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TROPICAL FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION

RICHARD W. HENLEY
Ornamental Horticulture Dept., Agriculture Research Center
University of Florida
Apopka, Florida 32703

The intent of this article is to provide an overview of the tropical foliage plant industry in Florida, indicate differences which exist between South Florida and Central Florida nurseries, mention some techniques of macro-propagation utilized for major groups of foliage plants and suggest plants which deserve more use in the industry.

UNIQUE ASPECTS

There are a few unique aspects of the foliage plant industry, particularly as they apply to the plant propagator. First there is very little documentation of propagation techniques for tropical foliage plants. One only has to review past Proceedings of International Plant Propagators' Society to discover the few papers which apply to tropical foliage plants. The same can be said for other journals such as the Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science and HortScience. One of the most productive areas of the literature for information on certain groups of tropical foliage plants is within journals prepared by several plant societies. In most cases the commercial foliage plant propagator must conduct considerable research to determine the best techniques to propagate high quality plants most economically.

Little technology is available on tropical and semi-tropical seeds of ornamental plants. Propagators are particularly concerned with collection, storage and germination procedures best for tropical foliage plant seeds. Hopefully seed technology research can be encouraged where seed is collected and in locations where it is stored and germinated.

There is need for much taxonomic research to provide correct horticultural names for many foliage plants now in the trade. Of the 70 or so international registration authorities for

major groups of horticultural plants the only foliage plant group which has an authority is *Begonia*. Unfortunately many technical names or horticultural names of plants now in industry literature are incorrect. A coalition of plantsmen and taxonomists is needed to provide technical and acceptable common names for many important tropical foliage plants.

Large quantities of vegetative propagation material and seeds are imported from the tropics. Vegetative propagules are then either rooted or, in the case of rooted cuttings, potted and finished in Florida. Propagators and growers should watch for plant material which may be suffering from physiological disorders induced by improper post-harvest handling of products from the tropics. Introduction of pests and disease-causing organisms which may not be well established in the United States is a perennial threat when using imported propagules.

Many foliage plants are chimeras, which are often expressed as variegated patterns in the foliage and stems. The proportion of variegated foliage plants is much higher than in ornamentals used for exterior landscaping. Some chimeras must be watched closely because the variegated patterns are not always stable. Propagators must constantly rogue from stock or imported propagules to maintain cultivars true-to-type.

Production schedules for many foliage plants, particularly the small sizes, are relatively short when compared with most landscape ornamentals. Schedules are prepared on a year-round basis because of the warm climate or artificially manipulated growing environment within a greenhouse that permits continuous plant growth. Propagators must carefully schedule space for propagation and production year-round to use nursery space efficiently.

PRODUCTION AREAS

Foliage plant production in Florida is concentrated primarily in two areas. The Central Florida production center is situated primarily within Orange, Lake and Seminole counties, and South Florida production extends from Palm Beach county through Dade county. The predominate plant species and sizes of plants vary considerably between the Central and South Florida centers. In South Florida, nurseries produce most of the foliage in 2-gallon containers and larger. The larger plants are frequently trees consisting of palms, figs, schefflera and a few others. In South Florida most foliage plants are either grown in full sun initially and later finished in shadehouses or, as is the case with most intermediate size material, plants are grown in polypropylene-covered shadehouses from beginning to finish.

Although there are some shadehouses in Central Florida,

most plant propagation and production is conducted in greenhouses covered with fiberglass or glass. Most plants produced in Central Florida are grown in pots up to 1-gallon capacity. Greenhouses provide growers with greater control of environmental factors, particularly water and temperature. Table 1 provides a breakdown of product mix in Central and South Florida and combined figures for statewide mix.

