

Spider plant, *Chlorophytum comosum*



Spider plant, *Chlorophytum comosum*, is one of the most common houseplants.

Long, wiry stems up to 2 feet long are produced, sometimes with a few small leaves, especially in response to short days and long, uninterrupted nights for at least three weeks, although they may appear at any time of year indoors. Small white, star-shaped flowers are produced at the ends of the stems. After flowering, more leaves are produced at the end of the stems, forming small plantlets. If a flower is pollinated, a leathery, 3-angled capsule-type fruit is produced that contains flat black seeds.



Spider plant produces small white flowers.



Spider plant helps clean indoor air.

pot-bound. But because they grow quickly and the roots can easily

Studies have shown that spider plant is quite effective in cleaning indoor air by absorbing chemicals including formaldehyde, xylene, benzene, and carbon monoxide in homes or offices.

Spider plant is very easy to grow indoors in medium to bright light throughout the year. It does well with average humidity and cool to average temperature, although it can tolerate warmer conditions. Use a general-purpose potting soil or soilless medium. Plants grow and produce plantlets best when slightly



Thick, fleshy roots allow spider plant to tolerate inconsistent watering.

become too crowded, they need frequent repotting to do their best.

Allow the soil to dry slightly between thorough waterings. Fertilizing every 3-4 months is usually sufficient, or feed more frequently using half strength fertilizer solution. But be aware that heavily fertilized plants may not form as many plantlets and excessive fertilizer may lead to tip browning.

Spider plant generally has few pest problems other than scale insects and mealy bugs. Tip burn of the leaves is a common problem that can have many causes. Low humidity, excessively dry soil, salt accumulation and/or chemicals, particularly fluoride or chlorine, in tap water may cause brown leaf tips. Using distilled or rainwater will help prevent tip browning. Overwatering or planting in poorly drained soils can lead to root rot.

This plant can also be grown outdoors as an annual in cool climates. It does well in most well-drained soils and should be bedded out after the last frost. Spider plant is a good addition to containers with its grass-like foliage that makes



Spider plant is well suited to hanging containers.



Spider plant can be grown as a ground cover outdoors in warmer climates.

Spider plants are extremely easy to propagate by planting the “spiders” or plantlets that succeed the flowers in their own pots. Set the plantlet, still attached to the mother plant, on the surface of a pot filled with soilless potting medium and allow it to root before severing the stem connecting it to the mother plant. A bent paper clip or piece of wire can be used to hold the plantlet in contact with the soil until it develops roots. Or, select a plantlet that has already started to develop roots and pot that up. Larger plants can also be divided. They can also be grown from seed, but the seedlings will not necessarily have the same leaf coloration as the parent.

a nice contrast to other foliage types. It is quite well suited to a hanging basket, where the stems can hang down. Outdoors they need bright light, but can sunburn if grown in full sun. In warmer climates they make a nice ground cover in partly shaded areas in the garden.



Spider plant is easy to propagate.

Some varieties include:

- ‘Milky Way’ has leaves with green margins and a broad white to cream center, creating a much lighter overall appearance than other cultivars.
- ‘Vittatum’ has dark green leaves with a wide, creamy white stripe down the center of each leaf. It tends to be slower growing than the green types.

- 'Variegatum' has relatively broad green leaves with white margins. This cultivar tends to produce fewer plantlets than other types.
- 'White Stripe' has a narrow white to cream line down the central leaf vein that is lost as the leaf ages. The flower stalks are cream to yellowish instead of the normal green.

– Susan Mahr, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Additional Information:

- *Chlorophytum comosum* – on the Floridata website at www.floridata.com/Plants/Liliaceae/Chlorophytum%20comosum/959
- *Chlorophytum comosum* – on the Missouri Botanic Garden's Kemper Center for Home Gardening site at www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?Code=B547