

## Scientific name

## Common Name

Abelia grandiflora	ABELIA
ACORUS white and green	
AECHMEA	
Aechmea; Bilbergia; Cryptanthus	BROMELIADS
ALISMA SP	WATER PLANTAIN
Allyssum sp	ALYSSUM
AMAZON PINICULATUS	LONG TALL LEAVES
AMAZON RUBRA	RUBRA
AMAZONS	SHORT GREEN BUSHY
AMBULIA	CARROT LEAF
AND NIDULARIUM	
ANTHURIUM	CRYSTAL HOPE
ANUBIAS BARTERI	BARTERI
ANUBIUS	ROUND LEAF
ANUBIUS	SPEAR LEAF
ANUBIUS NANNA	NANA
APHELANDRA	
APONOGETON CRISPUS	
APONOGETON ULVACEUS	
Areca sp.	PALMS
ARIODS	
ARTHURIUM	
Asperagus setaceus plumosis	ASPERAGUS FERN
Asplenium nidus	BIRD'S NEST FERN
ASS CRYPTOS	
Aster sp.	SWEET ASTER
Astrophytum	CACTUS, SPINELESS
Beaucarnea recurvata	PONYTAIL PLANT
BOLBITIS HEUDELII	
Bouganvillea	BOUGANVILLEA
BRASSAVOLA	ORCHIDS
BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS	FLOWERING RUSH
BUTTERFLY WHITE AND GREEN	
CALADIUM	
CALATHEA	
Calathea zebrina	ZEBRA PLANTY
Calendula officinalis	MARIGOLD
CALLA PALUSTRIS	BOG ARUM
Callistemom	BOTTLE BRUSH
CALTHA PALUSTRIS	MARSH MARIGOLD
Camellia japonica	CAMELLIA
Carissa grandiflora	NATAL PLUM
CATASETUM	
CATTLEYA	
CERATOPHYLLUM DEMERSUM	HORNWORT
Chamaedorea elegans	PARLOR PALM
CHIDS	
Chlorophytum comosum	SPIDER PLANT
CISSUS AMAZONICA	
COBOMBA PALAEFORMIS	
CODIAEUM	
Codiaeum sp	CROTON
Coleus	COLEUS

Coleus	PAINTED NETTLE
COLUMNNEA	
CORDYLINE	
CORKSCREW	
Cortaderia selloana	PAMPAS GRASS
Crassula argentea	JADE PLANT
CROTON	
CRYPTANTHUS SPECIES	
CRYPTOCORYNE SPECIES	
CRYPTOCORYNE WALKERI	
CRYPTOCORYNE WENDTII	
CTENANTHEA	
CYMBIDIUM	
CYPERUS	
D.GRANULIFERUS	
DENDROBIUM	ORCHIDS
DIEFFENBACHIA (TOXIC)	
Dracaena	DRACAENA
Dracaena deremensis	WARNECKII
Dracaena fragrans	CORN PLANT
DRYADELLA	ORCHIDS
DWARF LILY	
Echeveria	HEN AND CHICKS SUCCULENT
ECHINODORUS BLEHERI	AMAZON SWORD
ECHINODORUS OSIRIS	
EICHHORNIA	
ENCYCLIA	ORCHIDS
EPIDENDRUM	ORCHIDS
EPIPHYTIC BRUMELIAS	
EPIPREMNUM	
Eriogonum umbrellum	UMBRELLA PLANT
EUPHORBIA SPECIES	
EVERGREEN OAK	
F.PUMILIO	FICUS REPENS
Fatsia japonica	JAPANESE ARALIA
	ORIGINATES FROM SLOW GROWING TROPICAL
	TREE FERNS
FERN ROOTS	
FERNS	
FIG	
FITTONIA	
Fuschia	FUSCHIA
GENUS OPUNTIA SPECIES	
GEUM RIVALE	GEUM/AVENS
GEUS PASSIFLORA	
Glecoma heteracea (TOXIC)	creeping charlie
Graptopetalum paraguayen	MOTHER OF PEARL
GUZMANIA	
Gynura	PURPLE PASSION: PURPLE VELVET
Gynura aurantaca	VELVET PLANT
H. ypoestes sang.	PINK POLKA-DOT PLANT
AILANTHUS TREE	HEAVEN
HEDERA SPECIES	IVY , HONESTY OR MONEYWORT
Helxine soleirolii	BABY TEARS
HEMI BROAD PURPLE RED THICK LEAVES	
HEMI NARROW	
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	HIBISCUS

Hoya exotica	HOYA
Hoya exotica	WAX PLANT
HYDROCOTYLE LEUCOCEPHALA	PENNYWORTH
HYGROPHILA DIFFORMIS	WISTERIA
HYGROPHILA POLYSPERMA	HYGRO
Impatiens	IMPATIENS
IONOPSIS	ORCHIDS
IRIS SP	IRIS
JAPANESE FOUNTAINS LONG GRASS	
Jasminum officinale: J. grandiflour	JASMINE
Lavandula officinalis	LAVENDER
Lavatera assurgentiflora	TREE MALLOW
LECANOPTERIS FERN	
LEPTOTIS	ORCHIDS
LIMNOPHILA	
LYCASTE	
LYCOPODIUM SP.	
LYTHRUM SALICARIA	SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE
Maranta leuconeura	PRAYER PLANT
MASDEVALLIA	ORCHIDS
MAXILLARIA	ORCHIDS
MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA	BOG BEAN
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	ICEPLANT
MICROGRAMMA HETEROPHYLLA	
MICROSORIUM PTEROPUS	JAVA FERN
MILTONIA	
MONSTERA	
MUSA BASJOO OR M.JAPONICA	BANANA
MUSA SPP.	BANANA TREE
MYREMECODIA ECHINATA	
NEOREGELIA (FIREBALL) X LILLIPUTIANA	
Nephrolepis exalta	BOSTON FERN
NOTYLIA	ORCHIDS
ODONTOGLOSSUM	ORCHIDS
ODONTOGLOSSUM	
ONCIDIUM	ORCHIDS
PAPHIOPEDILUM	
Pelargonium sp	GERANIUM
PEPEROMIA	
Peperomia caperata	EMERALD RIPPLE
Peperomia caperata	EUGENIA
Peperomia caperata	PEPEROMIA
PEPEROMIA PILOSIOR	
Petunia	PETUNIA
PHALAENOPSIS	ORCHIDS
PHILODENDRON SCANDENS	
Phoenix roebelenii	PHOENIX
Pilea nummulariifolia	CREEPING CHARLIE
Pilea sp.	PILEA
PISTIA	
Platycerium bifurcatum	STAGHORN FERN
Plectranthus australis	SWEDISH IVY
PLEUROTHALLUS	ORCHIDS
RHIZOMATOUS BEGONIAS SP.	
Ruellia makoyana	MONKEY PLANT
Saintpaulia ionantha	AFRICAN VIOLET

