Split Leaf Philodendron (Philodendron selloum. P. bipinnatifidum)

THE GAZEBO at New Garden Landscaping & Nursery

Light:

Bright indirect light. Occasionally wipe leaves with a damp cloth to remove light-blocking dust.

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Water & Fertilizer:

During active growth in spring and summer, Split Leaf Philodendrons like slightly moister conditions than most houseplants. Water thoroughly when the top of the soil is dry to the touch, discarding any water that runs through and accumulates in the saucer or cachepot. (Remember, moist does not equal soggy!) Water less often in winter, keeping soil barely moist.

Fertilize with a balanced fertilizer at half strength monthly in spring and summer, not at all in winter. Pale new growth is a sign it needs more fertilizer.

Temperature & Humidity:

Prefers warm home temperatures, avoid cold drafts from doors, windows or air-conditioning. Keep away from heaters or blowing hot air during winter heating season. Provide higher humidity with pebble trays or a humidifier.

Repotting:

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

Pests:

Split Leaf Philodendrons can get any of the major houseplant pests. Treat any pest infestations early.

Keep leaves dry in summer to avoid bacterial leaf diseases, though you may mist in winter due to lower humidity levels.

Toxicity:

While the unbroken leaves are safe to touch, some people are sensitive to the sap, avoid getting it into eyes or mouth. 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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