



*Living Décor*  
PLANT POWER



**“When you can’t breathe  
nothing else matters”**

American Lung Association



## WHY PLANTS?

These days, there are few public indoor spaces that do not have at least a few indoor plants displayed. Sometimes obvious care and attention has been given to their selection and presentation sometimes not, but the fact remains that some effort and expense has been made.

The major benefits of indoor plants in a working environment are:

1. Plants added aesthetic value
2. Plants help to reduce stress and create a feeling of well-being
3. Plants help to improve air quality
4. Plants help to lower background noise
5. Plants can increase productivity and reduce absenteeism in the work place
6. Plants can mitigate the deleterious effects of VOC's





**“Indoor plants are probably the best sustainable way to improve IAQ (Indoor Air Quality)”**

## WHY SIJI GREENHOUSE?

Siji Greenhouse supplies foliage plants to retail outlets throughout the UAE and carries out turnkey interior landscape project work.

The support structure of the company in the UAE is extensive with 40,000m<sup>2</sup> climate controlled glass house space, a dedicated fleet of chilled delivery vehicles and substantial ‘accessories’ storage space.

A wealth of in-house local experience, managed by a highly qualified and motivated management team ensures satisfaction across the range of our endeavors.



# Good Light



The plants highlighted in this section prefer good light. They usually perform well in 700 - 2000 Lux levels. It is advised to place them near windows where indirect sunlight is available.

# Good Light



Areca (Chrysalidocarpus) Palm



Cycas Revoluta



Dieffenbachia 'Tropic snow'



Dracaena Song of India 'Branched'

The planting pot featured here is Highball 'Aluminium'. For more pot options please refer to our Living Décor 2nd edition catalogue or contact us.

# Good Light



Ficus Benjamina 'Open Braid'



Ficus Benjamina 'Double Helix'



Ficus Benjamina 'Closed Braid'



Ficus Benjamina 'Starlight'

## Did you know?

Ficus is one of the oldest trees on Earth. They are estimated to have been on Earth for 60-80 million years. One of the oldest trees in Sri Lanka which according to historical records was planted in 288 BC.

# Good Light



Ficus Lyrata



Ficus Amstel Queen

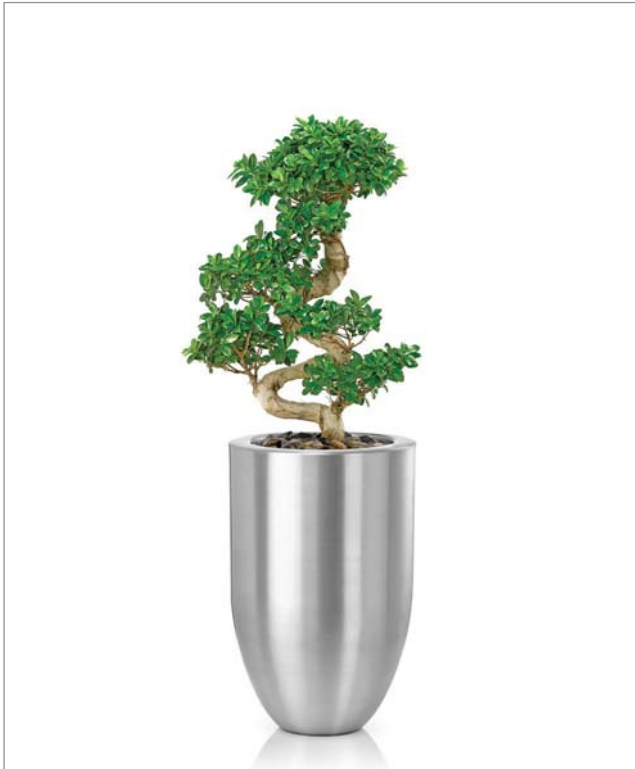


Ficus Amstel King 'Closed Braid'



Ficus Amstel Queen 'Crown'

# Good Light



Ficus Macrocarpa 'Shape'



Guzmania 'Grand Prix'



Licuala Grandis Palm



Nolina Recurvata 'Branched'

## Did you know?

**Nolina** Palm also called Ponytail palm is not a palm at all but belongs to Liaceae (Lilly family). It can store water in its bulbous base.