SALVINIA  
 SAMOULUS WHITE AND GREEN HEART  
 SHAPED  
 SANSEVERIA SP.  
 Schefflera actinophylla (TOXIC)  
 SCINDAPSUS SPECIES  
 SINNINGLA SP.  
 SPATFILUIM  
 SPATHIPHYLLUM  
 SPROUTED ROSE BUSH  
 STANHOPEA  
 STELLIS  
 STROMANTHE  
 SURREAL VINE  
 SYN.AREGELIA  
 SYN.MICROSORUM  
 SYNGONIUM SPECIES  
 TACC PLANTAGINEA  
 TACCA CHANTRIEREI  
 TACCA INTERGRIFOLIA  
 Tolmiea menziesii  
 TRACHYCARPUS FORTUNEI  
 Tradescantia albiflora  
 Tripogandra multiflora  
 UTRICULARIA SPECIES  
 VANDA  
 VESICULARIA DUBYANA  
 VILLISNERIA SPIRALIS  
 VRIESEA  
 WATER LILIES  
 WATER VESTERIA  
 WILLOW LEAF BULKY GREEN PLANT  
 YUCCAS  
 Zinnia sp.

umbrella" plant

RIO DAS PIEDRAS

ORCHIDS

NEOREGELIA  
 PHYMATOSORUS

MINI BAT FLOWER  
 BLACK BAT FLOWER  
 WHITE BAT FLOWER  
 PIGGYBACK PLANT  
 HEMP PALM  
 WANDERING JEW  
 BRIDAL VEIL  
 GROUND COVER - BLADDERWORTS

JAVA MOSS

ZINNIAS

***Begonia Bowerii nigramarga***

A nice dwarf variety with tiny green leaves and chocolate colored markings.



***Begonia 'Small Change'***

A miniature variety with compact growth. Silvery colored leaves with 'hairy' edges, and reddish underside.



***Begonia cubensis***

Waxy ruffled edge leaves, upright growth.



***Begonia 'Red Planet'***

Lime green leaves with maroon blotches. Compact growth.



***Begonia 'Curly Q'***

Bright green spiraled leaves, edged with purple markings and white 'hairs'.



***Neo. Dungsiana***

Small plant around 3 inches tall, upright ampoule shaped on short stolons. The narrow leaves are stiff, and green in color tipped in dark burgandy.



***Neoregelia 'Echo'***

Neo. 'Echo' grows to about 8-10 in. across and 6in high in a full leafy rosette. Reddish in color with yellowish green blotches on the outer leaves. Does not bloom often, but produces pups regardless.



***Neo. Lillipet***

Neo. Lillipet is a small plant around 4 inches tall. Stiff, wide, light green leaves are tipped with burgandy and have burgandy bases. Short stolons bear new offsets.



***Neo. Little Faith***

Neo. Little Faith is a small colorful Neo. that forms a rosette approx 6 inches across. Stiff wide leaves are yellowish green, purple at the base and have red specks and bands ending in red tips.



***Neo. Chiquita Linda***

Neo. Chiquita Linda small plant only around 5 inches tall, is tightly tubular with long stolons. Leaves are light green.



***Neo. Zoe***

Neo. Zoe is a great small "Fireball" hybrid, matures around 6 inches across. Leaves are nicely variegated with reddish purple color and multiple thin stripes of green and white up the center of each leaf. High light will help maintain reddish purple coloration.



***Neoregelia 'Dartanion'***

Neo. 'Dartanion' is an outstanding miniature to only 4 in. across in an ampoule shaped rosette. The base is bulbous with leaves flaring into a compact rosette. The broad leaves are red-maroon with flecks and bands of green and red apiculated tips.



***Neo. Flaming Lovely***

Neo. Flaming Lovely is fireball cross that remains small at about 8 inches across. Leaves are copper to crimson color with dark red specks, center flushes deep red at anthesis.



***Neo. Redbird x Fireball***

Neo Redbird x Fireball is a small compact plant mature at about 8 inches across. Rosettes on short stolons have wide green leaves with a reddish cast and random red spotting.



***Neoregelia 'Fireball' x 'Royal Burgandy'***

This is a nice small, stoloniferous plant to about 10 in. across with fairly stiff, glossy, deep burgandy leaves in a symmetrical rosette.



***Neo. Red Waif***

Neo Red Waif, nice little miniature only about 3 inches tall. Leaves are green but very heavily spotted in red. Stoloniferous, so it will make a nice compact clump of plants.



***Neo. June Night cv of Windemere***

Neo. June Night cv of Windemere is medium size with an open rosette about 8 inches across. Apple green leaves will blush red in strong light, and center will flush at anthesis.



***Rooted Cutting - Syngonium rayii***

Great for the vivarium - easy to manage, and responds well to pruning! 3-inch leaves have a dark green velvety look.



***Oak Leaf Creeping Fig***

Small leaves that resemble an oak leaf. This plant has a creeping habit like the popular round leaf varieties, but is slower growing and easier to manage. Can be used as a ground cover or trained to grow on vivarium backgrounds.

***Creeping Fig***



***Selaginella erythropus***

This is an uncommon selaginella that has a red underside to the leaves, which is rare to this family of plants. The leaf tops are a dark green color, and has a growth habit of about 3-4 inches tall spreading outward. 4" size pots.



***Jewel Orchid: Macodes sandarana***



***Jewel Orchid: Macodes lowii***



***Jewel Orchid: Goodyera hispida***



***Jewel Orchid: Ludisia discolor v. alba***



***Terrestrial Riccia Moss***

Riccia enjoys growing in moist to wet terrariums. Provide your riccia with plenty of light and moisture and it will spread quickly to give your vivarium a lush green 'carpet'.



