

Caring for Spider Plants

Possibly **the** easiest houseplant, spider plant's claim to fame is the "babies" it produces on long runners. These babies can be snipped off and planted for an instant new plant to keep or give.

Light:

Spider plants prefer bright conditions out of direct sun, but will tolerate medium light. Too much sun will bleach the striping, while low light can leave stripes indistinct.

Water & Fertilizer:

Water as soon as the surface of the soil becomes dry, but don't keep soil soggy. Chemicals found in most tap water can cause brown tips on spider plants. To avoid this, let your filled watering can sit for 12-24 hours before using it to water your houseplants.

Fertilize twice a month in spring and summer with any general purpose fertilizer suitable for houseplants. Only use the amount directed on the package, excess fertilizer can also cause brown tips on spider plants. Do not fertilize in fall and winter.

Temperature & Humidity:

Regular home temperatures are fine for spider plants. Spider plants prefer higher humidity levels but will tolerate humidity levels found in the average home.

Repotting:

Repot when it becomes difficult to keep watered, or when the plant becomes out of proportion to the container. Spider plants are more tolerant than most plants of being root-bound but soil should be refreshed at least every several years.



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