House Plants:
Outdoors in the summer, indoors in the Winter.

Mindset: Having the right intention for your plants

Why move plants outdoors:

• The right recipe for growth is outside—better respiration
• Limits human involvement—makes your plant less dependent
• Gives your plants a boost of strength for overwintering

Bringing your plants out- Prep and Execution

• Repot if necessary, add more soil, stone on bottom
• Prune dead leaves and top prune where necessary
• Hardening off: Bring to shady spot for 2-3 hours per day for a week.
• Fertilize once per week extra outside.
• Increase watering as temperature increases
• Keep them covered: Shade trees, gazebo, fence wall of house. Prevent wind.


Sunburned plants

Bringing your plants back inside
- Nights below 60 degrees
- Hose down entire plant
- Add soil when necessary
- Spray with insect soap
- Take cuttings from new growth
- Stop fertilization and reduce watering
- Keep humid: spraying or humidifier

Cold Damage

Waiting too long to bring plants back inside can result in cold damaged leaves
Successful Plants

Suggested steps for happy thriving plants

Plant Selection

Having successful plants starts with selecting the right plants

- No Blemish
- Check leaves for pests or pest damage
- Check root over white plump roots
- Those varieties that have a good track record

Some good options are...
Orchids

- Full sun
- Water every week
- Submerge fully dry orchids
- Water temperature water

Fertilization

Potted plants do not have access to nutrients

- Begin fertilizing after plants are brought outside
- Fertilize once per week with water-soluble
- Plant sticks and slow-release are okay but less reactive
- Magnesium sulfate once per month
Pest Problems
- Common pests: spider mites, mealy bug, whitefly, scale, aphids
- Powdery mildew

Pest Control
- Insect soaps
- Alcohol
- Vinegar
- Peppermint oil
- Alcohol and Cinnamon

Plants in the Landscape