

VIRIDOTHEK

Pocket guide

Green Housemates

The essentials for every plant at a glance

How to read the cards

LIGHT



shade

A few steps from a window without direct sun, 1–3 m from a window with morning or evening sun, or 4–6 m from a window with midday sun.



partial shade

Right at a window without direct sun, just under 1 m beside a window with morning or evening sun, or 1–3 m from a window with midday sun.



bright, no midday sun

A bright spot without direct sun – say behind a sheer curtain at a window with morning or evening sun, or 1–2 m from a window with midday sun.



bright with some sun

Right at a window with morning or evening sun, or up to 1.5 m from a window with midday sun.



full sun

Right at a window with midday sun, as much sun as possible.

WATER



very little

Only water once the soil has dried out completely – roughly every 2–4 weeks in summer, less often in winter.



little

Water when the soil is dry a finger deep – roughly every 1–2 weeks in summer.



moderate

Water when the top 2–3 cm are dry – roughly once a week in summer.



plenty

Water as soon as the surface starts to dry – often several times a week in summer.



always moist

The soil must never dry out, but mustn't stand in water either – check often.

HUMIDITY



dry air is fine

Copes well even with dry, heated air in winter.



low

Normal room air is enough – just don't put it right above a radiator.



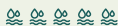
medium

In winter, grateful for neighbouring plants or a tray of damp gravel.



high

Needs help – a gravel tray, a group of plants, a steamy bathroom or a humidifier.



very high

Only thrives long-term in a glass cabinet, a terrarium or with a humidifier.

TOXICITY



non-toxic

Listed as non-toxic by the sources – it still doesn't make a good snack.



mildly toxic

Chewing or swallowing can irritate the mouth, stomach and gut. Touching is harmless, eating isn't.



toxic

Even small amounts can cause clear symptoms. Keep it out of reach of children and pets.



highly toxic

Serious poisoning is possible. Not for homes with small children or pets that nibble.



Sap irritates the skin

The sap can irritate the skin – wear gloves when cutting and dividing.

HEIGHT



small (up to 30 cm)



medium-low (30–60 cm)



medium (60 cm–1 m)



tall (1–2 m)



very tall (over 2 m)



GROWTH



very slow



slow



medium



fast



very fast

African violet *Streptocarpus ionanthus*



LIGHT ☀️☀️☀️☀️☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Plenty of bright light, but no direct sun, especially in summer. In winter a sunnier window. Too little light means few or no flowers.



WATER 💧💧💧💧💧 **moderate**

Water with room-temperature water once the surface is dry – onto the soil or from below for half an hour. Keep the leaves dry. Rule of thumb: about once a week.



HUMIDITY 🌫️🌫️🌫️🌫️🌫️ **medium**

Dislikes dry air – stand it on a saucer of damp gravel. Don't mist, as that marks the leaves.



TEMPERATURE

18–24 °C by day, 16 °C at night, all year. No cold draughts or sudden changes.



SOIL

Light, free-draining houseplant or African violet compost. A small pot – usually about 10 cm at most.



FEEDING

Every 3–4 weeks in spring and summer with a dilute liquid feed – for houseplants or one for African violets.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 cm → 10.5 cm · shallow**

Every 2–3 years in spring, only slightly larger – too large or deep a pot can stop it flowering.



HEIGHT 📏📏📏📏📏 **up to approx. 23 cm tall, 23 cm wide · rosette**

GROWTH 🌱🌱🌱🌱🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Few or no flowers. → Water as soon as the surface is dry, with water at room temperature.	 Crown and roots rot. → Let the surface dry before watering, and never leave it standing in damp soil.
Light	 Thin, dark green leaves on long stalks; few or no flowers. → Move it somewhere brighter, but out of direct sun. In winter, a sunnier window.	 Scorched leaves. → Move it out of direct sun or behind a thin curtain.
Fertiliser	 Older, lower leaves turn yellow; it grows more slowly. → Feed every 3–4 weeks in spring and summer.	
Warmth	 Stunted after nights below about 16 °C; recovery can take long. → Keep it at 16 °C or more at night, away from cold draughts.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Compact and cheerful: in good conditions it can flower for months on end, even all year round. Non-toxic for people, cats and dogs.



CAUTION

Non-toxic for people, cats and dogs. Larger amounts eaten can still cause stomach upset and nausea.

Aloe vera *Aloe vera*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **full sun**

As sunny as possible, ideally right at a window with midday or afternoon sun.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **very little**

Only water once the soil has dried out completely – then water thoroughly. As a rule of thumb, about every 2–3 weeks in summer, hardly at all in winter.



HUMIDITY 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ **dry air is fine**

It dislikes humid air, so dry, heated air suits it.



TEMPERATURE

Room temperature, not below 10 °C. Happy outdoors in summer, back inside before the first frost.



SOIL

Peat-free cactus soil, a clay pot with a large drainage hole.



FEEDING

Late spring to late summer once a month with liquid fertiliser, otherwise none.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 19 cm · clay**

As a rule of thumb every 2–3 years in spring, once the offsets fill the pot.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 60 cm tall, 60 cm wide · rosette**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

👤 **Humans: mildly toxic** 🐱 **Cats: mildly toxic** 🐶 **Dogs: mildly toxic**

👋 **Sap irritates the skin**

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves wilt. → Water thoroughly, then let the soil dry out completely before the next watering.	 Leaves turn yellowish and wilt, the roots rot. → Take it out of the pot, cut away rotten parts, replant in fresh cactus soil and keep it moderately dry.
Light	 Growth gets weak, thin and soft, the leaves pale, new leaves small. → Move it to the sunniest window, get it used to more sun slowly.	 Leaves turn yellowish or get spots, especially after a sudden move into full sun. → Get it used to the sun gradually.
Fertiliser		 Brown, dry leaf tips, white crusts on the soil. → Flush the soil thoroughly with water several times, then feed less.
Warmth	 Leaves wilt and bend down – after frost or a cold night outdoors. → Bring it somewhere warm (above 10 °C) right away, cut off damaged leaves.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Easy to keep as long as it gets sun, and it gives you lots of offsets. Its gel can soothe minor burns – but it's no cure-all.



CAUTION

Mildly toxic: the latex under the leaf skin is a laxative and irritates the skin. Don't let cats, dogs or children nibble on it, wear gloves when dividing.

Amaryllis *Hippeastrum*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright with some sun**

As bright as possible with some sun. While it's in flower, a bit cooler and out of harsh sun, then the flowers last longer.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Sparingly until leaves appear, then regularly: water once the top of the soil is dry. From early autumn, reduce watering or stop it altogether.



HUMIDITY 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ **low**

No special humidity needs are known.



TEMPERATURE

Around 21 °C to start growing, 15–18 °C in flower. Rest from early autumn at 7–13 °C, dry, for 8–10 weeks.



SOIL

Peat-free potting compost, a pot only slightly bigger than the bulb, one to two thirds of which shows above the soil. It flowers better a little pot-bound.



FEEDING

After flowering until early autumn about once a month with liquid fertiliser, never during rest.



