

General Info



All pothos are toxic to animals and humans if ingested



Pruning and more light can lead to bushier growth



Grow well in just water but water needs to be fertilized. Don't fertilize in winter. Fertilize in summer and spring with well-balanced fertilizer once a month.



Rotate the plant a half turn each time it's watered to ensure it gets even light on both sides of the plant.



Keep plant tray dry



Clean the leaves by spraying and wiping them down with water or putting them in a shower.



Check roots every year. If necessary to repot, then put the plant in a pot that is inch bigger than the diameter of the root ball.



Don't loosen the roots of the rootball too much.



If your leaves are falling off prematurely then you need to repot.



Can be grown in hanging pots but is not ideal for growth because plants need support for their leaves.



Best to give the plant climbing support to encourage strong growth

Golden Pothos

HABITAT



Native to Solomon Islands.

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Medium to Low light. Eastern or Northern window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



A climbing vine that has abundant yellow-marbled foliage.



Characterized by bright, waxy, heart-shaped green leaves that are variegated with yellow or white.

MORE INFO



In its native habitat, it climbs tree trunks by aerial rootlets and tumbles along the ground as a ground cover, reaching up to 40' or more in length.



On large mature vines, however, the leaves become much larger (to 30" long) with deep lobes.

Cebu Blue Pothos

HABITAT



Native to the island of Cebu in the Philippines.

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Medium to Bright, indirect light. Eastern or Northern window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



Characterized by silvery-blue, shiny leaves that tend to have a sparkle under the right lighting conditions.

MORE INFO



The mature phase is characterized by larger green leaves that develop fenestrations over time.



Mature Cebu blue pothos are vigorous climbers and do not grow well without support.

Jade Pothos

HABITAT



Tropical regions, including Southeast Asia.

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Bright, indirect light. Northern Window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



Features particularly thick, dark, shiny green leaves and sturdy stems.

MORE INFO



The solid-colored leaves have a greater photosynthetic capacity, meaning it's an ideal choice if your home has more limited sun.



Left to grow, the vines can reach lengths up to 30 feet long.

Marble Queen Pothos

HABITAT



Native to Australia

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Bright, indirect light. Eastern or Western Window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



A vining pothos variety that has white and cream variegation

MORE INFO



These plants enjoy being slightly rootbound.



The variegation is a result of a genetic mutation known as "chimerism."



Chimerism occurs when two genetically distinct cell lines merge together, resulting in different color patterns in the leaves.,

Neon Pothos

HABITAT



Native to Solomon Islands.

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Bright, indirect light. Eastern or Western Window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



A vining plant that has neon green, heart-shaped leaves.

MORE INFO



Small patches of darker green variegation are normal for neon pothos. It is a result of a gene mutation.



if you are noticing large patches on the leaves going dark, or new leaves that are growing darker then the plant need more light.

Pearls and Jade Pothos

HABITAT



Native to South Pacific.

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Bright, indirect light. Eastern or Northern window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



Name after their green and white variegated foliage. Characterized by their much smaller, thinner leaves

MORE INFO



Signs that it is time to repot include roots growing from the drainage holes as well as stunted growth



Its vines can usually still grow between 6 to 10 feet indoors. notoriously slow-growing.

N'Joy Pathos

HABITAT



Native to French Polynesia

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Bright, indirect light. Southern or Western Window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



A vining plant with white variegation on the leaves. It has smaller, thinner leaves with more pronounced areas of variegation than the marble queen

MORE INFO



Repot in spring or summer since it is actively growing during these months and is less likely to go into shock after repotting than in the fall or winter.

Satin Pothos

HABITAT



Native to Southeast Asia

SOIL



Well-draining, nutrient-rich soil of potting mix and perlite.

LIGHT



Bright, indirect light. Eastern or Western Window.

WATER



Allow soil to dry out between watering. Top inch of soil should be dry.

DESCRIPTION



The heart-shaped leaves have silvery grey splotches that makes them look almost shiny.

MORE INFO



Scindapsus pictus 'Silvery Ann(e)': a cultivar with light green, highly variegated heart-shaped leaves.



Scindapsus pictus 'Argyraeus': has smaller, dark green leaves. The variegation has more defined and evenly dispersed silvery markings. The leaves also have silvery edges.



Scindapsus pictus 'Exotica': has larger, dark green, lance-shaped leaves with large silver splotches.