

A Beginner's Guide To Houseplants

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So you're starting an indoor garden? Awesome!



Yes, it's awesome indeed! Starting an indoor garden feels like creating a small oasis in your home. It not only beautifies the space but also improves air quality and creates a calming atmosphere. I'm happy to help you through every step—from choosing the right plants to maintaining them!

Houseplants are an excellent addition to any home. Even if you lack outdoor space, they purify the air, elevate your mood, and help you develop your green thumb. There are countless plants that can be grown indoors, but only a few have earned their spot among the most popular houseplants.



10 best houseplants for beginners

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Potted houseplants have a luxurious appearance and can brighten up any room on a budget. They also positively impact the environment, with many of them filtering the air. But what if you don't know much about growing plants or which houseplants are best to grow? Easy! Discover the top 10 houseplants for beginners! They are easy to grow and can survive in various conditions.



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SNAKE PLANT



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SPIDER PLANT



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POTHOS



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ZZ PLANT
(ZAMIOCULCAS)

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PEACE LILY
(SPATHIPHYLLUM)

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DRACAENA

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PEPEROMIA

10



MONSTERA DELICIOSA





Light Requirements

SNAKE PLANTS CAN TOLERATE A RANGE OF LIGHTING CONDITIONS, FROM LOW LIGHT TO BRIGHT, INDIRECT SUNLIGHT.

THEY THRIVE BEST IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT BUT CAN ADAPT TO LOWER LIGHT LEVELS. AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT, WHICH CAN SCORCH THE LEAVES.

Temperature

IDEAL TEMPERATURES ARE BETWEEN 60°F AND 80°F (15°C TO 27°C). SNAKE PLANTS CAN TOLERATE TEMPERATURES AS LOW AS 50°F (10°C), BUT PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO COLD CAN BE HARMFUL.

THEY PREFER AVERAGE HUMIDITY LEVELS AND CAN ADAPT TO DRIER INDOOR AIR.

Care Tips

THE SNAKE PLANT, ALSO KNOWN AS SANSEVIERIA OR MOTHER-IN-LAW'S TONGUE, IS A POPULAR HOUSEPLANT DUE TO ITS HARDINESS AND LOW MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Watering

ALLOW THE SOIL TO DRY OUT COMPLETELY BETWEEN WATERINGS. SNAKE PLANTS ARE SUCCULENTS AND ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROOT ROT IF OVERWATERED.

WATER EVERY 2-6 WEEKS, DEPENDING ON THE HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE. IN WINTER, REDUCE WATERING FURTHER.

Fertilization

FERTILIZE SPARINGLY, ONLY DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER) WITH A BALANCED, DILUTED FERTILIZER. AVOID FERTILIZING IN FALL AND WINTER



Spider Plant

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Care Tips

THE SPIDER PLANT (*CHLOROPHYTUM COMOSUM*) IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR AND EASY-TO-CARE-FOR HOUSEPLANTS, KNOWN FOR ITS ARCHING GREEN-AND-WHITE STRIPED LEAVES AND THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE SMALL "BABY" PLANTS (ALSO CALLED "PUPS"). HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT SPIDER PLANT CARE:

Light Requirements

SPIDER PLANTS THRIVE IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT, BUT THEY CAN ALSO TOLERATE LOWER LIGHT CONDITIONS.

AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT, WHICH CAN SCORCH THE LEAVES AND CAUSE BROWNING TIPS.

Temperature

IDEAL TEMPERATURES RANGE BETWEEN 65°F AND 75°F (18°C TO 24°C). THEY CAN TOLERATE SLIGHTLY COOLER CONDITIONS, BUT PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO TEMPERATURES BELOW 50°F (10°C) SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

SPIDER PLANTS PREFER MODERATE TO HIGH HUMIDITY LEVELS BUT CAN ADAPT TO DRIER INDOOR AIR.

Watering

WATER THE PLANT WHEN THE TOP INCH OF SOIL IS DRY. KEEP THE SOIL SLIGHTLY MOIST, BUT AVOID OVERWATERING, AS SPIDER PLANTS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROOT ROT.

IN GENERAL, WATER ONCE A WEEK, BUT ADJUST BASED ON YOUR ENVIRONMENT'S HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE. REDUCE WATERING IN WINTER.

Fertilization

FEED THE PLANT EVERY 2-4 WEEKS DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER) WITH A BALANCED, DILUTED LIQUID FERTILIZER.