REPOTTING 🪴 **14 → 17 cm · deep**

Every two to three years after flowering, between midwinter and early spring.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 60 cm tall, 30 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **fast**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: highly toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 The next winter no flower stalk appears. → After flowering let the leaves keep growing – water and feed them until early autumn.	 The bulb rots. → Keep the soil only slightly moist, let the top dry out, don't leave water in the saucer.
Light	 Long, soft leaves that flop over, the flower stalk leans towards the window, no flowers the next year. → Move it to the brightest window, turn the pot regularly, put it outside in the sun in summer.	 The flowers fade quickly in a warm spot. → While it flowers, keep it cooler (15–18 °C) – then the flowers last longer.
Warmth		 Without a cool rest the time of flowering is hard to control. → From early autumn let it rest dry for eight to ten weeks at 7–13 °C.



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Huge flowers in the dark season, six to eight weeks after potting – and with a little care, again every year.



CAUTION

All parts are toxic, the bulb most of all. Keep it out of reach of children, cats and dogs.

Anthurium *Anthurium andraeanum*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun, e.g. at a window with morning or evening sun. Too dark means lots of leaves but hardly any flowers.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the soil is almost dry 5 cm down – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, more sparingly in winter. Ideally rainwater at room temperature.



HUMIDITY ☁️ ☁️ ☁️ ☁️ ☁️ **high**

Likes high humidity – a tray of damp gravel or neighbouring plants. Air that's too dry turns the leaves brown.



TEMPERATURE

18–30 °C all year, never below 13 °C. Away from radiators and cold draughts.



SOIL

Acidic, open mix of peat-free ericaceous compost, perlite and orchid bark.



FEEDING

Spring to mid-autumn every 2 weeks with orchid fertiliser, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 17 cm**

Every 2–3 years into a pot only slightly bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 50 cm tall, 30 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: mildly toxic 🐶 Dogs: mildly toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaf tips burn brown, the roots get damaged, growth slows. → Water thoroughly and more often. Check the soil more often from now on.	 Older leaves turn yellow, the soil stays wet, the roots rot. → Water less often, empty the cachepot, remove yellow leaves. If the roots are damaged, repot in fresh, well-draining soil.
Light	 Lots of new leaves, but few or no flowers. → Move it somewhere brighter, e.g. to a window with morning or evening sun – but out of harsh sun.	 Leaves bleach in the middle, the tips turn brown. → Move it out of direct sun or draw a net curtain.
Fertiliser	 Flowers only sparsely despite a bright spot. → From spring to mid-autumn add orchid fertiliser to the water every two weeks.	 Lower leaves turn yellow with brown tips, salts build up in the soil. → Flush the soil thoroughly, then feed less.
Warmth	 Stops growing, after cold nights the leaves get damaged. → Move it somewhere warmer, above 18 °C, away from the cold window and out of draughts.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Flowers almost all year, and each flower head lasts several weeks – colour even in grey winter.



CAUTION

Mildly toxic (calcium oxalate): chewing causes pain and swelling in the mouth. Keep out of reach of cats, dogs and children. The sap irritates skin and eyes – wear gloves.

Areca palm *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Very bright, but out of harsh summer sun – close to a window with morning or evening sun, or a curtained sunny one. Closer to the window in winter.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **plenty**

Water as soon as the surface is dry – as a rule of thumb once or twice a week in summer. Never let it dry out, never leave it standing in water. A little less in winter.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **high**

Likes high humidity. With heated air a tray of damp gravel helps – dry air attracts spider mites.



TEMPERATURE

18–29 °C, never below 13 °C in winter. Away from cold draughts.



SOIL

Peat-free houseplant soil or multipurpose compost, open and rich in organic matter.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn about once a month with weak liquid fertiliser – it's sensitive to salt. None in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 cm → 30 cm**

Every 2–3 years in spring, carefully. In the years in between, renew the top layer of soil.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 2 m tall, est. 1 m wide · bushy**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: mildly toxic 🐶 Dogs: mildly toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Brown, dry leaf tips, fronds turn yellow. → Water thoroughly until water runs out at the bottom, pour off the excess. From now on, check as soon as the surface is dry.	 Fronds turn brown, the roots rot. → Water less often, empty the cachepot. If it's rotting, repot in fresh, porous soil.
Light		 Fronds turn yellowish or get scorched. → Move it out of the harsh midday sun or draw a net curtain.
Fertiliser	 New fronds stay small and turn pale yellow, often between green veins. → From spring to early autumn feed monthly at low strength, with trace elements such as iron.	 Frond tips die back brown. → Flush the soil thoroughly, then feed less.
Warmth	 Reddish-brown, dead patches on the fronds – often after a draught or a cold spell. → Move it somewhere warmer, never below 13 °C, away from draughts. Cut off damaged fronds.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Brings a tropical feel into the room. It doesn't measurably clean the air, but it's beautiful anyway.



CAUTION

Sources differ: the ASPCA lists it as non-toxic for cats and dogs, NC State rates it low in toxicity (nausea, vomiting), and the palm heart is cyanogenic. Don't let pets or children chew on it.

Boston fern *Nephrolepis exaltata*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct midday sun, e.g. at a shady window or one with morning sun. Never in harsh midday or afternoon sun.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **plenty**

Keep the soil evenly, slightly moist, never let it dry out completely – as a rule of thumb, check as soon as the surface starts to dry. Soft water, a little more sparingly in winter, no waterlogging.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **high**

Needs high humidity – a tray of wet gravel, a bright bathroom or the kitchen.



TEMPERATURE

16–24 °C, a little cooler at night is welcome, but not below 10 °C.



SOIL

Peat-free multipurpose compost that drains quickly – ideally in a hanging basket.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn once a month with foliage plant fertiliser at half strength, hardly any in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 10.5 → 30 cm

Every few years in spring, once the pot is full – divide it at the same time.



SHOOT LENGTH ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ up to approx. 90 cm long, 90 cm wide
· trailing

GROWTH

🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 fast



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Fronds drop, the plant turns grayish and grows slowly. → Water until the soil is evenly moist again, pour off the excess. Cut dried-up fronds off near the soil – new ones grow back.	 Fronds and roots rot, the soil stays wet. → Water less until the soil is just moist, not wet. Cut off rotten fronds, water more sparingly in winter.
Light	 Fronds grow long, weak and drooping, and there are fewer of them. → Move it somewhere brighter, e.g. to a shady window or one with morning sun.	 Fronds turn pale or light green, and scorch in direct sun. → Move it out of direct sun, cut scorched fronds off near the soil.
Fertiliser		 Fronds turn brown and dry from the tips. → Flush the soil thoroughly, afterwards feed only at half strength.
Warmth	 Fronds are damaged by cold nights at the window or on the balcony – it is frost-tender. → Move it somewhere warmer, not below 10 °C. Cut damaged fronds off near the soil.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Its arching fronds make any hanging basket an eye-catcher, and it's non-toxic for children, cats and dogs. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

Not toxic. If anything, things get difficult for the fern: it answers dry, heated air and dried-out soil with brown fronds.

Calathea *Goeppertia makoyana*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun, in summer at a shady window or one with morning sun. If it's too dark, the pattern fades.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **plenty**

Keep evenly moist: water as soon as the surface starts to dry – as a rule of thumb, check several times a week in summer. Ideally rainwater. More sparingly in winter, never let it dry out completely.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **high**

High, about 60 %. A gravel tray, a group of plants or a bright bathroom – dry, heated air gives brown leaf tips.



TEMPERATURE

16–21 °C. No draughts and no sudden temperature changes.



