

1: Easy to Grow Houseplants with Colorful Leaves | Costa Farms

A - Z Index List of House Plants. Caring, propagation, descriptions and other information for each species is provided. Types include foliage, flowering, succulents and cacti.

These are indoor plants grown primarily for their great looking and interesting leaves, rather than flowers. Place the pilea cadieri in a brightly lit spot with some sunlight to encourage it to thrive and grow well. Pruning each spring encourages new growth and spread. The only ways to really upset this plant is over-watering or re-potting too often. There are two varieties with plain green and variegated has cream colored stripes linear shaped leaves. Read More Chinese Evergreen - Aglaonema An array of hybrid plants from the aglaonema genus cultivated over the years because of their increase in popularity. The evergreen grows up to 3ft tall and displays oval shaped leaves that grow 30cm in length. A good supply of varieties offers growers different leaf color variations. Variegated do not tolerate low light as good as the plain green variety. The leaves on the most popular variety are leathery types which are green with yellow prominent veins that turn a reddish purple color. Read More Dumb Cane - Dieffenbachia Amoena The dumb cane is an easy to grow plant that survives well on basic care conditions that should be provided. Once the plant matures it can reach up to 6ft in height, although 3 - 4ft is more common. Like many other foliage house plants they do produce flowers in their natural habitat, but rarely indoors. Read More European Fan Palm - Chamaerops Humilis The European fan palm is an easy to please palm tree which grows up to a manageable size of 4ft tall, indoors. This is the only palm native to Europe which is why it grows very well in temperate regions. The fronds stretch out and display similar to how a Spanish hand fan, and the trunk becomes thick and kind of furry. This is one of the easiest of palm type trees to grow indoors although it does not grow very tall. Because these grow up to six feet tall and only have thin stems they need support if a grower wants it to grow upwards in height rather than hanging. A common method growers use to support the golden pothos is using a moss stick. In Britain the Epipremnum Aureum is known as the devils ivy. The is a feather type palm which grows up to 10ft tall indoors and displays elegant wide fronds. This palm is very popular in Britain and is easy to grow; when applying the basic care conditions correctly. The kentia is faster growing than some of the other palm plants. Indoors these grow up to approximately 2 -3 ft tall and display small oval leaves and cane like stalks. These are grown mostly in homes and offices for decorative purposes and trained in different braided styles. Maintain the correct conditions for the dragon tree will enable the leaves to stay attractive. The panda plant being a succulent type species grows thick leaves for water storage purposes, which means watering less often for the grower. These velvety leaves are greenish gray in color. Read More Swiss Cheese Plant - Monstera Deliciosa The Swiss cheese plant is an exciting foliage plant to grow and reaches well over 6 ft tall when grown indoors. Although it does flower and produces edible fruit the main attraction is the glossy green leaves that grow fairly tall. Do be warned this is a tropical plant that likes fairly warm conditions with humidity levels higher than many other house plants. This species is s tree type plant which supposedly offers feng shui enthusiasts good fortune. The trunks are braided and the tree can grow up to 10ft tall or can be grown as a bonsai. Plenty of bright light and the right amount of watering not too much are the two main components to keep this tree healthy. The striking foliage makes it well worth the growers effort. Read More Wandering Jew - Tradescantia Fluminensis The common wandering jew is given to various plant varieties from the tradescantia genus. These are trailing types suitable for growing indoors in containers and hanging baskets. An interesting feature of the F. Even those new to growing indoors will find this plant easy to grow, although attention must be paid to watering. The ovate leaves display pinkish colored stripes on a green background. This Calathea does not grow as tall as the Zebra, however, it does share the same undemanding care needs. Although this plant flowers during the summer the main attraction is the leaves. The is an epiphytic plant growing in tropical countries that has adapted well to our cooler climates and planted within soil. Out of all ferns this is often the favorite for many people growing indoors. Daigremontianum Mother of Thousands is a succulent plant that produces many small plantlets at the edge of the leaves. This is where it gets its common name from. This species has numerous names including Devils Backbone, Mexican Hat and

others. [Read More Heartleaf - Philodendron Scandens](#) This Philodendron is a climbing plant that displays glossy heart shaped leaves and that is where it gets its common names of Heartleaf philodendron and Sweetheart plant from. Looks superb grown on a moss stick. [Read More Arrowhead Plant - Syngonium Podophyllum](#) The Arrowhead head is a very similar species to the Philodendron and is part of the same family of plants. These have to be well pruned to avoid too much growth. The leaves have various growth patterns depending on their maturity. Quite difficult to grow indoors well, so your green thumb may be required for this plant. Another member of the genus named *Alocasia Amazonica* is more popular than this species.

2: Colorful Houseplants That Are Hard to Kill | Brit + Co

Although it does flower (and produces edible fruit) the main attraction is the glossy green leaves that grow fairly tall. Do be warned this is a tropical plant that likes fairly warm conditions with humidity levels higher than many other house plants.