Table 1. Foliage plant product mix in Central and South Florida and statewide. 1975[x]

Product	Area		
	Central	South	Statewide
	----------	Percentage	----------
Philodendron scandens subsp. *oxycardium*	21	2	14
Dracaena spp.	6	20	11
Philodendron spp. (other)	7	5	6
Ficus spp.	2	12	6
Dieffenbachia spp.	6	3	5
Palms (other)	2	9	5
Brassaia actinophylla	2	8	5
Maranta spp.	5	1	3
Epipremnum (Scindapsus)	4	1	3
Totem pole plants	3	2	3
Ferns	2	4	3
Peperomia spp.	4	1	3
Sansevieria spp.	3	1	3
Syngonium spp.	4	1	2
Combinations	4	z	2
Hanging baskets	2	2	2
Aphelandra spp.	3	1	2
Aglaonema spp.	2	1	2
Chamaedorea elegans	2	2	2
Aralias	1	3	2
Hoya spp.	3	z	2
Terrarium plants	2	z	1
Codiaeum	1	2	1
Other	8	15	11

[z] Less than 0.5%

[x] Adapted from Smith, C.N. and J.R. Strain. 1976. Proceedings of Florida State Horticultural Society. 89:274-278.

IMPORTANT PLANT GROUPS

The foliage plant industry in central Florida began about 1913 with a grower who wanted to produce Boston fern for northern markets. By the late 1920's several ferneries were established in the Apopka-Zellwood area and were marketing small bare-rooted Boston fern plants throughout northeastern United States. Now Boston fern and its many cultivars are sold primarily as established potted plants and hanging baskets.

Since *Nephrolepis exaltata* cultivars are propagated by division of stock plants, propagators must watch stock plants and

cull variants not true to type because variants are rarely superior to existing cultivars. Cultivars now in the trade have occurred from sports in production.

Many other ferns which are propagated routinely by spore propagation deserve more emphasis in the trade. Unfortunately a number of spore-propagated ferns promoted by industry, such as *Adiantum* and *Pteris*, are soft plants not tolerant of most interior conditions where humidity is low. Fern genera, *Cyrtomium* and *Pellaea*, include several species which are well adapted to indoor conditions.

Early spore propagation procedures involved hanging spore bearing plants over beds of peat moss and allowing natural dissemination of spores to occur within greenhouses. As young sporophytes developed to the transplant stage they were removed from beds and transplanted to finishing pots. This procedure does not permit accurate scheduling of spore-grown plants in a given area. It is now recommended that spore-bearing fronds be collected when the sori reach the proper condition for collection and be held in envelopes for drying where spores are released. The spores can then be stored and sown on rigid production schedules.

In South Florida, *Sansevieria*, was one of the first foliage plants to be of major economic importance Throughout much of the 1930's *Sansevieria trifasciata* 'Laurentii' was grown in open field beds in the coral rock soils between Miami and Homestead, Florida. Most of the early plants produced were exported to Europe. *Sansevieria* is still grown in South Florida in the same manner as it was in the 1930's, but there is no exportation.

Variegated cultivars of *Sansevieria*, such as *S. trifasciata* 'Laurentii', *S. trifasciata* 'Golden Hahnii', *S. trifasciata* 'Bantel's Sensation' and *S. trifasciata* 'Futura', must be propagated by crown division rather than leaf cuttings to maintain desired patterns of variegation. Plants of these cultivars propagated from leaf cuttings will revert back to the species, *S. trifasciata* which has no variegation. Two of the newer cultivars of *Sansevieria* include *S. trifasciata* 'Futura' and *S. trifasciata* 'Moonshine'.

Sansevieria is also propagated to a limited extent in Central Florida. Typical production in this area occurs in either shadehouses, which are covered for cold protection with polypropylene film through the winter, or in conventional greenhouses. Most Central Florida production utilizes the species and cultivars of *Sansevieria* which can be propagated successfully by leaf cuttings.

It is interesting to note that the first foliage plant to be pat-

ented was *Sansevieria trifasciata* 'Hahnii', the birdnest sansevieria. This patent was issued in 1941, 11 years after the Townsend-Purnell Plant Patent Act was passed. Both *S. trifasciata* 'Hahnii' and 'Silver Hahnii' can be propagated by leaf cuttings true-to-type.