***Alocasia 'Black Velvet'***

Heart shaped dark green nearly black leaves with the look and feel of velvet. The veins are a contrasting light green as are the undersides and the stems. Grows slowly to about 12" tall with leaves about 6" to 8" long. This is a dwarf species which stays under 18" tall.



***Anthurium clarinervium***

This is a beautiful epiphytic species from Central America. Originally thought to be found only in Mexico, specimens have also recently been found in Panama. This is a dwarf species which typically grows to less than 18 inches tall with nice large stiff leaves. The velvety heart-shaped leaves are a dark green with silvery veins.



Grows very well as either a houseplant or terrarium plant. They prefer medium to low light, warm temps and a moist but well drained substrate .

***Monstera subpinnata***

This is a rarely seen epiphytic aroid which is native to Ecuador and Brazil. It is a fast growing rampant vine which grows up to 18 ft long. This species of Monstera is distinguished by its pinnate leaves which are almost palm like in appearance. The spadex is white to peach color. You can see an image of a wild specimen at the Andes to Amazon Atrium page.



***Philodendron Wend Imbe***

This is a great little Philodendron for the terrarium and it makes a great houseplant too. We originally obtained this one from a private collection in 2002 and for the longest time we did not have a species or cultivar name for it. We were finally able to ID it as Philodendron Wend Imbe with the help of some of our customers.



We have a few divisions to offer for sale. This is a self heading variety which stays very compact and bushy. The lanceolate leaves are about 1" wide and 4" - 5" long while the plant itself is about 8" tall. It will form a nice, almost round clump. The top photo shows what we are selling while the bottom photo shows a mature specimen. Fast growing, it does very well in most lighting situations other than full sun.



### ***Typhonium varians* (Voodoo Lily)**

This is an interesting small growing species from Vietnam and Thailand. Will grow and flower in pots as small as 4 inches. The plant itself grows to about 10 inches tall. The flower is a rich blood red and is relatively large for the size of the plant. The flower usually appears in summer or early fall.



Although this is a tropical species that grows from a tuber, it will lose its leaves during winter. During this time the soil should be kept dry and not be watered until spring. During growing season it must be kept warm and the soil should be kept moist.

### ***Neoregelia compacta***

Epiphytic, not too fussy about lighting. Light green leaves. Center turns bright red at flowering time. Flowers barely extend above the center funnel. Grows to about 12" tall in a loose rosette 12" - 14" in diameter. Leaf axils hold enough water to make it useful in vivariums contain thumbnail dart frogs which use it for tadpole rearing.



### ***Neoregelia lilliputiana***

Epiphytic, prefers medium to bright light. Smallest member of this genus. This is a true species from Brazil that is seldom offered for sale. Its many hybrid variations are more commonly found. Grows to about 3" tall by 1"-2" in diameter. Small leaf funnels hold water. Light to dark green leaves with contrasting red stripes and spots.



### ***Neoregelia ampullacea* 'Midget'**

Epiphytic, medium to bright light. A nice miniature which grows just slightly larger than *N. lilliputiana* and bears the same basic form and shape. Has heavier maroon banding which becomes more intense with bright light.



### ***Neoregelia lilliputiana* X fireball**

A neat little epiphytic hybrid that captures the best traits of its parent stock. Forms a compact rosette of various shades of red, pink and green with red spots. The best coloration will develop in brighter light. In low light and during winter the coloration will become mostly green. Barely reaches 4" tall by 3" in diameter. Sends out stolons which form new plants.



### **Neoregelia 'Pepper'**

Epiphytic, medium light. A hybrid with medium to dark green leaves sprinkled with many tiny red spots. Grows a bit larger than "Fireball" but develops more of a vase shape. (Color will vary depending on season)



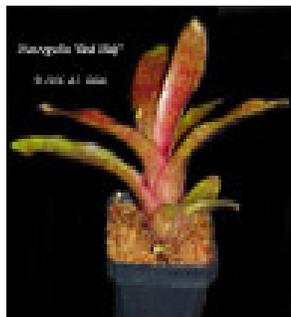
### **Neoregelia olens**

Epiphytic, medium light. Light green leaves with many maroon spots and smudges. Leaf tips turn bright red in medium light and resemble painted fingernails. In bright light most of the leaves will turn a mottled red. Grows in a somewhat loose vase shape to about 12" tall. (Color will vary depending on season)



### **Neoregelia 'Red Waif'**

This is a neat little hybrid cross of Neoregelia ampullacea and Neoregelia 'Fireball'. It grows to about 3 inches tall in a somewhat loose rosette to about 5 inches in diameter. The base color is green but is peppered with so many red specks as to appear red. Best of all some red remains present in even less than ideal lighting conditions. As with most Neoregelias, the best color will be obtained under bright lighting.



It sends out long stolons, like its parents, and if the pups are not removed will form a nice cluster of colorful plants. Great for terrariums.



### **Neoregelia 'Fireball'**

A true species which still remains unclassified today. Epiphytic, medium to bright light. Grows to about 8" in diameter by 10" high. Medium leaf funnels hold water. In bright light plant turns blood red; in low light plant turns emerald green. Sold as a bare root plant 4"-6" in diameter in the red phase when possible. (Color will vary depending on season)



### **Neoregelia 'Red Bird '**

A hybrid which resulted from crossing Neoregelia 'Midget' and Neoregelia 'Black Knight'. Epiphytic, medium to bright light. Very similar in growth and size to 'Fireball'. Grows to about 8" in diameter by 10" high. Medium leaf funnels hold water. In bright light plant turns rich, deep maroon to burgundy/red color; in low light turns dark green. (Color will vary depending on season)



### **Tillandsia bulbosa 'Red Form'**

An epiphytic species native to Guatemala. It has an extreme bulbous base, about an inch thick, topped with bizarre narrow twisted leaves that look like green wire. When in bloom the leaves flush a bright red and it produces a red branched spike with purple flowers. Grows to about 6 inches. Does best in medium to bright light and mounted on cork or driftwood where it can dry completely between mistings. Does not grow potted.



### **Tillandsia concolor**

A hardy, stiff-leaved species that grows epiphytically in exposed habitats in Mexico and El Salvador. Flourishes under a variety of conditions - from very high light levels to shade. Will grow up to 6" in diameter and about the same in height. The inflorescence is a compound ruby red spike with purple flowers. The photo shows a plant just starting to send up a spike. An excellent plant for mounting on cork or driftwood where it can dry completely between mistings. Does not grow potted. Sold as bare root mature plant. ( Depending on the season the plant you receive may or may not be in bloom.)