AVOID OVER-FERTILIZING, WHICH CAN CAUSE BROWNING LEAF TIPS.





Light Requirements

POTHOS CAN TOLERATE A WIDE RANGE OF LIGHTING CONDITIONS, FROM LOW LIGHT TO BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT.

THEY GROW BEST IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT BUT CAN SURVIVE IN LOWER LIGHT CONDITIONS. HOWEVER, VARIEGATED VARIETIES MAY LOSE SOME OF THEIR COLOR IF KEPT IN VERY LOW LIGHT.

AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT, AS IT CAN SCORCH THE LEAVES.

Temperature

POTHOS PREFERENCES TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 85°F (18°C TO 29°C). AVOID EXPOSING THE PLANT TO TEMPERATURES BELOW 50°F (10°C), AS COLD DRAFFTS CAN DAMAGE THE LEAVES.

IT CAN ADAPT TO AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD HUMIDITY, BUT HIGHER HUMIDITY LEVELS CAN PROMOTE FASTER GROWTH.

Care Tips

POTHOS (EPIPREMNUM AUREUM), ALSO KNOWN AS DEVIL'S IVY, IS ONE OF THE EASIEST HOUSEPLANTS TO CARE FOR, MAKING IT PERFECT FOR BEGINNERS. IT'S KNOWN FOR ITS TRAILING VINES AND HEART-SHAPED, GREEN OR VARIEGATED LEAVES. HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CARING FOR A POTROS:

Watering

WATER YOUR POTROS WHEN THE TOP 1-2 INCHES OF SOIL FEEL DRY. IT'S BETTER TO UNDERWATER THAN TO OVERWATER, AS THEY ARE PRONE TO ROOT ROT.

IN GENERAL, WATER EVERY 1-2 WEEKS, DEPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT. REDUCE WATERING DURING WINTER.

Fertilization

POTHOS DOESN'T REQUIRE MUCH FERTILIZER. FEED IT WITH A BALANCED, WATER-SOLUBLE FERTILIZER ONCE A MONTH DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER).

OVER-FERTILIZING CAN CAUSE LEAF BURN, SO ALWAYS DILUTE THE FERTILIZER TO HALF STRENGTH.





Light Requirements

SUCCULENTS THRIVE IN BRIGHT, DIRECT SUNLIGHT. IDEALLY, THEY SHOULD RECEIVE AT LEAST 6 HOURS OF SUNLIGHT A DAY.

INDOOR SUCCULENTS SHOULD BE PLACED NEAR A SUNNY WINDOW (PREFERABLY SOUTH- OR EAST-FACING). IF THE PLANT STRETCHES OR BECOMES LEGGY, IT'S A SIGN THAT IT NEEDS MORE LIGHT.

Temperature

SUCCULENTS PREFER WARMER TEMPERATURES AND CAN TOLERATE A RANGE BETWEEN 60°F AND 80°F (15°C TO 27°C).

THEY DON'T LIKE COLD DRAFTS OR FROST, SO KEEP THEM IN A WARM, SHELTERED SPOT, ESPECIALLY IN WINTER.

SUCCULENTS THRIVE IN DRY CONDITIONS AND DO NOT REQUIRE HIGH HUMIDITY. THEY ARE PERFECT FOR ARID ENVIRONMENTS.

Care Tips

SUCCULENTS ARE A DIVERSE GROUP OF PLANTS KNOWN FOR THEIR ABILITY TO STORE WATER IN THEIR LEAVES, STEMS, OR ROOTS, MAKING THEM EXCEPTIONALLY DROUGHT-TOLERANT. THEY COME IN A WIDE RANGE OF SHAPES, SIZES, AND COLORS AND ARE INCREDIBLY EASY TO CARE FOR, MAKING THEM POPULAR AMONG BOTH BEGINNERS AND EXPERIENCED PLANT ENTHUSIASTS. HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW TO CARE FOR SUCCULENTS:

Watering

SUCCULENTS STORE WATER IN THEIR LEAVES, SO THEY NEED INFREQUENT BUT DEEP WATERING. WATER THEM THOROUGHLY, BUT ALLOW THE SOIL TO DRY OUT COMPLETELY BETWEEN WATERINGS.

OVERWATERING IS THE MOST COMMON MISTAKE WITH SUCCULENTS, LEADING TO ROOT ROT. IN GENERAL, WATER ONCE EVERY 2-3 WEEKS, OR EVEN LESS FREQUENTLY IN WINTER WHEN THE PLANTS ARE DORMANT.

