



Dendrobium (small)

They are evergreen with thin, tall stems (pseudobulbs). Dendrobiums like to be in small pots and are usually much taller than the pot is wide. Because they are usually large plants in relatively small pots, watering twice a week is about average. They like to be almost dry before re-watering. Water your orchids in the morning so that the leaves are dry before night. Dendrobiums need lots of light, but not direct sun. A lightly shaded south window is best. East or west facing windows are satisfactory if bright.



Epidendrum (small)

Most Epidendrums have reed-like stems and have brightly colored bunches of flowers in shades of orange, red, yellow, lavender, or fuchsia. As a rule of thumb, you will want to water more frequently (approximately every 4-5 days) during the warmer months and less frequently (once a week) in the cooler months. *Epidendrum* orchids thrive with medium to high light conditions. If your orchid is receiving the ideal amount of sunlight the foliage will be grassy green in color. If your plant is receiving too much light the leaves can start to turn a brownish-bronze color, and not enough light will cause the orchid to become very tall and will keep the plant from producing flowers. A great inside location to place your *Epidendrum* is on an eastern facing windowsill. The average daytime temperature should range from 50°F to 90°F.



Oncidium (small)

Oncidium's flowers are usually around two centimeters across. There are a large number of flowers on each branch. Oncidiums are mainly yellow and russet. Light needs can vary from bright to nearly full direct sun depending on the species. Most will thrive with one to several hours of sun a day. Temperatures for this group are generally considered intermediate to warm: 60 F to 85 F. Watering should be thorough, and the medium should dry at least halfway through the pot before watering again. This may be every two to 10 days depending on weather, pot size and material, type of orchid and type of potting medium.



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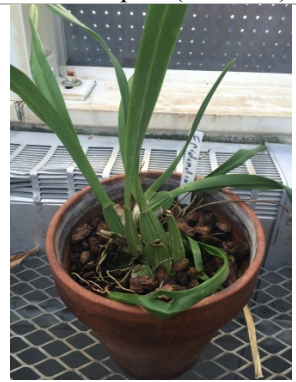
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Phalaenopsis (medium)

potted in bark watering once a week is generally sufficient. If your plant is potted in moss, water when the top feels dry. It is best to water in the morning. Phalaenopsis are 'low' light orchids. They grow beautifully in an east window and can be grown in a south or west window if protected by a sheer curtain. A phal's leaves should be olive green. If they are darker it means the plant is not getting enough light; red tinged leaves mean the plant is getting too much light. Once the plant is in bloom you can place it anywhere in your home out of direct sunlight. Phals are easy to grow because they enjoy the same temperatures we do 60° F to 80° F up to a max of 95° F.



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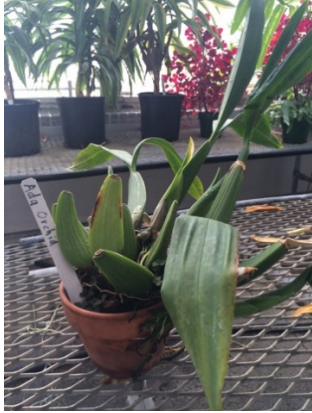
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Ada Orchid

Filtered light is ideal. Good planting sites are under a mid to large sized tree that lets some light through their branches or beneath taller plants that will provide some protection. Grow in cool conditions with moderate light during summer, and more light during winter. The pot medium should not dry out completely when growing, but sufficient drainage is needed to avoid root rot. Mist the plants frequently, if possibly in the morning to mimic the morning dew of the natural habitat.



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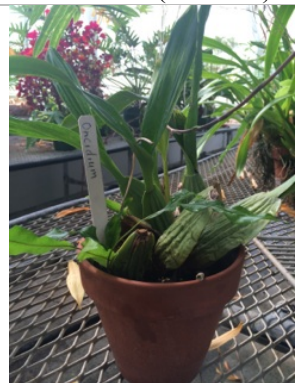
Gongora

They have long, pendulous inflorescences that hang over the edge of the pot. The flowers point downwards, and are often attractively spaced along the flower stem. There are several to dozens of flowers per stem, and each growth can produce multiple flower stems. They like bright, indirect light. Temperatures should be intermediate to warm, 50-85°F. They like a lot of water; don't let them dry out, and perhaps water as often as daily.



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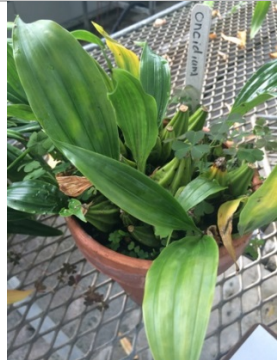
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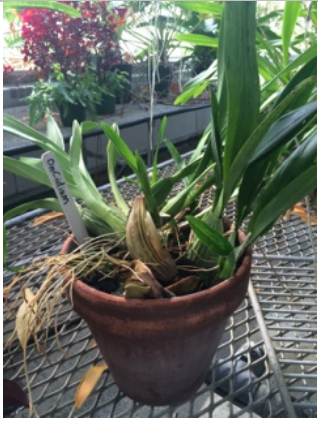
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Jewel Orchid

It has beautiful foliage. The leaves are usually green with red stripes or veins, though they vary a fair amount. The temperature should be in the intermediate-to-warm range 50-80°F. Water as the potting mix approaches dryness. They don't like to dry out too thoroughly. They do best with intermediate light. They are better at tolerating low light than too much light. An east window often works well, or a somewhat-shaded south window in the northern hemisphere.



