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Anthurium

Anthurium come in all shapes and sizes and some are grown primarily for their colorful spathes around the flower inflorescence while others are enjoyed for their exotic leaf shapes and textures.

Light: Anthuriums enjoy as much indirect light as you can provide. Lower levels of light will slow down or cease flower production or stall leaf growth. Even some filtered or low-intensity sun rays are welcomed.

Water: Anthuriums prefer even moisture, so water evenly when the soil surface begins to feel dry. Excessively dry soil can cause leaf tips to brown, while overwatering can cause root decay and sudden yellowing of leaves. Even moisture should be balanced with an appropriate medium/substrate blend: something that can retain both moisture and air flow for the roots.

Environment: Anthuriums are relatively easy to grow, have attractive foliage and some can produce long-lasting flowers year round. Humidity is essential, especially in the winter when the air is especially dry. Avoid any standing water droplets on the leaves and maintain air circulation.

Toxicity: Toxic to cats and dogs

Of Note:

- Anthuriums prefer a growing media that is coarse and well drained. The soil should be settled firmly around the roots and the root system should totally fill the pot before the plant is stepped up to a larger pot size.

*When planting in a pot without a drainage hole, avoid over watering by estimating 25% of the container's overall volume, with appropriate drainage materials incorporated when planting.