# Good Light



Phoenix Roebelenii



Yucca Elephantipes -3pp



Yucca Elephantipes 'Branched'



Croton Petra 'Branched'

# Medium Light



Plants in this section prefer medium light conditions. They are usually fine in 500 -700 Lux levels, which make them ideal for moderately lit circumstances.

# Medium Light



Dracaena Massangeana - 3pp



Dracaena Massangeana 'Branched'



Dracaena Marginata - 3pp



Dracaena Marginata 'Branched'

The planting pot featured here is Highball 'Aluminium'. For more pot options please refer to our Living Décor 2nd edition catalogue or contact us.

# Medium Light



Dracaena Marginata 'Magenta'



Dracaena Lemon Lime



Dracaena White Stripe

## Did you know?

Most of the **Dracaena** varieties produce highly fragrant flowers in nature and hence the name Dracaena 'fragrans'.

# Medium Light



Dracaena Song of Jamaica 'Branched'



Dracaena Anita



Dracaena Surculosa



Ficus Danielle

# Medium Light



Ficus Cyathistipula



Kentia Palm



Pachira Aquatica 'Braided'

## Did you know?

**Pachira Aquatica** is commonly called 'Money tree'. It is considered as a Feng Shui plant due to the fact that it has five leaves on each branch, symbolizing the 5 fundamental Feng Shui elements: Metal, Wood, Water, Fire and Earth. Often they are grown as a clump of 5 intertwined stems.