Another genus within *Agaveaceae* is *Dracaena*. This important family of foliage plants has yielded new cultivars which are spectacular. *Dracaenas* are relatively sensitive to fluoride toxicity which can be derived from the water supply, the propagation medium or the potting soils used for finishing plants. The most common source of fluoride is from soils containing superphosphates. Dracaenas are propagated from either semi-hard terminal cuttings or hardwood cane cuttings.

Madagascar dragon tree, *Dracaena marginata* has yielded two interesting cultivars, 'Tricolor' and 'Colorama' the last several years. Several *Dracaena,* particularly cultivars of *D. fragrans* are propagated from hardwood cuttings. These cultivars are usually somewhere between 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter and are obtained from tropical areas in lengths up to 6 feet and occasionally longer. Cane sections are stuck basal end down in the propagation medium, which is often placed in the finishing containers. Rooting occurs and usually one to three shoots emerge near the top of the cane giving it a tree-like effect. A few plants in the Lily family, *Liliaceae* are used as foliage plants. One of the more popular genera — *Asparagus* is propagated almost exclusively be seed production. *Asparagus setaceus* (Syn.: *A. plumosus)* and *A. sprengeri* are well adapted to use as foliage plants in bright light areas. Some growers are growing this plant in tapered cell trays, such as the Speedling® tray, which are direct-seeded. Another foliage plant in the lily family is false sea onion, occasionally called pregnant onion because bulblets are produced at the base of the plant.

The aroid family, *Araceae,* is the most important family in terms of numbers of foliage plants produced. Some of the more important genera include: *Philodendron, Dieffenbachia, Aglaonema* and *Caladium.* The most important single aroid is *Philodendron scandens* subsp. *oxycardium,* the heartleaf philodendron, which constitutes approximately 11% of all of the foliage plants grown in Florida (Table 1). There are many other desirable *Philodendron* species and hybrid philodendrons. Several hybrid *Philodendron* developed by the late Robert McColley include: 'Emerald Duke', 'Emerald King', 'Emerald Queen', 'King of Spades', 'Majesty', 'Painted Lady', 'Pincushion', 'Prince Dubonnet', 'Red Duchess', 'Red Emerald', 'Red Princess', 'Royal King' and 'Royal Queen'. *Philodendron* are propagated three ways. Single-eye or leaf-bud cuttings, which

have one leaf and a short section of stem including a single bud, are used primarily for the small-leaf vine types of *Philodendron* such as *P. scandens* subsp. *oxycardium* and *P. scandens* subsp *scandens*. Large-leaf vine types are propagated primarily from terminal cuttings, which include 2 or 3 fully expanded leaves and stems. They often have roots already developed on them. *Philodendron* that have a rosette habit of growth, such as *P. selloum*, are grown from seed.

Several newer *Dieffenbachia* of the amoena type include *Dieffenbachia* 'Tropic Snow' and *Dieffenbachia* 'Golden Beauty.' There are also a number of new dieffenbachias being introduced to the trade from breeding programs and plant selection programs of the *D. maculata* parentage. Most *Dieffenbachia* are propagated through stem tip cuttings, although cane sections with one or more nodes can be used if stock is limited or small plants are desired.

Aglaonema is another very important genus of aroids which somewhat resembles *Dieffenbachia* in habit of growth. Aglaonemas are very adaptable to indoor conditions and have very few pests. Aglaonemas are propagated primarily by terminal stem cuttings but may be grown from small stem sections as described for *Dieffenbachia*. Several cultivars worthy of propagation include 'Fransher', 'Pseudo-bracteatum', 'Silver King', 'Silver Queen' and 'Snow Queen'.

Devils ivy or pothos are very reliable indoors and are produced essentially the same way as heartleaf philodendron. Being variegated, both golden photos and marble queen pothos should be monitored for the desirable pattern of variegation. Shoots which have either too much green tissue or too much of the variegated pattern should be cut away and removed from stock areas. At the time vines are cut for leaf-bud cuttings, each leaf-bud cutting should reflect the desired pattern of variegation in the finishing plant. Cuttings with too much or too little green tissue should be discarded because plants developing from them normally have an undesirable balance of color.