### **Dionaea muscipula 'Dente'**

This interesting mutation of the common Venus Fly Trap has similar characteristics as the original but the shorter fused hairs along the edge of the trap create small triangles giving the appearance of a bear trap. Venus Fly Traps are usually dormant during December-February, and usually will be smaller in size during these months. Once growth resumes in the Spring, the plants will quickly grow much larger. During dormancy, the temperature can dip to single digits when planted in the ground. If planted in pots, keep in the upper 20's. For continuous growth of foliage, maintain 45 to 90 degrees F. Prefers bright light.



### **Dionaea muscipula 'Akai Ryu'**

Also known as Red Dragon. This is another mutation of the common fly trap. First cloned by the Atlanta Botanical Gardens this one develops deep red coloration over the entire plant when grown in bright light. The hairs on the trap are normal as in the common wild type. Care and growth is the same as other fly traps but the best coloration will develop in bright light.



### ***Sarracenia purpurea* (Pitcher Plant)**

Heavily veined 5"-6" pitchers with large opening not covered by the hood. Grows best in damp sphagnum. Best color and form develops in bright light.



### ***Sarracenia leucophylla* (Pitcher Plant)**

This tall growing pitcher plant has a distinctive ruffled hood which completely covers the opening of the pitcher. The red veins in the upper portion of the pitcher are highlighted by the white background coloration. This is a clumping upright species which grows up to 3 feet tall. Will grow well as a bog plant or in very wet locations. Best form and color are obtained in bright light.



### ***Drosera spathulata* "Frasier Island Form"**

A tropical Sundew native to Frasier Island off the coast of New Zealand. Develops a nice red coloration in bright light. Stays short, less than 2 inches tall. Flowers constantly. Flower stalks will be up to 3 inches tall.



### ***Nepenthes maxima* X *northiana***

A beautiful tropical pitcher plant hybrid whose parentage is two lowland species from New Guinea and Borneo. Requires warm humid conditions and bright light or filtered sunlight. Grows as a vine several feet long. At maturity pitchers will be up to 12 inches long. Depending on lighting the pitchers will vary in color from maroon/green to red/green



## **Tropical Ground Moss (Dicranum species)**

Also known as tropical pillow moss. Not to be confused with the Dicranum species from Northern climates, which are similar but require a cold dormant period and will die back in tropical conditions. This is a bright green short fuzzy moss that requires a moist substrate and high humidity. Prefers medium to low light and temperatures above 65 F to grow well. Perfect living substrate for small reptiles and amphibians.

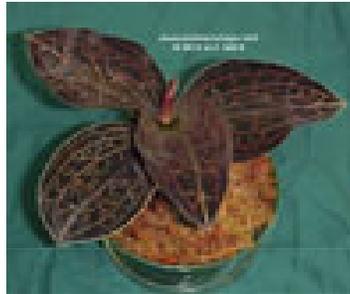


## **Anoectochilus chapaensis**

A beautiful jewel orchid rarely seen in cultivation here in the USA.

Native to tropical rain forests of Viet Nam. There it grows in dense shade in the moist leaf litter on well-drained sites with high humidity and warm temperatures.

This rare Jewel Orchid has beautiful foliage which varies from a reddish base color to dark green nearly black. The veins are typically a deep red to nearly white. This is a mid sized jewel orchid with velvety heart shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches long and up to 4 inches wide. The plant blooms with small pale yellow to white flowers on a 8-10 inch spike.



Like most Jewel Orchids it is not difficult to grow if the substrate is moist and well drained

## **Anoectochilus roxburghii**

This is a neat mini jewel orchid which stays rather compact.

It is a native of the highland forests of Viet Nam where it grows at elevations of 3000 to 5000 feet. This species is typically found growing in shady locations in rich moist soil near waterfalls, rivers and streams.

The beautiful foliage is a velvety dark green with coppery red veins. The heart shaped leaves are about 1 to 1.5 inches long. The plant blooms with tiny white flowers on a 8-10 inch spike.



### **Anoectochilus formosanus**

This beautiful little jewel orchid is native to the island of Formosa as its scientific name implies. It grows primarily in the leaf litter of the shady forests. This is a warm growing species that prefers high humidity.

Interestingly this orchid has medicinal qualities and is used as a folk medicine in Asia for various remedies including treatment of hepatitis, hypertension and cancer. It has also been shown to have anti-inflammatory and hepatoprotective activity. The beautiful foliage is a velvety dark green with silvery white veins. The heart shaped leaves are about 1 to 1.5 inches long. The plant blooms with tiny white and yellow flowers on a 6-7 inch spike.



### **Goodyera schlectendaliana (Mountain Jewel Orchid )**

This is a rarely cultivated, beautiful Jewel Orchid grown mostly for its attractive foliage. Grows to about 3 or 4 inches tall. Blooms in late spring when it will send up a 4 inch spike bearing several cream colored, tiny flowers.

This terrestrial orchid is native to S.E. Asia and Japan. There it grows in the humid lowland forests as well as the peaks of high mountains in the highland cloud forests at elevations of 3000 to 7500 feet.

In culture it will grow in warm to cool temperatures and low light. Will grow very well planted in plain moist sphagnum moss. Makes an excellent terrarium plant or houseplant.



### **Goodyera hispida**

This is another, compact beautiful Jewel Orchid grown mostly for its attractive foliage. The foliage is iridescent and more intricately marked than Goodyera schlectendaliana. Grows to about 3 inches tall.

Blooms in late spring when it will send up a 4 inch spike bearing several tiny white flowers.



This terrestrial orchid is native to S.E. Asia and India. There it grows primarily in the humid lowland forests and at elevations up to 1500 feet.

In culture it will require warm temperatures and low light. Will grow very well planted in plain moist sphagnum moss. Makes an excellent terrarium plant or houseplant.

### **Ludisia discolor**

A terrestrial orchid that prefers medium to low light and high humidity. Native to S.E. Asia.

This is a low spreading plant with 3" elliptic maroon leaves that have metallic red to gold veins. Forms small white flowers on twisted yellow columns that are held upright. This is an ideal terrarium orchid since it remains small and thrives on high humidity and warm temperatures. Easy to grow.



