

## 1: Best Indoor Palm Trees

*The ABCs of Indoor Palm Trees [Joelle Steele] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This instructional booklet was written specifically for interior landscape contractors and their maintenance technicians.*

Their elegant and exotic shape calls up images of sunny destinations and sparkling white beaches. They make a distinctive backdrop for other tropical plants, and their feathery fronds add a unique charm to any setting. Palms are among the most distinctive and easily recognized of all trees, and their appeal to gardeners is obvious. Palms love warm weather, and December in Montana is not where they feel most at home. You just have to grow it indoors. Palms have traditionally been seen as a difficult plant to keep indoors because, as well as warmth, they often like humidity. Many palms will also do well in a greenhouse, giving you the option of having them outside in summer then bringing them in when the weather starts to cool. There are many options for indoor palm trees. As with most indoor plants the first key to success is choosing the right variety. Not all palms are suitable for growing in a container. Others can rapidly reach considerable heights and would soon outgrow your interior space. Finally some need huge doses of sunlight to thrive, and are only really suitable for greenhouses. Subtropical species are a good start, so look at palms that originate from the Mediterranean, Central America, China or Japan; these will adapt far better than true tropical varieties. The tallest palm is the Quindio Wax Palm, from Colombia, and it can reach up to feet. It can actually tolerate the climate in parts of the southern USA but its height makes it an outdoor-only plant. Look for smaller species – there are plenty that will reach about fifteen feet, which are ideal for great rooms or hallways, and others that top out at below ten feet. The European Fan Palm is another good variety for indoor planting; it can reach over fifteen feet high, but ten feet is more common. This tree grows a clump of sturdy stems topped with long leaves, each of which contains up to 20 slender leaflets in a rounded fan shape. All palms need at least some sun, although their requirements vary. Try not to place them too close to a window as strong sunlight through glass can burn the leaves. Also keep them away from air conditioning vents and exterior doors, for the same reason – cold air can damage them. Most problems will show up first as yellow or brown patches on the leaves, so if you notice this you should consider finding a better spot. Watering is also crucial. When watering, pour until water starts to appear in the tray; then empty the tray immediately. Winter temperatures are the biggest enemy of palm trees. Some can stand occasional frost, and the pygmy date palm will do fine outdoors in USDA hardiness zones 9b to 11, but in general low temperatures are a bad idea. Several types are suitable for growing as bonsai including cane, feather and fan palms. Have a look round for the ideal spot, and pick a palm that suits it!

### 2: Palm, Houseplant | Costa Farms

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Just in case size matters. It will provide you with pictures, potential size, growing conditions--like hardiness zone, minimum temperatures, lighting, and much more including their scientific names. Types of Palm Trees for Containers Some of the smaller types of palm trees would be totally suited for container gardening. For colder climates have them outside in the summer and bring them indoors in the winter. More scientifically these leaves are described as being "palmate" shape. With all the tremendous variety in shapes and sizes- you are sure to find something to suit your tastes and space! Have a look at these types of palm trees: They are scientifically referred to as "pinnate" shaped. They all have a uniqueness about them that makes each one special. This gives you a great chance to display the many different characteristics these tropical delights offer. Consider planting one of these varieties to bring a warm weather feeling to your backyard paradise. Dwarf variety great for containers. You can choose from these varieties. Your choice could depend on if they are for your landscape or for commercial use. For your yard why not get that tropical feel and some fresh fruit for your efforts. Chilean wine palm huge feather leaf tree, produces small fruits sold at farmers markets and that taste like coconut. I hope the lists of all the different types of palm trees has helped you to decide just which one will be perfect for your unique space. At the very least gave you some landscape or container ideas and assisted in narrowing down the many choices. Red feather, also known as the flame thrower palm tree showing new leaf color. Follow the arrow for more ideas on creating your own paradise with palms. Book now available in print so you can take it out to your garden or many e-book versions for your favorite reading device. They are a huge nursery based in Florida with connections to many quality growers.

