



POTHOS PLANT • EPIPREMNUM AUREUM

Pothos Plants, native to the jungles of Malaysia are highly adaptable, glossy-leaved plants with heart-shaped leaves. A Golden Pothos has yellow and green leaves, a Marble Queen Pothos has white and green leaves, and a Jade Pothos has solid green leaves. These attractive plants can sit on a table, on the floor, hang in a basket, or grow 5ft tall when attached to a pole. Pothos plants are easy to care for and grow almost anywhere, the perfect houseplant for beginners.

CARE

LIGHT

There is a Pothos variety for almost any light situation. Green Jade Pothos with their solid green leaves do well in low light. The Golden Pothos variety, with yellow and green leaves, likes medium light. Marble Queen Pothos, with green and white leaves, grow best in medium to bright indirect light. The lighter the color in the leaves, the more light a plant requires.

WATER

Water well and then allow the top 50% of the soil to dry before watering again. Over-watering is the main reason a Pothos plant dies. Bright yellow leaves indicate that the soil has gotten too dry before you watered it. New growth and older leaves turn pale yellow and may get black spots on the leaves when a Pothos is over-watered.

FERTILIZER

Fertilize every two weeks in the spring and summer when the plant is actively growing and monthly in the fall and winter. Use a well-balanced plant food diluted to ½ the recommended strength

TEMPERATURE

Pothos do well in temperatures between 55° and 80°F. If temperatures drop below 45°F, a Pothos stops growing and the leaves turn black.

HUMIDITY

Basic household humidity

PESTS

Pothos are relatively pest resistant. If the soil stays too damp, fungus gnats may appear. mealy bugs are another pest to look out for.

DISEASES

Over-watering causes plant diseases such as crown, leaf, and root rot. Once Pothos roots are destroyed, is difficult to save the plant.

SOIL

Use a well-aerated, quick-draining potting soil that dries out quickly.

POT SIZE

Pothos like to be root-bound in small pots. Do not re-pot until the roots of the plant have filled the existing container. There must always be drip holes in the bottom of the pot so excess water can escape.

PRUNING

Trim long runners to keep a Pothos looking bushy and full. 5"- 6"cuttings can be rooted in water or vermiculite and used to start new plants.

PROPAGATION

Propagate using stem cuttings.

CLEAN AIR PLANT

NASA lists Pothos Plants as "Clean Air Plants" that help remove harmful chemicals such as formaldehyde from the air.