# Medium Light



Rhapis Excelsa

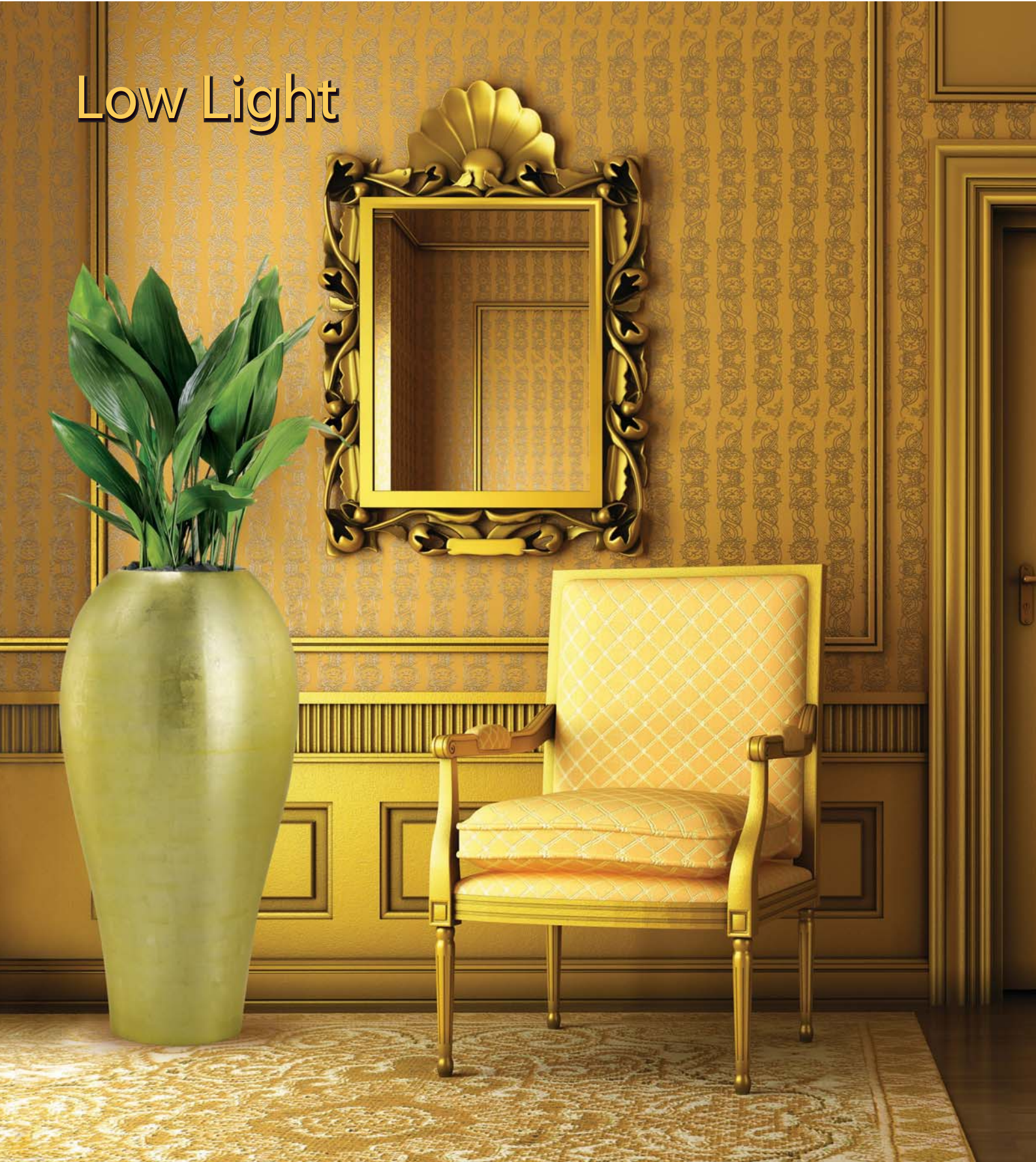


Schefflera Compacta



Schefflera Gold Capella

# Low Light



These plants can survive in generally low light conditions. They are usually fine in 300 - 500 lux, but keep in mind that no live plants can survive without light.



# Low Light



Aspidistra Elatior



Chamaedorea Seifrizii



Dracaena Rikki-3pp



Dracaena Janet Craig -3pp

The planting pot featured here is Highball 'Aluminium'. For more pot options please refer to our Living Décor 2nd edition catalogue or contact us.

# Low Light



Dracaena Compacta-3pp



Scindapsus Aureus



Monstera Deliciosa

## Did you know?

**Monstera Deliciosa** is also called 'fruit salad plant' because of its edible fruits which taste like a mix of pineapple, banana, mango, and jackfruit among others.

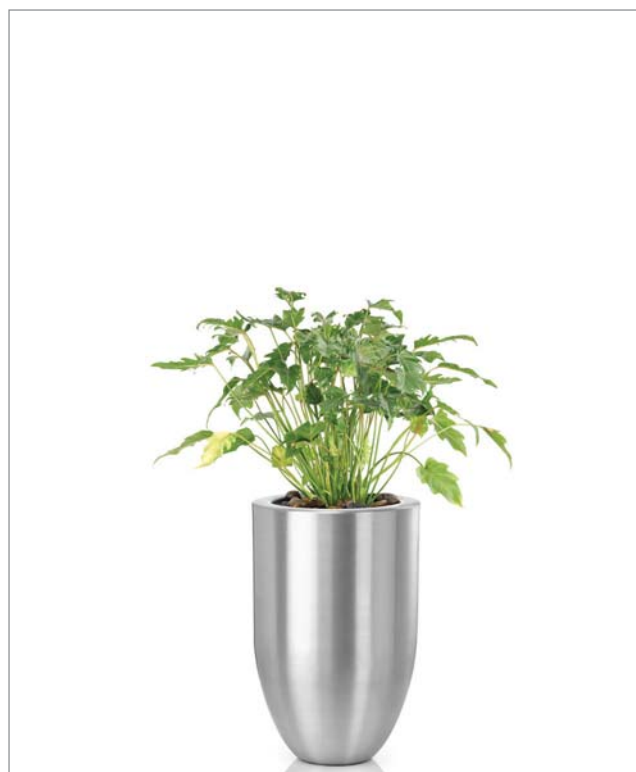
# Low Light



Philodendron Scandens



Philodendron Red Emerald



Philodendron Xanadu

# Low Light



Zamioculcas



Spathiphyllum Cupido



Spathiphyllum Sensation

## Did you know?

**Spathiphyllums** are considered as clean air plants. They have been scientifically proven to filter indoor pollutants, like the harmful chemicals benzene (found in some oils and paints) and trichloroethylene (found in some foam insulation) from the air.

# Low Light



Sansevieria Laurentii



Sansevieria Zeylanica



Sansevieria Cylindrica

# Table Tops



Typical table tops are small displays to minimize cluttering the surface whilst adding beauty. The style can effectively be coordinated with other elements in the space.