Monstera deliciosa, called cutleaf philodendron in the trade, is propagated in Florida primarily by air-layering. *Monstera* can also be grown from seed.

Spathiphyllum, or peace lily, produces showy flowers reliably indoors under low light intensities. Several cultivars of *Spathiphyllum* are grown from seed. A few nurserymen are selecting and breeding *Spathiphyllum* for superior branching habit, leaf shape and flowers.

One can hardly discuss the aroids without mentioning *Caladium*. There are approximately 60 to 70 cultivars of *Caladium* now produced commercially in Florida, primarily on

muck soils near Sebring and Lake Placid. These plants are grown for their tubers in much the same way as potatoes are produced. Chips of whole tubers are cut and planted in spring. Plants continue to grow and develop new tubers through summer and fall. With the onset of cold weather tops die back and the tubers are harvested and held under controlled temperature and humidity until they are graded, packaged and shipped. Few plants surpass *Caladium* for foliage color indoors.

Another important family of foliage plants is *Araliaceae.* The most important single genus within the aralia family is *Brassaia. Brassaia actinophylla,* the umbrella tree is grown exclusively from seed. Much of the *Brassaia* is sown in germination beds and then transplanted when the seedlings reach the 2- to 3- leaf stage. Considerable success has been achieved by some growers by direct seeding into molded peat blocks. Direct seeding eliminates much of the transplant shock and root rot problems to which most of the aralia family is susceptible.

Schefflera arboricola was introduced to Florida in some quantity several years ago and was grown primarily from cuttings until seed sources were established. More recently the plant is being grown primarily from seed. Because of genetic variability in the seed a few selections have been made that may become significant cultivars some day. One Florida nurseryman is growing a self branching form of *Schefflera arboricola,* which has a mounded or globose form and fine textured leaf. The same nurseryman has also selected a type which has distinct ivy-like leaves with fused leaflets. Time will tell whether either of these selections becomes significant.

Tupidanthus calyptratus has been grown for several years on the West Coast. It strongly resembles schefflera except the leaves have more substance, greater mite resistance and more cold tolerance than *Brassaia actinophylla. Tupidanthus* is propagated from seed and to a limited extent through tissue culture.

False aralia, *Dizygotheca elegantissima* is a charming tree-like foliage plant which has a strong central leader without lateral branches. False aralia is propagated primarily from seed but a few forms with unique foliage have been selected and must be propagated by stem cutting procedures.

Aralias in the genus *Polyscias* are quite beautiful small interior trees. Unfortunately, there is considerable confusion in the nomenclature of *Polyscias.* Although there are approximately 25 types in cultivation, we have only a few reliable names in use. *Polyscias* 'Hoak' is one of the new variegated forms. *Polyscias fruticosa* 'Elegans' is an excellent choice for a small potted plant, especially attractive in a bonsai container.

All polyscias are conventionally propagated from either semi-hardwood or hardwood cuttings.

One of the early foliage plants to be produced primarily in South Florida was the genus *Ficus*. *Ficus elastica*, one of the early foliage plants produced in South Florida, with its long leaves has been replaced by several cultivars with broader, shorter leaves such as *Ficus elastica* 'Decora'. Since 'Decora' was introduced there have been other cultivars including: 'Robusta', 'Honduras', 'Rubra' (= *F. decora*), 'Asahi' and 'Bicolor'. Most of the large-leafed *Ficus*, such as *Ficus lyrata* and *Ficus elastica* cultivars, are propagated from air layers in South Florida.

When small plants are desired or propagation material is extremely scarce, *Ficus elastica* cultivars can be propagated from single node cuttings. These consist of a section of stem with a healthy bud and a leaf, which may be trimmed back ½ or ⅓ its length. Small plants propagated from leaf-bud cuttings have a unique shape because of a gradation from small to normal size leaves toward the top.

Ficus benjamina, the weeping fig is the most useful fig indoors where fine texture and graceful branching habit is desired. Most weeping figs are produced from semi-hardwood cuttings under mist.