Sub menu Flowering Houseplants

15 Blooming Indoor Plants

When the weather outside is too cold for gardening, flowering houseplants bring a touch of the garden into your home. Blooming indoor plants add color and decor to any indoor setting and are cheerful year round. My first attempt at gardening started with houseplants. I remember coming home one day to the aroma of the open blossoms of a dwarf orange tree plant. I enjoy all types of houseplants, especially low light indoor plants, since they can be grown in so many homes. But if you are lucky enough to have ample sunshine in your home in the form of sunny window sills, then flowering houseplants cannot be beat as a way to add bright blooms, tropical foliage and even fruit. These pretty blooming indoor plants with velvety leaves and colorful flowers are one of the most popular indoor flowering plants. Most of the big box hardware store carry them in the winter months and with a bit of luck and general care, the plant will flower year round. Tuberous Begonia Most gardeners are familiar with begonias. They are unusually treated as an annual bedding plant. But all types of begonias can be grown as house plants and tuberous begonias are the showiest, with their double blooms that are so vibrant in color. Many of them also have showy leaves in the off flowering season, too. Oxalis I love the way the leaves of oxalis close up when the sun goes down. The plant has shamrock shaped leaves in a triangular shape and seems to always have a show of pink or white blooms that sit above the plant. As a special treat, give it as a gift to a gardening friend for St. See my tips for growing oxalis here. But this is a plant so worth the effort. It has spectacular yellow tiered flowers that sit above glossy striped green leaves. It needs high humidity and warm temperatures to flower but can do with bright filtered light. These blooming indoor plants have long stalks with large flowers which last for months. Contrary to common thinking, this type of orchid is actually easy to grow, at least for the first round of blooming. Getting it to re-bloom can be tricky though. Anthurium I love the way that the flowers of anthurium mimic the shape of its leaves. The plant is also known as Flamingo Flower. Unlike most flowering houseplants, anthurium will actually thrive in lower light. Calla Lilies The calla lily is not actually a true lily but it does have amazing flowers. The flowers are often used in bridal bouquets and can be quite expensive. Calla Lilies grow well outdoors in temperate climates and also make great flowering houseplants on a sunny window indoors. More Blooming Indoor plants Most outdoor annuals can do double duty as a flowering indoor plant. Taking cuttings in the autumn is a good way to prolong their life. Chenille Plant I grow this plant outdoors almost ever summer in flowering baskets. The plumes of red fluffy flowers have a natural draping effect that makes them ideal for this type of planter. The flowers look almost like red caterpillars and can get quite long. The plant does prefer higher humidity so misting may be necessary indoors. There are many types of citrus trees that have a dwarf size ideal for growing indoors. They have showy and VERY fragrant flowers that turn to small fruit. The fruits can remain on the plant for many weeks. Christmas Cactus I take my Christmas cactus plants outdoor each summer and keep them in a semi sunny spot. The plant is a succulent that takes easily from cuttings. They never fail to flower for me over the holidays when I bring them indoors. Short days and less light seems to be the answer! When I see those buds appear, I know that Christmas is right around the corner. Geranium My mother always had several pots of bright red geraniums in her family room. Geraniums also comes in lots of other shades, as well. Aechmea fasciata bromeliad If you like long lasting flowers, try growing aechmea fasciata bromeliad. The showy pink flowers last for months on end, and the plant sends out pups easily to produce more plants for free. Shrimp plant Pachystachus lutea is also called golden shrimp plant. The plant is named for its unusually shaped blooms. It does well in a room with bright light and average room temperatures. Some direct sunlight gives the best blooms. Amaryllis Showy amaryllis bulbs are often forced around the holidays. The flowers grow on a long stalk and produce enormous lily shaped flowers on the top. After flowering, remove the stem but leave the flowers. Place it outdoors during the summer and then bring the plant back inside for another round of

FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE HOUSE PLANTS pdf

flowering in late fall. It is very happy with low moisture but does need at least a few hours of sunlight each day to bloom indoors. The commonly grown indoor plant is this variety of Kalanchoe with glossy green leaves and red flowers. But other varieties of succulents, such as kalanchoe millotii will also flower, as well. Flowering houseplants thrive on bright light and even moisture. If you have sunny window sills in your home, be sure to give one of two of these blooming indoor plants a try. Disclosure of Material Connection: Some of the links in the post above are "affiliate links.

3: Foliage Houseplants The Reliable Favorites

There's something wonderful about a home full of flowering plants, and, as anybody who has spent time around houseplants knows, there's a big difference between keeping a plant alive and actually getting it to flower. So, in some ways, this list of the best flowering houseplants represents a master.

The 2" leaf segments of the Easter Cactus are oval and smooth edged. Short tufts of brown hair often appear at the segment joints. The long blooming flowers of the Easter Cactus are bright red. When the soil temperatures have warmed sufficiently June? Allow soil to dry before watering, except in fall and winter only water once every months. Propagate by softwood cuttings Elephant Ear Philodendron Philo. Keep the soil evenly moist, but allow to dry out between waterings, slightly drier in winter months. Feed in the spring and again in mid summer with a liquid house plant fertilizer. In their native environment, Schefflera elegantissima can grow up to 26 feet tall, but when grown in pots or planters they seldom reach more than feet tall. Allow soil to dry slightly before watering. Feed monthly with house plant food when growing and mist the plant occasionally. Blooms best when pot bound. Requires dormancy from Oct. Requires constant warmth and humidity, bright indirect light and should be planted in a porous, peaty potting mix. Keep soil moist at all times. Hardy in zones Flamingo Flower Anthurium species Flamingo Flower plants are durable and fairly easy to grow house plants that will thrive for many years under ideal conditions and can even survive for a year or two in the most adverse situations. They need bright light but never full sun, and high humidity. Require well draining but evenly moist soil. Tiny white flowers in the summer are followed by bright red berries in the fall. The foliage color varies, but the most common variety has dark, reddish brown leaves gilded with silver or copper. Feed every three weeks while growing with an acidifying fertilizer. Plant tuber, hollow side up, in rich, light soil. Water sparingly until first leaves begin to grow, then gradually increase. Blooms for months. They are attractive, durable and easy to grow vines that have smooth, leathery, heart shaped leaves with distinctive marbling alternating along rope-like green stems. Pothos vines are among the top ten air purifying plants for indoor use. They are 18" tall, shrubby plants that form clumps of upright stems that are each tipped with brightly colored, 4" golden yellow bracts. Tolerates low light and low humidity well. Prefers to be kept slightly root bound in rich, moist soil. Provide a bark type support for climbing. Hardy in zones See Web Page Hen and Chicks Echeveria elegans Plant in rich, sandy soil and give at least 4 hours of direct sun every day. Propagate by removing offsets and rooting them, or by seed. Blue Hens and Chicks Echeveria imbricata Forms six inch, ground hugging rosettes. Plant in rich, sandy soil and give plenty of bright light every day. Propagation is by offsets Houseleek Sempervivum tectorum Should be grown in bright sunlight, in light, well draining soil. Water liberally, then allow the soil to dry out completely before watering again. Propagation is by softwood cuttings in the spring or summer. Each heavily textured, bristly, light green leaf bears a reddish-brown marking resembling the Iron Cross used on shields and flags during the Crusades of medieval times. See Web Page Ivy Hedera helix Ivy grows best with four or more hours a day of direct sunlight but will grow fairly well in bright indirect light. Keep soil evenly moist. Allow to dry between waterings. See Web Page Japanese Aralia Fatsia japonica Japanese Aralias are one of the easiest of all shade garden or house plants to grow and care for. They have large dark green, palmate leaves and form tropical looking, evergreen shrubs that can grow up to feet tall and 6 feet wide but can be limited to a height of feet with pruning. See Web Page Jerusalem Cherry Solanum pseudocapsicum Jerusalem Cherries require full sun to thrive, but will survive with moderately bright light. Plant in rich, well drained potting soil, and keep moist while growing. Feed with a liquid blooming house plant fertilizer every two weeks while actively growing. See Web Page Kalanchoe Kalanchoe blossfeldiana Kalanchoes are easy to grow, winter blooming plants with waxy, green, scalloped edged leaves, and clusters of tiny, brightly colored flowers that continue for 6 weeks or longer. Most Kalanchoes that are commonly available today are dwarf hybrids that only reach 8" tall. Allow the soil to dry between waterings. Take cuttings in the spring and keep the buds pinched off until fall for flowers during the winter months. See Web Page Lipstick Plant Aeschynanthus radicans Lipstick Plants have thick, glossy, dark green leaves growing in pairs along their long, woody stems. Each vine is tipped with clusters of 2" tubular,