WATER SUCCULENTS AT THE BASE AND AVOID GETTING WATER ON THE LEAVES, WHICH CAN CAUSE ROT.

Fertilization

SUCCULENTS DON'T NEED MUCH FERTILIZATION. DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER), YOU CAN FEED THEM WITH A DILUTED, BALANCED FERTILIZER ONCE A MONTH.

AVOID FERTILIZING IN THE FALL AND WINTER WHEN THE PLANT IS NOT ACTIVELY GROWING.





Care Tips

THE ZZ PLANT (ZAMIOCULCAS ZAMIIFOLIA)

OFTEN REFERRED TO SIMPLY AS "ZZ," IS A HIGHLY RESILIENT AND LOW-MAINTENANCE HOUSEPLANT THAT IS IDEAL FOR BEGINNERS AND BUSY PLANT OWNERS. IT'S KNOWN FOR ITS GLOSSY, DARK GREEN LEAVES AND ABILITY TO THRIVE IN LOW-LIGHT CONDITIONS. HERE'S EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CARING FOR A ZZ PLANT:

Light Requirements

ZZ PLANTS CAN TOLERATE A WIDE RANGE OF LIGHTING CONDITIONS, FROM LOW LIGHT TO BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT.

THEY DO BEST IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT BUT CAN SURVIVE IN LOW-LIGHT ENVIRONMENTS LIKE OFFICES OR ROOMS WITH LITTLE NATURAL LIGHT. HOWEVER, AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT, WHICH CAN SCORCH THE LEAVES.

Temperature

ZZ PLANTS PREFER AVERAGE ROOM TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 75°F (18°C TO 24°C). THEY CAN TOLERATE SLIGHTLY COOLER TEMPERATURES BUT SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM DRAFTS, COLD WINDOWS, OR AIR CONDITIONING UNITS.

THEY ADAPT WELL TO TYPICAL INDOOR HUMIDITY LEVELS AND DON'T REQUIRE SPECIAL HUMIDITY CONDITIONS.

Watering

ZZ PLANTS ARE DROUGHT-TOLERANT AND STORE WATER IN THEIR RHIZOMES (UNDERGROUND STEMS). WATER THEM SPARINGLY, ALLOWING THE SOIL TO DRY OUT COMPLETELY BETWEEN WATERINGS.

IN GENERAL, WATER EVERY 2-3 WEEKS, OR EVEN LESS FREQUENTLY IN LOW-LIGHT OR WINTER MONTHS. OVERWATERING IS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF ISSUES, AS ZZ PLANTS ARE PRONE TO ROOT ROT.

Fertilization

ZZ PLANTS DON'T REQUIRE FREQUENT FERTILIZATION. FEED THEM WITH A BALANCED LIQUID FERTILIZER DILUTED TO HALF STRENGTH ONCE EVERY 2-3 MONTHS DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER).

FERTILIZING TOO OFTEN CAN CAUSE LEGGY GROWTH OR ROOT DAMAGE, SO IT'S BETTER TO UNDER-FERTILIZE.

Care Tips



PHILODENDRONS ARE POPULAR HOUSEPLANTS KNOWN FOR THEIR ATTRACTIVE, LUSH FOLIAGE AND EASY-GOING NATURE. THEY COME IN TWO MAIN TYPES: CLIMBING (Vining) VARIETIES THAT CAN TRAIL OR CLIMB, AND NON-CLIMBING (SELF-HEADING) VARIETIES THAT GROW UPRIGHT. HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CARING FOR A PHILODENDRON:

Light Requirements

PHILODENDRONS THRIVE IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT, BUT THEY CAN ALSO ADAPT TO LOW-LIGHT CONDITIONS.

DIRECT SUNLIGHT CAN SCORCH THEIR LEAVES, SO AVOID PLACING THEM IN DIRECT SUN, ESPECIALLY FOR LONG PERIODS.

CLIMBING VARIETIES MAY TOLERATE LOWER LIGHT BETTER THAN NON-CLIMBING ONES.

Temperature

PHILODENDRONS PREFER WARM TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 80°F (18°C TO 27°C). AVOID EXPOSING THE PLANT TO TEMPERATURES BELOW 55°F (13°C).

THEY THRIVE IN AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD HUMIDITY BUT WILL BENEFIT FROM HIGHER HUMIDITY LEVELS, ESPECIALLY DURING DRY SEASONS OR IN DRY CLIMATES.