SOIL

Peat-free houseplant soil or multipurpose compost with about 10 % grit.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn once a month with liquid fertiliser, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 19 cm

In spring, once the clump fills the pot – as a rule of thumb every 1–3 years, only one or two sizes bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 up to approx. 60 cm tall, 30 cm wide · upright

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 medium



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves hang limp, curl up or turn yellow. → Water thoroughly and then keep the soil evenly moist – never let it dry out completely, even in winter.	 Yellow leaves, water-soaked patches on the leaves, rotting roots or stems. → Water less often, empty the cachepot, let the surface dry out in winter; check the roots.
Light	 Hardly grows, the leaf pattern fades. → Move it somewhere brighter, e.g. to a shady window or one with morning sun, in winter also to a sunny one.	 Leaves turn yellowish or scorched. → Move it out of direct sun, somewhere bright and shaded.
Fertiliser	 Leaves turn yellowish. → From spring to early autumn feed once a month with liquid fertiliser.	 Leaf tips and edges turn brown and die back. → Feed less often or at a weaker dose.
Warmth	 Leaves droop or curl – often after cold or draughts. → Move it somewhere warmer and draught-free, not below 16 °C, avoid sudden temperature changes.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Patterned leaves like peacock feathers that fold up in the evening and open again in the morning. Non-toxic for cats, dogs and children.



CAUTION

Non-toxic, but sensitive: it reacts to dry air, draughts and fluoride in tap water with brown leaf edges. Still, it doesn't belong in children's hands.

Cast-iron plant *Aspidistra elatior*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ partial shade

Low or filtered light, well away from direct sun – it can scorch the leaves. Copes with deep shade, but grows more slowly there.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 moderate

Spring to autumn regularly: moist, never waterlogged. A little less in winter, but don't let it dry out completely. Rule of thumb: about once a week in summer.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 low

Fine in the fairly dry air of normal homes. Keep it away from heat sources.



TEMPERATURE

Likes it fairly cool, ideally 10–20 °C (RHS: happiest at 5–20 °C); at least 10 °C in winter. Copes with draughts and changing temperatures.



SOIL

Half peat-free loam-based, half peat-free multi-purpose compost.



FEEDING

General-purpose houseplant feed monthly from spring to late summer.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 19 cm

Only once roots appear through the drainage holes, often after several years. In spring, into a pot only slightly larger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 up to approx. 60 cm tall, 60 cm wide · upright

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 slow



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves lean to the side and turn slightly pale green. → Water regularly from spring to autumn; in winter a little less, but never let it dry out completely.	 The roots rot. → Water less – keep the compost moist, but never waterlogged.
Light	 It grows more slowly; variegated leaves can turn plain green. → Move it to filtered light, still out of direct sun.	 Leaves scorch, bleach or turn brown. → Move it well away from direct sun.



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Glossy leaves for a dark corner or draughty hallway, where most houseplants give up – and it can live for many years. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

Non-toxic for cats and dogs (ASPCA). A US poison centre lists it as non-toxic for people, but notes that any plant may still cause unexpected reactions in some people, such as choking.

Chinese money plant *Pilea peperomioides*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun, e.g. at a shady window or one with morning or evening sun. In a room with midday sun, a little away from the window.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the top 2 cm of soil are dry, less often in winter. Never leave it standing in water.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **low**

Normal room air is fine, though it likes it a little more humid.



TEMPERATURE

18–24 °C by day, not below 13 °C at night. Always above 10 °C and away from cold draughts.



SOIL

Peat-free potting compost, optionally with some cactus soil. New pot only a few centimetres bigger.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn every four to eight weeks – better too little than too much.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 10.5 cm**

Check the roots every spring; usually repot every two years or so.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 30 cm tall, 30 cm wide · bushy**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **fast**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 The leaves curl or pucker. → Water thoroughly as soon as the top few centimetres of soil are dry.	 Leaves curl, the roots rot. → Let the soil dry out, tip away water in the cachepot, water less often.
Light	 Long, thin stalks, the plant gets leggy, leaves curl. → Move it somewhere brighter, e.g. right at a window with morning or evening sun.	 The leaves turn reddish brown. → Take it out of direct sun or move it a little away from the sunny window.
Fertiliser	 Leaves turn yellow between the veins. → Feed with liquid fertiliser every four to eight weeks from spring to early autumn.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

A compact, non-toxic plant for windowsill and shelf that keeps producing offsets to give away.



CAUTION

Considered non-toxic to people, cats and dogs.

Christmas cactus *Schlumbergera truncata*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright, but without harsh midday sun – a window with morning sun is ideal.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Keep evenly moist in spring and summer, never let it dry out completely. From early autumn until buds show and after flowering, water more sparingly: let the top few centimetres dry.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Likes humid air – a tray of wet gravel helps.



TEMPERATURE

18–20 °C in summer, never below 10 °C. From early autumn at 12–15 °C and without light in the evening, so that it sets buds.



SOIL

Cactus soil, pot only slightly bigger than the root ball – kept a little snug, it flowers more.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn about once a month with liquid houseplant fertiliser.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 19 cm**

Every one to two years in early spring, once the roots fill the pot.



SHOOT LENGTH ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ **up to approx. 45 cm long, 60 cm wide**
• trailing

GROWTH

🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

🧑 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Stem segments shrivel, buds drop. → Water thoroughly, pour away the excess. In spring and summer never let the soil dry out completely.	 Shoots shrivel despite wet soil, roots rot, buds drop. → Let the soil dry out and don't leave the pot standing in water.
Light		 Stem segments turn pale, discoloured or get scorched patches. → Take it out of the midday sun.
Warmth	 Buds drop, e.g. after the trip home from a cold shop or in a draught. → Keep it evenly bright and cool, but above 10 °C, and don't move it while buds are forming.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Bright flowers in the darkest time of the year, for many years. And it's non-toxic to children, cats and dogs.



CAUTION

Not toxic. The buds are the delicate part: they drop with changing temperatures, too much or too little water, or a move while buds are forming.

Dieffenbachia *Dieffenbachia seguine*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun, a little sun is fine in winter. In low light it grows slowly and goes bare.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the top 2–3 cm are dry – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, in winter just keep it slightly moist. No waterlogging.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **high**

Likes high humidity. In winter, group it with other plants or use a tray of damp gravel.



TEMPERATURE

18–24 °C, not below 15 °C. No draughts, no sudden temperature changes.



SOIL

Loose, free-draining houseplant soil with some perlite.



FEEDING

Early spring to early autumn every 2–4 weeks with foliage plant fertiliser at half strength, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 14 cm → est. 30 cm

When needed in early spring – as a rule of thumb every 2–3 years. Wear gloves.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 up to approx. 1.5 m tall, 90 cm wide · upright

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 fast



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: highly toxic 🐱 Cats: highly toxic 🐶 Dogs: highly toxic

👏 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaf edges and tips turn brown and dry. → Water thoroughly, then do the finger test more often.	 Lower leaves turn yellow and drop, the stem goes soft at the base and rots. → Water less often, empty the cachepot. If the stem is rotten, save healthy shoot tips as cuttings.
Light	 Long, bare stems, lower leaves drop, the pattern fades. → Move it somewhere brighter, but out of the midday sun. Cut back bare stems.	 Leaves turn pale, yellow or discoloured. → Take it out of direct sun, give it a bright, shaded spot.
Fertiliser	 Leaves turn yellowish and smaller, the plant hardly grows. → From early spring to early autumn feed at half strength every 2–4 weeks.	 Brown, scorched leaf edges and tips. → Flush the soil thoroughly, don't feed for a while.
Warmth	 Lower leaves suddenly drop – often after a draught or a sudden drop in temperature. → Move it somewhere warmer and sheltered, not below 15 °C, away from cold windows.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Large, patterned leaves that cope with less light too. It doesn't measurably clean the air, but it's beautiful anyway.