scarlet red flowers in mid-summer. As house plants they are most often grown in hanging baskets but can to climb up a three foot totem as well. See Web Page Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum raddianum* Delta Maidenhair Ferns are elegant, fast growing, evergreen foliage plants with delicate, lacy fronds that are held on wiry, 6" black stems. Maidenhair fronds are composed of bright green, triangular leaflets and can grow up to 12" wide and 18" long. See Web Page Miniature Orange Tree *Citrus mitis* Dwarf citrus trees such as oranges, lemons, and limes are living conversation pieces, providing year-round enjoyment with shiny foliage, bright fruits, and fragrant blossoms. Dwarf citrus are well adapted to container growing indoors. See Web Page Miniature *Peperomia Pilea depressa* Miniature Peperomias are low growing, creeping plants with pairs of tiny, opposing round leaves on rigid stems that readily root at each node that contacts the soil. This *Pilea* prefers lower humidity and drier soil. A nice, but fairly plain plant for hanging baskets or to cover the soil in large planters. Their greatest feature is their saw toothed edged, chartreuse leaves with deep texturing like the craters and valleys on the moon. Excellent for terrariums or dish gardens. See Web Page Moses in a Cradle *Rhoeo discolor* 12" rosette forming plant with bi-colored olive green above, purple below leaves. Needs bright indirect light and moist, rich, peaty soil. Avoid sudden temperature changes or drafts. Propagate by softwood cuttings. Nerve Plant *Fittonia verchaffeltii* Brightly colored pink or white veins paint a net over the oval leaves of this spreading " tall plant. Needs bright indirect light and moist, rich soil. Keeps soil moist, but never soggy. Lack of sufficient humidity will cause tip browning, sudden temperature changes should be avoided.

4: Flowering House Plants Pictures

Flowering and Foliage House Plants of the most Popular, Easy to Grow House Plants Most house plants are hybrids of plant species that grow wild, somewhere in the world.

Introduction Plants add life and color to a home environment. They can be a part of a particular home decor or a lesson in responsibility for children. Houseplants can be conversation pieces when guests come over or objects of personal pleasure and achievement. Plants in the house have stayed in fashion for decades, and because of this popularity there are many people who enjoy collecting and taking care of houseplants. Since the home is not a natural environment to grow plants, many people have trouble growing houseplants, especially in the northeast. This tour will make you aware of some of the better houseplants and how to take care of them in an artificial environment. Because of their great diversity and overwhelming numbers, this tour only focuses on the most popular foliage houseplants today. If you have questions about other houseplants please consult the sources listed below.

A Brief History of House Plants As far back as the time of the great pharaohs and the pyramids, the people of Ancient Egypt decorated their homes with plants. Displaying plants in containers was popular in Egyptian art. The Greeks and the Romans built their homes around a central atrium of containerized plants. And even though these plants were out in the open elements, this atrium was considered apart of the home. This was the fashion of such civilized societies. For centuries curious explorers and botanists, called plant hunters, searched the tropics for new and exciting plants to bring back to Europe. Since there was no suitable climate for these new treasures, plant houses needed to be constructed. Later conservatories and greenhouses like we know them today were developed. During the Victorian Age, exotic plants become extremely popular, but the transport of them was very difficult because of the lack of warmth, rooting media, and care on the ship ride home. On their long journeys, plants would become diseased or damaged and die until , when Dr. Nathaniel Ward developed a glass case to transport the plants. These Wardian Cases were self sufficient on long journeys and became a fad in Europe for transporting exotic plants. Today we call these cases terrariums. Also during this Victorian age, transition was in the air and technology changed the lives of the people. Besides just taking care of the home, women chose horticulture as a hobby to become more active. This was at first just outdoor gardening, but there was a shift to gardening indoors in poor weather and the use of houseplants that we know today came into existence. This hobby took off and became extremely popular with both men and women and soon almost everyone had houseplants, especially in the cities. After this time though, more precise control of indoor temperatures in both summer and winter greatly improved and there was no longer a need for conservatories and greenhouses to keep these plants over the winter.

5: Easy to Grow and Care for House Plants - Garden Helper, Gardening Questions and Answers

Surrounded by big, glossy leaves, these flowering house plants are dazzling in vibrant orange, red, pink or yellow. Get care tips for firecracker flower and find out how to coax the most blooms.