## 3: Indoor Palm Trees: Types + How To Grow Them | INSTALL-IT-DIRECT

*the abcs of indoor palm trees, the palm beach cook book by garden club of palm beach staff, the best guide ever to palm springs celebrity homes facts and legends of the village of palm springs, daily planner journal days bullet journaling blank notebook with sections for date time notes.*

**Parlor Palm - Chamaedorea Elegans** This palm is the most popular and well known, grown indoors. These are patient growers but after a few years of growth they can reach a height of about 3ft or more. Once they have developed in age and given the correct amount of light, they can produce small flowers. Read More **Kentia Palm - Howea Forsteriana** The Kentia is another popular choice of plant for indoor growers and is similar to the belmoreana sentry palm with the main difference in looks being the leaves do not arch as much with the Kentia. Similar to other palms, it is tolerant of lower temperatures and does not need a great amount of light for growth. Read More **Sentry Palm - Howea Belmoreana** It can be quite hard to see the difference between this plant and the kentia, at first glance. The leaves on the sentry are also quite wide like the kentia forsteriana, although they arch over more. This type is also known as the curly palm, and grows slowly. This plant like other palms looks great placed in hallways or large rooms. The leaves are much slimmer in width than the three above. Read More **European Fan - Chamaerops Humilis** The fan palm is said to grow well indoors compared to other fan type of palms. Fan types are generally not as popular as other palms. These grow several stems from the base and produce fronds that look similar to a fan. Once they grow and mature they are an attractive plant. These can grow up to 14ft high and grow much slower than many other palms. If you find the fan type palms look appealing then this one is a good option to consider. Indoors the Lady palm can grow up to 14ft tall. Read More **Areca Palm - Dypsis Lutescens** The areca is a cane type palm with several common names including butterfly palm. This species displays similar fronds as the kentia and grows up to 8ft tall, which makes it a great focal point of large rooms or within office reception areas. Growing is easy and very similar to many of the other palms. It will not grow well like some many other palms in low light conditions and prefers above average humidity levels. Growing up to about 2ft tall indoors this species is a slow grower - so plenty of patience is needed for a young plant. The leaflets on this species are straight, fairly stiff and narrow in width. Indoors your able to grow these up to approximately 6 ft tall, while outdoors anything up to 20 meters. Best suited to be planted in containers within a conservatory or a warm green house and also enjoy being placed outside in warm conditions. Because many palms are grown to a great height in tropical climates, a grower needs to know the plants matured height before buying. Grown indoors and potted correctly they will grow to approximately 3ft-8ft in height, making it a good idea to plan where the plant will reside, based on the space needed. Many can be quite expensive compared to other house plants. Most palms do not like to be disturbed too often, so its best to repot only when absolutely necessary. **Potential Problems** Brown leaves, spots or tips: Dry air, under-watering and cold air can cause brown tips, and spots can be caused by over-watering, getting cold suddenly or watering with hard water. The lower leaves will turn brown after a period of time naturally that can be removed by cutting which allows new growth. If the brown leaves also seem to be rotting fold one in the hand to see if it has a damp feeling - then you could be over-watering. The most likely cause is under-watering. For any of these issues above you will just need to adjust the conditions and care given, and remove damaged leaves by cutting Main cause is over-watering and the container, soil or both may not be draining well. This is serious and needs attention or it could be too late will need treatment. Red spider mite, mealy bug and scale can be a problem.

### 4: Indoor Palm Tree Tips for Leaves That Are Turning Brown | Home Guides | SF Gate

*ABCs Indoor Palm Trees - www.enganchecubano.com ABCs Indoor Palm Trees - www.enganchecubano.com Indoor Palm Trees - Pictures of Palm House Plants Although growing palm trees indoors is a fairly new idea, fossils of palms have been found that are 65 million years old.*