The genus *Peperomia* is reported to have over 1000 species. Unfortunately, only about 50 of these have been reported in *Hortus Third*. Peperomia now comprise about 2% of the Florida product mix but with increased interest in small plants, and plants that are durable under low light levels, *Peperomia* should increase in popularity. Use of improved sanitation practices and better fungicides which control *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* root and stem rots well aid in production of *Peperomia*, which are normally propagated by terminal stem cuttings, leaf-bud cuttings or leaf cuttings.

Hoya, a member of the milkweed family, *Asclepiadaceae*, is a durable group of foliage plants which withstands considerable moisture stress and some chilling. Hoya are usually propagated with single-node stem cuttings but multiple node cuttings are occasionally used. Some of the more popular cultivars include: 'Argentea Picta', 'Compacta', 'Compacta Regalis', 'Krinkle 8', 'Mauna Loa', 'Rubra' and 'Tricolor'.

Plants in *Euphorbiaceae* include a number of useful succulents and crotons. The genus *Codiaeum* is a popular foliage plant in Europe. Crotons are enjoying renewed popularity in the United States because improved cultivars have better holding quality indoors than many of the landscape cultivars used in South Florida landscaping. If crotons for interiorscapes are

grown under shade, they are well adapted to medium and bright light locations indoors. Crotons are propagated primarily from terminal soft wood cuttings.

Many species of palms can be utilized for exterior landscaping in warmer climates of the Southern United States and and a few of these are useful as interior plants. *Rhaphis excelsa,* is propagated by division of clumps because seed sources are not available in Florida. Other species of Raphis are propagated from seed, as are plants of the genus *Chamaedorea. Chamaedora elegans, C. erumpens* and *C. seifrizii* are especially popular indoor palms. Seeds of most palms are relatively short-lived and should be planted soon after collection if maximum germination percentage is desired. Palm seed should also be germinated at relatively high temperatures, preferably between 27° and 30°C (80° and 85°F). The flesh on the seed of *Chamaedorea* is thin and does not inhibit germination. Conversely, a number of other palm species with rather fleshy fruit should have the flesh removed prior to germination. A relatively new and promising *Chamaedorea* now grown in Florida is *C. cataractarum. Chamaedorea cataractarum* is relatively short and branches freely.

Because of the devastating influence of lethal yellowing disease of palms in South Florida and on islands of the Carribean, a significant number of new palm species have been introduced, primarily to the Ft. Lauderdale Agricultural Research Center, for evaluation of their resistance to the disease. It is reasonable to predict that some of the smaller palms will lend themselves to indoor use. Several years of screening will be required to fully determine the growth habits and adaptability of these new palms to indoor conditions.

Although not considered a foliage plant, × *Citrofortunella mitis* (Syn.: *Citrus mitis*), the calamondin is an attractive pot plant when grown properly for use indoors or on the patio during the summer months in the north. It is propagated by air layers, semi-hardwood cuttings or softwood cuttings. Air layering will produce a fruiting plant in the shortest period of time.

Several begonias with beautiful foliage are good indoor plants. In general the cultivars of *Begonia* with long internodes or those that have distinctive aerial branching can be propagated either by terminal stem cuttings or single or multiple node stem cuttings. Begonias such as *Begonia rex* and many of the smaller types of fancy-leafed begonias that do not produce aerial branches are usually propagated by leaf-blade cuttings or lead blade sections. A few begonias such as iron cross begonia, *Begonia masoniana,* are extremely difficult to propagate from leaf cuttings and are usually produced from seed or through tis-

sue culture.

Aphelandra and *Fittonia*, members of *Acanthaceae*, are attractive foliage plants. *Aphelandra* is grown as a flowering plant or without flowers to feature its variegated foliage. *Aphelandra* propagation is somewhat complex because of the plant's response to light intensity. In most cases the stock plants of *Aphelandra* stock must be maintained at light levels less than 700 foot candles to keep them vegetative. If the light levels rise above 1000 to 1100 foot candles, plants initiate and develop flower buds — desirable in finished plants but not in stock. Propagators and producers of flowering *Aphelandra* must maintain stock and production areas with two light regimens. 'Dania' is the most popular cultivar of *Aphelandra squarrosa*. 'Apollo' with its highly variegated leaves and 'Red Apollo' with distinct red pattern on the foliage undersurface give *Aphelandra* additional pictorial characteristics.