# Table Tops



Chamaedorea



Cupressus Wilma



Sansevieria



Aglaonema 'Pattaya Beauty'



Spathiphyllum



Croton Petra



Anthurium



Phalaenopsis 'White'



Poinsettia

# Table Tops



Kalanchoe



Rose



Saintpaulia



Echeveria



Peperomia



Cactus



Crassula



Zamioculcas SPP



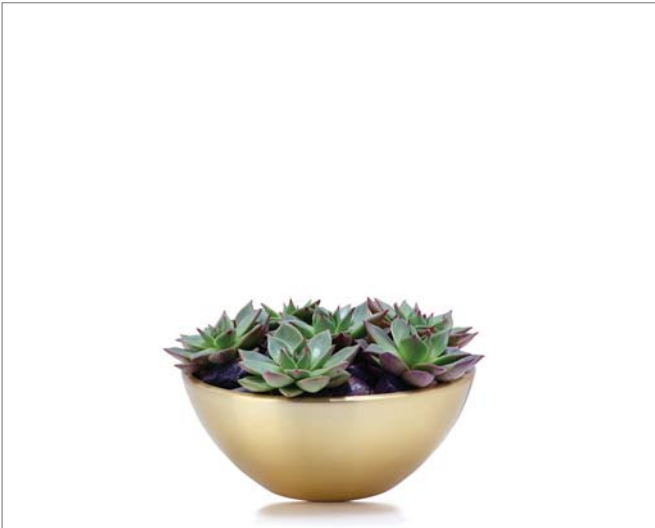
# Table Tops 'Inspirations'



Chamaedorea – Neoregalia Mix



Ficus Ginseng – Moss Mix



Succulent Group



Chamaedorea – Neurogalia Mix



Phalaenopsis – Ficus Pumila Mix



Anthurium – Ficus Pumila Mix

# Planting Systems – An Overview

There are 3 main methods for setting up plant displays.

- **Substrate System** - Soil, compost, coir etc.
- **Hydroculture System** - water & nutrients
- **Semi hydroculture System** - more accurately described as a 'self-watering system using a substrate.

## Substrate System

Using a substrate is by far the most commonly used and known system. The substrates are usually peat based, coir (coconut fiber) based, or less commonly soil based media's. Nutrition is generally sourced from the media itself, although periodic fertilization will

be needed. The media also acts as an 'anchor' whereby the roots lock into it, securing the plant in place. All the components are readily available and easy to source.

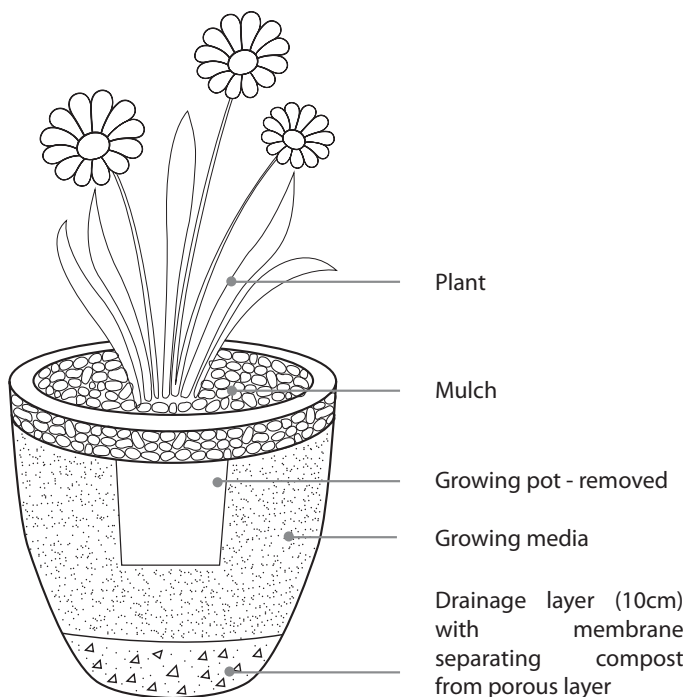
### Advantages

- A wide range of plants are available for this type of system.
- It is more commonly known, understood and available.
- The cost is significantly less than the other systems.

