

# SOIL

POTTING with the right soil is a key element in houseplant health POOR soil can lead to a variety of diseases & invasive pests

AN ideal potting soil for indoor plants begins with soil-less ingredients that will provide structure/ water retention/ aeration/ drainage

## SOIL | STRUCTURE :

~~DRIED SPHAGNUM MOSS /~~

| peat moss

that has been harvested live, then dried |

## AERATION & DRAINAGE:

PERLITE / naturally occurring, non-toxic, insulating | wonderful for aeration in the soil

VERMICULITE / slightly more absorbent than perlite

| IDEAL FOR FORGETFUL PARENTS + THIRSTY PLANTS |

lightweight & aerates soil nicely

ORCHID BARK / aerates soil & makes a sturdy mix |

adored by plants that prefer more drainage /

caution : does not retain water super well

CHARCOAL / provides decent aeration

absorbs & keeps toxins + harmful contaminants in the soil away from the roots of your plant

## ADDED - NUTRIENTS :

WORM CASTINGS / offer all-around nutrition along with microorganisms + trace minerals. Safe, odorless + easy to mix into soil.

ORGANIC COMPOST / naturally feeds & conditions the soil

ensure compost is well decomposed before using

# WATER

take the guess work out of the equation when watering your plant babies

## BOTTOM WATERING V.S. TOP WATERING :

BOTTOM / a great way to ensure your plants are absorbing as much water as they need

- prevents root rot & promotes root growth
- remember to 'flush' your soil every so often to get toxins + buildup out of the soil & away from the roots

TOP / promotes mold + encourages fungus gnats

BUT

combining these two methods is a great way to combat any water-related issues

## CHOOSING WATER:

TAP / okay in moderation might contain minerals + salt that will build up in your soil

DISTILLED / will not cause build up or harm your plants lacks minerals that could be used by the plant

NATURE / best option naturally soft water

contains low concentrations of minerals helpful to plants free of minerals that could harm them

## MOISTURE :

each plant prefers a certain moisture level

SO

educate yourself on the specimen

HOW MUCH DRYNESS WILL IT TOLERATE

## MOISTURE METERS :

measures : WATER RETENTION / DRYNESS LEVEL

QUENCH when THIRSTY || not on a schedule

# LIGHT

LOCATION

LOCATION

LOCATION

TYPES of

LIGHT :

- HIGH : direct or bright indirect sun at most of the day (6+ hours) [watch for leaf burn until you settle on placement]

- MEDIUM : can tolerate some direct sun, but prefers indirect sunlight

- LOW : does not require direct light + can tolerate lower, indirect light

| NOTE : |

increased indirect light can lead to a heftier root system + faster growth overall

most houseplants are going to do best under the watch of :

BRIGHT, INDIRECT SUNLIGHT

m o r e  
t i d b i t s

PESTS + PREVENTION :

Fungus gnats, spider mites, mealy bugs, scale, and thrips, are some of the most common culprits that could present themselves into your collection

preventative techniques include but are not limited to the following

t o p o n d e r :

- water level / too much or not enough
- when was the last leaf dusting session

too much dust hinders the plants ability to photosynthesize, making it more susceptible to diseases & pests

neem oil + a soft cloth will do wonders for the leaves

just give each leaf a gentle wipe down

WHEN IN DOUBT

envision the  
P L A N T  
in

M O T H E R N A T U R E  
she has been raising  
these beauties for ages

S O . . .

learn about  
the specimen & its  
native environment

AND  
attempt to recreate  
those conditions

***you've got this ,  
we believe in you !***

PLANT | MAVEN

indoor plant care

t i d b i t s

for the beginner  
houseplant owner