Plants were not meant to be grown indoors without natural sunshine. Palm Tree Size Considerations Think about height restrictions when choosing a palm tree as some tend to stay short while others strive to become tall trees. Selecting an Indoor Palm Tree Buy the healthiest palm that you can find by eliminating palms with brown leaves, funny smells, or off-looking soil. Check the back of the leaves for mealy bugs little white spots and other pests or diseases. Indoor Care This video gives a nice overview of caring for palm trees inside the house. Most palm trees like bright light though some will thrive in low-light situations so place palms near windows or skylights though even artificial light helps in office buildings or similar. And, much like in its natural habitat, palms prefer humidity which is absent from most indoor spaces. Watch re-circulated air as heat or air conditioning can dry out leaflets though no circulation can provide a breeding ground for insects and prohibit photosynthesis. Do make sure the pot has good drainage otherwise the roots will rot. A few times a year, use a hose to flush the salt thoroughly out of the soil roughly the equivalent of 10 waterings outside and let it dry. Palm trees do need regular applications of fertilizer to keep them healthy. However, since they grow slower than outdoor palms, their fertilizer needs are less than outdoor equivalents. Potassium deficiency is common in palms the leaves will brown or yellow so use a palm tree fertilizer that contains potassium and manganese. Just remove fully brown leaves and make sure it has plenty remaining. For palms that prefer humidity, fill a spray bottle with water to occasionally mist the leaves. Some experts recommend watering palms by placing them in the shower in order to replicate a tropical storm though this might not be practical to do with larger palms. It is usually sold in pots that contain plants of varying heights, though it often looks like just one plant. Restricting the pot size helps keep this palm slow-growing as it could reach feet indoors if allowed. Lady palms *rhaps excelsa* â€” This gorgeous palm does well indoors and outdoors in shade though they do not like direct sunlight in either case. The fronds have a finger-like, deep green fan and it does come in rarer variegated varieties. Lady palms tend to need pruning at the bottom to maintain a more upright versus a bushy appearance, because new stems sucker or clump at the bottom. Parlor palm *chamaedorea elegans* â€” The parlor palm shown in top photo can tolerate low levels of light though it would prefer indirect sunlight while indoors. Consider misting the palm for some extra humidity. Fishtail palm *caryota mitis* â€” The fishtail palm earns its name from the leaves that are shaped like â€” you guessed it â€” fish tails. The fishtail palm can get up to 10 feet tall in a pot, but expect to see them at heights of 60 feet in their natural environment. Pygmy date palm *phoenix roebelenii* â€” The pygmy date palms are also commonly purchased and grown as several seedlings in a pot and love very bright light, including direct sunlight. Be aware that pygmy date palms have very sharp spines so unless they are out of the way of traffic or you intend to prune the spines, they may not make a great indoor palm choice. Your Turnâ€¦ This is by no means a complete list of indoor palms, but rather ones that are commonly found in nurseries that are easy to grow. Do you have any tips or ideas to share regarding indoor palms? Photo credits â€” parlor palm: Eric in SF, Creative Commons 2.

### 5: Indoor Palm Trees | The Tree Center

*Palm trees are a distinctive and potentially wonderful indoor plant. Mature palms often adorn public spaces and foyers, adding an elegant and distinctly tropical air to the decor. At the same time, very small, immature palms are sometimes used as desktop plants, kept in tiny containers.*

Indoor Palm Trees Indoor palm trees are slow-growing and stay smaller when grown in containers, making them ideal house plants. Most types of palm trees are native to tropical regions and grow best with indirect light and moderate humidity. Native to the Mediterranean region, it adapts well to the warm, dry conditions of most homes. Give it a bit of elbow room, though. This is the only palm native to Europe and one of the few that can take direct sunlight. Parlor Palm Did you know The ancient palm family includes as many as 4, species. Most originated in Brazil and Tropical Asia. Although growing palm trees indoors is a fairly new idea, fossils of palms have been found that are 65 million years old. One of the most popular indoor palm trees is the Parlor Palm. Its elegant, arching fronds and easy care have long made it a favorite in the home and office. If you have a shady spot for a plant, this is the palm for you. It thrives beautifully in low light. Parlor Palm loves to be misted. Looking for small palm trees? Neanthe bella is a dwarf palm, reaching only ft tall. Because of its growth habits, this plant is more closely related to pines than palms, although it resembles the latter. Extremely slow-growing, this prehistoric tree takes several years to grow its thick, palm-like trunk and long pinnate leaves. Although not graceful as a true palm, it stands out as a captivating tropical plant. You can keep Sago Palm dwarfed by growing it in a shallow pot. It is also commonly sold as a bonsai. Each tree grows from a central stalk. At the top of each stalk, graceful, arching fronds spread into a fan. To create a full, lush plant, growers typically plant a few together in one pot. Kentia palms are easy to please indoors, tolerating lower light levels than many palm house plants. Many more indoor palm trees are worth attention, too. Be sure to consider these beautiful trees:

*To search for words within a Abcs Indoor Palm Trees PDF file you can use the Search Abcs Indoor Palm Trees PDF window or a Find toolbar. While fundamental function talk to by the two options is virtually the same.*