CAUTION

Toxic (calcium oxalate): chewing makes the mouth and throat burn and swell, in the worst case the throat can close. Ratings differ (BfR: moderate course, NC State: high severity), so treat it as highly toxic. Not for small children and pets; the sap irritates skin and eyes – wear gloves.

Dracaena *Dracaena reflexa* var. *angustifolia*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without harsh sun, e.g. at a window with morning or evening sun. Less light works – then turn the pot now and then.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **little**

Water when the top 5 cm are dry – very roughly every 1–2 weeks in summer, less often in winter. No cold water, empty the saucer.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Likes humid air; normal room air is tolerated. Not next to the radiator; mist or use a gravel tray, especially in winter.



TEMPERATURE

18–30 °C, a little cooler at night is welcome; as a safe margin not below 10 °C. Avoid cold draughts.



SOIL

Free-draining, slightly acidic houseplant soil, pot with a drainage hole.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn once a month with foliage plant fertiliser, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

Every 2–3 years in spring, once the roots fill the pot – only slightly bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 up to approx. 2 m tall, 60 cm wide · upright

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 slow



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: mildly toxic 🐶 Dogs: mildly toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Tips and edges turn brown and dry. → Water thoroughly, pour off the excess. Then check the top few centimetres regularly.	 Leaves turn brown and die, the roots rot. → Let the soil dry out, don't leave water standing in the saucer and only water again once the top 5 cm are dry.
Light	 The top leans towards the window. → Move it somewhere brighter and turn the pot regularly.	 Brown, dry patches and tips. → Take it out of direct sun, especially in summer.
Fertiliser		 Yellow or brown leaf tips and edges. → Don't feed for a while, then only about once a month in the growing season.
Warmth	 Suddenly lots of leaves drop or the tips turn brown – often after cold draughts. → Move it somewhere warmer and draught-free, keep it away from cold windows in winter.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Brings a touch of palm into your room with little effort and copes with less light too. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

All parts are toxic (saponins): don't let cats, dogs or children nibble on it. The sap can irritate the skin – wear gloves when cutting.

Fiddle-leaf fig *Ficus lyrata*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright with some sun**

Very bright, ideally with morning sun, but no harsh afternoon sun. With too little light it drops leaves.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the top 5 cm are dry – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, in winter just keep it slightly moist. Never leave it standing in water.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Medium humidity. Away from the radiator; in dry air a tray of damp gravel helps.



TEMPERATURE

18–27 °C, not below 16 °C. Evenly warm, no draughts.



SOIL

Loam-based compost with some fine bark, or peat-free houseplant soil.



FEEDING

Spring to late summer, as a rule of thumb about monthly, at half strength.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

As a rule of thumb every 2–3 years in spring, only slightly bigger. If it's too big, just renew the top soil.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 3 m tall, est. 90 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: mildly toxic 🐶 Dogs: mildly toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves turn yellow or dry up and drop. → Water thoroughly, then check the top few centimetres regularly.	 Sudden leaf drop, yellow leaves or dark spots, rotting roots. → Water less often, empty the cachepot, let the soil dry out before watering again.
Light	 Long, thin shoots, dull or yellow leaves, green leaves drop. → Move it somewhere brighter, ideally with morning sun – and then leave it there.	 Brown, scorched patches on the leaves. → Protect it from afternoon sun; bright, but not in blazing sun.
Fertiliser		 Brown, scorched leaf edges, leaves drop. → Don't feed for a while, then only at half strength.
Warmth	 Brown spots, leaves drop – often in winter or in a draught. → Move it somewhere warmer and draught-free, not below 16 °C.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

An indoor tree with spectacular leaves that needs little floor space thanks to its upright growth. In a bright, steady spot it's little work.



CAUTION

Mildly toxic: chewing irritates the mouth and stomach. The white milky sap can irritate the skin and aggravate allergies – wear gloves when cutting, keep it out of reach of pets.

Heartleaf philodendron *Philodendron hederaceum*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun – summer sun scorches the leaves. It copes with shade, but then gets leggy with fewer, smaller leaves.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water once the top of the soil has dried, and never leave it standing in water. As a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, less in autumn and winter.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **low**

Normal room air is fine, even though it prefers moderately humid air. Keep it away from hot radiators.



TEMPERATURE

Normal room temperature, at least 15 °C. No cold draughts.



SOIL

Loose, free-draining, slightly acidic mix, e.g. 2 parts orchid compost to 1 part peat-free ericaceous compost. Hanging pot or moss pole.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn about once a month with a general houseplant fertiliser.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

In spring, after a couple of years at the earliest or once it is over-crowded – into a pot just a few cm larger.



SHOOT LENGTH ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ up to approx. 1.2 m long, est. 1.2 m wide
· trailing

GROWTH

🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 fast



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👏 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water		 Yellowing leaves, leaves drop, the vines wither; roots rot. → Let the surface dry out between waterings. Never leave it standing in water, and don't water more.
Light	 Leggy stems with fewer, smaller leaves. → Move it somewhere brighter, but out of direct sun.	 Discoloured or scorched leaves. → Move it out of direct sun.
Fertiliser	 Yellowish leaves that stay small. → Feed about once a month from spring to early autumn.	
Warmth	 The lower leaves turn yellow after several hours just above freezing. → Keep it above 15 °C and away from cold draughts.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Easy to grow, copes with little light, and cuttings root in a glass of water. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

Poisonous: chewing it irritates the mouth and can cause drooling and vomiting – keep it out of reach of children, cats and dogs. The sap can irritate the skin, so wear gloves.

Jade plant *Crassula ovata*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **full sun**

As bright as possible, ideally with four or more hours of direct sun at a window with midday or afternoon sun.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **little**

From mid-spring to mid-autumn water thoroughly when the top 2–3 cm are dry, then less and less. In winter keep it almost dry.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **dry air is fine**

Dry, heated air is no problem.



TEMPERATURE

Around 16–21 °C by day, cooler at night is welcome. In winter 8–10 °C at night, not below 5 °C. It can't take frost.



SOIL

Cactus or succulent soil in a heavy clay or ceramic pot, not too big.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn every two months, none at all in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 30 cm · clay**

Every two to three years in spring, or when it gets top-heavy.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 1 m tall, 60 cm wide · bushy**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 **Humans: mildly toxic** 🐱 **Cats: toxic** 🐶 **Dogs: toxic**

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 The leaves shrivel, growth is slow. → In summer water thoroughly as soon as the soil has dried out on top.	 Leaves drop, the stem goes soft and rots, leaves get corky blisters. → Let the soil dry out, don't leave water standing in the cachepot. In winter keep it almost dry.
Light	 Deep green leaves, long, drooping shoots, hardly any red leaf edges. → Move it to the brightest window with direct sun.	 Brown, scorched patches; damaged leaves die and drop. → After winter or a move, get it used to harsh sun gradually.
Warmth	 Frozen leaves die and drop. → Keep it frost-free and not below 5 °C.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

A tough little tree with a thick trunk that forgives dry, heated air and forgotten watering.



