

Product Information

Anthurium “blooms,” which are actually colored waxy leaf bracts called spathes, are essentially flat and cordate (heart shaped), often with a puckered or ruffled texture and either glossy or matte surfaces. Arising from the notched apex of each spathe is a fingerlike protrusion called a spadix. It is the “bumps” on the spadices that are the actual flowers.

Spathe colors include burgundy, red, hot pink, pink, orange, salmon, brown, purple, green, cream and white. Bicolors and multicolors (called obake [oh-BAW-kee]), one hue of which is always green, also are available.

In an ideal environment and with proper care, Anthurium plants can last for years, and many varieties will bloom almost continuously, taking a break only during the winter months. Each inflorescence can last up to eight weeks.



Care Tips



These plants require moderate to bright indirect light (moderate in summer, bright in winter). Shield these plants from direct sunlight.

In spring and summer months, water Anthuriums frequently with non-chlorinated water, keeping soil consistently lightly moist. During fall and winter months, water less frequently, but do not allow soil to dry out.

Anthuriums are tropical plants and, therefore, prefer average to warm interior environments, 18 C and 27 C. They grow best when there is little difference between daytime and nighttime

temperatures. During winter dormancy periods, they prefer lower temperatures. These plants also prefer moderate to high humidity levels, so mist leaves frequently with lukewarm water, place pots on a pebble tray or place a humidifier in the room.

From spring through late summer, feed potted Anthuriums every two to four weeks with a high-phosphorous plant food. In the fall and winter, feed every six weeks with a balanced fertilizer. Newly purchased plants often have time-release fertilizer in the pot and need no feeding until the plant is repotted.