### **Ludisia discolor var. 'Nigrescens'** **( Black Velvet Jewel Orchid )**

Although it often referred to by the species name 'nigrescens' this is probably not a valid name since no scientific reference can be found to validate this. (Currently it is classified as a naturally occurring mutation of Ludisia discolor.)

Nevertheless, this is a beautiful Jewel Orchid with leaves such a deep green as to appear almost black. One thin silver/gold stripe bisects the length of each leaf. The leaf texture is very soft and velvety. Requirements, growth and flowering are identical to Ludisia discolor but this one is much slower growing.



### **Ludisia discolor var. 'Alba' (Rare!)**

This is another rare, naturally occurring mutation of Ludisia discolor from S.E. Asia. In this form all the red coloration is absent resulting in a nice bright green base color with silvery white veins. Flowers are the same as the normal Ludisia.

Care and culture is identical to Ludisia discolor.



### **Macodes petola**

This interesting Jewel Orchid has beautiful foliage which is difficult to capture in a photo. The veins actually look like metallic gold thread woven through the light green leaves. Native to Malaysia and New Guinea it is found in the lowland tropical rain forests in dense shade growing in moist leaf litter and soil on well-drained sites with high humidity and warm temperatures. The plant blooms with small, insignificant flowers on an 8 inch inflorescence. A bit less forgiving than Ludisia but not difficult if the substrate is well drained and if it is kept warm.



### **Macodes lowii**

This is a somewhat rare Jewel Orchid from the Borneo rainforests where it grows in the leaf litter. The copper veined leaves reach a length of about 3 inches , to 2.75 inches wide.

Care and culture is about the same as *M. petola* above. Should be grown a bit drier during winter. Makes a great terrarium specimen.



### **Dossinia marmorata var Dayii (Rare!)**

This is a highly desirable jewel orchid for the serious collector. It is rarely seen in cultivation here in the USA.

This Jewel Orchid is prized for its beautiful green and purple foliage with metallic silver, gold and copper veins. The leaves have a velvety surface texture and often have a splash of bright gold near the stem. These plants look absolutely stunning under full spectrum fluorescent lighting.

Native to deep, lowland tropical rain forests of Borneo. There it grows in dense shade in the moist leaf litter on well-drained sites with high humidity and warm temperatures.

This is one of the larger of the jewel orchids with thick leaves 4 to 6 inches long and up to 4 inches wide. The plant blooms with small, insignificant flowers on a 10 inch spike.



Despite its rather large leaves it does not grow very tall and seldom exceeds 6 to 7 inches in height. Not difficult to grow if the substrate is moist and well drained and if it is kept warm. In culture it requires warm temperatures and medium to low light. Will grow very well planted in a quality terrestrial orchid mix or even a good grade of sphagnum moss. Makes an excellent terrarium plant or houseplant.

### **Dossinia marmorata**

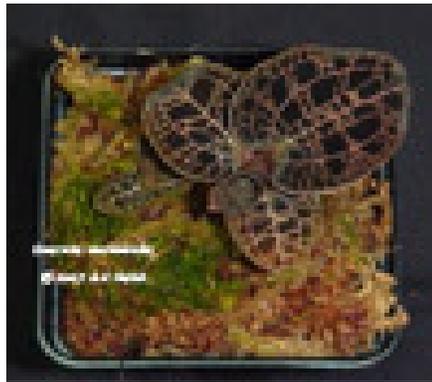
This is another highly desirable jewel orchid for the serious collector. It is one of several recognized color variations for this species.

This variation is prized for its beautiful purple foliage with metallic copper veins. The leaves have a velvety surface texture. As with most Jewel Orchids, full spectrum fluorescent lighting brings out the best color.

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### **Aerangis luteo-alba, var. rhodosticta**

This is a neat little epiphytic orchid native to equatorial Africa. It is found primarily in the Cameroons and the Congo Republic in the west, through the central and

western forests of Uganda to Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya in the east. It has also been found at elevations of 3000-5000 ft. on Mt. Kenya and Mt. Elgon.

It grows in areas that are never subjected to drought conditions and often near waterfalls. It typically grows in warm, moist conditions, nearly always in the rainforests along the rivers. Usually found growing on twigs or branches of small shrubs. It is sometimes found growing directly on tree trunks.

Flower size is 1 to 1.25 inches and the lance shaped leaves are about 3 inches long.

Requires shady, warm and humid conditions. Makes a great terrarium orchid.



### **Baptistonia echinata**

A beautiful mini orchid species native to the Brazilian rainforests. It grows as an epiphyte. Grows best in low to medium light or a shaded spot.

Baptistonia is an intermediate to hot growing species and can grow in temperatures from 50 F to 85 F. Requires high humidity. Makes a great terrarium specimen. The leaves are about 3 inches long. Mature pseudo bulbs send up a 4-5 inch spike which bears several 1 inch flowers. Sold as a blooming size plant mounted on cork bark but **not** in bloom.



### **Bulbophyllum lepidum**

An unusual orchid which forms multiple dark red 'slipper-like' flowers with lips that move with a breeze. This is a small epiphytic species with 3-4 inch leaves.

Native to Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia to Borneo and the Philippines. Warm growing. Spring and Summer blooming.



### **Bulbophyllum vaginatum**

This is an unusual looking epiphytic orchid, native to Thailand, Malaysia, Java, Sumatra & Borneo. In nature it grows attached to tree trunks and limbs so it will grow well mounted on various substrates such as cork bark, driftwood and tree fern fiber. This is a tropical orchid which requires warm humid conditions with light shade. Will grow well under fluorescent lights.

The leaves are up to 3" long and the pseudo bulbs are about 1/2" in diameter. The flowers vary from cream to yellow and look somewhat like mop heads.



### **Dendrobium jenkinsii**

This is a true miniature epiphytic species which produces 1 to 2 flowered racemes with 1.25 inch, golden yellow flowers with a vanilla-honey fragrance. The blossoms are rather large for the plant size. The ovoid leaves are about 1"-1.5" inches long.

Native to S.E. Asia.

Requires medium to bright light and plenty of water during the growing season with a cooler dry rest period in winter in order to bloom.

Prefers warm to intermediate temperatures during the growing season (78 F-85 F) .