The white nerve plant *Fittonia vershaffeltii* var. *argyroneura* is propagated primarily by terminal cuttings. About three years ago a miniature fittonia, the cultivar 'Minima,' with a leaf size approximately ¼ to ⅓ that of the species, was introduced and is now widely grown. More recently the cultivar 'Angel Snow', a variegated form of 'Minima', was introduced.

The bromeliad family, *Bromeliaceae*, has a number of species and cultivars which should become more widely accepted with time. Many of these plants are extremely durable inside, displaying either foliage color or flower and fruit color over a period of two months or more. Serious drawbacks to acceptance of bromeliads in the past has been cost and inability of the consumer to care for plants properly. Bromeliads are being more widely grown now and more plant care information is available. Over-watering of bromeliads by consumers should not be as much of a problem as in the past. Several of the more outstanding and widely available genera of bromeliads are *Aechmea, Cryptanthus, Guzmania, Neoregelia* and *Vriesia.*

Most bromeliads can be propagated from seed while some of the selected variegated forms and other hybrids with unique characteristics must be vegetatively propagated from offsets.

Some of the most beautiful foliage plants belong to *Marantaceae*, including the genera *Maranta* and *Calathea*. Calatheas have been traditionally difficult to grow because of nematodes, poor soil aeration, fluoride toxicity and a few other problems. A few speciality growers are now producing certain species of *Calathea* in quantity and this group should more likely be available in the future. A number of these plants are very well adapted to indoor conditions and should be propagated. The two primary techniques of propagation include division of

clumps and, with a few species which will produce seed, seed propagation. Some of the more outstanding and promising species and cultivars of *Calathea* include: *C. bella, C. leopardina, C. louisea, C. ornata* 'Roseo-lineata', *C. picturata* and *C. roseopicta.*

The cactus family, *Cactaceae* has an enormous number of interesting species and cultivars. Many of the barrel types and other thick-stemed cacti must be propagated by seed. Their propagation requires a long term, usually taking well over a year to get small specimen plants. Several of the flat-stemed cacti such as the Christmas cactus are conventionally propagated by stem cuttings. It is usually desirable to let cuttings callus slightly before sticking them. This allows for sufficient wound healing to provide some protection against certain disease causing organisms. Christmas cactus has been a popular plant in recent years. A number of popular cultivars of Christmas cactus are: 'Christmas Cheer', 'Christmas Magic', 'Kris Kringle', 'Lavender Doll', 'Lavender Lady', 'Peach Parfait', 'Red Radiance' and 'White Christmas'. A third type of propagation which is used with cacti is graftage. Several variegated types of barrel cacti and crestated cacti are either very slow growing on their own or have no capability to grow on their own because of their lack of chlorophyll. After plants are cleft-grafted, the graft union heals in several weeks. The stock can then be rooted in a pot and grown for a period of time until the plant is well established. Most grafted cacti utilized in Florida are grafted in Japan.

One can visualize the enormous number of foliage plant species and cultivars being produced, some in large quantities and others in very small numbers. Some of those which have not surfaced yet as economically important plants will eventually challenge the plant propagator. There is a distinct and urgent need to have documentation of the technical information generated by researchers and commercial propagators of foliage and other tropical plants in the Proceedings of the International Plant Propagators' Society. This should pose a challenge to expand the International Plant Propagators' Society membership into semi-tropical and tropical areas of the world and increase the knowledge-sharing process of the Society.