TO BOOST HUMIDITY, MIST THE PLANT OCCASIONALLY, OR PLACE IT NEAR A HUMIDIFIER OR IN A WELL-HUMIDIFIED ROOM LIKE A BATHROOM.

Watering

WATER THE PLANT WHEN THE TOP INCH OF SOIL FEELS DRY. KEEP THE SOIL CONSISTENTLY MOIST BUT NOT WATERLOGGED.

ENSURE THE POT HAS DRAINAGE HOLES TO PREVENT WATER FROM ACCUMULATING AT THE BOTTOM, AS PHILODENDRONS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROOT ROT FROM OVERWATERING.

IN GENERAL, WATER EVERY 1-2 WEEKS, DEPENDING ON THE ENVIRONMENT. REDUCE WATERING IN WINTER WHEN GROWTH SLOWS DOWN.

Fertilization

FEED THE PLANT WITH A BALANCED, LIQUID FERTILIZER DILUTED TO HALF STRENGTH ONCE A MONTH DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER).

FERTILIZE SPARINGLY DURING FALL AND WINTER, WHEN THE PLANT'S GROWTH SLOWS DOWN.





Light Requirements

PEACE LILIES THRIVE IN LOW TO MEDIUM, INDIRECT LIGHT. THEY ARE IDEAL FOR SPACES THAT DON'T RECEIVE MUCH DIRECT SUNLIGHT, LIKE OFFICES OR SHADED ROOMS.

WHILE THEY CAN SURVIVE IN LOW-LIGHT CONDITIONS, THEY BLOOM BEST IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT. AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT, WHICH CAN SCORCH THE LEAVES AND TURN THEM YELLOW.

Temperature

PEACE LILIES PREFER TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 80°F (18°C TO 27°C) AND DON'T TOLERATE COLD DRAFFTS OR TEMPERATURES BELOW 55°F (13°C).

THEY THRIVE IN HIGH HUMIDITY ENVIRONMENTS. TO INCREASE HUMIDITY, MIST THE LEAVES REGULARLY OR PLACE THE PLANT NEAR A HUMIDIFIER, ESPECIALLY IN DRY CLIMATES OR DURING WINTER.

Care Tips

THE PEACE LILY (SPATHIPHYLLUM) IS A POPULAR HOUSEPLANT KNOWN FOR ITS ELEGANT, WHITE BLOOMS AND DARK GREEN LEAVES. IT'S ADMIREN NOT ONLY FOR ITS BEAUTY BUT ALSO FOR ITS ABILITY TO PURIFY INDOOR AIR. PEACE LILIES ARE RELATIVELY EASY TO CARE FOR, MAKING THEM A GREAT OPTION FOR BEGINNERS. HERE'S HOW TO CARE FOR A PEACE LILY AND WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

Watering

PEACE LILIES LIKE THEIR SOIL TO BE CONSISTENTLY MOIST, BUT NOT WATERLOGGED. WATER WHEN THE TOP INCH OF SOIL FEELS DRY.

IF THE LEAVES START DROOPING, THAT'S A SIGN THE PLANT NEEDS WATERING. IT WILL USUALLY PERK UP WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER BEING WATERED.

AVOID OVERWATERING, AS THIS CAN CAUSE ROOT ROT. WATER LESS FREQUENTLY IN WINTER WHEN THE PLANT'S GROWTH SLOWS DOWN.

Fertilization

PEACE LILIES DON'T NEED A LOT OF FERTILIZATION. FEED THEM WITH A BALANCED, WATER-SOLUBLE FERTILIZER DILUTED TO HALF STRENGTH ONCE EVERY 6-8 WEEKS DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER).

AVOID OVER-FERTILIZING, AS THIS CAN LEAD TO BROWN LEAF TIPS OR LACK OF BLOOMS.





Light Requirements

DRACAENAS THRIVE IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT BUT CAN ALSO TOLERATE LOWER LIGHT CONDITIONS. THEY ARE IDEAL FOR ROOMS THAT DON'T GET MUCH DIRECT SUNLIGHT.

AVOID PLACING DRACAENAS IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT, AS THIS CAN SCORCH THEIR LEAVES.

Temperature

DRACAENAS PREFER TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 80°F (18°C TO 27°C). THEY CAN TOLERATE AVERAGE INDOOR HUMIDITY BUT SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM COLD DRAFFTS OR TEMPERATURES BELOW 55°F (13°C).