Add to Bookmarks Palms are one of the most popular, if not THE most popular of house plants around the world. They provide an atmosphere of majestic tropical splendor combined with ease of care and availability that few other house plants can match. All one needs to do is watch a movie or television show and most likely there will be a house palm in the back ground. Or visit the shopping malls and most likely you will see palms all over, often magnificently stretching up towards the upper floors. When you check in hotels, or go to a nice restaurant you will often see palms as decorations. Indeed, few plants say the tropics in such a luxurious way, or look as good indoors, particularly in larger rooms with tall ceilings as palms do. Generally they are easy to care for, available and affordable, and have few major problems as long as the environment is acceptable. This article was originally published on December 29, Your comments are welcome, but please be aware that authors of previously published articles may not be able to promptly respond to new questions or comments. Though I personally prefer growing palms outdoors, I live in a climate where that is possible. Palms, in general, are tropical plants and most cannot adapt to colder climates. However, there are a number that survive and even do well indoors. What I mean by indoors, is in a house, business or mall. A greenhouse is a very different situation and one can grow literally thousands of species in a greenhouse if one had a humongous greenhouse, that is. Ones choices are vast. But in a house that humans live in, the list of possibilities is much smaller thanks to poor lighting, low humidity and stagnant air flow typical of most dwellings. The following is a discussion of some good and bad choices for indoor palms, as well as suggestions on how to care for them. In a greenhouse like this you can grow literally thousands of species, but the lighting and humidity are far above what one encounters in most homes Buying a palm for indoor use: Etiolated palms are those grown as tall as possible, as quickly as possible, but not necessarily as healthy as possible. It is sometimes better to get a smaller, more compact palm than a tall, potentially weakened plant. Look on the undersides of the leaves for bugs, particularly mealy bug will look like small cottony dots. Look at the leaves for subtle speckling that could be spider mite damage. Seeing roots coming out of the bottom of the pot is not a bad thing and often means the plant is growing well. Root-bound palms are not necessarily something to shy away from, but will probably need to be moved up a pot size soon. However, if the pot is bent or splitting, you should plan on repotting it very soon. When one goes looking for an indoor palm, one need not look too hard for the ones that do the best. Just about any nursery or garden outlet center will sell Kentia palms and Lady palms. Most will sell Parlor palms and Fishtail palms. But most will also sell Majesty palms and Areca Palms, two species that do not typically excel as indoor palms, but are frequently sold as such. At the end of this article are a list of some of the better indoor palms not, by any means a complete list. Palm on the left is NOT healthy- note the dead leaves at the bottom Get the healthy one! Caring for Indoor palms: Most palms like bright light. Unless the palm is going to be in direct sunlight every day, indirect lighting is best sky lights are ideal or windows facing in such a way no direct sunlight, or only early morning sunlight hits the fronds. Continuous low light usually makes palms etiolate stretch abnormally and weaken. Such palms are much more prone to getting parasites. If you have a low light situation and still want a palm, be sure to chose one that will do well in low light only a few will. Though a terrible palm for indoor use, this Majesty palm seedling is a good example of an etiolated palm- note the super tall leaves from being grown in a dark greenhouse Palms like heat. Fortunately sufficient heat for survival is not usually a problem in most indoor situations. But too much dry heat will cause leaf damage, and possibly even root damage if the roots dry out too much. Try not to place palms in front of heaters or air conditioners or unheated rooms in a cold winter, though most will tolerate those conditions at least for a while. Water is essential, of course, for all plant life. Palms, being for the most part tropical plants by nature, usually appreciate a regular watering schedule. If planted in well draining soil one can water fairly regularly. But some palms used as indoor palms are NOT tropical and can rot with a careless watering schedule, so be careful. Overpotted palms, even the most tropical water-loving species, can