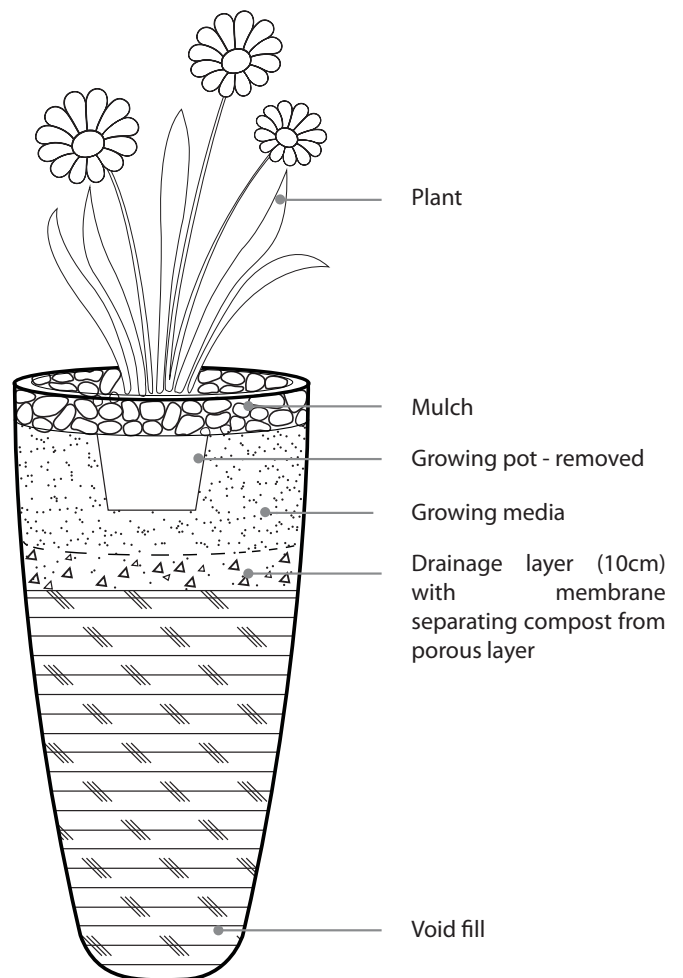
### Disadvantages

- Maintenance requires a higher degree of input and judgement.
- Initial potting into a display pot is 'messier' than for hydroculture.
- There can be a higher risk of 'soil borne' pathogens.

FREE STANDING 'SHORT' PLANTERS - TYPICAL



FREE STANDING 'TALL' PLANTERS - TYPICAL



# Planting Systems – An Overview

## Hydroculture (Hydroponic) System

Commercial hydroponic growing is a more recent technology. Plants grown with this system rely on an air/water balance plus nutrients, for their growing needs. They are anchored in an inert substrate such as 'lycra stones' (hydro coral stones). These stones are also porous, acting with an air/water storage capacity. This system requires an integral 'water meter' to indicate when

watering should take place. Although more complicated to set up, once done these plants are easier to maintain. (N.B. to avoid bad smells occurring due to stagnant water, watering (feeding) should only be done when the indicator is on minimum). Hydroculture plants need to develop 'water roots' which are a different structure to typical media roots with fewer 'root hairs'.

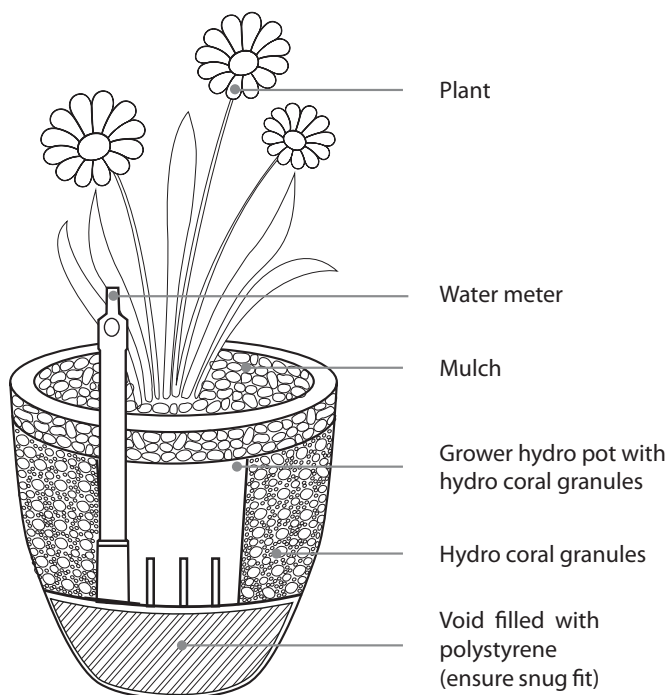
### Advantages

- Easier maintenance.
- Lower risk of soil borne pathogens.
- Overall, a very clean system.