WHILE DRACAENAS CAN ADAPT TO LOW HUMIDITY, THEY WILL THRIVE BETTER IN MODERATE TO HIGH HUMIDITY ENVIRONMENTS. MISTING THE LEAVES OCCASIONALLY CAN HELP IN DRIER CLIMATES OR DURING WINTER WHEN INDOOR HEATING REDUCES HUMIDITY.

Care Tips

DRACAENA IS A POPULAR HOUSEPLANT KNOWN FOR ITS STRIKING, SWORD-LIKE LEAVES AND ITS ABILITY TO TOLERATE LOW LIGHT AND MINIMAL CARE. THERE ARE SEVERAL VARIETIES OF DRACAENA, INCLUDING THE DRACAENA MARGINATA (DRAGON TREE), DRACAENA FRAGRANS (CORN PLANT), AND DRACAENA REFLEXA. DRACAENAS ARE HARDY AND PERFECT FOR HOMES, OFFICES, OR ANYWHERE YOU WANT TO ADD GREENERY WITH LITTLE EFFORT.

Watering

WATER THE PLANT WHEN THE TOP INCH OR TWO OF SOIL IS DRY. DRACAENAS PREFER SLIGHTLY MOIST BUT NOT WATERLOGGED SOIL.

IT'S IMPORTANT NOT TO OVERWATER, AS DRACAENAS ARE SENSITIVE TO ROOT ROT. REDUCE WATERING IN WINTER, AS THE PLANT'S GROWTH SLOWS DOWN.

IF USING TAP WATER, LET IT SIT OUT FOR 24 HOURS BEFORE WATERING, AS DRACAENAS ARE SENSITIVE TO FLUORIDE AND CHLORINE IN WATER, WHICH CAN CAUSE BROWN LEAF TIPS.

Fertilization

FEED DRACAENAS WITH A BALANCED LIQUID FERTILIZER DILUTED TO HALF STRENGTH ONCE A MONTH DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER).

AVOID OVER-FERTILIZING, WHICH CAN CAUSE LEAF BURN OR WEAK GROWTH. NO FERTILIZATION IS NEEDED IN THE WINTER MONTHS WHEN THE PLANT'S GROWTH SLOWS DOWN.





Care Tips

PEPEROMIA IS A POPULAR GENUS OF SMALL, ATTRACTIVE HOUSEPLANTS KNOWN FOR THEIR COMPACT SIZE, DIVERSE FOLIAGE, AND EASE OF CARE. WITH A WIDE VARIETY OF LEAF SHAPES, COLORS, AND TEXTURES, PEPEROMIA PLANTS ARE PERFECT FOR BEGINNERS OR ANYONE LOOKING FOR A LOW-MAINTENANCE INDOOR PLANT. THEY'RE PART OF THE PIPERACEAE FAMILY AND ARE NATIVE TO TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS.

Light Requirements

PEPEROMIAS THRIVE IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT, BUT THEY CAN TOLERATE LOWER LIGHT CONDITIONS. AVOID PLACING THEM IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT, AS THIS CAN SCORCH THEIR LEAVES.

IN LOWER LIGHT, THEY MAY GROW SLOWER, BUT THEY WILL STILL SURVIVE. VARIETIES WITH VARIEGATED LEAVES MAY REQUIRE SLIGHTLY MORE LIGHT TO MAINTAIN THEIR VIBRANT COLORS.

Temperature

PEPEROMIAS PREFER TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 80°F (18°C TO 27°C). AVOID COLD DRAFFTS OR TEMPERATURES BELOW 50°F (10°C).

WHILE THEY PREFER MODERATE HUMIDITY, PEPEROMIAS CAN ADAPT TO AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD HUMIDITY LEVELS. IN DRY ENVIRONMENTS, YOU CAN INCREASE HUMIDITY BY PLACING THE PLANT ON A HUMIDITY TRAY OR OCCASIONALLY MISTING IT.

Watering

PEPEROMIAS LIKE TO DRY OUT BETWEEN WATERINGS, SO MAKE SURE THE TOP INCH OR TWO OF SOIL IS DRY BEFORE WATERING AGAIN. THEY STORE WATER IN THEIR LEAVES AND STEMS, SO THEY'RE MORE TOLERANT OF UNDERWATERING THAN OVERWATERING.

OVERWATERING CAN LEAD TO ROOT ROT, WHICH IS THE MOST COMMON ISSUE WITH PEPEROMIA CARE. WATER LESS IN WINTER WHEN THE PLANT'S GROWTH SLOWS.

