

10

LEAFY COMMANDMENTS

FOR BUILDING THE URBAN JUNGLE OF YOUR WILDEST DREAMS!

1 SET YOURSELF UP FOR WILD SUCCESS

Understand your lighting, goals, and plant parent 'luv language'.

LIGHTING

of windows, direction windows face, distance from plant to window, obstacles reducing light (e.g. blinds, trees, overhangs), positioning plants to see the sky, willingness to consider grow lights

GOALS

What size and shape am I vibin'?

Clumping	Upright	Climbing & trailing	Rosette	Ball
Compact thicket / mound	Stems with vertical growth	Long, flexible stems and vines that latch onto surfaces for support (e.g. Pothos)	Central growth point with leaves fanning out from a circular cluster (e.g. Echeveria)	Leafless cacti with globular shape (e.g. Golden Barrel)
Grassy: long leaves with grassy growth (e.g. Spider Plant)	Column (e.g. Cereus Cactus)			
Bushy: several stems with mounding growth (e.g. Aglaonema)	Tree (e.g. Ficus)			
	False Palm (e.g. Dracaena)			

LUV LANGUAGE: HOW MUCH TIME AND SKILL DO I HAVE?

Indestructible

Lowest effort. These hardy, independent babies are low light tolerant and infrequent drinkers. **Ideal for beginner and forgetful parents.**

Sansevieria (Snake plant / Mother in Law Tongue)
Zamioculcas (ZZ plant)

Easy

Minimal to moderate effort. These easy-going babies are adaptable to a range of growing conditions.

HIGH LIGHT + INFREQUENT DRINKERS

Agave
Aloe
Cactus
Ceropegia (e.g. String of Hearts)
Dischidia (e.g. Million Hearts)
Hoyas
Succulents
Ponytail Palm
Yucca

HIGH LIGHT + MODERATE DRINKERS

Bird of Paradise
Dieffenbachia
Monstera* (fleshy leaves)
Peperomia
Philodendron* (variegated, fleshy leaves)
Pilea
Tropical Cacti & Succulents (e.g. Peckianthus, Rhipsalis)
Tillandsia (Air Plants)

MODERATE LIGHT + MODERATE DRINKERS

Aglaonema
Aralia (Balfour, Fabian)
Dracaena* (all except Marginata & Tarzan varieties)
Pothos
Palms* (Bamboo & Parlor)
Philodendron* (non-variegated, fleshy leaves)
Schefflera
Scindapsus

Advanced

Moderate to high effort. Most of these babies have higher watering requirements and all can be fussy indoors if they aren't getting optimal growing conditions. **Recommended for advanced / helicopter parents.**

Alocasia	Ferns	Prayer Plants (e.g. Calathea)	Succulent Strings (e.g. Sedum, Senecio)
Anthurium	Ficus	Philodendron* (thin leaves, variegated)	Syngonium
Begonia	Monstera (thin leaves, variegated)	Polyscias (e.g. Ming Aralia)	Tradescantia (e.g. Callisa, Zebrina)
Dracaena* (Marginata & Tarzan)	Palms* (all except Bamboo & Parlor)	Rhaphidophora (e.g. Monstera Minima)	

Super Diva

High effort. Our thirstiest babies who demand ideal growing conditions to thrive indoors. **Recommended for master indoor jungle-ers.**

Carnivorous plants (Pitcher, Sundew, Venus Fly Trap)	Fittonia	Selaginella (Rainbow fern, Club & Spike moss)	Spathiphyllum (Peace Lily)
Farfugium (Tractor Seat)	Saintpaula (African Violet)		

2 UNDERSTAND THE PLANT'S SPECIFIC NEEDS

Dig in and learn about each of your plant's unique care needs, and be honest with yourself about whether you are willing to meet those needs. Get to know your plants so that you understand what they look like when they're happy and when they're not happy. Regular, frequent check-ins with your babies is the best way to make sure their care needs are being met as they come up and to nip any issues in the bud early. Nurturing and maintaining your collection is an *unbe-leaf-ably* rewarding experience. We lovingly encourage you to embrace the plantastic pleasure of watering, feeding, potting, grooming and training your green off-spring. Your plants will thank you by the leaf-ful as they live their most bodacious lives.

3 ESSENTIAL PLANTENDING TOOLS

The most wildly successful plant parents are prepared AF

MINDSET

To get the most out of your plant parent journey, we encourage you to start with realistic expectations. Plants, just like humans, have their own quirks, blemishes and imperfections. And, just like any hobby, the more time and effort you put in, the more you'll get out of your experience and the faster, smarter, stronger you'll grow. Adapting and experimenting will take your journey to new leafy levels. When things go awry, instead of feeling discouraged, embrace unhappy plants as opportunities to dig in, learn and expand your plant parent knowledge.