CAUTION

At most mildly toxic to people. Toxic to cats and dogs: after eating it they may vomit and become lethargic and unsteady on their feet.

Monstera *Monstera deliciosa*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright; in winter gladly with direct sun. With too little light, new leaves get no holes.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the top 5 cm (2 in) are dry – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, less often in winter. Never leave it standing in water.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Medium to high humidity. In dry, heated air the leaf edges turn brown.



TEMPERATURE

Warm room temperature, from about 18 °C; not below 10 °C – below that it stops growing.



SOIL

Rich, free-draining houseplant soil, for big plants a sturdy potting compost. A moss pole to climb.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn once a month with a balanced liquid fertiliser.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

Often – as a rule of thumb every 1–2 years, once roots fill the pot. Only one size bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 up to approx. 2.4 m tall, est. 1.5 m wide · climbing

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 fast



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Growth slows down, the leaf edges turn brown (dry air does that too). → Water thoroughly, then check more regularly.	 Drops of water form on the leaf edges, the roots rot. → Water less, empty the cachepot, remove rotten roots and replant in fresh soil.
Light	 New leaves get no holes. → Move it somewhere brighter, in winter happily with direct sun.	 Burnt patches – often after a move into harsh sun or onto the balcony. → Get it used to the sun slowly, no harsh midday sun in summer.
Fertiliser	 The plant grows slowly in the growing season. → Feed once a month from spring to early autumn.	 Brown, burnt leaf edges – monstera is easily burned by salts in the soil. → Flush the soil thoroughly, don't feed for a few months.
Warmth	 Stops growing, the leaves are damaged. → Move it somewhere warmer, not below 10 °C and away from cold windows.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

A piece of jungle with spectacular leaves that grows fast in good light. For healthy plants: better a slightly too snug pot than one too big.



CAUTION

Toxic except for the flesh of the ripe fruit (which can still irritate some people): chewing causes intense burning in the mouth and throat. Keep it out of reach of cats, dogs and children, wear gloves when cutting.

Moth orchid *Phalaenopsis*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without harsh summer sun, a window with morning or evening sun is ideal. In winter as bright as possible.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

About once a week, water thoroughly or dunk briefly and let it drain well. Never let it dry out completely, never leave it standing in water.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Likes 40–60 % humidity – in winter, stand it on a tray of wet gravel.



TEMPERATURE

19–30 °C by day, 16–19 °C at night; if possible keep it above 16 °C, never below 13 °C. For new flowers, a few weeks about 5 °C cooler.



SOIL

Only bark-based orchid mix, ideally in a clear pot.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn every 2 weeks with orchid fertiliser at half strength, every fourth time just water.



REPOTTING 🪴 **12 cm → est. 14 cm · clear**

Every two to three years after flowering, into fresh bark – never while it's in flower.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 60 cm tall, 50 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 The roots shrivel and die. → Water the pot thoroughly or dunk it, then water weekly. Never let the bark dry out completely.	 Roots rot, leaves shrivel anyway. → Take it out of the pot, cut off rotten roots, replant in fresh bark. After that, only water once the bark has dried a little.
Light	 It doesn't flower again. → Especially in winter, move it to a bright window, one with morning sun, say.	 Leaves get burnt patches. → In summer, move it out of direct sun, behind a net curtain, say.
Fertiliser	 Little new growth. → In the growing season, feed every two weeks with orchid fertiliser at half strength.	
Warmth	 Buds drop after sudden temperature changes, leaves touching a cold window get damaged. → Keep it above 16 °C at night if possible, never below 13 °C. Not against the cold glass, no draughts.	 The plant is healthy but doesn't send up a new flower stalk. → For about a month, move it to a spot that is around 5 °C cooler.



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Flowers that often last four months and longer, even in heated homes. Non-toxic for children, cats and dogs.



CAUTION

Not toxic. The bigger danger is too much love: in constantly wet bark the roots rot.

Parlour palm *Chamaedorea elegans*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright and indirect, but it copes with partial shade away from the window. No direct sun – it scorches the fronds.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the surface is dry – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, less in winter. Don't leave it standing in water for long; rainwater is best.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Medium humidity. Mist regularly in heated rooms – against brown tips and spider mites.



TEMPERATURE

20–27 °C from spring to autumn, cooler in winter, but to be safe not below 16 °C. Away from cold draughts.



SOIL

Peat-free, free-draining, acidic (ericaceous) compost, mixed with some grit or perlite.



FEEDING

Spring to autumn about once a month with a balanced liquid fertiliser. Too much browns the leaf tips.



REPOTTING 🪴 9 cm → est. 30 cm

Every 2–3 years in spring, once the roots fill the pot – only slightly bigger. In the years between, renew the top 5 cm of soil.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 1.5 m tall, est. 90 cm wide · bushy**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Brown, dry leaf tips. → Water thoroughly as soon as the surface is dry. Mist regularly in heated rooms.	 Fronds turn brown; in wet soil the roots rot. → Let the surface dry before watering, tip away water from the saucer after a short while.
Light	 Fronds turn yellow, the plant hardly grows. → Move it somewhere brighter, but out of direct sun.	 Scorched, brown patches on the fronds. → Move it out of direct sun.
Fertiliser	 Poor growth although light and water are right. → From spring to autumn feed once a month with liquid fertiliser.	 The tips of the lower fronds turn brown and die. → Feed less often – monthly in the growing season is plenty.
Warmth	 Reddish-brown, dead patches on the fronds a few days after a cold spell or draught. → Move it somewhere warmer, away from cold draughts at windows and doors.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

A palm that copes with fairly low light and is safe for cats and dogs. It doesn't measurably clean the air, but it's beautiful anyway.



CAUTION

Non-toxic for cats and dogs. For people, sources range from non-toxic to mildly toxic. The juice of the rare fruits can irritate sensitive skin – handle them with gloves.

Peace lily *Spathiphyllum wallisii*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun. It copes with little light but grows slowly there and hardly flowers.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the top centimetres are dry – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, less often in winter. Drooping leaves mean: thirsty.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Medium humidity. In dry, heated air the leaf edges turn brown – a tray of damp gravel helps.



TEMPERATURE

About 20–24 °C, not below 15 °C. Away from radiators and draughts.



SOIL

Peat-free houseplant soil with some perlite, a pot with a drainage hole.



FEEDING

Spring to mid-autumn about every 4–8 weeks with a weak liquid feed.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

Only when roots fill the pot – a new plant often not before 1–2 years. In spring, only slightly bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 90 cm tall, 90 cm wide · bushy**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 All leaves droop limply; if this happens often, tips and edges turn brown. → Water thoroughly – within a few hours it perks up again. After that, check more often.	 Leaves wilt despite wet soil, edges turn yellow or brown, roots have black tips. → Water less often, empty the cachepot, remove rotten roots and re-plant in fresh, loose soil.
Light	 Flowers little or not at all. → Move it somewhere brighter, but without direct sun.	 Leaves turn pale and get brown, burnt patches. → Move it out of direct sun to a bright, shaded spot.
Fertiliser	 Hardly grows, the leaves turn yellowish – often between veins that stay green. → From spring to mid-autumn, feed every 4–8 weeks at weak strength.	 Brown leaf tips and edges. → Flush the soil thoroughly, don't feed for a few months.
Warmth	 Grows slowly, dead patches spread inward from the leaf tips. → Move it somewhere warmer, away from cold windows and draughts – not below 15 °C.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Flowers indoors too and shows you clearly when it needs water. It doesn't measurably clean the air, but it's beautiful anyway.