rot in too-wet soil for too long. Palm roots do not like sitting in water, either, so if using a pan below the pot, empty it once the water is done draining through. Tap water has a lot of salts in it. After months of watering a house plant, the salts tend to build up in the soil and can cause root damage. That means take it outdoors and thoroughly water it many times to rinse the soil of its accumulated salts. If you use distilled water, the concerns about salt build up will be much less. However fertilizer application will also cause salt build-up in the soil, so leaching now and then is still recommended. Fertilization of palms is a tricky subject. All palms can benefit from the judicious use of fertilizers, but indoor palms have far less need of fertilizer than do outdoor palms. With less light, less heat, cramped roots and low humidity, most indoor palms grow fairly slowly and their needs are far less than they would be if they were growing normally. Humidity is probably the biggest limiting factor in keeping indoor palms healthy, with lighting being a close second. Unfortunately high humidity is a rare situation in most living quarters. Mold would grow on the walls, however, in such a house. One has to limit oneself to the small number of palms that tolerate the low humidity encountered in most homes. And even those few palms appreciate regular misting of their leaves with distilled water. Low humidity has the effect of drying out the sensitive leaflets, making the palms not only look unsightly, but also weak. Eventually palms needing high humidity will lose most or all their leaves and succumb. But it has extremely high needs for light, humidity, good water quality as well as heat. It is even a difficult greenhouse palm in all the warmest, wettest, well-lit greenhouses with reverse osmosis watering systems. Air flow is another problem with keeping palms indoors. Poor air circulation allows for infestation of mites and insects, as well simply an unhealthy air quality for proper transpiration and photosynthesis. Moving palms outdoors—most house palms appreciate some time outdoors. Usually the humidity is higher, the air quality is better and the light is certainly brighter. In this situation, one can water their palms more thoroughly and more often, trying to leach some of the salts from the soil. But if the palm has not been in full morning sun while in the house, avoid putting it in full sun outdoors, or the leaves will sunburn even on palms that normally live in full sun. Those with a lot of horticultural experience know most plants and trees do not like to be root bound, and cramped roots can make the plant less happy and healthy. Palms are quite different in this regard and seem to almost rather be root bound than otherwise. Palm roots do not seem to suffer from overcrowding until there is far less soil than there are roots in a pot. Palms in plastic pots will usually rip through the pot walls when it is time to repot them. However those kept in ceramic pots will rarely be able to do this. If planting a palm in such a pot, one either needs to get a fairly large pot so repotting will not be necessary unfortunately this means over-potting so careful watering these palms, or a cheap ceramic pot, as often the pot will need to be broken to get the palm out of it. A good compromise is to keep the palm in a plastic pot, and place that pot into a ceramic one this is how most professional indoor landscapers proceed. If a palm needs to be moved up to a larger pot, it is best to select one only somewhat larger, not vastly larger. Overpotting too large a pot for size of plant is a good way to allow roots to stay too wet and rot. When repotting a palm, it is best NOT to mess with the roots. Some growers recommend unwinding or tearing off excessive roots from other types of plants, but palms have very sensitive roots in this regard and will often sulk, if not die, from this practice. Just leave them that way and put the whole pot-shaped rootball into the new pot and fill with soil around the roots. Water thoroughly soon after, and frequently for a few weeks. Another example of a palm that does poorly indoors but is being sold as an indoor palm is this *Dypsis lutescens* on the left. This palm is literally splitting the pot open, but is growing happily and is very healthy. The roots on the right belong to *Chamaedorea cataractarum*, a decent palm for indoor use. It may be a bit cramped in this pot, but that is OK until there is not much soil left. Common indoor palm problems: Some palms are more resistant to brown tipping than others, and those are usually the ones most commonly encountered in nurseries. But if one takes care to avoid salt build up, waters carefully and mists the plants regularly, many palms will continue to look good. *Chamaedorea tuerckheimii* does not even make a good outdoor palm in most areas of Southern California due to the low humidity—look at the severe brown tipping due to low humidity and poor water quality. Indoor palms would never survive. Insects and mites are another common malady of indoor palms, though certainly not unique to palms. Spider mites are particularly problematic as their presence is rarely noticed until significant leaflet damage has been done. These minute arachnids are quite hard to see, but sometimes a fine white webbing can

be seen on the undersides of the leaves. Stippling of the leaf creating a pale looking, bleached leaf is the result of their consuming of palm tissues. Control with frequent misting, increased air flow and insecticidal soap as needed. Dry, still homes are the perfect environment for spider mites to thrive in. Mealy bugs are less common and much easier to see, particularly if the undersides of the leaves and leaf bases are checked regularly.

### 7: Indoor palms: Selecting and caring for these popular houseplants - Dave's Garden

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Email Palm, Houseplant Plant Features Houseplant palms are perfect for adding a bold, tropical touch to your home. Use palms to break up a section of blank wall, to fill an empty corner, to soften the edges of windows or furniture, or act as a living sculpture at the end of a side table. A row of houseplant palms can make for a lovely living screen or room divider, too! An easy way to dress up any palm is to grow it in an attractive container. Look for pots that match your decor style or color scheme. Our houseplant experts are happy to help. Just send us an email! And sign up now to start getting our free monthly email newsletter. Interested in growing palms outdoors? Check out our landscape palms! As with any indoor plants, grow houseplant palms in containers that have drainage holes so excess water can escape. One relatively common problem palms can have is brown leaf tips. This browning may occur from a number of factors, including: Remedy brown leaf tips by supplying your houseplant palm with more humidity. Giving your palm too much fertilizer at one time or over the course of time can make the leaf tips go brown. Being kept too dry. You can fertilize palms twice a year or so at the minimum. If you wish to feed it more for faster growth, you can. Use a product labeled for use on indoor plants and follow the directions on the product packaging. Houseplant palms are not intended to be eaten by humans or animals.