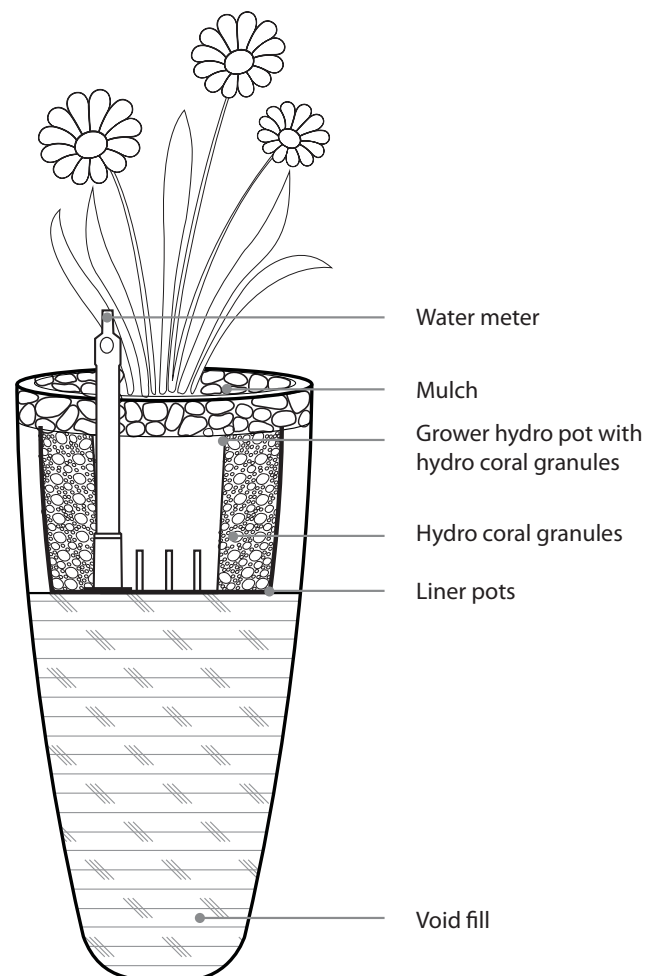
### Disadvantages

- A less known, understood and available system.
- Comparatively few 'hydroponic' plant varieties available.
- More complicated to set up the initial display.
- An expensive option to set up.

FREE STANDING 'SHORT' PLANTERS - TYPICAL



FREE STANDING 'TALL' PLANTERS - TYPICAL



# Planting Systems – An Overview

## Semi-hydro System

This in essence is a plant grown in a substrate, but with a water storage element to decrease the watering frequency. Water is taken up by the substrate as needed by the plant. A water meter is

also an integral part of the system to indicate when the reservoir needs to be topped up.

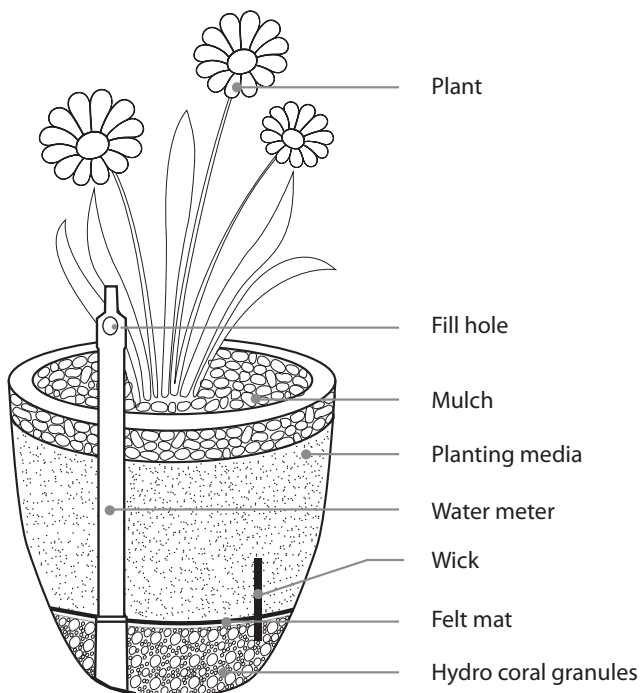
### Advantages

- A wide range of plants can be grown (as with substrate).
- The plants are more readily sourced.
- Watering frequency is reduced and the 'guesswork' associated to – 'when to water', is negated.
- The substrate surface will be drier than a standard set up, reducing the risk of soil borne pathogens.

