

SPIDER PLANT CARE GUIDE



Spider Plant
Chlorophytum comosum

Spider plants also go by the names “airplane plant,” “ribbon plant,” and “spider ivy.”

WATERING

Preferring damp soil, they have some ability to bounce back if the soil dries out. Using *dechlorinated water, it is best to bottom water using a bowl or kitchen sink to allow the plant to soak up as much water as it needs before returning it to its home.

*To dechlorinate city tap water, allow the water to sit out for 24 hours so the chemicals evaporate.

AIR

These plants can grow in average household air. If you feel your air is on the dryer side, less than 40%, you can set the plant on a pebble tray so that the plant is resting above the water line.

SOIL TYPE

Well draining potting mix will provide even moisture but not water logged conditions.

PUPS

No, not puppies, baby spider plants! A thriving spider plant will produce miniature versions on the end of leaves when it is done flowering. You may notice these babies have air roots growing from them even while attached to their mother. Simply pluck the babies off the plant and set in damp soil to begin a new round.

LIGHT

These plants are best known for their ability to grow in low light conditions. However, they can also grow in bright, indirect light. This means they will be happiest in front of west-facing, east-facing windows, or a couple of feet back from south-facing windows but can tolerate a north-facing window.

FLOWERING

While these plants can grow in low light, the best way to encourage flowers and pups is higher light. If you have the plant in a higher light setting and it still is not flowering, it may need fertilizing.

PROBLEMS TO WATCH FOR

- Tip burn: caused by dry soil, low humidity, or a build up of salt. Cut off brown tips if this occurs and adjust care.