And best of all, all of these plants are brown-thumb-proof, so plant without a care! You might know these better as pansies, but there are more than varieties in this wide-ranging family. These beauties normally pop up in the spring, but if you grow them in a cool, shaded area they should delay until summer. These are tough to kill. Low to medium light, warm temperatures and minimal watering will get you months of pretty petals. These pretty little flowers are low effort. Get the right balance of light and temperature to produce these royal purple leaves with a unique shamrock shape. Medium light near a window should give you the best and brightest leaves. Got a little apartment balcony in need of some life? A hanging basket of these flowers will produce the most blooms. A planter by a sunny window will give you just the right amount of sun. Chofu, Tokyo Prefecture, Japan 6. This is another good one for a hanging basket in a warm, shaded area. This sweet-smelling herb needs only moderate light. The scent keeps pests away. Ahhhh, we feel calmer already. Yup, this is where the name of the vibrant color comes from. Lots of shade combined with heat and humidity will be best for these quilted purple leaves. But if you have kids or pets, beware: The best part is, your kitchen to game is going to get a huge upgrade: Not only are the chives themselves delicious, you can cook with the blossoms too! Especially this one, which blooms around the holidays. You can use it in any recipe where traditional basil is used, and it delivers extra flavor to boot. It may be a tad more fussy than other tropical plants, preferring shade or dappled light and some humidity, but the final result is well worth it. A common pick for malls, offices, and other public spaces, Bromeliad has both beautifully dappled leaves and striking tropical blooms in bright oranges and yellows. Best of all, these tough guys can get by with watering just once a month. Prayer plants are another leafy option with plenty of distinct color and appealing leaf patterns. Another cactus variety with stunning blooms, the hedgehog cactus is most often topped with a beautiful, slightly trumpet-shaped flower in bright pink or red. They prefer direct light when possible. An intoxicating tropical plant with a waxy, red flower, anthuriums are definitely a scene-stealer. Because of this, anthuriums are popular cut flowers as well, but keeping one growing at home means more time to enjoy its beauty. Just be advised that this might not be the plant for you if you have children or pets: All parts of the plant are poisonous. Named for its distinctive pink flowers, the shrimp plant is easy to care for so long as you place it in well-draining soil. If kept in a sunny spot, it may well bloom all year round. This South African plant has become sought-after due to its lovely orange-red flowers, which are reminiscent of hibiscus. Surprising as it may seem, some varieties of maple actually make great indoor plants. As a small indoor tree or shrub, flowering maples make quite an impact thanks to their distinctively veined, multifaceted blooms. Want more plant love? Follow us on Pinterest for inspo! Additional reporting by Emily Bihl Photos via Getty Molly Griffin Molly is a writer and editor from Boston who loves traveling, eating and occasionally being a little too candid. She lived in Dublin, Ireland for the last four years but recently moved to San Francisco to escape the rain. Modern, minimalist or colorful. Must be a valid email address!

6: Foliage House Plants - How To Grow and Care

African violets are among the easiest to grow flowering houseplants. They bloom year-round with little effort. Choose from hundreds of varieties and forms, some with variegated foliage or ruffled or white-edged blooms.

See Article History Houseplant, any plant adapted for growing indoors. The most common are exotic plants native to warm, frost-free parts of the world that can be grown indoors in colder climates in portable containers or miniature gardens. Most houseplants are, therefore, derived from plants native to the tropics and near tropics. Those that make the best indoor subjects are the species that adjust comfortably to the rather warm, dry conditions that generally prevail in indoor living spaces. Although many plants can be grown successfully indoors, there are certain groups that, because of their attractiveness and relative ease of maintenance, are generally considered the best houseplants. These include the aroids, bromeliads, succulents including cacti, ferns, begonias, and palms, all of which have long been favourites. Somewhat more demanding are those that are grown primarily for their flowers—African violets, camellias, gardenias, geraniums *Pelargonium* species, and orchids. Historical background Paintings and sculptures make clear that the practice of indoor gardening can be traced at least to the early Greeks and Romans, who grew plants in pots and perhaps brought them into their homes. The older civilizations of Egypt, India, and China also made use of pot plants but usually in outdoor situations, often in courtyards that were extensions of the house; and for centuries the Japanese have carried on the dwarfing of trees and other plants for room ornaments. But the popular art of growing houseplants did not receive much comment until the 17th century, when, in *The Garden of Eden*, Sir Hugh Platt, an English agricultural authority, wrote of the possibility of cultivating plants indoors. Shortly thereafter, glasshouses greenhouses and conservatories, which had been used during Roman times to force plants to flower, were built in England and elsewhere to house exotic plants. In mid-century England and France, books began to appear on the growing of plants in private residences, and the use of enclosed glass cases of plants the wardian cases, or terraria became popular. Types of houseplants There are thousands of tropical and subtropical plants that can adapt to growing indoors. Although some fancy exotic species do well only in a humid conservatory or a glass-enclosed terrarium, a great many species have been introduced that endure the adverse conditions of dry heat and low light intensity that prevail in many houses. A selection of the more widely favoured houseplants follows, under two sections: Slender brake fern *Pteris ensiformis* evergreen. These are handsome tropical American plants, generally climbers, with attractive leathery leaves, heart-shaped, and often cut into lobes. *Monstera deliciosa*, or *Philodendron pertusum*, the Swiss cheese plant, has showy, glossy, perforated leaves slashed to the margins. They are handsome tropical foliage plants usually with variegated leaves; they tolerate neglect and thrive even in dry rooms. The Chinese evergreens, of the genus *Aglaonema*, are fleshy tropical Asian herbs of slow growth, with leathery leaves often bearing silvery or colourful patterns; they are durable and are tolerant of indoor conditions. Members of *Scindapsus*, popularly known as pothos, or ivy-arums, are tropical climbers from the Malaysian monsoon area; their variegated leaves are usually small in the juvenile stage. They do well in warm and even overheated rooms. The peace lilies not a true lily, of the genus *Spathiphyllum*, are easy-growing, vigorous tropical herbs forming clumps; they have green foliage and a succession of flowerlike leaves spathes, usually white. Species of *Anthurium*, many of which, such as the flamingo flower, have colourful spathes, do best in humid conditions. *Begonia metallica*, with its olive-green, silver-haired foliage; B. Quadell There are many small foliage plants, often with strikingly patterned foliage, native to the tropical forest floor, some of which have become remarkably good houseplants. Among them are several prayer plants *Maranta* species, which fold their attractive leaves at night; and the exquisite *Calathea makoyana*, or peacock plant, with translucent foliage marked with a feathery peacock design. *Pilea cadierei*, or aluminum plant, is easy to grow; it has fleshy leaves splashed with silver. *Codiaeum* species, or crotons, are multicoloured foliage plants that need maximum light and warmth to hold their leaves and coloration well. Although primarily thought of as bedding plants, the varicoloured coleuses, or painted nettles, can decorate a sunny window with a brilliant array of leaf patterns. *Peperomia* species form miniature rosettes or vines with waxy foliage, corrugated and decorated either with