CAUTION

Toxic (calcium oxalate): chewing causes intense burning in the mouth and throat. Keep it out of reach of cats, dogs and children, wear gloves when cutting.

Pincushion cactus *Mammillaria*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **full sun**

As sunny as possible all year, ideally at the sunniest window. A little afternoon shade in high summer.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **very little**

In spring and summer, water thoroughly once the soil is dry and pour off the excess. From late autumn to early spring, keep it almost dry.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **dry air is fine**

Dry, heated air is no problem.



TEMPERATURE

Warm in summer, around 21–27 °C. Cool in winter at 8–10 °C at night – that encourages flowering. Not below 5 °C.



SOIL

Peat-free cactus soil in a shallow clay pan, only slightly bigger than the plant.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn once a month with cactus fertiliser, none at all in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 21 cm · shallow, clay**

Every two to three years in spring, once it fills the pot.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 15 cm tall, 20 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 The body shrivels, hardly grows or becomes misshapen. → In spring and summer, water thoroughly as soon as the soil is dry. In winter only if it shrivels.	 Soft, rotting patches, blisters on the skin, hardly any growth. → Let the soil dry out completely, don't leave water in the cachepot. Keep it almost dry in winter.
Light	 It grows weak and misshapen and hardly flowers. → Move it to the brightest, sunniest window and get it used to the sun slowly.	 Brown patches on the skin that shrink and scab over (corky scab). → Change conditions slowly – shade it in the afternoon on hot days.
Fertiliser	 Hardly any growth in summer and few flowers. → From spring to early autumn, feed once a month with cactus fertiliser or a potassium-rich liquid feed.	
Warmth	 Discoloured patches on the skin, parts die off. → Keep it frost-free and above 5 °C. In winter cool but dry – about 8–10 °C at night.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Small cacti with a ring of flowers around the crown, undemanding and non-toxic for children, cats and dogs.



CAUTION

Not toxic, but the spines prick. When repotting, protect your hands with an oven glove or folded newspaper.

Poinsettia *Euphorbia pulcherrima*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright, but without harsh sun. In winter it can go right by the window – but not on the cold windowsill at night.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water when the surface is dry – don't let it dry out, but never keep it wet either. Pour excess water out of the cachepot or wrapping.



HUMIDITY 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ 🌫️ **low**

Don't put it next to or above a radiator.



TEMPERATURE

An even 16–21 °C, not below 13 °C while coloured, never below 10 °C. Avoid draughts and cold windowsills at night – even the trip home in the cold can harm it.



SOIL

Peat-free houseplant soil, ideally with some bark; the pot needs a drainage hole.



FEEDING

None while it's coloured. From early spring to early autumn, liquid feed every two to three weeks.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 19 cm**

If you keep it, in early summer into a pot 5–10 cm bigger.



HEIGHT 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **up to approx. 60 cm tall, 50 cm wide · bushy**

GROWTH 🌿 🌿 🌿 🌿 🌿 **fast**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: mildly toxic 🐶 Dogs: mildly toxic

👏 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves wilt and drop. → Water thoroughly as soon as the surface is dry, and never let the soil dry out completely.	 Leaves drop, the roots and stems rot. → Only water again once the surface is dry; don't leave water standing in the wrapping or cachepot.
Light	 Leaves yellow and drop, the shoots grow long and thin. → Move it to a bright spot by the window, but out of direct sun.	 In autumn the bracts stay green because lamplight in the evening disrupts the long nights. → From mid-autumn, keep it completely dark for 14 hours every night for eight to ten weeks.
Fertiliser	 Weak growth in the growing season. → From early spring to early autumn, feed with liquid fertiliser every two to three weeks.	
Warmth	 Sudden leaf drop, often right after buying or after a draught at the window. → Keep it at an even 16–21 °C, away from draughts and not by a cold window at night.	 Leaves and bracts drop when it stands by or above a radiator. → Move it to an evenly warm, bright spot at a distance from the radiator.



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Strong colour in the darkest time of the year, for many weeks. With a little care it lasts beyond the holidays too.



CAUTION

Only mildly toxic: eaten, it irritates the stomach and gut. The milky sap can irritate skin and mucous membranes, and in the eye can damage the cornea – wear gloves, keep it out of your eyes.

Ponytail palm *Beaucarnea recurvata*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **full sun**

As bright as possible, ideally at a window with plenty of direct sun.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **little**

Water thoroughly, then let the soil dry out. Much less in winter. Better too dry than too wet.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **dry air is fine**

Dry, heated air is no problem.



TEMPERATURE

Normal room temperature, happily warm. Not below 10 °C. In summer it can go outside once nights stay above 10 °C.



SOIL

Cactus soil or potting compost with sand or fine gravel, in a fairly small pot with a drainage hole.



FEEDING

Only once or twice during the growing season (spring–summer), none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 24 cm**

Only after many years (rule of thumb: every 3–5 years), in spring.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 1.5 m tall, 90 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🐢 🐢 🐢 🐢 🐢 **very slow**



TOXICITY

👤 **Humans: non-toxic** 🐱 **Cats: non-toxic** 🐶 **Dogs: non-toxic**

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaf tips turn brown and dry. → Water thoroughly as soon as the soil has dried out.	 Trunk and roots rot. → Let the soil dry out well, don't leave water in the cachepot. Water much less in winter.
Light	 It grows weakly and the foliage turns yellowish-green. → Move it to the brightest window, ideally with direct sun.	 Brown, burnt patches on the leaves. → After winter or before moving it outside, get it used to harsh sun slowly.
Fertiliser		 Brown leaf tips. → Feed less often – once or twice a season is enough.
Warmth	 Leaves droop, curl up and wilt. → Don't keep it below 10 °C, and only put it outside once nights stay above 10 °C.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

An undemanding eye-catcher with a water store in its trunk that forgives dry, heated air and forgotten watering.



CAUTION

Non-toxic for cats and dogs; for people, the University of Nebraska–Lincoln lists it as non-toxic. The finely serrated leaf edges can cut the skin, though.

Pothos *Epipremnum aureum*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun, e.g. at a window with morning or evening sun. In partial shade it grows more slowly and loses colour.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **little**

Only water once the soil is almost dry – as a rule of thumb about every 1–2 weeks in summer, less often in winter. Never leave it standing in water.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **low**

Doesn't need high humidity, just don't put it right next to the radiator.



TEMPERATURE

18–30 °C, not below 16 °C at night. No cold draughts.



SOIL

Peat-free houseplant soil, a pot with a drainage hole. In a hanging basket or with a moss pole to climb.



FEEDING

Spring to mid-autumn once a month with a general houseplant fertiliser, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 17 cm**

Every 2–3 years in spring, when roots grow out of the pot – only one size bigger.