### Disadvantages

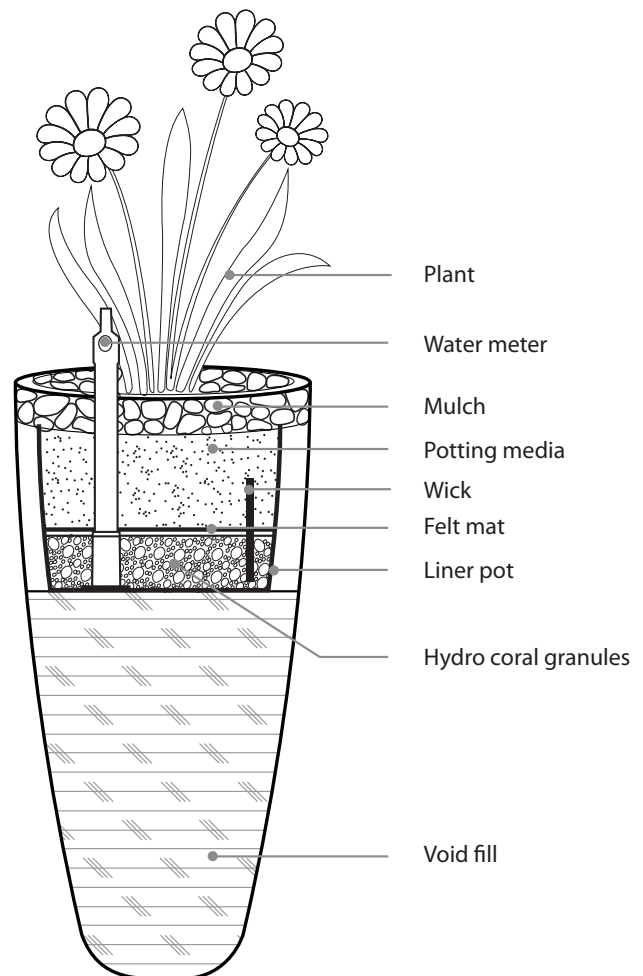
- This is a more expensive solution.
- Components, e.g. water meters and suitable planters are less readily available.
- Additional components may be needed to convert a 'standard planter'.

FREE STANDING 'SHORT' PLANTERS - TYPICAL



(Deeper pots may require a liner pot)