silver or creamy white. Bromeliads constitute a plant family peculiar to the Western Hemisphere; they dwell on trees and rocks as epiphytic plants or on the forest floor as terrestrial plants and usually form rosettes of leathery, concave leaves, many with bizarre designs or striking variegations. Their flowers may be hidden deep in the centre of the rosette, surrounded by a cup of brilliant crimson inner leaves, as in *Neoregelia* and *Nidularium*. Species of *Aechmea* and *Guzmania* form colourful spikes or heads of long-lasting leathery bracts or bright berries. *Billbergia* species are tubular in shape; their showy flower stalk, with blue flowers, is often pendant. Most forms of *Tillandsia* and *Vriesea* have spear-shaped, flattened, colourful flower spikes. The earth stars of the terrestrial genus *Cryptanthus* are more or less flattened rosettes with striking leaf design, mottled, striped, or tiger-banded in silver over greens and bronzes. Succulents Cacti, most members of which are native to the Western Hemisphere, have developed a special capacity to store water in thick, fleshy bodies. They thrive in much sunlight and need very little water. There are many often curious forms: The last two bloom when young and tiny. Other forms include *Gymnocalycium*, or chin cactus; *Notocactus*, or ball cactus; *Echinocactus*, known as barrel cactus; various *Opuntia* species, including bunny ears and chollas; and *Cephalocereus*, or old-man cactus, with its glistening white hair. Larger cacti include *Cereus* and its relatives, often night-blooming, and the giants of the desert, such as the saguaro classified as *Cereus giganteus* or as *Carnegiea gigantea*, with branching columns up to 50 feet 15 metres in height. Cacti of tropical forests include the epiphytic *Rhipsalis*, found also in Africa, Madagascar, and Sri Lanka, and the near-epiphytic leaf, or orchid, cacti, *Epiphyllum*, which bloom in many colours. Chin cactus *Gymnocalycium mihanovichii* Thanksgiving cactus *Schlumbergera truncata* about to bloom. A typical stem succulent is *Euphorbia*, with its often angled candelabra-like columns resembling those of cacti. Leaf succulents are represented by *Aloe*, famous since ancient times as a medicinal plant; *Echeveria*, or hen and chickens; *Kalanchoe tomentosa*, the panda plant; *Crassula*, the jade plant; and *Haworthia*, which has rosettes with pearly dotted leaves. Durable pot plants include the strap-leaf snake plants, or *Sansevieria* species; they are remarkable for tolerating much neglect and growing in less than ideal locations. Sven Samelius Varieties of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*: Other examples are *D.* Similar in appearance is *Pandanus veitchii*, which has a rosette of leathery, sword-shaped leaves "glossy green and banded white" arranged in spirals. Several subtropical evergreens can be grown in cooler locations indoors. Preeminent among them is the Norfolk Island pine *Araucaria heterophylla*, or *A. Podocarpus*, the somber Buddhist pine, forms dense pyramids of dark-green needlelike leaves; it also prefers cooler locations. Norfolk Island pine *Araucaria heterophylla*, formerly known as *A. Kahuroa* Among the many broad-leaved woody evergreens used as houseplants is *Brassaia actinophylla*, the umbrella tree, better known as *Schefflera*. Its spreading crowns of palmately divided, glossy green leaves do best in a light and warm location. Another picturesque plant is *Polyscias fruticosa*, the Ming aralia, with willowy, twisting stems densely clothed toward their tops with fernlike, lacy foliage. The so-called rubber trees of the genus *Ficus* are widely used in homes and offices. All require good light to hold their foliage well. Best known is the large-leaved *F.* The giant violin-like, leathery leaves of *F.* A common houseplant, the weeping fig *Ficus benjamina*. Best known of the feather palms is the paradise palm *Howea*, or *Kentia*, which combines grace with sturdiness; its thick, leathery leaves can stand much abuse. The parlour palms and bamboo palms of the genus *Chamaedorea* have dainty fronds on slender stalks; they keep well even in fairly dark places. Similar in appearance is the areca palm *Chrysalidocarpus* with slender yellowish stems carrying feathery fronds in clusters. The pygmy date *Phoenix roebelenii*, a compact palm with gracefully arching, dark-green leaves, is an excellent houseplant if kept warm and moist. Ferns Ferns, which come in a wide variety of forms, provide many popular houseplants. Among the best smaller parlour ferns is the sword fern, *Nephrolepis*, with bushy rosettes of leafy fronds; the holly fern *Cyrtomium*, which has glossy dark leathery leaves; and the leatherleaf fern *Rumohra*, with its leathery but lacy fronds. Among the attractive damp-loving ferns are the several species of dainty maidenhairs *Adiantum*. The so-called table ferns are a varied group of mainly *Pteris* and *Pellaea* species; some are frilly, others variegated; and in their younger stages they are ideal subjects for terraria. The *Platycterium*, or staghorn fern, has always aroused great curiosity because of its unusual shape. Growing as epiphytes on trees, these ferns have sterile fronds that cling snugly to the bark or, in cultivation, to a wire basket or wooden block; their much divided fertile fronds