SHOOT LENGTH ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ **up to approx. 2.4 m long, est. 50 cm wide**
· trailing

GROWTH

🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **fast**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves hang limp, the soil is dry all the way down. → Water thoroughly, pour off the excess after 15 minutes.	 Yellow leaves, the soil stays wet, roots rot. → Let the soil dry out well, remove rotten roots, replant in fresh, free-draining soil.
Light	 Weak growth, the marbling fades. → Move it somewhere brighter, cut back long stems.	 Light brown, scorched patches on the leaves, especially in summer. → Move it out of direct sun. Scorched leaves stay patchy.
Fertiliser	 Leaves turn yellow, new leaves stay small. → Feed once a month from spring to mid-autumn.	
Warmth	 Hardly grows any more, leaves suffer after cold draughts at the window or from vents. → Move it somewhere warmer, in winter away from cold windows, air conditioning and heating vents.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Child's play, grows fast and is really easy to propagate from cuttings. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

Toxic: chewing it badly irritates the mouth and throat – keep it out of reach of cats, dogs and children. It can irritate the skin, wear gloves when cutting.

Rubber plant *Ficus elastica*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright, but without harsh sun; a little morning or evening sun is fine. Copes with partial shade too.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Let the soil dry slightly between waterings – as a rule of thumb, once the top 2–3 cm are dry. In winter keep it just slightly moist. Better too little than too much.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Medium humidity. In dry, heated air a tray of damp gravel helps.



TEMPERATURE

18–27 °C, not below 15 °C. Evenly warm, no draughts.



SOIL

Houseplant soil or peat-free, loam-based soil with some fine bark.



FEEDING

Spring to late summer about monthly with a high-nitrogen foliage plant fertiliser.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

Every 2–3 years in spring, only slightly bigger. In between, and for big plants, renew the top layer of soil.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 3 m tall, 1 m wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👏 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water		 Leaves turn yellow and drop, the soil stays wet for a long time. → Water less often, empty the cachepot and let the soil dry slightly before the next watering.
Light	 Green leaves drop. → Move it somewhere brighter, ideally with some morning or evening sun – and then leave it there.	 Dry, shrivelled or scorched leaves. → Protect it from harsh midday and afternoon sun.
Fertiliser		 Leaves drop even though light and watering are right. → Don't feed for a few months, then more sparingly.
Warmth	 Leaves suddenly drop – often in winter or in a cold draught. → Move it somewhere warmer and draught-free, not below 15 °C.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

A robust indoor tree with large, glossy leaves that tolerates a bit less light too. Unpruned it grows slim and tree-like, pruned it gets bushier.



CAUTION

Mildly toxic: swallowed leaves can irritate the stomach and gut. The white milky sap can irritate the skin and aggravate allergies – wear gloves when cutting.

Snake plant *Dracaena trifasciata*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright, without harsh midday sun. It tolerates darker corners but hardly grows there.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **very little**

Only water once the soil is dry all the way down – as a rule of thumb every 2–3 weeks in summer, about once a month in winter. Don't water into the leaf rosette, empty the cachepot.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **dry air is fine**

Dry, heated air is no problem – don't mist.



TEMPERATURE

15–24 °C, never below 10 °C. Watch out at cold windows and when airing the room.



SOIL

Free-draining cactus soil, a heavy clay pot with a drainage hole.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn once a month with liquid houseplant or cactus fertiliser, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm · clay

Every 2–4 years in spring, once roots fill the pot – only slightly bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 1 m tall, 50 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves wrinkle, the lower ones dry up. → Water thoroughly, pour off the excess after 15 minutes.	 Leaves soft or yellow, the plant leans or wobbles; the soil stays wet. → Take it out of the pot, cut off rotten parts, replant in fresh, dry cactus soil and don't water until the soil has dried out.
Light	 Hardly any new leaves; leaves grow long and thin and flop over, the colour turns pale. → Move it closer to the window and water even more sparingly.	 Pale yellow to brown, dry patches on the sunny side. → Move it out of the midday sun, get it used to more sun gradually. Burnt patches stay.
Warmth	 Damaged leaves – often after a night at a cold window or in a draught. → Move it somewhere warmer, keep it dry, cut badly damaged leaves off at the base.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Forgives forgotten watering like hardly any other plant – the ideal start. It doesn't measurably clean the air, but it's beautiful anyway.



CAUTION

Toxic (saponins): don't let cats, dogs or children nibble on it. The sap can irritate the skin – wear gloves when dividing.

Spider plant *Chlorophytum comosum*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun. Partial shade works, but then it grows more slowly and the stripes fade.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Keep the soil slightly moist, let the surface dry a little in between – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer, less often in winter. Rain-water is best.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **low**

Normal room air is fine – just don't put it right next to the radiator.



TEMPERATURE

18–24 °C during the day, a little cooler at night is welcome, not below 10 °C.



SOIL

Peat-free houseplant soil, a pot with a drainage hole – nice in a hanging basket.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn liquid fertiliser about every two months, better too little than too much.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 14 cm**

Every 1–2 years, when the roots fill the pot – only slightly bigger, a pot that's too big holds back flowering.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 45 cm tall, 60 cm wide · rosette**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **fast**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: non-toxic 🐱 Cats: non-toxic 🐶 Dogs: non-toxic

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves turn pale and dull, the tips brown. → Water thoroughly and more regularly from now on. You can cut off brown tips.	 The soil stays wet all the time, the plant weakens, roots rot. → Take it out of the pot, remove rotten roots, replant in fresh, free-draining soil and water more sparingly.
Light	 Slow growth, yellowish leaves, the stripes fade, hardly any plantlets. → Move it somewhere brighter, but not into harsh sun.	 Yellow to brown, scorched patches – especially in summer. → Move it out of direct sun and cut off scorched leaves.
Fertiliser	 Hardly grows any more, even though the spot is bright. → Repot into fresh soil or feed every two months from spring to early autumn.	 Brown leaf tips, hardly any plantlets. → Flush the soil thoroughly and don't feed for a few months.
Warmth	 Forms no flowers or plantlets. → Move it somewhere warmer and in winter keep it a little away from cold windows and draughts.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Child's play, non-toxic for cats, dogs and people, and gives you plantlets to give away. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

Non-toxic – but not a snack: large amounts can upset the stomach. Brown leaf tips often come from tap water, dry air, harsh sun or watering mistakes.

Spineless yucca *Yucca gigantea*



LIGHT ☀️☀️☀️☀️☀️ **bright with some sun**

As bright as possible, some direct sun is fine – lightly shaded from summer sun. Turn it now and then so it grows straight.



WATER 💧💧💧💧💧 **little**

Water when the top few centimetres are dry – as a rule of thumb every 1–2 weeks in summer, less in winter. Let surplus water drain away.



HUMIDITY 💧💧💧💧💧 **low**

Normal room air is enough – no need to mist.



TEMPERATURE

Normal room temperature, to be safe not below 10 °C. Away from cold draughts. In summer it can go outside in a sheltered spot.



SOIL

Loam-based compost with plenty of grit, or potting mix with lots of perlite or sand – free-draining.



FEEDING

Spring to early autumn about once a month with a balanced liquid feed; none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

Every 2–3 years in spring – it likes being slightly pot-bound. Big plants get fresh top compost instead. Use a sturdy pot.



