∲ Mahoney's

HOUSEPLANT CARE GUIDES

Scindapsus pictus

SATIN PLANT

¢ Light

Scindapsus thrives in bright, indirect light, which helps maintain its vibrant colors and variegation. While it can tolerate low light, the growth may slow, and the leaves might lose some of their silver markings. Avoid direct sunlight, as it can scorch the leaves.



We recommend fertilizers like Espoma Organic Indoor! Houseplant Food, Jack's Houseplant Special, or Organic Plant Magic. These options provide essential nutrients to keep your plants vibrant and thriving.



Take a 4-6 inch cutting with at least one node and a few healthy leaves. Remove the lower leaves and place the cutting in water, ensuring the node is submerged. Change the water every few days, and roots should develop within 2-4 weeks. Once the roots reach 1-2 inches long, transplant the cutting into soil and continue regular care.

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SOIL

For tropical plants, we recommend using our Rooted Goods All-Purpose Potting Mix, Uncle Mike's Organic Potting Mix, or Espoma's Organic Potting Mix. All three options are great choices for ensuring healthy growth and thriving plants.

REGION OF ORIGIN

Southeast Asia



Scindapsus prefers soil that is kept moderately moist but not soggy. Water when the top 1-2 inches of soil feel dry, and avoid letting it dry out completely to prevent stress. Ensure the pot has proper drainage and always empty the saucer to avoid root rot

Scindapsus thrives in temperatures between 65-85°F (18-29°C). It prefers a warm, stable environment and should be kept away from cold drafts, air conditioners, or heaters. Avoid exposing it to temperatures below 50°F (10°C), as this can cause damage to the plant.



No, Scindapsus is not pet-friendly. It contains calcium oxalate crystals, which are toxic to cats and dogs if ingested, causing symptoms like drooling, vomiting, and difficulty swallowing. Keep it out of reach of pets to ensure their safety or opt for a pet safe alternative.



Yellowing leaves are usually caused by overwatering or poor drainage, while brown leaf edges result from low humidity, underwatering, or salt buildup from fertilizers. Insufficient light can cause leggy growth or fading variegation. Watch for pests like spider mites, mealybugs, or scale, and treat promptly if spotted.