## 8: Indoor Palm Trees

*The Mapu palm-Licuala mattanensis - and its cousin the Licuala cordata are great indoor palm trees but are a bit harder to find for purchase. Banana Palm The smaller varieties of banana palms are also a perfect addition.*

Click the link to each tree for more pictures and detailed growing information. Colorful Indoor Palm Trees There are a few special ones that have a commanding presence because they have more than just shades of green or blue. Use one of these colorful indoor palm trees to give your space not just a tropical feel but a more exotic one as well. Not just because of the color of the collar but the leaves and bright red fruits are very attractive as well. The other is the Pinanga caesia. It is also a perfect candidate. Same as with the tiger palm it is a solitary trunk tree with wider feather leaves. The new leaf growth on these trees usually is a pinkish brown to a golden color to it. It has bright red long crown shafts which are of course its best feature. This one stands out. It will need lots of light and moisture to look its best. The ivory cane palm is another great choice. Although it is a feather leaf palm the segments are quite wide giving it a unique look. The ivory crownshaft palm is clustering so it may need to be thinned from time to time. Its leaves are of the feather variety with its segments being narrower than the ivory cane. It has a crownshaft that is creamy beige to ivory color-thus its common name. There are a few close relatives of the ivory cane and ivory crownshaft palms that are also great for indoors. They may be a bit more difficult to find for purchase. New leaves and fruit are red, requires part shade and is an easy keeper. Guests will surely notice it. Fan Leaf Indoor Palm Trees This group of indoor palm trees will generally require a bit more space width wise because of their fan leaf display. Some leaves are quite large so just keep that in mind when picking the perfect spot for them. The ruffled fan palm pictured right is a beautiful specimen with gorgeous corrugated looking fan leaves and a single trunk. It is extremely popular for its looks and ease of growth. A couple of the ruffled fan leaf palms close relatives also fit into this category. The Mapu palm-Licuala mattanensis and its cousin the Licuala cordata are great indoor palm trees but are a bit harder to find for purchase. Banana Palm The smaller varieties of banana palms are also a perfect addition. Their large leaves and fruit production will complement your other tropical plants. They are solitary but will produce at least suckers to replace itself as it dies after bearing fruit. Some are quite cold hardy too. These are the only branch of the palm family with leaves that look like little fishtails fluttering in the breeze. It is densely clustering so thinning it out from time to time may be required to keep it looking its best. The Chinese fan palm pictured right is perfect. It is solitary and often cultivated for indoor use when they are small and young. They will get very large out in the landscape but before that they will accent a patio perfectly in the warmer months. They are easy to place indoors because they prefer heavy to moderate shade. There are four different kinds to choose from with each having some unique characteristics. All are easy to grow, even for the beginner. The slender lady palm is pictured right. Truly a symbol of a beach vacation somewhere warm. Consider one of these indoor palm trees to bring that same feeling inside during the cold winter months. It is an exceptional indoor specimen frequently used in hotels and corporation lobbies. A couple solitary close relatives of the parlor palm are also perfect. They are the Tuna Tail palm, the Metallic palm- sometimes called the miniature fishtail palm and the Velvet palm. All of these belong to the same family name of Chamaedorea which is well know for their great indoor growing ability. The dwarf bamboo palm is also a relative in the same family. This variety of bamboo palm has a solitary trunk while the others are of the clumping type. An extremely popular tree for many locations. The sago palm especially the smaller king sago, or the even smaller "bonsai sago" adds another dimension to your space. The majesty palm is a cheap one that is fast growing. I included it because is often sold by the big box stores during the spring for use in containers outdoors. This palm is very difficult to keep indoors. Most find it requires more light and moisture than they can provide. It is generally easier to grow indoors than the majesty palm It does require ample light indoors but not as much moisture. Most have greater success with this palm. It is considered a medium size tree with a moderate growth rate. Ponytail Palm The pony tail palm is a unique tree Pictured right and not actually a palm with a swollen trunk similar to the bottle palm but its leaves are very different. An easy specimen to grow. The new plants are called pups. The miniature coconut palm has looks that will