A selected list of tropical foliage plants with scientific and common names is given in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected List of Tropical Foliage Plants Including Recent Botanical Name Changes.[1]

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Aeschynanthus pulcher	*Lipstick plant*
Aglaonema commutatum var. *elegans*	Silver evergreen
A. commutatum 'Fransher'	Fransher evergreen
A. cripsum (A. roebelinii: schismatoglottis roebelinii)	Painted evergreen
A. × 'Silver King'	Silver king evergreen
A. (numerous cultivars & species)	
Aloe barbadensis (A. perfoliata var *vera, A. vera)*	True aloe
Ananas comosus (A. sativus)	Pineapple
Aphelandra squarrosa 'Dania'	Dania zebra plant
A. squarrosa 'Apollo'	Apollo zebra plant
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island pine
Ardisia crenata (A. crenulata)	Coralberry
Asparagus setaceus (A. plumosus)	Fern asparagus (asparagus fern)
A. densiflorus 'Sprengeri' *(A. sprengeri)*	Sprenger asparagus (Sprenger fern)
Aspidistra elatior (A. lurida)	Cast-iron plant
Beaucarnea recurvata	Ponytail
Begonia masoniana	Iron-cross begonia
B. × *rex-cultorum (B.* × *rex)* (numerous cultivars)	Rex begonia cultivars
Brassaia actinophylla (Schefflera actinophylla)	Australian umbrella tree
Calathea insignis	Rattlesnake plant
C. makoyana	Peacock plant
Chamaedorea elegans (C. humilis; Collinia elegans)	Parlor palm
C. erumpens	Bamboo palm
C. Seifrizii	Reed palm
Chlorophytum comosum 'Variegatum'	Striped spider plant
Chrysalidocarpus lutescens (Areca lutescens)	Yellow palm, areca palm, cane palm
Cissus rhombifolia (Vitis rhombifolia)	Grape ivy
C. rhombifolia 'Ellen Danica'	Ellen Danica grape ivy
Codiaeum variegatum (numerous cultivars)	Croton cultivars
Coffea arabica	Common coffee, coffee plant
Cordyline terminalis 'Baby Doll' (*Dracaena terminalis* 'Baby Doll')	Baby doll ti
C. terminalis (numerous other cultivars)	
Crassula argentea	Jade plant
Cryptanthus bivittatus	Earth star
Dieffenbachia amoena	Giant dumb cane
D. amoena Tropic Snow'	Tropic snow dumb cane
D. maculata 'Rudolph Roehrs' (*D. picta* 'Rudolph Roehrs')	Rudolph Roehrs dumb cane
Dizygotheca elegantissima (Aralia elegantissima)	False aralia

[1] Botanical name changes according to *Hortus Third*, when applicable.

Table 2. (continued)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Dracaena angustifolia 'Honoriae' (*Pleomele angustifolia* 'Hornoriae')	
D. deremensis 'Compacta'	Compact dracaena
D. deremensis 'Janet Craig'	Janet Craig dracaena
D. deremensis 'Warneckii'	Warneckii dracaena
D. fragrans	
D. fragrans 'Massangeana'	Corn plant
D. marginata	Madagascar dragon tree
D. marginata 'Colorama'	Colorama dragon tree
D. sanderana	Belgian dracaena
D. surculosa (D. godseffiana)	Golf-dust dracaena
D. surculosa 'Florida Beauty' (D. *godseffiana* 'Florida Beauty')	Florida beauty dracaena
D. thalioides (Pleomele thalioides)	Lance dracaena
Epipremnum aureum (Pothos aureua; Raphidophora aurea; Scindapsus aureau)	Devil's ivy, golden pothos
Fatsia japonica (Aralia japonica; A. sieboldii)	Japanese fatsia
Ficus benjamina (F. nitida, impart)	Cuban laurel fig
F. benjamina var. *benjamina*	Weeping fig
F. benjamina 'Exotica' (F. exotica)	Exotic fig
F. elastica 'Decora'	Decorative indian rubber tree
F. elastica 'Robusta'	Robust indian rubber tree
Ficus layrata (*F. pandurata* Hort.)	Fiddle-leaf fig
F. pumila (*F. repens* Hort.)	Creeping fig
Fittonia Verschaffeltii var. *argyroneura*	Silver nerve plant
F. Verscheffeltii argyroneura 'Minima'	Miniature silver nerve plant
Gynura procumbens (G. sarmentosa)	Purple passion vine
Hedera helix 'Needlepoint'	Needlepoint English ivy
H. helix (numerous other cultivars	English ivy (numerous other cultivars)
Hoya carnosa 'Compacta'	Compact wax plant
H. carnosa 'Variegata'	Variegated wax plant
H. carnosa (numerous other culitvars)	Wax plant (numerous other cultivars)
Maranta leuconeura var. *leuconeura* (*M. leuconeura* 'Massangeana')	Prayer plant
M. leuconeura var. *erythroneura*	Red-vein prayer plant
Monstera deliciosa (Philodendron pertusum)	Ceriman, split-leaf philodendron
Neoregelia carolinae	Blushing bromeliad
N. carolinae 'Tricolor'	Tricolor blushing bromeliad
N. exaltata 'Compacta'	Compact boston sword fern
N. exaltata 'Fluffy Ruffles'	Fluffy ruffles sword fern
N. exaltata (numerous other cultivars)	Sword fern (numerous other cultivars)
Peperomia caperata 'Emerald Ripple'	Emerald ripple peperomia
P. obtusifolia	Oval-leaf peperomia
P. obtusifolia 'Variegata'	Variegated oval-leaf peperomia
P. scandens 'Variegata'	Variegated philodendron

