## Philodendron (Vining types)

Vining Philodendrons* are very adaptable houseplants tolerant of a wide range of conditions. A great choice for beginner plant parents.

## Light:

Bright indirect to moderate light is best. Under low light conditions stems can become leggy.

## Water \& Fertilizer:

Water thoroughly when the top half of the soil is dry (test with your finger), discarding any water that runs through and accumulates in the saucer or cachepot.
Fertilize with a balanced fertilizer monthly in spring and summer, and every two months in winter. Small new leaves are a sign of insufficient fertilizer.

## Temperature \& Humidity:

Prefers warm home temperatures, avoid cold drafts from doors, windows or air-conditioning. Vining Philodendrons are not in need of particularly high humidity, though occasional misting or a shower keeps dust off leaves. Keep away from heaters or blowing hot air during winter heating season.

## Repotting:

Repot as needed, usually when roots begin to crowd the pot and watering becomes difficult.

## Pests:

Not particularly pest prone, but can get any of the major houseplant pests. Treat any pest infestations early.

## Pruning:

Vining philodendrons may need pruning, and can be trimmed to almost any length. If you prune, spring is the best time, allowing for regrowth during the active growth period in summer. Vining types can also be trained up a wide pole or moss-wrapped stic, or used as a hanging plant.

## Toxicity:

All Philodendrons are at least mildly toxic if eaten, causing mouth pain and gastric upset, and more severe symptoms if ingested in large amounts. As with most mild- to moderately toxic houseplants, the unpleasant taste of the plant usually prevents pets and children from eating them. Always use your judgement with houseplants around pets or children.


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