HEIGHT 📏📏📏📏📏 **up to approx. 1.5 m tall, 75 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱🌱🌱🌱🌱 **medium**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Crisp, brown lower leaves; sagging, droopy leaves. → Water thoroughly once the top few centimetres are dry, and let surplus water drain away.	 Lower leaves suddenly turn yellow and limp; stems or roots rot. → Let it almost dry out. If roots rot, remove them and repot in a pot just big enough.
Light	 Leaves sag and droop or turn pale. → Move it somewhere brighter – some direct sun is fine.	
Warmth	 Damage and dieback after cold or frost. → Keep it above 10 °C, away from cold draughts and sudden temperature changes.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

An easy plant for a bright spot that copes with some direct sun and forgives neglect. Unlike most yuccas, its leaf tips are soft, not spiny.



CAUTION

Toxic for cats and dogs, low in toxicity for people. The sap can irritate the skin – wear gloves when cutting. A tall plant needs a sturdy pot so it doesn't topple.

Wax plant *Hoya carnosa*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright with some sun**

Bright with some sun, but out of hot summer sun – it can scorch the leaves. Too little light can mean no flowers. Don't move it once in bud.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Spring to autumn regularly: moist, never waterlogged. Mid-autumn to late winter only once fairly dry, never bone-dry. Rule of thumb: about once a week in summer.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **high**

Dislikes dry air while growing – stand it on a saucer of damp gravel, especially in warm weather.



TEMPERATURE

16–24 °C in spring and summer, cooler in winter, but at least 10 °C at night. Away from radiators and cold draughts.



SOIL

Sharply draining – equal parts orchid bark, peat-free multi-purpose compost and coarse perlite. A support to climb, or a hanging pot.



FEEDING

Every couple of weeks in spring and summer, ideally with orchid feed, once a month in autumn and winter. Flush with plain water every few months.



REPOTTING 🪴 est. 9 → 30 cm

It can stay in its pot for several years, until the roots fill it. Then in spring, a few cm larger – not while in bud or flower.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 1.2 m tall, 60 cm wide · climbing**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **fast**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: mildly toxic 🐱 Cats: mildly toxic 🐶 Dogs: mildly toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves or flower buds drop. → Water regularly from spring to autumn; in winter never let the compost dry out completely.	 Leaves drop or turn black, dieback; the roots rot. → Always let the water drain away and water less. With root rot it rarely recovers – take cuttings straight away.
Light	 It doesn't flower. → Move it somewhere brighter with some sun, but out of hot summer sun.	 Scorched leaves. → Move it out of hot summer sun.
Fertiliser		 Stems wilt and die back. → Flush the pot with plain water and feed only lightly.
Warmth	 Leaves drop or turn black, dieback. → In winter keep it at 10 °C or more at night, away from cold draughts.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Clusters of waxy flowers, highly fragrant especially at night, that can flower again from the same spurs for years. It doesn't measurably clean the air.



CAUTION

Sources differ: the ASPCA lists it as non-toxic for cats and dogs, a Zurich vet database as very highly toxic for birds – keep pet birds away. In dogs and cats only stomach and gut upsets have been seen. The RHS advises gloves, as the milky sap can irritate the skin.

Weeping fig *Ficus benjamina*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright, without harsh sun – a little morning or evening sun is fine. Once well placed, don't move it again.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **moderate**

Water with room-temperature water once the top of the soil has dried slightly – as a rule of thumb about once a week in summer. In winter keep it just slightly moist.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **medium**

Medium to high humidity. Away from the radiator, mist the leaves now and then, a tray of damp gravel.



TEMPERATURE

18–27 °C, not below 15 °C. Evenly warm, no draughts.



SOIL

Loam-based compost with some fine bark, or peat-free houseplant soil.



FEEDING

Spring to late summer, as a rule of thumb about monthly, with a high-nitrogen foliage plant fertiliser.



REPOTTING 🪴 **est. 9 → 30 cm**

As a rule of thumb every 2–3 years in spring, only slightly bigger. If it's too big, just renew the top layer of soil.



HEIGHT ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ **up to approx. 3 m tall, 1.5 m wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👋 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaves turn yellow, dry up and drop. → Water thoroughly, then check the top few centimetres regularly.	 Sudden leaf drop, yellow leaves, the soil stays wet. → Water less often, empty the cachepot and let the soil dry slightly before the next watering.
Light	 Lots of green leaves drop. → Move it somewhere brighter, but only once – then leave it there until it has settled in.	 Dry, shrivelled leaves. → Protect it from harsh midday sun; bright, but not in full sun.
Fertiliser		 Leaves drop, the oldest first. → Don't feed for a few months, then less often and at a lower dose.
Warmth	 Leaves drop – often in winter, at a cold window or in a draught. → Move it somewhere warmer and draught-free, not below 15 °C.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

A graceful indoor tree with dense, glossy foliage. Kept bright and evenly warm in its spot, it is little work.



CAUTION

Toxic: irritates the stomach, gut and skin. The milky sap can trigger allergies – not for people with allergies or a latex allergy. Wear gloves when cutting.

ZZ plant *Zamioculcas zamiifolia*



LIGHT ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ ☀️ **bright, no midday sun**

Bright without direct sun. Also gets by with little light, but then grows very slowly.



WATER 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **very little**

Only water once the soil has dried out completely – in summer about every 2–4 weeks, in winter about once a month. Better too little than too much.



HUMIDITY 💧 💧 💧 💧 💧 **dry air is fine**

Normal room air, even dry heated air, is no problem.



TEMPERATURE

20–24 °C, not below 16 °C. The cool hallway in winter is not the place for it.



SOIL

Houseplant soil with sand and perlite or, as a rule of thumb, cactus soil; a pot with a drainage hole.



FEEDING

Once or twice between spring and late summer, none in winter.



REPOTTING 🪴 10.5 cm → est. 30 cm

As a rule of thumb every 2–3 years, when the rhizomes fill the pot – only one size bigger.



HEIGHT 📏 📏 📏 📏 📏 **up to approx. 1 m tall, 90 cm wide · upright**

GROWTH 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 🌱 **very slow**



TOXICITY

👤 Humans: toxic 🐱 Cats: toxic 🐶 Dogs: toxic

👏 Sap irritates the skin

Symptoms & help

	TOO LITTLE	TOO MUCH
Water	 Leaflets drop, the plant loses its foliage when it dries out completely. → Water thoroughly, then let it dry out again.	 The plant weakens, the soil stays wet, roots rot. → Take it out of the pot, cut off rotten parts, replant in fresh, dry soil and don't water until it has dried out.
Light	 Hardly any new shoots, it grows even more slowly than usual. → Move it somewhere brighter. Even then, new shoots only come slowly.	 Brown, scorched patches on the leaves. → Move it out of direct sun. Scorched leaflets stay patchy.
Warmth	 Leaves suffer – often after cold at the window. → Move it somewhere warmer, keep it dry, cut damaged stalks off at the base.	



WHAT IT DOES FOR YOU

Child's play and extremely undemanding: months of water in store, and it doesn't mind little light either.



CAUTION

Toxic (calcium oxalate): eaten leaves can cause vomiting and diarrhoea. Keep it out of reach of cats, dogs and children. Wear gloves when cutting.

VIRIDOTHEK

Green Housemates

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