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Staghorn Fern

Staghorn ferns need bright, indirect or diffused light to thrive, though they must be protected from the harsh rays of the direct sun. We tell people to put staghorn ferns in the brightest space in their home where, again, the plant will not take direct sun. Rooms with Southern and Eastern exposures tend to be best. Your watering regimen consists of two processes: misting and soaking. A good rule of thumb is to water once per week in dry, hot times of year, and once every two to three weeks during cooler months. Staghorn ferns are surprisingly cold-hardy, but for optimal growth, the temperature should not be allowed to drop below 50 degrees or above 100 degrees.



Rabbits Foot Fern

The rabbit's foot fern plant gets its name from the furry rhizomes that grow on top of the soil and resemble a rabbit's foot. Rabbit's foot ferns like bright but indirect sunlight, such as that found near a window with an eastern exposure. Temperatures between 50 and 75 F. Water the plants lightly but often to keep the surface of the soil lightly moist. Daily misting helps keep the surface rhizomes from drying out. Rabbit's foot ferns need repotting about every two years, and the best time to repot is in spring.





Maiden Hair Fern (small)

Their light gray-green, feathery-like foliage adds unique charm to just about any landscape setting, especially moist, wooded areas of the garden. Growing maidenhair fern is easy. The plant typically grows in partial to full shade and prefers moist but well-draining soil amended with organic matter, much like in its natural habitat in humus-rich woods. These ferns do not tolerate dry soil.



Whisk Fern

Short, stoutly branched herbaceous plant with green stems. The stems are leafless but have very small, scale-like structures known as enations. Medium to high light. Moist to dry garden soil, potting soil or moss. Good drainage. Water Whisk fern moderately. Keep in mind when planting that Whisk fern is thought of as half hardy, so remember to protect this plant from frosts and low temperatures.



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Australian tree fern

A giant tropical fern that can reach a height of up to 30 feet. Known as a hardy plant, the Australian tree fern is perfect for a shaded garden, under eaves or in atriums, and these ferns are often planted around a shaded pool or small pond. Although these are shade-loving plants in general, they can also thrive in medium shade to full sun locations, whether exposed or sheltered. Australian ferns are not drought tolerant and need weekly watering, with high levels of moisture or humidity in dry weather. However, avoid watering the crown directly to prevent rot. They thrive between 65°F and 80°F.



Maiden Hair Fern (large)

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Unknown



Stanhopea (large)

They have large, pleated leaves and bear incredible flowers with intricate, complex structures and mechanisms for pollination. Most have inflorescences that grow downward, so the plants must be potted in hanging baskets or similar containers. Light should be bright, with direct sunlight diffused so as not to burn the leaves. Water in ample quantities is important to produce strong pseudobulbs and prevent foliar spotting. Stanhopeas should never be allowed to dry out entirely, even during the winter months when growth may slow or stop. Temperatures should be moderate between 60° F to 75° F.



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Epidendrum (small x2 in hanging baskets)

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Kangaroo Fern

It only grows to be about a foot tall but can spread out to 2-3 feet in width. Water kangaroo fern deeply once every week throughout the year, providing enough water to soak the roots. Between deep waterings, water lightly every day if needed to keep the soil evenly moist. Medium to bright indirect light. Keep in the shade outside. Kangaroo Ferns like warm temperatures (70-75 degrees) in the spring, summer, and fall, but prefer cooler temperatures (60-65 degrees) and brighter light in the winter.



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Dracaena

It is a houseplant that grows between a foot and 20 feet tall. Place the dracaena plant in a location with bright to moderate, indirect sunlight and temperatures between 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Brown leaf tips and spots indicate that the plant is getting too much light. Water the plant when the soil is dry at a depth of 2 inches or about the length of your finger to the second knuckle. Apply water to the soil until it drains out the holes in the bottom of the pot.



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Blood Leaf

Blood leaf grows in dappled sunlight or afternoon shade, but full-day sunlight brings out the vivid red colors in the foliage. The plant does not tolerate full shade. The key to preventing moisture-related problems is to soak the roots and then allow the soil to dry before the next watering.



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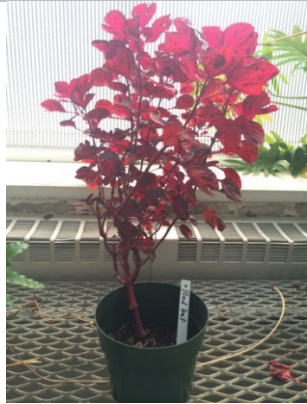
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Lacy Tree Philodendron

It is popularly grown as an ornamental or landscape plant for its beautiful and glossy foliage with large bipinnatifid leaves of variable lengths, up to 90 cm long. It grows best in dappled sunlight or bright filtered light. Can take full sun or partial shade but not deep shade. Water moderately and regularly. Soil need to be kept evenly moist but not waterlogged. Remove discolored and withered leaves.



