

BIRD OF PARADISE

REGION OF ORIGIN

South Africa



LIGHT

Bird of Paradise thrives in bright, indirect light and can handle several hours of direct sun, especially in the morning. It performs best with at least 4–6 hours of light daily. Without enough light, it may produce large leaves but struggle to bloom.



FERTILIZER

We recommend fertilizers like Espoma Organic Indoor! Houseplant Food, Jack's Houseplant Special, or Organic Plant Magic. These options provide essential nutrients to keep your plants vibrant and thriving.



PRUNING & PROPAGATION

Bird of Paradise is most commonly propagated through division. Separate a mature plant at the roots, ensuring each division has at least one healthy shoot. Replant in fresh soil and water lightly until established.



SOIL

For tropical plants, we recommend using our Rooted Goods All-Purpose Potting Mix, Uncle Mike's Organic Potting Mix, or Espoma's Organic Potting Mix. All three options are great choices for ensuring healthy growth and thriving plants.



TEMPERATURE

This plant prefers warm, stable temperatures between 65–85°F (18–29°C). Avoid drafts, sudden chills, or hot air from vents. Exposure to temperatures below 50°F (10°C) can cause stress and slow growth.



PET FRIENDLY ?

Bird of Paradise is toxic to cats, dogs, and other animals if ingested. It can cause nausea, vomiting, and drowsiness. Keep out of reach of pets or opt for pet-safe alternatives.



WATER

Water when the top 1–2 inches of soil feel dry. During the growing season (spring through early fall), keep the soil evenly moist but never soggy. In cooler months, allow the soil to dry out more between waterings, as the plants water needs decrease. Ensure your pot has proper drainage and always empty the saucer after watering to prevent root rot.



ISSUES + FIXES

Bird of Paradise can occasionally attract scale, spider mites, or mealybugs. Wipe leaves clean regularly and inspect for pests, treating any infestations promptly with natural or chemical remedies. Curling leaves or brown tips may indicate underwatering or low humidity, while yellowing could signal overwatering.