Table 2. (continued)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
P. (numerous other species and cultivars)	Peperomia (numerous other species and cultivars)
Philodendron × 'Burgundy'	Burgundy philodendron
P. panduriforme (P. bipennifolium?)	Fiddle-leaf philodendron
P. × 'Red Princess'	Red princess philodendron
P. scandens subsp. *oxycardium (P. oxycardium; P. cordatum)*	Heart-leaf philodendron
P. scandens subsp. *scandens* f. *micans (P. micans)*	Velvet-leaf philodendron
P. selloum	Lacy-tree philodendron
Phoenix roebelenii	Pygmy date palm
Pilea cadierei	Aluminum plant
Pilea cardierei 'Minima'	Miniature aluminum plant
P. nummulariifolia	Creeping Charlie
P. 'Silver Tree'	Silver tree pilea
Pittosporum tobira	Japanese pittosporum
Platycerium bifurcatum (P. alcicorne)	Common staghorn fern
Plectranthus australis	Swedish ivy
Podocarpus macrophyllus (P. longifolius)	Southern yew, yew pine
Polyscias balfouriana 'Marginata' (Aralia balfouriana)	Variegated Balfour aralia
P. *fruticosa (Aralia fruticosa)*	Ming aralia, ming tree
Pteris ensiformis 'Victoriae' *(P. Victoriae)*	*Victoria table fern*
P. (numerous other species and cultivars)	Table fern (numerous other species and cultivars)
Sansevieria trifasciata	Snake plant
S. *trifasciata* 'Futura'	Futura snake plant
S. *trifasciata* 'Hahnii'	Bird's-nest sansevieria
S. *trifasciata* 'Laurentii'	Goldband snake plant
Schefflera arboicola	Dwarf schefflera
Scindapsus pictus 'Argyraeus' *(Pothos argyraeus)*	Satin pothos
Sedum morganianum	Burro's tail
Senecio mikaniodes (S. scandens)	German ivy
S. *Rowleyanus*	String-of-pearls
Spathiphyllum × 'Clevelandii'	Cleveland peace lily
S. × 'Mauna Loa'	Mauna Loa peace lily
S. *wallisii*	Miniature peace lily
Syngonium podophyllum 'Emerald Gem' (*Nephthytis podophyllum* 'Emerald Gem')	Emerald gem arrow-head vine
S. *podophyllum* 'Green Gold'	Green gold arrow-head vine
S. (numerous other species and cultivars)	Arrow-head vine (numerous other species and cultivars)
Tolmiea menziesii	Piggyback plant
Yucca elephantipes	Spineless yucca
Zebrina pendula	Wandering jew