Fertilization

PEPEROMIAS DON'T REQUIRE MUCH FERTILIZATION. FEED THEM WITH A BALANCED, LIQUID FERTILIZER DILUTED TO HALF STRENGTH EVERY 4-6 WEEKS DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER).

FERTILIZING IS NOT NECESSARY IN THE WINTER MONTHS WHEN THE PLANT IS DORMANT.





Light Requirements

MONSTERAS THRIVE IN BRIGHT, INDIRECT LIGHT. THEY CAN TOLERATE LOWER LIGHT CONDITIONS, BUT THEIR GROWTH WILL BE SLOWER, AND THEY MAY NOT DEVELOP THE CHARACTERISTIC SPLITS IN THEIR LEAVES.

AVOID PLACING THEM IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT, AS THIS CAN CAUSE THE LEAVES TO BURN. A SPOT NEAR AN EAST OR SOUTH-FACING WINDOW WITH FILTERED LIGHT IS IDEAL.

Temperature

MONSTERAS PREFER WARM, TROPICAL-LIKE CONDITIONS WITH TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 65°F AND 85°F (18°C TO 29°C).

THESE PLANTS LOVE HIGH HUMIDITY, WHICH HELPS THEM THRIVE AND GROW FASTER. IN DRIER CLIMATES OR DURING WINTER, YOU CAN INCREASE HUMIDITY BY MISTING THE LEAVES REGULARLY, PLACING A HUMIDIFIER NEARBY, OR USING A HUMIDITY TRAY.

Care Tips

MONSTERA DELICIOSA, ALSO KNOWN AS THE SWISS CHEESE PLANT, IS AN ICONIC TROPICAL HOUSEPLANT PRIZED FOR ITS LARGE, DRAMATIC LEAVES WITH UNIQUE NATURAL HOLES OR SPLITS. NATIVE TO THE RAINFORESTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MONSTERA DELICIOSA HAS BECOME A FAVORITE FOR INDOOR SPACES DUE TO ITS EXOTIC, EYE-CATCHING APPEARANCE AND RELATIVELY EASY CARE REQUIREMENTS.

Watering

WATER YOUR MONSTERA WHEN THE TOP 2-3 INCHES OF SOIL ARE DRY. THEY PREFER CONSISTENTLY MOIST SOIL BUT NOT SOGGY OR WATERLOGGED.

IN THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER), THEY NEED MORE FREQUENT WATERING. IN WINTER, YOU CAN REDUCE WATERING, ALLOWING THE SOIL TO DRY OUT A BIT MORE BETWEEN WATERINGS.

MONSTERAS CAN TOLERATE BRIEF PERIODS OF DROUGHT BUT ARE PRONE TO ROOT ROT IF OVERWATERED, SO ENSURE THE POT HAS GOOD DRAINAGE.

Fertilization

FEED YOUR MONSTERA WITH A BALANCED LIQUID FERTILIZER DILUTED TO HALF STRENGTH EVERY 4-6 WEEKS DURING THE GROWING SEASON (SPRING AND SUMMER). THIS ENCOURAGES HEALTHY GROWTH AND LARGER LEAVES.

FERTILIZATION CAN BE REDUCED OR PAUSED DURING THE WINTER MONTHS WHEN THE PLANT'S GROWTH NATURALLY SLOWS DOWN.

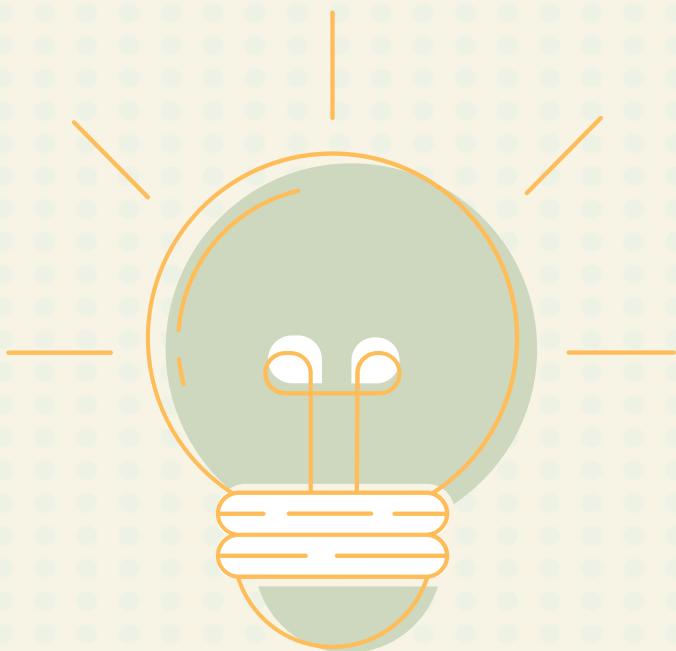


Care of Houseplants

Caring for houseplants can seem tricky at first, but following these essential guidelines will help you keep your plants healthy and thriving.



