

ARE YOU COMPATIBLE? Attention-loving air plants, orchids, or ferns may be a great option if you have time to spare. Low-maintenance plant like succulents, ZZ plant, or snake plants, might be a better option. **Don't hesitate to look online for information about the best plant care practices!** The Farm at Green Village has a comprehensive library of downloadable guides and resources available on our website.

LESS (WATER) IS MORE It's better to under water than overwater—you don't need a watering schedule. We recommend using a **moisture meter** to determine when to water your plant. Watering needs change throughout the year, so water less in winter and more during the growing season (spring through fall). Remember, wilting leaves or soil that looks pulled away from the sides of the planter are signs of a thirsty plant.

KEEP IT STABLE Most **tropical plants** prefer high humidity and bright, indirect light. **Desert dwellers**, like cacti, prefer dry air and bright light. Overall, maintaining a temperature between 65°F and 75°F is best.

FERTILIZER Consider fertilizing **during the growing season** (early spring to early fall). We have a large selection of fertilizers for all of your plant needs.

DRAINAGE Make sure your pot has drainage. This will prevent overwatering and root rot. **Don't forget a saucer or tray!** Don't leave water resting in a tray/saucer for more than one hour.

SHOW SOME TLC Welcome your new houseplant home **with a little extra attention**. While you get to know each other, you will learn what your houseplant wants and what it doesn't need.

SHOP LOCAL! We are here to help! Our team members are well versed in houseplants and would love to share our knowledge with you.



INDOOR SUNLIGHT LEVELS



BRIGHT LIGHT WITH SOME DIRECT SUN

- Sunny south-facing window that receives direct light throughout the day
- Minimum of 5-6 hours of sunlight each day



BRIGHT INDIRECT LIGHT

- Sunlight from an east-facing window receiving morning sun
- Sunlight from a south- or west-facing window covered with sheer curtains



MEDIUM LIGHT

- Sunlight about five feet from a south- or west-facing window in the interior of a room
- Well-lit areas in the interior areas of a home



LOW LIGHT

- Minimal levels of light due to shaded windows, light from north-facing windows, and interior walls
- Low light plants are tolerant of low light, but will have more growth in medium light

HIGH LIGHT PLANTS

Areca Palm
Anthurium
Bird of Paradise
Bromeliad
Cacti & Succulents
Citrus
Cordyline
Culinary Herbs
Gardenia
Jade Plant
Jasmine
Kalanchoe
Orchids
Palms
Poinsettia
Ponytail Palm

MEDIUM LIGHT PLANTS

African Violet
Begonias
Christmas Cactus
Dracaena
Ferns
Ficus Tree
Fiddle-Leaf Fig
Monstera
Peperomia
Rubber Tree
Schefflera
Spider Plant

LOW LIGHT PLANTS

Aglaonema
Calathea
Dracaena
Dieffenbachia
English Ivy
Money Tree
Neanthe Bella Palm
Peace Lily
Philodendron
Pothos
Raphis Palm
Snake Plant
ZZ plant

The Farm at Green Village recommends fertilizing with **SUPERthrive Foliage-Pro Liquid Plant Food** (9-3-6)



HOUSEPLANT

COMPREHENSIVE CARE GUIDE



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HOUSEPLANT CARE GUIDE



WHEN TO REPOT PLANTS

SIGNS THAT REPOTTING IS NEEDED

ROOTBOUND ROOTS: If you remove your houseplant from its pot, you may see crowded roots molded in the shape of the pot. Rootbound plants can also show similar symptoms to underwatered plants, including frequent wilting, yellowing leaves, and soil that dries out rapidly. *Note:* Certain plants prefer to be rootbound.

SLOW GROWTH: Is the plant growing slowly despite adequate care? Has it been more than one year since the last repotting?

NEEDS FREQUENT WATERING: When there are more roots than soil in a container, the soil will dry out quickly and need more frequent watering.



TIPS FOR REPOTTING

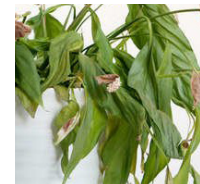
- If your plant is newly purchased, we recommend giving it time to acclimate to its new home before repotting.
- New planters should be only 1-3 inches larger than its current container.
- Avoid repotting plants which are currently flowering to avoid transplant shock.
- We carry several high-quality potting soils. Please speak to a sales associate for a recommendation for your plant.
- When repotting, break up the root ball of your plant, and place in the center of the new pot. Evenly distribute soil in the pot, and continue to add until level with the base of the plant.



TROUBLESHOOTING ISSUES

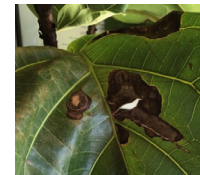
FUNGAL INFECTION FROM ROOT ROT

When houseplants receive too much moisture, a fungal infection can cause the leaves to turn brown and eventually fall off. If the roots are brown and mushy, remove the damaged roots and leaves and repot the plant in new soil. Resist the urge to overwater, and always let your plant drain completely when watering.



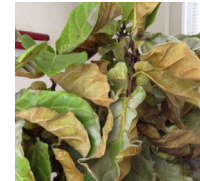
BACTERIAL INFECTION

Bacterial leaf spots are brown and are usually found on young leaves. If less than 50 percent of the leaves are affected, you can treat by removing all affected leaves, repotting in new soil, allowing the plant to dry out between waterings, and giving it appropriate sun.



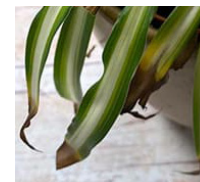
DRY CONDITIONS

Your plant will look wilted and the soil may shrink from the sides of the pot. Adjust your watering schedule to make sure you are adequately watering your plant. You may also change to a location with a less dry environment.



BROWN LEAF TIPS

Leaves with brown tips usually indicate under-watering or over-fertilizing. Use a moisture meter to help determine when to water, and check if your plant needs to be repotted.



INSECT DAMAGE

Insects can create small dark spots that turn into holes. Spray both sides of the leaves with a neem or horticultural oil product, and reinspect the plant after two weeks. Repeat the spraying process if the infestation still appears.



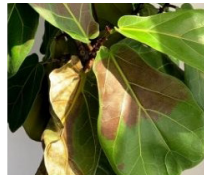
YELLOW LEAVES

Yellow leaves indicate a possible deficiency in light or nutrients. Moving the plant to a different location and feeding with a balanced fertilizer may correct this problem.



DRY, FLIMSY, PUCKERED, DROOPY, OR CURLY LEAVES

Make sure your plant is not located somewhere that is too cold (such as near windows, doors, or vents). Create an environment with ideal humidity that may include misting or setting up a humidifier nearby. Water only as needed, and let your plant drain completely between waterings.



RED OR WHITE SPOTS ON LEAVES

Red spots can be caused by inconsistent watering and will fade eventually. White spots can be caused by powdery mildew, fungus, or hard water stains (use filtered or distilled water instead).



DROPPING LEAVES

Leaf drop can be due to shock, dry conditions, or root rot. Provide consistent lighting, watering, and temperature conditions to help your plant recover.

