbs	
<i>Pilea</i> spp.	Moon Valley, Others	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Rhoeo discolor</i>	Moses in the Boat	sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	offsets, plantlets	
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Mother-in-Law's Tongue & Others	any	near dry	avg	avg	division, leaf cuttings	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Mums	sun s sun	moist	cool	avg	cuttings, div.	
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	sun to s sun	near dry	cool	avg	ripe cuttings	
<i>Scindapsus pictus</i>	Nepthytis	s sun to shade	near dry	cool	avg	cuttings	
<i>Araucaria</i> spp.	Norfolk Island Pine & Others	s sun to s shade	moist	cool to avg	avg to moist	seed, terminal cuttings	
<i>Nerium</i> spp.	Oleander	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist	spring cuttings	toxic
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Orange, Lemon et. al.	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	spring cuttings	
<i>Oxalis hirta</i> & others	Oxalis	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist	bulbs, divisions	
<i>Neoregelia spectabilis</i>	Painted Fingernail Plant						
<i>Licuala</i> spp.	Palm	s shady to shady	moist	avg	moist	seed, suckers	
<i>Passiflora</i> spp.	Passion Flower	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Pellionia</i> spp.	Pellionia	s shady to shady		avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Peperomia	s sun to shade	let dry	avg	avg	stem & leaf cuttings	
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Persian Ranunculus	sun	moist	cool	moist	seed, roots(bulbs)	
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	s sun to shade	moist	avg	moist to avg	stemcuttings, offsets	
<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	Piggy Back Plant	s sun to s shade	wet to moist	cool	moist	baby plants from leaf	
<i>Hypoestes phyllostachus</i>	Pink Polka Dot	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist	seed, cuttings	
<i>Pitroporum</i> spp.	Pitroporum	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	cuttings half-hard	
<i>Pleomele</i> spp.	Pleomele	s sun to shade	moist	avg	avg	cuttings, layers, root div	
<i>Calceolaria herbehybrida</i>	Pocket Plant	s shade to shade	moist	cool	moist	seeds	
<i>Beaucarnia recurvata</i>	Pony Tail Palm	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	offsets	
<i>Jatropha</i> spp.	Pony Tail Palm	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist to avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Maranta</i> spp.	Prayer Plant	s shade	moist	avg	moist	division	
<i>Ornithogalum caudatum</i>	Pregnant Onion	s sun	near dry	avg	avg	offsets	
<i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>	Princess Flower		near dry	cool	moist	cuttings	

Table 1. Requirements for some common houseplants (cont.).

Botanical Name	Common Name	Light	Water	Temp.	Humidity	Propagation	Cautions
<i>Setcreasea pallida</i>	Purple Heart	s sun to s shade	near dry	cool	avg	cuttings	
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Radar Plant	sun	moist	avg	avg	Feb. seed	
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Redwood Burl	s sun to shade	wet	avg	avg	plantlets can root	
<i>Selaginella</i> spp.	Resurrection Plant & Others	s sun to shade	wet	avg	avg	purchase dried, cuttings	
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Rex Begonia & Others	sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist to avg	seeds, cuttings	
<i>Ceropegia Woodii</i>	Rosary Vine	sun to s shade	let dry	avg	avg	cuttings, stem bulblets	
<i>Ficus elastica</i> & others	Rubber Plant & Others	sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	cutting, layers, air layer	
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Sago Palm	s sun	moist	avg	avg	seed, dormant suckers	
<i>Brassiaa actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	any	near dry	avg	avg	half ripe cuttings	
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Sea Grape	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	seed layers, cuttings	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive Plant	s sun to shade	wet to moist	avg	moist	seed	
<i>Nicanandra physaloides</i>	Shoo-Fly Plant	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	seed	
<i>Belperone guttata</i>	Shrimp Plant	sun to s sun	let dry	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society Garlic	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	offsets	
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>	Spathiphyllum	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist	root division	
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider Plant	s sun to shade	moist	avg	avg	aerial plantlets, div	
<i>Costus</i> spp.	Spiral Ginger	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist	spring division	
<i>Saxifraga stolomifera</i>	Strawberry Petanium	s sun to s shade	moist to near dry	cool	moist	plantlets	
<i>Plectranthus coleoides</i>	Sweetish Ivy	shade	moist	warm	moist		
<i>Osmanthus fragans</i>	Sweet Olive	sun to s sun	moist	cool	moist	summer cuttings	
<i>Gerbera Jamesonii</i>	Transvaal Daisy	sun to s shade	moist	cool	avg	seed	
<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	Umbrella Plant & Others	s sun to s shade	wet	cool	moist	division	
<i>Polystichum</i> spp.	Various Ferns	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	division	
<i>Pycnantha</i> spp.	Various Firethorns	sun	moist	cool	avg	softwood cuttings	
<i>Gynura aurantiaca</i>	Velvet Plant	sun	moist	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Hydrosme rivieri</i>	Voodoo Plant	sun to s sun	moist	avg	avg	offsets	
<i>Gibasis</i> spp.	Wandering Jew	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	cuttings	
<i>Zebrina pendula</i>	Wandering Jew	s sun to s shade	moist	avg	avg	cuttings	
<i>Tradescantia flumensis</i> & others	Wandering Jew & Others	s sun to s shade	near dry	cool	avg	cuttings	
<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>	Wedding Flower & Jasmine	sun to s sun	moist	avg	moist	spring cuttings 1/2 mature	
<i>Eionyium</i> spp.	Winter Creeper & Others	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	fall, winter cuttings	
<i>Adiantum Jordanii</i> & others	Maidenhair Fern	s shade to shade	moist	cool	avg	moist	division
<i>Agapanthus Africanus</i> & others	Lily-of-the-Nile	sun to ss	moist	house	avg	spring div	
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> & others	Marlberry	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	seed, cuttings	
<i>Billbergia nutans</i> & others	Queen's Tears & Others	shade	moist	avg	avg	suckers	
<i>Coleus hybridus</i>	Coleus	s sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	seed, cuttings	
<i>Crossandra infundibulariformis</i>	Justicia	s sun	moist	avg	moist	seed, tip cuttings	
<i>Fenestraria</i> spp.	Fenestraria spp.	sun	dry	avg	avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Fuchsia hybrida</i>	Fuchsia	sun to s shade	moist	cool	moist	spring cuttings	
<i>Homalomena</i> spp.		s sun to s shade	moist	avg	moist	cuttings	
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> & others		sun to s sun	dry	cool to avg	avg	seed, cuttings	
<i>Pachyvertia</i> spp.		sun to s sun	dry	avg	avg	offsets	

Note: s-sun = semisunny, s shade = semishady