These blooming size plants are mounted and well established on a piece of grapewood or cork bark but are not in bloom when shipped.

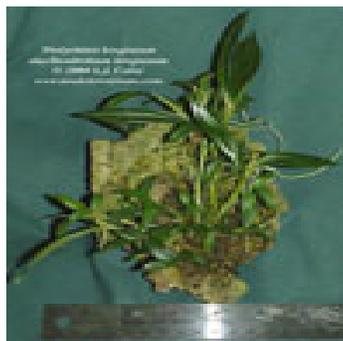


### **Dendrobium kingianum** *aka Thelychiton kingianum*

This very hardy species is native to Eastern Australia. A great

beginner orchid. The foliage grows very rapidly but to get it to flower you will need to cool it down to 50 F or less during winter. Prefers medium to bright light .

This is a blooming size plant mounted and well established on a piece of cork bark



### **Schoenorchis fragrans**

This is a beautiful, truly miniature orchid native to India, Burma and Thailand.

It produces short sprays of fragrant pink and white flowers descending from the tiny plant. The flowers are barely 3/8" while the fleshy, narrowly elliptical leaves are barely an inch long.

This is a hot to warm growing epiphytic species which prefers bright to medium lighting. It requires its substrate and root system dry out between waterings or the roots will rot if kept constantly moist.



### **Pecteilis sagarikii ( Duck Orchid )**

This is an interesting and somewhat rare deciduous orchid that is native to Thailand. Since it is deciduous (loses all its leaves and goes dormant for several weeks in winter), it can be tricky for beginners.

The plant forms 2 to 3 glossy, ovoid flat leaves which hug the ground and overlap each other tightly. The leaves are about 3 to 4 inches long. It sends up a flower spike anytime from July to November forming white flowers with a bright yellow lip which look like a duck's bill. During winter, usually around January, the leaves will die back leaving only an underground tuber. The leaves reappear during early spring, usually April.



### **Phalaenopsis stuartiana**

This is an epiphytic species found only in the Philippine Islands. It is not unusual for very mature plants to produce over a hundred flowers at a time.

Phalaenopsis makes a great beginner orchid since they are easy to care for and tend to flower reliably. This particular species has attractive dark green foliage with silvery and light green markings. The undersides of the leaves are deep purple. The leaves grow to about 12 inches long and the plant itself will get to about 5 inches tall.

It produces a spike with several long lasting 2 inch fragrant white flowers with cinnamon red markings. (See photos here and here.)



Care of Phalaenopsis is fairly simple. They can be grown either potted in sphagnum or a loose bark mix. They can also be mounted on cork bark or driftwood. They prefer low light to medium light. Grown indoors they do very well under fluorescent lighting or near a north facing window. They also make great specimens for medium to large terrariums.

Temperatures should be between 85 F and 60 F. Humidity should be kept at 60% -75%. Placing the pot on a shallow tray containing pebbles or marbles and water will help maintain the proper humidity.

The roots should be kept moist but not soggy wet.

### **Phalaenopsis schilleriana**

This is another epiphytic species found only in the Philippine Islands which is very similar to Phalaenopsis stuartiana. Older mature plants also produce very large numbers of flowers.

Leaf marking are very similar to P. stuartiana. It produces a spike with several long lasting 3 inch fragrant pink flowers. (See photos here and here.)

Care and culture of this species is identical to Phalaenopsis stuartiana above.

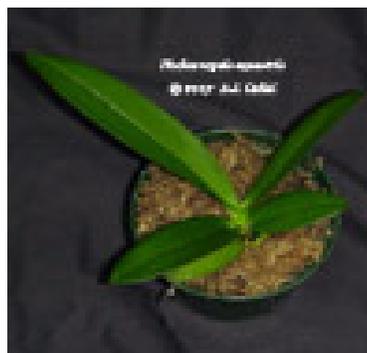


### **Phalaenopsis equestris**

Equestris is another epiphytic Phalaenopsis species found throughout the Philippine Islands and into Taiwan.

Fleshy green elliptic leaves grow 5 to 7 inches long.

It produces a 12 inch spike with several long lasting 1 inch slightly fragrant deep pink flowers. Flower color can be variable and sometimes yellow or white flowers can appear. Care and culture of this species is similar to Phalaenopsis stuartiana above.



### **Vanilla planifolia (Vanilla Orchid)**

Native to Florida, the West Indies, Central America and Northern South America. A warm to hot growing epiphytic vine with fleshy leaves. Fragrant, short-lived flowers whose seedpods are used to produce Vanilla essence. Flowers are up to 2.5" in diameter. Easy to grow but can be difficult to flower in a terrarium.



### **Vanilla planifolia (Variegated Vanilla Orchid)**

This is a beautiful variegated form of Vanilla planifolia. The flower and seedpod are identical to the normal variety.



### **Neoregelia fireball x 'Royal Burgundy'**

This is a nice compact hybrid that retains its color very well under most light conditions. Unlike its parent Neoregelia fireball, which turns green under low light, this hybrid tends to retain its nice rich burgundy coloration. Should not be grown in direct sun.

Inch wide leaves form nice water holding axils.



### **Neoregelia 'Royal Burgundy'**

This is a large hybrid that retains its color very well under most light conditions. Should not be grown in direct sun.

Inch wide leaves form nice water holding axils.

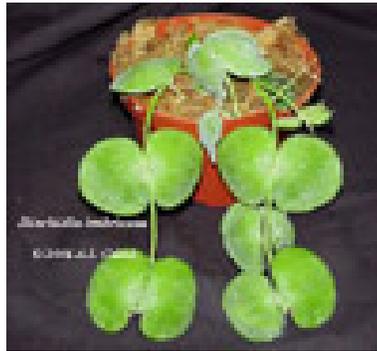


### ***Dischidia imbricata***

This is one that has developed a symbiotic relationship with ants. It has round 2 inch leaves that are somewhat humped. In nature these are held tightly against a tree trunk, forming a little hut for the ants. If you look under these older mature leaves you will notice a maze of roots perfect for ants to take up residence.

Plants will flower year round with tiny yellow lantern shaped flowers.

To best enjoy this plant you should plant it where it can climb rather than grow it in a hanging basket. A vertical tree fern pole or a piece of cork bark placed near it is ideal.