01 Light



Beyond this, a houseplant may need direct (bright) light or indirect light.

Lighting is one of the most crucial factors for plant growth. Plants are divided into different categories based on their light needs

LIGHT-LOVING

Plants like succulents or cacti thrive in direct sunlight. Place them on south- or east-facing windowsills.

SHADE-TOLERANT

Plants like ZZ plant, snake plant, or peace lily can grow well in lower light, such as in rooms with north- or west-facing windows.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

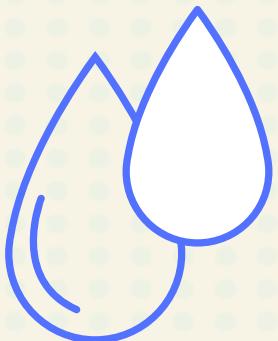
If you don't have enough natural light, consider using grow lights. These mimic daylight and help plants thrive indoors



Care of Houseplants



02 Water



When growing houseplants, water is crucial. Water a houseplant only when the top of the soil seems dry. Most indoor houseplants can be watered using this method. Overwatering can lead to root rot, so always check the moisture level before adding more water.



THE DO'S OF WATERING PLANTS

- Use a watering can for houseplants.
- Choose the right soil
- Check the soil moisture gauge
- Water less in winter and more in spring
- Wick your plants while you're away

THE DON'TS OF WATERING PLANTS

- Do not water houseplants with treated softened water
- Do not put houseplants in pots without drainage holes
- Do not use a potting mix that's overly water-retentive
- Do not overwater



Care of Houseplants



03 Fertilizer

Caring for houseplants can seem tricky at first, but following these essential guidelines will help you keep your plants healthy and thriving.



Fertilizer has the benefit of improving various aspects of soil organic matter, soil quality, and soil health.

- **When to fertilize:** The best time to fertilize is during the active growing season (spring-summer). Apply fertilizer about once every 1-2 months. In winter, when most plants are dormant, reduce or stop fertilizing.
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- **Type of fertilizer:** Use liquid fertilizer diluted in water. Choose a balanced fertilizer (with nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) or specific formulas for certain plants like cacti, orchids, or tropical plants.



Care of Houseplants



04 Temperature



Temperature significantly impacts the growth and development of houseplants in several ways!

1. Metabolism and Photosynthesis

Temperature affects metabolic rates, including photosynthesis. Most houseplants thrive between 20°C and 25°C (68°F to 77°F). At optimal temperatures, plants efficiently convert sunlight into energy. Low temperatures slow photosynthesis, while high temperatures can lead to photorespiration, reducing efficiency.

2. Growth Rates

Ideal temperatures promote root and leaf development. Cold temperatures slow growth and may delay flowering and fruiting, while excessive heat can cause stress and damage plant cells.

3. Humidity and Transpiration

Higher temperatures increase transpiration rates, leading to potential dehydration if water supply is insufficient. Maintaining a balance between temperature and humidity is crucial for plant health.

4. Pests and Diseases

Warm, humid conditions can foster diseases and pests. For instance, fungal infections thrive in these environments, and some pests reproduce quickly in high temperatures.

Recommendations

- Maintain temperatures around 20-25°C (68-77°F) for most plants.
- Monitor conditions with thermometers and hygrometers.
- Understand the specific needs of your plants to provide suitable environments.

By controlling temperature along with light and humidity, you can ensure your houseplants grow healthy and strong.



Care of Houseplants

05 Repotting



Repotting is an essential aspect of plant care, and it plays a crucial role in maintaining the overall health and growth of houseplants, including tropical plants like Monstera, succulents, and others. Here's why repotting is important:

1. Encourages Root Growth:

Over time, plant roots can become root-bound, meaning they outgrow their pot and start to circle around the pot's interior. This can restrict the plant's ability to absorb water and nutrients. Repotting provides more space for roots to expand, ensuring healthy growth.