resemble the antlers of deer. One of the best of the palmlike tree ferns is the Hawaiian Cibotium, with a stout, fibrous trunk that bears a crown of light-green fronds. George Taloumis Popular fernlike plants include Asparagus species that have plummy fronds. Species of Selaginella, called sweat plants or club moss, are strictly warm terrarium subjects; their delicate fronds greedily soak up moisture from the atmosphere to keep from shriveling. Climbers and trailers Climbers and trailers, weeping plants with stems too weak to support themselves, occur in most plant families. Best known are many varieties of ivy Hedera. Generally, they prefer a cool location, but some small-leaved or variegated varieties do well on the windowsill. Several Cissus species, such as C. Intriguing is the slow-growing Hoya, or wax plant, with leathery foliage and waxy, wheel-shaped blooms. By contrast, the inch plants and wandering jew, species of Tradescantia and Zebrina, are rapid growers with watery stems and varicoloured leaves; these long-beloved houseplants are used widely in window shelves or hanging baskets. The spider plants Chlorophytum, or Anthericum are houseplant favourites, forming clusters of fresh green ribbonlike leaves banded white; young plantlets develop from the tips of arching stalks. Flowering plants Most of the flowering potted plants seen at holiday times are not easy subjects for long-term indoor cultivation. They require high light intensity, careful watering, and day-night differences in temperature that are not usually available in the home; greenhouses offer better chances for successful cultivation. There are exceptions, however; one of the most successfully adapted houseplants is the African violet Saintpaulia, with countless named varieties, with blossoms from violet blue through rose to white and single- and double-flowered forms. Window bloomers, such as Abutilon, the parlour maples, have bell-like flowers resembling Chinese lanterns. Impatiens, or busy Lizzie, is a genus of succulent herbs producing a succession of spurred flowers in gay colours. Hibiscus, the rose mallows, has short-lived giant blossoms in brilliant colours. Geraniums botanically Pelargonium have long been popular flowering plants in the sunny window; the foliage is often variegated or scented, and flower clusters may be in reds, pinks, and white. African violet African violet Saintpaulia ionantha. Trailing abutilon Hibiscus megapotamicum. Orchids present a more difficult and specialized subject for successful home cultivation, usually because of their requirements for light, controlled temperature, and sufficient humidity and ventilation. There are some kinds, however, that give good results with ordinary care: Small flowering plants that produce edible fruit can be grown on a windowsill. The fig tree Ficus carica can be grown to yield edible fruit, as can the dwarf Cavendish banana Musa acuminata, formerly M.

7: A-Z List Of House Plants - Common and Scientific Names

Popular House Plants Click on any picture in our Popular House Plant Section and learn how to identify, grow, and care for indoor houseplants. Search our extensive houseplant guide and find plant care advice for your specific indoor houseplants.

Show only products on sale In stock only Clear all filters House Plants and Tropicals Bringing plants into your home always brings the space alive. There is something magical about a beautiful plant growing among your personal possessions, or framing your sofa, that creates a unique atmosphere. Tropical plants create a wonderful welcoming feel in your entrance hall, and say that your home is a special refuge, full of greenery, just like the natural world outside. More and more homes today have solariums that can be turned into a tropical paradise, or tall atriums where a majestic tree will fill the space with beauty and magic. Every room will benefit from the beauty of houseplants, and they bring freshness too. Indoor plants filter toxic chemicals like formaldehyde from the air and raise the oxygen levels, making your home a healthier environment for your family. By drawing up water from their pots and releasing it into the air, they make efficient natural humidifiers, keeping the air damper in winter, and reducing allergies and breathing difficulties. Research has proven that people are calmer and more relaxed when surrounded by plants, so they encourage both a healthy, and a happy, atmosphere in your home. **When and Where to Grow Houseplants** Houseplants can be grown indoors all year round, and if you have a balcony, a terrace or a garden, you can also place them outside during the summer, to bring their beauty to your outdoor spaces too. They are an ideal way of dressing up your terrace for summer activities, like barbeques, parties, or just relaxing and enjoying the summer. Place them around your pool and you can believe you are enjoying a tropical holiday. If you do live in a warm-enough area, you can of course also grow these plants outdoors, taking advantage of the warm climate to grow spectacular plants from around the world. Generally, these plants will grow outdoors where there is no frost in winter, but some are tough enough to stand a few degrees of frost at the coldest parts of the year. Outdoors, growing in the garden, they will grow much taller and larger than they do indoors, becoming majestic additions to your outdoor space. You can also grow them all year round in pots outdoors, so even if you only have a terrace or patio, these plants are ideal choices. Wherever you choose to grow them, at the Tree Center we bring you a spectacular selection of the best houseplants and tropical plants available. All our plants come from top growers, and we choose plants that are both interesting and easily grown. With a diverse variety, which changes regularly, we always have something special, so drop by regularly to see our great selection. Most of these plants come from shadier places in the wild, beneath trees or larger bushes, so they are already adapted to growing in the lower light levels found indoors. If you do have a sunny window area, some houseplants will thrive there too, so there is something for every spot in every home. For details on how to grow each plant well, see the individual entry for the plant on our Tree Center pages. Almost all houseplants are grown in the same basic way, just adjusting the light levels, watering, and feeding to their individual needs. Use pots large enough for the roots to develop well, and move a plant into a larger pot once the roots fill the existing pot. Always use a pot that has a drainage hole, and when you water, a little should flow out of that hole. Usually they should not be left standing in a saucer of water, and never water a plant when the soil is still wet. Some should be left until the soil is completely dry, to protect the roots from rotting. Use houseplant potting soil, never garden soil, and use a foliage or flowering houseplant fertilizer, depending on the type of plant, during the growing season. Remove any dead leaves promptly. All houseplants can go outside when the night temperatures are above 50 degrees, and some can withstand temperatures as low as 35 degrees. Do not leave them out until the weather is so cold that they will be shocked by the sudden move into warmer indoor conditions. **Growing Tropical Plants in Your Garden** If you live in an area where there is no winter frost, then you can grow tropical plants. Some of these are also grown as houseplants, but outdoors in a hot place many will grow much larger, often into tall trees, so check their ultimate size and do not depend on your experience from growing them indoors. All need a well-drained soil, mostly in sun, although some will grow in shade. You will find more details on growing these plants outdoors on the Tree Center pages about them. Most of