### ***Dischidia pectinoides***

This is another a species that has developed a symbiotic relationship with ants. As the plant matures some of its leaves will develop into larger hollow, pillow shaped appendages which provide a home for ants. The normal leaves are lance shaped about 3/4 inch long while the bizarre hollow leaves can grow up to 3.5 inches long with a tiny opening at the base.

This twisting wiry vine can grow up to 8 feet long. The plant flowers year round with small red flowers.

This plant looks best if it is allowed to climb up onto tree fern, cork bark or branching driftwood.



### ***Dischidia pectinoides, variegated***

This is the same species as above but is a naturally occurring mutation in which some leaves are partially or entirely white, including the large, hollow pillow leaves.



### ***Dischidia gaudichaudii***

This species seems to be found only in Brunei Darussalam on the island of Borneo. It is not one of the Dischidias that form a symbiotic relationship with ants, however it is nearly always found growing near ant colonies.

Tiny 1/2 inch round, green leaves make a nice lush growth. Can be grown either as climbing vine or pendant in a hanging container



### ***Dischidia ovata***

This is a vigorous tropical epiphyte from New Guinea. Nice striped 1/2" leaves, green and white, similar to watermelon stripes. Very unusual tiny flowers.

Can be grown in orchid medium, coir or light potting mix with lots of bark added to the mix. Can also be grown on cork bark or tree fern panels. Will grow under a wide variety of conditions but must have warm temps and no direct sunlight.

Makes a great houseplant in a hanging basket or can be grown in a terrarium. Especially nice when used to cover cork or tree fern backgrounds in a terrarium.



### ***Dorstenia turnerifolia***

An interesting species from the Amazon Rain Forest. Shiny deep green lance shaped leaves up to 7" long. Will send up glossy maroon stems which bear an unusual fleshy purple flower. When the flower has matured it will shoot out small white seeds up to several feet away. Grows well in low light, high humidity conditions. Also makes an excellent house plant. Grows up to 12" tall.



***Ledebouria socialis* ( Leopard Leaf, Silver Squill )**

An attractive easy to grow plant native to South Africa. This dwarf variety grows in shade mostly in the closed evergreen woodlands of the Eastern Cape. A few populations occur in evergreen scrub forest.

It has fleshy, strap-like leaves that have a unique pattern on them resembling the spots of a leopard in shades of green and silvery-gray. The undersides of the leaves are purple as are the swollen bulb-like stems. Produces flower spikes of up to 25 tiny purplish green flowers in spring.

It will grow up to 8 inches tall with flower spikes slightly taller.



***Fire Fern* ( *Oxalis hedysaroides* 'Rubra' )**

Not a true fern. This seldom seen native of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador thrives in warm, high humidity conditions.

Can be difficult for beginners. Will sometimes drop all its leaves when first transplanted while adapting but grows back quickly. Spectacular deep maroon red leaves and brilliant tiny yellow blossoms make this a desirable addition to any display. Grows best in bright light and well drained substrate. Can grow up to 24" tall but it responds very well to pruning to keep it small and bushy. Sold in 4" pots.



***Oxalis regnellii* 'Triangularis'**

A spectacular plant native to Brazil & Paraguay. Has subtly patterned extraordinarily dark, velvety purple leaves which can measure up to 3 inches across. Forms almost perfect disk shaped clumps topped by tiny light pink flowers as it spreads slowly. Grows up to 8 inches tall. Prefers medium to low light conditions and moist well drained substrate.



### ***Piper crocatum***

This is a rare, beautiful, tropical climbing vine with corrugated glossy olive-green leaves with silver-pink marbling veins. Leaf undersides are a deep purple. Native to Peru and Ecuador.

This vine grows to several feet long but the leaves seldom exceed 5 inches in length. Responds very well to pruning. Prefers medium to low light, high humidity and a moist but well drained substrate. Requires temps above 50F.



### ***Peperomia 'Bamboo Stalks'***

This is an interesting South American tropical species. The thick fleshy leaves grow from upright 'stalks' with thick nodes which give the appearance of a miniature bamboo. The oval leaves are light green and about 1 inch long. The plant itself grows to a height of about 10 to 12 inches tall.

Great for terrariums or dish gardens. Prefers medium to low light, warm temps and medium to high humidity. Does not like standing water so the substrate must be moist be well drained.



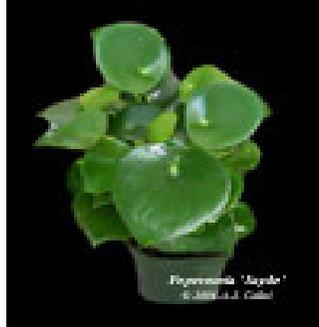
### ***Peperomia obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant)***

An epiphyte which grows equally well as a terrestrial. Despite its common name it is not a rubber plant ,which is a Ficus, but it does look like a miniature one. Its thick fleshy stems bear waxy round green leaves. Prefers medium to low light. Responds well to pruning to control size and shape otherwise can grow up to 24" tall.



### ***Peperomia "Jayde"***

A recently introduced Peperomia with spectacular, shiny round leaves up to 4 inches in diameter. The plant grows up to 18 inches tall with tight overlapping leaves. Somewhat similar to *P. obtusifolia* but the leaves on this one have a slight concave shape with a small 'bullseye'. Prefers medium to low light. Perfect for the larger terrarium. The dense foliage gives excellent cover to frogs and small lizards. Also makes a great houseplant.



### ***Peperomia fraseri***

A native of Ecuador. Its white bottlebrush flowers set it apart from others in the family. Individual plants will grow in a clump 6 - 8 inches tall and are well suited to small pots and terrariums. Prefers medium to low light, high humidity and a moist substrate.



### ***Peperomia caperata***

Bushy growing up to 8 inches tall. Leaves are light to dark green and heavily corrugated up to 2 inches long. Excellent for low light high humidity conditions.



### ***Pilea microphylla* (Artillery Plant)**

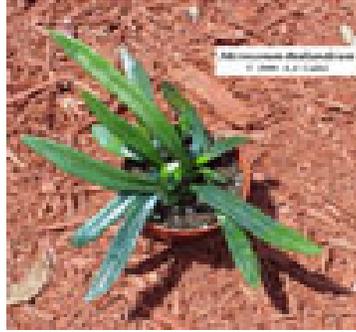
Tightly grouped, tiny light green leaves give this plant a fern like appearance with an almost foamy texture. Native to tropical Central and South America and the West Indies. It gets its name from the way it shoots out pollen in a tiny cloud, as if fired from a cannon. Grows to about 12" tall and spreads as a groundcover. Does best in medium to bright light.



