



TI PLANT • CORDYLINE TERMINALIS • HAWAIIAN TI PLANT

A Ti plant also called a Hawaiian Ti Plant or Hawaiian Good Luck plant, is one of the most colorful foliage plants you can find. The cane-like woody stems produce sword-shaped leaves 2ft.-5ft. in length and 5" to 7" in width. Leaf color can be maroon, purple, rose, yellow, pink, green or a mixture of these colors. When young, a Ti plant can be a small table plant, as it matures these beautiful plants become exotic looking floor specimen. There are many similarities between Hawaiian Ti Plants and Dracaenas. The major difference is that Dracaenas are easy-care plants while Ti plants require quite a bit of extra care.

CARE

LIGHT

A Ti Plant requires good indirect light, but no direct sun.

WATER

Proper watering is the most difficult part of taking care of a Ti Plant. The soil needs to be moist but never soggy and should never totally dry out. If your household water contains a great deal of fluorine, chlorine, or passes through a water softener, use distilled water or allow your regular water to sit out over night before using it. Chemicals in the water damage the leaves of a Ti plant. Fluoride toxicity is especially harmful, causing ugly brown leaf tips.

FERTILIZER

Feed a Ti Plant monthly in the spring and summer with a liquid or slow release plant food diluted to 1/2 the recommended strength. Never use a fertilizer that contains fluoride.

TEMPERATURE

Ti Plants prefer warm temperatures between 65°-85° F. Be careful to keep a Ti Plant away from drafts and heating vents.

HUMIDITY

High humidity is necessary to keep the leaves looking good. Set a humidifier nearby or place your Ti Plant on a wet pebble tray if the air is very dry. Be sure the plant is sitting on the pebbles and not in the water.

PESTS

Ti Plants attract fungus gnats, mealy bugs, spider mites, scale, and thrip. A bad infestation of spider mites is often the cause of faded looking leaves. Spray frequently with a household safe, mild soapy water solution and keep the leaves dust free to help prevent both plant pests and plant diseases.

DISEASES

Since Ti Plants prefer high humidity, they often get fungal and bacterial diseases such as leaf spot and erwinia blight.

SOIL

Use a loose, well-aerated fast-draining potting soil.

POT SIZE

Re-pot in the spring if the roots have filled the existing container. When moving a Ti Plant to a bigger pot, use one that is only one size larger than the current pot and be sure it has drainage holes in the bottom.

PRUNING

Prune brown, yellow, or damaged leaves with clean, sharp scissors that have been dipped in alcohol to prevent spreading any plant diseases.

PROPAGATION

Propagate by cane cuttings, stem cuttings, plant division, if the stalks are thick enough, air layering.

CLEAN AIR PLANT

A Ti Plant cleans the air of harmful chemicals such formaldehyde, benzene, and trichloroethylene.