them are tropical plants that will grow outdoors in zone 10 or some will even grow outdoors all year in zone 9. They come from all parts of the plant kingdom, and at the Tree Center we have a constantly changing range of these great plants available. Some plants are grown for their beautiful and often dramatic foliage: **Dracaena Houseplants** There are over different species in this fascinating group of plants, and many can be grown as houseplants. They are all recognized by the thin, strap-like leaves growing in clusters at the tops of upright stems. Sometimes the leaves are green, other times they are striped in green, red, pink and white, but they are all beautiful. They are all tough and grow well in shadier places, so they can be used in parts of your home where most other houseplants will not grow well. They are also very drought resistant, so even if you forget to water them for weeks, they will survive, and all they need is good watering once the soil is completely dry. In fact, we could say these plants thrive on neglect – good news for busy people – and can be killed with kindness by watering them too often. **Madagascar Dragon Tree** The Madagascar Dragon Tree is part of the Dracaena family, and is one of the very easiest plants there is for growing in your home. It will go for weeks if no months without watering, and grow in darker places too. It has slender stems, topped with clusters of narrow, arching leaves that are green with white and pink stripes. This colorful plant usually has multiple stems of different heights, creating an elegant form that will make any room more beautiful, whatever the decor. **Fig Tree Houseplants** There are hundreds of different varieties of fig trees growing all around the world. Only a handful have the special features that make them top choices as houseplants, and those plants are all easy to grow. They are tough and reliable plants that fit well into any home, no matter what the style of decor you have. Some bring the real look of trees into your home, and are unique for that, and so they are especially valuable. Others have fascinating foliage that brings drama to any room, and hits all the right notes for the latest indoor fashion trends. Indoor fig trees are all evergreens, with smooth bark on a sturdy trunk, often in attractive shades of soft brown. Their leaves many be big or small, but they are all usually smooth, rich-green and glossy, bringing a look of class and quality to your spaces. They will all grow in medium light-levels, so they do not need a sunny window to grow well, and they are very adaptable to different light-levels too, so they fit in almost anywhere. They need very little care – just some watering and fertilizer during the summer months. They can all be placed outdoors during summer, to brighten your balcony or terrace, or they can grow indoors all year round. They are usually not troubled by pests or diseases, and all-in-all they make great houseplants, as well as terrific garden plants if you live in a frost-free area. Below we have listed some examples of fig trees that make great houseplants or outdoor tropical plants: **With its slender trunk and full crown of branches, it looks exactly like an elegant garden tree. The small, glossy leaves are smooth and taper to a graceful point, hanging down from the downward-curving branches. This tree can be trimmed as needed to fit into any space, and it always looks attractive every day of the year. It will grow easily in medium light-levels, and needs only basic care with watering and fertilizer to thrive in your home. It adjusts its growth automatically to changing light, growing more open and delicate in lower light, and denser and bushier in stronger light. If you move it into lower light – perhaps after spending the summer outdoors, some leaves may yellow and fall. Outdoors, the Weeping Fig Tree grows into a large tree as much as 50 feet tall, and makes a beautiful specimen, or it can be clipped into a stunning hedge of any size you need.** **Fiddle Leaf Fig** The fascinating Fiddle Leaf Fig plant *Ficus lyrata* has unique large leaves that are rounder and broader at the end than at the base. The leaves are large – up to 18 inches long and 12 inches across, and they are attractively marked with deep veins on their dark green surface. The plant itself grows as a houseplant up to 6 feet tall, or even more, at first a single stem, but later as a multi-branched plant. With its dramatic look, it is perfect for modern decor, but it also fits well into traditional settings, and gives a special touch of drama to any space. It will grow well in moderate light levels, and it can of course spend the summer months outdoors. Water when the soil is moderately dry, and fertilize as needed to encourage new leaves to grow. Outdoors the Fiddle Leaf Fig becomes a large, bushy tree, with many stems, growing as much as 40 feet tall and 30 feet across in time. It makes a dramatic lawn specimen, or a screening plant. **Palm Tree Houseplants** Palm trees are the queens of the tropics, with their dramatic tall trunks and crown of waving fronds. Outdoors many grow very tall, but there are also some smaller palms that are ideal for growing as houseplants. Those that remain small, or do not have the normal tall trunk of a palm tree are the best choices for houseplants. Here

are two very popular palms that grow well in the lower light-levels of most homes. **Areca Palm** The Areca Palm Tree *Dypsis lutescens* is a smaller kind of palm, that grows constantly from the base, making a clump of foliage, and not a tall trunk. It will grow to around 6 feet tall in the house, and it should be grown in bright light, but not in direct sunlight, as the foliage will turn yellow. Over time the fronds become longer and more arching, making this a graceful specimen for the house. **Pygmy Date Palm** Most palms like sun and bright light, but the Pygmy Date Palm *Phoenix roebelenii* grows naturally under larger trees, so it is adapted to lower light-levels. This is an ideal plant for a smaller place in your house, perhaps in a beautiful container on a low table, because it grows slowly, and only after a long time will it reach the 4 or 5 feet height it can grow to indoors. Its fronds are never more than 3 feet long, and usually shorter, so this is a palm that fits perfectly into smaller rooms of your house. **Ponytail Palm** The Ponytail Palm is not actually a tree at all, but it does have a trunk with a cluster of leaves growing from the top, a little like a palm tree. However, the leaves are long, thin and strap-like, and often several feet in length on larger trees. The trunk is the most dramatic feature, as it is woody, with a gray bark textured like the skin of an elephant. As a houseplant, it stays just a few feet tall, and grows slowly, needing almost no care at all. It can live for months without watering, so you can go on vacation and not worry about it at all. Indeed, old plants outdoors do produce large cones that look like they belong on an evergreen tree. Known as *Cycas revoluta*, this amazing plant has a short, thick trunk, topped with a perfect circle of palm-like leaves that are glossy and rigid, not pendulous and rustling, like true palms. This slow-growing plant makes a beautiful specimen that will live in a bright place indoors for many years. Outdoors the plants will grow much larger, making dramatic features several feet tall. Now, some plants grown for their beautiful and exotic flowers: **Bird of Paradise Houseplants** This plant really does live it to its name, producing unique and unforgettable flowers that look like the heads of fantasy birds. The flowering stem of *Strelitzia reginae* is tall and slender, and it bends over at the end like a head. Then flowers push from it in sequence, each one orange and purple, making the most remarkable flower you have ever seen. These plants are highly regarded by avant-garde flower arrangers, and yet you can grow them in your own home or garden. The plant itself is a clump of leaves, each with a long stem and a flattened leaf on the end, in a beautiful gray-green color.

