



Emerald Goddess Gardens emeraldgoddessgardens.com

- Botanical Name: Aglaonema 'Silver Bay'
- Common Name: Silver Bay Chinese Evergreen
- Plant Family: Arum
- Mature Size: 3 ft.
- Growth Habit: Upright
- Bloom Color: White
- Bloom Form: Spadix
- Bloom Time: Cyclical
- Water Needs: Moderate
- Light Needs: Bright, Indirect Light
- Recommended Zones: 10, 11
- Key Features: Elegant Foliage, Silver Hue, Easy to Grow
- Suggested Uses: Indoor Decor, Sun Room, Atrium
- Growers Notes : **All parts should be considered toxic!*****



Aglaonema 'Silver Bay' or Chinese Evergreen is an understated member of the arum family that is known for adding subtle texture to interiorscapes with its easy to grow and maintain habit. While other Aglaonemas are more brightly colored than Silver Bay, this variety is extremely easy to care for and will tolerate a wide range of conditions.

As public spaces have begun embracing indoor greenery, Silver Bay has had the chance to shine in atriums across the country. This Aglaonema is an excellent choice for spaces where its silvery toned foliage will add desired interest, but intensive care is not required. Aglaonema Silver Bay produces characteristic slender leaves that can grow up to 12 inches in length and are accented by bluish silver tones near the center. In nature, these plants produce an inconspicuous cream colored spadix though they rarely flower when grown indoors.

Direct planting of 4 inch starters is not recommended. For success with your new Aglaonema 'Silver Bay' follow these helpful tips:

- Plant in well draining soil.
- Locate in bright indirect light.
- Provide supplemental irrigation until well established.
- Feed a good quality bloom boosting fertilize with the initial planting and yearly thereafter.
- Protect from frost and freeze until very well established.

For quick answers to your growing or planting questions, just email us at service@emeraldgoddessgardens.com

If you don't know your USDA Planting Zone, you can check the map on our website site at emeraldgoddessgardens.com

Toxicity information generally known in the horticultural trade and gardening circles, if known, is provided for reference purposes only. Medical and/or Horticulture experts in the field of Plant Toxicology should be consulted for specific and reliable information. The absence of information does not mean or imply that a plant is not toxic, only that no information is generally known by us.

This plant is intended for ornamental, decorative use only. Emerald Goddess Gardens tm does not recommend, endorse, or offer the product for any other intended use.

Care of Your New Indoor Plant

Here are a few basic guidelines for handling and caring for your new plant:

Check the recommended USDA Zone Range for the plant. Many gardeners are able to successfully grow plants outside their recommended Zones, but this is dependent upon providing the type of environment and care the plant needs.

- Immediately remove your new plant from its packaging by removing any stakes or ties that have been used to protect it during shipping and removing packing crystals from the bottom of its pot.
 - Packing crystals may be reused to conserve water, but do so with caution as they hold 6000 times their weight in water. If reusing the crystals, mix and incorporate them thoroughly throughout the potting media.
- After allowing several days for acclimation, re-pot the plant into a pot at least one inch, but no more than three inches larger in diameter than the pot it was shipped in.
 - Decorative pots are often deceiving. Check to make sure that your new pot has drainage holes at the bottom that allow water to pass through with ease.
 - A non decorative plastic pot that has drainage is often placed inside a larger decorative pot to ensure adequate drainage while maintaining aesthetics.
- Use a good quality potting media. Many retail centers supply a potting mix specialized for potted gardening that is ideal.
 - Take care to avoid potting mixes advertised as 'moisture control' as these can lead to waterlogged roots.
- Supplement feed with a water soluble plant food every 2-3 weeks according to the label directions.
- Remove any leaves that were stressed or damaged during shipping. Some species such as Colocasia and Calathea have a central leaf chute that should not be cut until a new leaf emerges.
- Protect from frost and freeze, as even cold tolerant plants can be damaged by cold, and tropicals will perform better, flower earlier, and live longer within their Zone Range when protected from cold temperatures.

Many tropical and subtropical plants can be grown as potted plants indefinitely, and can be successfully wintered over, or adapted to growing indoors year round in colder climates. The most important factors to keep in mind when growing tropicals indoors are light, temperature, and humidity. Many popular indoor plants are native to rain-forests and jungles where temperatures and humidity are high. To replicate this environment for successful growth place indoor plants in areas that are not near air conditioning vents, have exposure to bright indirect light, and supplement humidity with a humidifier as needed.

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