FREE STANDING 'TALL' PLANTERS - TYPICAL



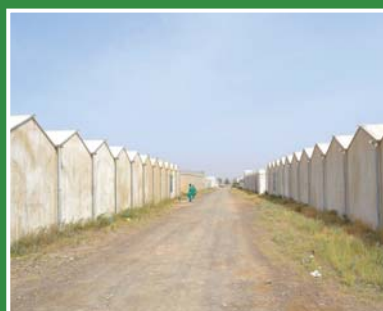
No	Name	Height Reference (cm)						Watering Rec.	Misting	Page No.
		20-50	60-80	100-120	150	180	200+			
1	Areca (Chrysalidocarpus) Palm	●		●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	03
2	Cycas Revoluta		●	●	●	●	●	🚰		03
3	Dieffenbachia 'Tropic Snow'	●	●	●	●			🚰	👉	03
4	Dracaena Song of India 'Branched'	●		●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	03
5	Ficus Benjamina 'Open Braid'				●	●	●	🚰	👉	04
6	Ficus Benjamina 'Double Helix'				●	●	●	🚰	👉	04
7	Ficus Benjamina 'Closed Braid'			●	●	●	●		👉	04
8	Ficus Benjamina 'Starlight'	●	●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	04
9	Ficus Lyrata-3pp			●	●	●		🚰	👉	05
10	Ficus Amstel Queen		●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	05
11	Ficus Amstel King 'Closed Braid'			●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	05
12	Ficus Amstel Queen 'Crown'				●	●	●	🚰	👉	05
13	Ficus Macrocrapa 'Shape'			●	●			🚰	👉	06
14	Guzmania 'Grand Prix'	●						🚰		06
15	Licuala Palm			●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	06
16	Nolina Branched			●	●	●	●	🚰		06
17	Phoenix Roebelenii			●	●	●	●	🚰		07
18	Yucca Elephantipes -3pp	●	●	●	●	●		🚰		07
19	Yucca Elephantipes 'Branched'			●	●	●	●	🚰		07
20	Croton Petra 'Branched'			●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	07
1	Dracaena Massangeana -3pp	●	●	●	●	●		🚰	👉	09
2	Dracaena Massangeana 'Branched'			●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	09
3	Dracaena Marginata-3pp	●	●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	09
4	Dracaena Marginata 'Branched'			●	●	●		🚰	👉	09
5	Dracaena Marginata 'Magenta'	●	●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	10
6	Dracaena Lemon lime	●	●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	10
7	Dracaena White Stripe	●	●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	10
8	Dracaena Song of Jamaica 'Branched'	●		●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	11
9	Dracaena Anita			●	●	●		🚰	👉	11
10	Dracaena Surculosa			●	●			🚰	👉	11
11	Ficus Daniella	●	●	●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	11
12	Ficus Cyathistipula			●	●			🚰	👉	12
13	Kentia Palm			●	●	●	●	🚰		12
14	Pachira Aquatica 'Braided'			●	●			🚰		12
15	Rhapis Excelsa	●		●	●	●	●	🚰	👉	13
16	Schefflera Compacta			●	●	●		🚰	👉	13
17	Schefflera Gold Capella			●	●	●		🚰	👉	13



*Living Décor*



No	Name	Height Reference (cm)						Watering Rec.	Misting	Page No.
		20-50	60-80	100-120	150	180	200+			
1	Aspidistra Elatior		●	●				☒	☒	15
2	Chamaedorea Seifrizii	●		●	●			☒	☒	15
3	Dracaena Rikki-3pp	●		●	●	●		☒	☒	15
4	Dracaena Janet Craig -3pp	●		●	●	●		☒	☒	15
5	Dracaena Compacta-3pp	●		●	●	●		☒	☒	16
6	Scindapsus Aureus	●	●	●	●	●		☒	☒	16
7	Monstera Deliciosa		●	●	●			☒	☒	16
8	Philodendron Scandens	●	●	●	●	●		☒	☒	17
9	Philodendron Red Emerald	●	●	●	●	●		☒	☒	17
10	Philodendron Xanadu		●	●				☒	☒	17
11	Zamioculcas	●	●	●	●			☒		18
12	Spathiphyllum Cupido	●	●	●				☒	☒	18
13	Spathiphyllum Sensation				●			☒	☒	18
14	Sansevieria Laurentii	●	●	●				☒		19
15	Sansevieria Cylindrica	●	●	●				☒		19
16	Sansevieria Zeylanica	●	●	●				☒		19
<b>Table tops</b>										
1	Chamaedorea	●	●					☒	☒	21
2	Cupressus Wilma	●	●					☒	☒	21
3	Sansevieria	●	●	●				☒		21
4	Aglaonema 'Pattaya Beauty / Maria'	●						☒	☒	21
5	Spathiphyllum	●	●	●				☒	☒	21
6	Croton Petra	●						☒		21
7	Anthurium Red	●						☒	☒	21
8	Phalaenopsis 2pp White	●	●	●				☒	☒	21
9	Poinsettia Red	●						☒		21
10	Kalanchoe	●						☒		22
11	Rose	●						☒		22
12	Saintpaulia	●						☒		22
13	Echeveria	●						☒		22
14	Peperomia	●						☒		22
15	Cactus	●	●	●				☒		22
16	Crassula	●	●	●				☒		22
17	Zamioculcas SPP	●	●					☒	☒	22
18	Chamaedorea – Neoregalia Mix	●						☒	☒	23
19	Succulent Mix	●						☒	☒	23



- ☒ Only spray with a mist of water if room temperatures exceeds 18°C
- ☒ Keep the compost moderately dry. Only water during the growing period.
- ☒ Keep the compost moderately moist during growth, allowing it to dry out slightly between watering.
- ☒ Keep the compost moist, but never over water.





Concept: Siji Greenhouse | Photography: www.shajifoto.com | Design & Print: Brand Ladder, Dubai



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