WATERING

A watering can is a must have - ideally one with a long, narrow spout

MOISTURE METER

There are 3 things you want to consider when determining if a plant is thirsty: 1) plant appearance 2) weight of pot and 3) moisture level in soil. When assessing the moisture level of the soil, it can be tricky to get your finger deep enough down in bigger pots (or when dealing with prickly cacti fronds). Soils that are heavy in bark or moss can also be more challenging to assess the moisture level on your own. Moisture meters will do that dirty work for you by giving you an *accurate* reading of the moisture level. It's important to understand how to use the specific meter that you purchase, and since most meters are made cheaply in China, they will need to be replaced as they stop working.

HUMIDITY

Air conditioning sucks humidity out of the air, making most homes too dry for tropical babies that need moist (but well-circulated) air to thrive. Frequently used bathrooms and kitchens tend to be more humid than the average room in your indoor jungle digs. Humidifiers, daily mistings, pebble tray methods, and terrariums are also plantastic ways to boost the moisture level in the air for your humidity-loving indoor babies.

SOIL

A trusted brand that has the right mix of ingredients for that specific plant to thrive. High quality, well-suited soil is an essential foundation to nurturing strong, healthy growth in your indoor jungle.

Fast draining - Desert & drought-tolerant plants with thick, fleshy leaves

Moisture-retaining - Moisture-loving super-divas that need consistently moist soil to thrive

Balance of fast draining + moisture retaining - Most foliage plants

CONTAINER

Drainage is **ESSENTIAL** to health and longevity. A planter without drainage is a long-term death sentence for your plant. Drip trays will prevent excess water from making a mess in your digs.

CLEANING

Reusable microfiber gloves, soft sponges and rags to keep leaves clean and dust-free

TRAINING

Stakes, poles and ties to support your climbers and trailers

PRUNING

Small sized pruning clipper or sharp knife (sterilize before using!)

PESTS

A plant-safe, organic solution to prevent pests and treat active outbreaks (we luv Neem Oil as a preventative and Insecticidal Soap for active outbreaks)

4 REGULAR, FREQUENT CHECK-INS

Watering is a dynamic variable that will change with the plant, the pot, the environment and the time of year. It's essential to check in with your babies regularly but avoid watering them on a set schedule. During the growing season (spring and summer), daily check-ins are ideal for the ultra-committed plant parents who want their fronds looking flawless, but 2x per week check-ins are likely sufficient for most indoor plants. Un-rooted propagations will require much higher levels of attention (daily or every other day check-ins) until they establish roots. Containerized plants living outside will dry out faster with the additional light (especially direct sun) as well as the heat, so you'll want to check in with your outdoor babies more frequently - ideally 3 or 4x per week. During your check-in's, carefully inspect the stems, leaves and soil - looking for signs of stress, pests or disease and proactively trimming off unhappy leaves and dead flowers.

5 DON'T DROWN THEM

Roots need air as well as water. Keeping the soil soaked at all times is a death sentence for most plants. Remember fronds: *No one likes a soggy bottom.*

6 LEARN TO REPOT IT LIKE IT'S HOT

Most plants will start to look rough after a year or two if they haven't been up-sized into a slightly bigger (+2 inch) home. It might seem intimidating but we encourage you to dig in - as repotting is one of the most fascinating and exhilarating parts of being a plant parent!

7 TREAT TROUBLE PROMPTLY

Be proactive and learn to spot signs of stress early. Take action immediately. One or two pests are easily picked off but a severe infestation may be insurmountable. Overwatering isn't an instant death sentence but it can rot your plant from the roots up if not remedied early.

8 ACCEPT THE RISK OF LOSS

Houseplants depend entirely on you to provide them with their essential requirements. Leave them in darkness, scorch them in direct sunlight, forget to water them, or drown them to death and they will die. Luckily, we don't go to jail for accidentally killing our plants. Indoor jungling is meant to be a fun hobby that brings you joy, but just as with any hobby, success isn't guaranteed and it takes practice and learning to grow and get better. We are committed to giving you all the advice, support and encouragement you need to succeed, but your success is ultimately up to you.

9 GIVE THEM EXTRA HUMIDITY

Super tropical plants need higher-than-your-average-household humidity to thrive. Creating a well-circulated micro-climate of humidity is essential to healthy, happy growth and keeping pests at bay.

10 GIVE THEM A REST

Nearly all plants need a rest in winter when the days are so short that they aren't getting enough light to actively grow. While they're resting, you can also give yourself a break with less frequent check-in's, watering less often, providing cooler conditions, and only fertilizing if needed.