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Ming Aralia

Its ferny, feathery foliage droops from graceful narrow branches that grow straight up in mature plants to form a many-layered, complex plant. Aim for bright light, though it will tolerate varying levels from low light to full sun. Water thoroughly and allow top 2 in (5 cm) of soil to dry out between waterings. Overwatering is a sure way to kill it. Mings have fine roots and are prone to root rot, so when in doubt, keep it on the dry side. Also cut back on water in the winter when growth has slowed. Average room temperatures 65-85°F. It can take warmer temperatures, but don't expose it to anything below 60°.



Peace Lily (large)

They are not true lilies, but a member of the Araceae family of flowering plants. The peace lily is hardy and is known for its' air-purifying abilities; it's great at breaking down and neutralizing toxic gases like carbon monoxide and formaldehyde. They love shade and some indirect light. A spot 5-7 feet away from a south- or west-facing window will often provide the right mix. Yellowing leaves, brown spots or streaks may mean that your plant is getting too much light. Peace lilies like a consistent temperature between about 65 and 80 degrees F. They like to be watered a lot at once, but also need a chance to dry out afterward. The plant will droop a bit when thirsty, telling you when it needs a drink! Peace lilies are susceptible to root rot, so it's very important to make sure the plant has a chance to dry out between waterings and that the container it lives in drains well.



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Dichorisandra

This perennial plant from Brazil grows from rhizomatous roots. It is best grown in partial shade, sheltered from hot afternoon sun in summer and protected from strong winds that can damage the tall stems. It generally blooms in autumn. The beautiful clustered flower heads are vibrant purple-blue and appear atop of spiralled, ginger-like stems of leaves, which often have purplish undersides. Reasonable moisture is needed in the warmer months. It is very frost sensitive. It is best to cut the stems back after flowering.



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Cyperus

*Cyperus Papyrus* is a tender, herbaceous perennial native to Africa. Give the plant lots of water. Never let this plant dry out. It is ideal for water gardens or ponds. The wetter the roots are, the more it thrives. It will do well in normal room temperature. They grow well in light shade to full sun.



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Oncidium (medium)

Oncidium's flowers are usually around two centimeters across. There are a large number of flowers on each branch. Oncidiums are mainly yellow and russet. Light needs can vary from bright to nearly full direct sun depending on the species. Most will thrive with one to several hours of sun a day. Temperatures for this group are generally considered intermediate to warm: 60 F to 85 F. Watering should be thorough, and the medium should dry at least halfway through the pot before watering again. This may be every two to 10 days depending on weather, pot size and material, type of orchid and type of potting medium.



Epidendrum (medium)

Most Epidendrums have reed-like stems and have brightly colored bunches of flowers in shades of orange, red, yellow, lavender, or fuchsia. As a rule of thumb, you will want to water more frequently (approximately every 4-5 days) during the warmer months and less frequently (once a week) in the cooler months. *Epidendrum* orchids thrive with medium to high light conditions. If your orchid is receiving the ideal amount of sunlight the foliage will be grassy green in color. If your plant is receiving too much light the leaves can start to turn a brownish-bronze color, and not enough light will cause the orchid to become very tall and will keep the plant from producing flowers. A great inside location to place your *Epidendrum* is on an eastern facing windowsill. The average daytime temperature should range from 50°F to 90°F.



Cymbidium (large)

These orchids are prized for their long-lasting sprays of flowers, used especially as cut flowers or for corsages in the spring. They need high light but cool temperatures. The maximum amount of light possible, short of burning, should be given to the plants. This means only light shade during the middle of the day, or about 20 percent shade. Leaves should be a medium to golden green in color, not dark green. Water heavily during the growth season (spring and summer), keeping the potting material evenly moist. Reduce water when the pseudobulbs complete growing in late summer. Keep barely moist during the winter.



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Cyanea

Commonly known as Pink Quill. It does best if located in bright light but protected from afternoon sun. Some morning- and/or evening sun such as a light shaded place will be tolerated. Brown patches on the leaves may indicate that it got too much sun. Before watering next let the soil become moderately dry. It can be cultivated at room temperature the year round and needs a winter minimum of 59 °F. It prefers consistency. 70 degrees F would be ideal, but nothing too much over 90 degrees preferred.



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Stanhopea (large)

They have large, pleated leaves and bear incredible flowers with intricate, complex structures and mechanisms for pollination. Most have inflorescences that grow downward, so the plants must be potted in hanging baskets or similar containers. Light should be bright, with direct sunlight diffused so as not to burn the leaves. Water in ample quantities is important to produce strong pseudobulbs and prevent foliar spotting. Stanhopeas should never be allowed to dry out entirely, even during the winter months when growth may slow or stop. Temperatures should be moderate between 60° F to 75° F.