### ***Microsorium thailandicum* (Scarab Fern, Blue Strap Fern)**

This is a rare and fairly new fern which was classified as a new species in 2002. It has proven challenging to propagate in mass quantities and the plants are rather slow growing so divisions are very limited when available. In spite of this, established specimens are easy to grow.

*M. thailandicum* is a true tropical fern, requiring warm temps, high humidity and low light. It is a native of Thailand and Cambodia where it grows as a lithophyte on limestone outcroppings. It makes an excellent terrarium plant.



Photographs do not do justice to this fern. The mature fronds are an amazing iridescent metallic blue. New fronds start out green and quickly develop the characteristic sheen. The Thai name for this fern is "waew peek maeng thub", which translates "shiny as the wings of a scarab beetle".

### ***Resurrection Fern ( Polypodium polypodioides )***

Epiphytic, prefers medium light. Slow growing small fern with fronds up to 4" long. Needs very high humidity to do well. Fronds curl up and close with low humidity but open up again with sufficient moisture. Can be difficult to get started but once established does well. Not recommended for beginners.



### ***Nephrolepis exaltata 'Curly'***

An interesting mutation of the common 'Boston' or 'Sword' fern. The fronds on this mutation have formed tight curls giving an almost brush-like impression. Tends to grow more compactly than the normal variety to about 18 inches tall. Spreads by sending out numerous runners which form new plants. The normal variety is native to Florida as far south as Brazil as well as Africa, Southern Asia and Australia. Although it is primarily terrestrial it can often be found growing as an epiphyte in the 'boots' of palm trees where decaying vegetation has collected.



### ***Selaginella erythropus 'Sanguinea', Red Club Moss\*\*\*Rare***

This is a spectacular club moss which is rarely seen for sale. Native to Central America. It makes a great addition to your plant collection or to brighten up your terrarium.

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It requires typical club moss conditions: low / medium light, moist substrate, high humidity and warm temperatures. It grows in a loose rosette with slightly upturned leaf tips which reveal the fantastic metallic maroon/ red coloration. The red coloration is rare within this family. The leaf tops are deep green.



***Selaginella kraussiana 'Aurea' (Gold Tipped Club Moss)***

A more compact grower than *S. uncinata*, tends to form tighter clumps. Leaves are a bit smaller and held closer together on the stem. Light green leaves with golden yellow tips.



**Low light plants**

Plant	Comments
Swedish ivy	Very durable
Plectranthes australis	
Bird Nest Sansevieria	Will survive almost anywhere
Sansevieria trifasciata	
Maidenhead spleenwort	Lays across the ground
Asplenium trichomanes	

**Moderate light plants**

Plant	Comments
Heart-leaved philodendron	Climber or trailer
Philodendron scandens	
Irish moss	Excellent groundcover
Selaginella spp.	
Maidenhair fern	High humidity
Adiantum cuneatum	
Miniature peperomia	Do not overwater
Pilea depressa	
Tahitian Bridal Veil	Creeper or trailer
Gibasis geniculata	
Parlor palm	Slow, but may become too tall
Chamaedorea elegans	
Nerve plant	Pink or white
Fittonia spp.	
Partridge berry	Excellent groundcover
Michella repens	
Podocarpus	Slow growing mini-tree
Podocarpus macrophylla	
Prayer plant	Leaves fold together at night
Maranta leucoreura	
Rattlesnake plantain	Woodland orchid
Goodyear pubescens	
Spider plant	Easily propagated

Chlorophytum comosum	
Strawberry begonia	Spreads by runners
Saxifraga sarmentosa	
Wintergreen	Aromatic
Gaultheria procumbens	
African violet	Best to select miniature varieties
Saintpaulia spp.	
Aluminum plant	Keep compact by pruning
Pilea cadierii	
Artillery plant	Forms umbrella-like canopy
Pilea microphylla	
Baby tears	Excellent groundcover
Helxine soleirolii	
Club moss	Tolerates low light
Lycopodium spp.	
Creeping fig	Creeping groundcover
Ficus pumila	
Dwarf natal plum	Prune to keep compact
Carissa grandiflora nana	
Emerald ripple peperomia	Do not overwater
Peperomia caperata	
English ivy	Cut back to prevent crowding
Hedera helix	
Flame violet	Likes humidity
Episcia dianthiflora	
Creeping Charlie	Excellent groundcover
Pilea nummularifolia	
Earth star	Nice accent plant
Cryptanthus bromelioides	
Miniature Begonia rex	Likes humidity, but not wet foliage
Begonia rex-cultorum	
Golden pothos	Cut back to control size
Scindapsis aurea	
Button fern	Fills in any space nicely
Pellaea rotundifolia	
Cobra Lily	Carnivorous plant
Darlingtonia spp.	
Pitcher Plant	Carnivorous plant
Sarracenia spp.	
Butterwort	Carnivorous plant
Pinguicula spp.	

### **Bright light plants**

Plant	Comments
Pink polka dot	Keep it pinched back
Hypoestes panguinolenta	
Elephant bush	Desert gardens only
Portulacaria afra	
Haworthia	Desert gardens only
Haworthia spp.	
Hen and chicks	Desert gardens only
Echeveria spp.	
Jade plant	Desert gardens only
Crassula argentea	
Panda plant	Desert gardens only
Kalanchoe tomentosa	

Oxalis	Shamrocks
Oxalis spp.	
Satin pellionia	Creeping, trailing
Pellionia pulchra	
Rosary vine	Creeping, trailing
Ceropegia woodii	Do not overwater
False Aralia	Keep compact by pruning
Dizygotheca elegantissima	
Watermelon peperomia	Do not overwater
Peperomia sandersii	
Asparagus fern	Feather-like foliage
Asparagus plumosus	
Venus fly trap	Carnivorous plant
Dionaea muscipula	
Sundew	Carnivorous plant
Drosera spp.	
Bloodleaf iresine	Blood red foliage
Iresine herbstii	
Plush plant	Desert gardens only
Echeveria pulvinata	