remind you of a fern as much as feather leaf palm tree. Its leaves have a delicate appearance adding elegance to your space. Pygmy Date Palm The pygmy date palm looks great in a container at any size. Often sold in stores with multiple plants usually three or four per container. Start them together then separate as they get bigger for more containers if you like. The different levels of growth and leaves make for a perfect filled out look. All probably need some thinning out from time to time. Best way is to take the thicker older trunks out and let the smaller ones grow up again. The butterfly palm also know as the areca palm is a great clumping variety for indoors. Its beautifully arching two tone feather leaves are its best feature. Deep green on top and with a silver underside and crownshaft. The three different kinds of bamboo palms are all great for the inside. They all have feather type leaves but are a bit different in their own way. There are two that are clumping and one that is solitary. The regular bamboo palm is pictured here. Bamboo Palm Keep in mind there are other places on the planet where many varieties will have to be brought indoors over the winter. Those will require extra precautions like enough light and humidity. There are ways to increase both for these kinds of palms like adding artificial light and extra humidity through misting and water trays. Indoor plants of all kinds are susceptible to spider mites. Palms kept indoors are no exception. Being proactive before they invade will lead to healthy looking, happy plants. But you should know what they look like and how to treat for them just in case. The hardest part is going to be deciding on exactly which of these great indoor palm trees to get. Why not grab a couple of your favorites! Follow the arrows for some more great categories of palms for your landscape. They are a huge nursery based in Florida with connections to many quality growers.

### 9: Indoor Palm Trees - Pictures of Palm House Plants

*The ABCs of Indoor Palm Trees Sep 1, by Joelle Steele. Paperback. \$ (2 used & new offers) 1 out of 5 stars 1. Weekly Planner Golden palm tree exotic.*

Check new design of our homepage! Indoor Palm Tree Care If you ever decide to give the interior of your house a tropical look, opting for palm trees is a great idea. Read this Gardenerdy article to know more. Gardenerdy Staff Palm trees are typically tropical plants and growing them indoor can sometimes be a challenging task, especially in the cooler regions. The kentia and parlor palms are the most popular types. Most palms prefer bright light but might not tolerate shade and that is why they cannot be kept indoors. To grow healthy indoor palms, it is necessary to give them a perfect position to grow, good soil, adequate water, fertilization, and a tropical temperature. Caring Instructions Position Though the palms are tropical plants, they do not like direct sun. Humidity does make them joyous but you can keep them in partial shade. Keep them near the windows, or at places where they can get sunlight and make sure they are not exposed to direct sunlight. Also, placing them near the windows is one of the options. You can also add some amount of mulch that will nourish the roots. Soil There is a misconception that being tropical plants, palm are water plants. As the palms are the plants of the tropical side, they need soil which can drain water the best. They do not like heavy soil, and prefer one having a sandy mixture. Mixing equal amounts of peat moss and sand is recommended, as they hold moisture and the water is well-drained. Feed the soil with fertilizers during the growing season. Fertilizers Improper fertilization and lack of nutrients causes some of the common problems to palm trees. They do not need bountiful fertilizers as they are in low light, less heat, low humidity and have somewhat cramped roots. Over fertilization might burn the roots of these palms. At your local nursery you can ask for fertilizers suitable for the variety you have or you can even use homemade fertilizers. Other care tips include weeding and trimming. Water If they are planted in soil that can easily drain water, watering them regularly is not an issue. A careless schedule of watering might make the palms weak and slow down their growth. The more water the palm gets, the faster it grows. But if the soil has poor draining properties, or it is soggy, the water might not drain leading to rotting of the roots. It is necessary to leach the palms once in 3 months, as tap water containing salts can precipitate in the soil, thereby damaging the roots. You can place a pan under your potted palm and empty it once the water from the soil is drained completely. Make sure that the root ball is not sitting in water as this might damage the root. There is not much maintenance like watering, fertilizing, or any other care that has to be taken for these plastic plants except for cleaning the dust sitting on them. These plants also look just like the real ones. You can have indoor as well as outdoor artificial palm trees. These trees are easy to maintain. They can be easily moved and placed wherever.

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