Flowers and Plants; a trip to the garden store and shop these real houseplants from the comfort of home. don't have a garden when you grow flowers and foliage.

How to Grow and Care for the Plants in Your House Most house plants are hybrids of plant species that grow wild, somewhere in the world A good rule of thumb for keeping your house plants healthy is to try to match the same environment from which they originated. You may not be able to match every criteria for your house plant, but every small step you take to ensure the plants comfort will be a giant step towards keeping them healthy. The most important elements needed for indoor plant health are water, light and fresh air. Most plants have dormant and active cycles, and their watering and fertilizing requirements will differ greatly from season to season. A little research should be done for each of your House Plants to understand their individual needs.

Watering Your HousePlants Most House Plants should be thoroughly soaked as soon as the soil dries during periods of active growth. Some plants, however, must never be allowed to dry out completely. There are no hard and fast rules to watering, because every situation is different, due to temperature variations, humidity and soil types etc. It is better to keep an indoor plant on a slightly dry side than over watered. More houseplants die from over watering than any other cause! Never allow your House Plant to stand in a saucer of water for more than an hour or two! This is enough time for the chemicals to dissipate and evaporate from the water and bring the water up to room temperature. Even though my water comes from a mountain spring, I still keep a couple of gallon milk bottles filled for watering, so it is warmed to room temperature before I use it. Even though a plant species that may have originated in a jungle where it thrives in the shade of trees, appears to be getting plenty of light, the intensity of the light indoors may be much lower than what the plant actually needs. Insufficient light usually manifests itself with paler foliage, lanky growth, and general lack of luster. When this happens you must do whatever you can to increase the light intensity for that plant. This can usually be rectified by moving the plant closer to the window, or moving it to another room with different light exposure. When you change the light drastically for a house plant, do it gradually to accustom them to the brighter light. Plants will sunburn if they are put into too bright of a light after their skins have become tender from lack of light. Plants should never be placed between a curtain and the window if the nights are cold, even if they are sun lovers. It is better to have a sheer curtain that will admit the light, and have the plant in the heated area. You can dictate many of your plants functions by giving them supplemental, artificial light. It is a good idea to have them set on a timer so that the light hours are regular. Many flowering and foliage plants actually grow and look better indoors when grown under artificial lights. Keep in mind that plants like to rest now and then too, so if you are using growing lights, cut back the hours now and then and let your plants have a temporary period of dormancy.

Most House Plants Require a Period of Dormancy Plants sense the natural shortening of daylight hours and may go dormant as they would in their natural habitat. This is usually a time when the amount of watering is decreased. On the other hand, many plants actively begin to grow or bloom, so they must have more water, and be fed. While plants are dormant they should only receive a minimum amount of water each time and only then if the soil becomes dry to the touch an inch below the surface.

Temperature, Humidity and Fresh Air Requirements Proper lighting and watering are, by far, the most important criteria for the health of your house plants, but temperatures and humidity will drastically affect your plants health as well. House plants, even though they may be of a tropical nature would rather sacrifice a few degrees of temperature in the home than the moisture in the air which they need to survive. Even though your plant may prefer a warmer situation, it sometimes comes down to accepting the lesser of two evils; cool temps or lack of humidity. Heated rooms, by nature tend to be dry rooms, especially if they are heated with forced air, or fire. Even rooms that have steam or hot water radiant heat will be somewhat dryer. Provide additional humidity by setting the plants on shallow trays filled with moistened pebbles, a humidifier or aquarium, especially during the winter months. Frequent misting will help considerably. Keep in mind that because glass is a poor insulator, the temperature near windows will be considerably colder. At night, be sure to close the drapes or move the plant to a warmer part of the room. Some Exceptions to the Rules Succulents

being the most notable exception, in that they prefer warmer and drier conditions.

9: 10 Top Flowering Houseplants | Midwest Living

Why you want it: A whole array of small indoor houseplants with textured, shiny, often colorful leaves fit into this category. Some popular, attractive and easy-to-manage indoor varieties include.

Costa Farms is a wholesale grower that discovers, develops, and grows plants for your home and life -- indoors and out. Our articles, blogs, tips, and photos help you use plants to beautify your living spaces and enhance your life. Dress up your interior decor or shade gardens! By Justin Hancock Croton Bold just begins to describe how dramatic beautiful croton foliage can be. It bears dark green leaves colorfully marked with brilliant shades of red, orange, and gold. The plant features big, arrow-shaped leaves boldly veined in silver. Besides being big, the leaves also offer a fun splash of texture to interior spaces. If the air gets dry in your home or office, supplement with extra moisture. Get tips for raising humidity here. Chinese Evergreen Chinese evergreen wins the award for being one of the easiest houseplants you can grow. Red Aglaonema A type of Chinese evergreen, Colorful Aglaonema is even showier because it trades in silver for rich red and pink tones to the leaves. Check out more pretty pink houseplants! Purple Passion Plant Purple passion plant is perfect for its lovely good looks and its soft texture! This colorful houseplant features dark green leaves covered in soft, purple hairs, making the foliage look -- and feel -- like its purple velvet. Happily, this old-fashioned houseplant is super easy to grow: Just give it a bright spot, water regularly, and enjoy the color it brings to your home or desk. Desert Gems A charming line of cactus, Desert Gems will dazzle you more than any other thanks to its practically neon colors. You can find Desert Gems in shades of yellow, orange, red, purple, and green. Desert Gems grow best in a bright spot and when the soil dries between waterings. See More Slideshows from Costa Farms!

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