2. Prevents Root Rot:

Old or compacted soil can retain too much moisture, leading to root rot, a common issue in overwatered plants. Repotting with fresh, well-draining soil helps prevent water from sitting around the roots, reducing the risk of rot.

3. Refreshes Nutrients:

Over time, soil can lose its nutrients as the plant absorbs them, and salts from fertilizers can build up. Fresh soil gives the plant new nutrients to support growth and enhances drainage, which is essential for long-term health.

4. Improves Plant Stability:

As plants grow taller and larger, they may become top-heavy and unstable in their old pots. Repotting into a slightly larger pot improves the plant's stability, preventing it from tipping over.

5. Promotes Healthier Leaves and Flowers:

Repotting helps boost a plant's overall health, leading to more vibrant leaves and, for flowering plants, more frequent and healthier blooms. Plants with adequate room for root growth are more likely to thrive above the soil as well.

6. Corrects Soil Conditions:

Different plants have different soil needs. If your plant is showing signs of poor health, it might be due to the wrong soil type. Repotting allows you to adjust the soil composition, like adding more perlite for better drainage or using a richer mix for tropical plants.

7. Prevents Pest Infestation:

- Soil can harbor pests or pathogens that damage the plant over time. Repotting with fresh, sterile soil reduces the chances of pest infestation, protecting the plant from future problems.

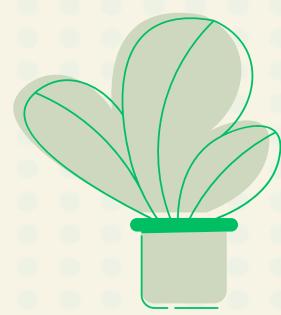
8. Allows for Growth:

- A plant needs room to grow, and if it's stuck in a small pot, its growth may become stunted. Repotting into a slightly larger container gives the plant more room to expand and reach its full potential.



10 interesting facts about plants

- Air Purifiers: Many houseplants, like spider plants and peace lilies, can help filter indoor air pollutants, improving air quality.
- Stress Reduction: Studies show that having plants indoors can reduce stress and increase feelings of well-being, leading to a calmer environment.
- Humidity Boosters: Houseplants release moisture into the air through a process called transpiration, which can help increase indoor humidity levels.
- Improved Focus: Research suggests that being around plants can enhance concentration and productivity, making them great additions to workspaces.
- Unique Adaptations: Some plants, like succulents, have adapted to store water in their leaves, allowing them to thrive in dry conditions.
- Communication: Plants can communicate with each other through root systems and release chemical signals to warn neighboring plants of threats.
- Historical Significance: Many houseplants have rich histories. For example, the rubber plant was one of the first plants used for latex production in the 19th century.
- Variety of Sizes: Houseplants come in all sizes, from tiny succulents to large floor plants, allowing for versatile decorating options.
- Longevity: Some houseplants can live for decades with proper care, such as the pothos and snake plant.
- Easy to Propagate: Many houseplants can be easily propagated from cuttings, allowing you to expand your collection without spending much.





10 lifehacks for indoor plants



1

Choose the Right Light: Identify the light requirements of your plants and place them accordingly—some prefer bright, direct sunlight, while others thrive in low light.

3

Rotate Regularly: Rotate your plants every few weeks to ensure even light exposure, promoting balanced growth.

5

Fertilize Sparingly: Use a diluted, balanced fertilizer every few weeks during the growing season to avoid nutrient burn.

7

Use Coffee Grounds: Sprinkle used coffee grounds on the soil to provide nitrogen and improve drainage for acid-loving plants like azaleas and ferns.

9

Pest Prevention: Use a mixture of water and dish soap to spray on leaves to deter pests without harming the plant.

2

Group Plants Together: Placing plants together can create a mini ecosystem, maintaining humidity and improving air quality.

4

Water with Ice Cubes: For plants that prefer consistent moisture, place a few ice cubes on the soil. They will melt slowly, providing a steady supply of water.

6

Check Soil Moisture: Before watering, stick your finger about an inch into the soil. If it's dry, it's time to water; if it's still moist, wait a few days.

8

Create a Humidity Tray: Fill a shallow tray with pebbles and water, and place your pots on top. This increases humidity around the plants.

10

Take Cuttings: Propagate your plants by taking cuttings and placing them in water or soil. This allows you to expand your collection without spending money.





DAILY MOTIVATION

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**"START TODAY
AND LET NATURE
INSPIRE YOU!"**

