

Nephrolepis exaltata aurea, Golden Fern, Pivla Fern - Plant



They make good houseplants, but require bright, filtered light and humid air. Propagate from runners between late winter and early spring. Of the common cultivated ferns, the Boston fern is the most tolerant to drought.

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

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Description

Description for *Nephrolepis exaltata aurea*, Golden Fern, Pivla Fern

Nephrolepis exaltata has 50â€”250cm long and 6â€”15cm broad in tufted clusters arising from underground rhizomes. The individual pinnae (leaflets) are as much as 2 to 8cm (1-3 inch) long and shallowly toothed, but not further divided. The pinnate vein pattern is also visible on these highly compound leaves.

The round sori (clusters of spore-bearing organs) are in two rows near the margins on the underside of the pinnae. The fronds grow upright at first, then arch gracefully downwards. They grow in lovely arching rosette shaped and spread by runners.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata aurea</i> , Golden Fern, Pivla Fern, Golden bostern fern, sword fern, Boston swordfern, wild Boston fern, tuber ladder fern, or fishbone fern	The plant foliage are golden yellow.	-	2 feet to 4 feet	easy to grow .

Planting and care

Of the common cultivated ferns, the Boston fern is the most tolerant to drought. The fern thrives best in humid conditions, so when grown as a house plant it becomes necessary to mist the plant when relative humidity falls below around 80%.

Sunlight	Soil	Water	Temperature	Fertilizer
Sun to Partial Shade, Light Shade	Does best with well-draining soils that are kept moist and humus-rich.	In summer <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> will need lots of water and frequent misting. As long as room temperatures remains above 13 C, water the plant plentifully as often as necessary to keep the potting mixture thoroughly moist. Do not allow the potting mixture to dry out. In winter this fern will need less water. If the temperature drops below 13 C for more than a day or two, allow the top third of the potting mixture to dry out completely between waterings.	Normal room temperatures are suitable throughout the year. Minimum tolerable temperature is 10 C. For <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> grown at temperatures above 21 C increase humidity by standing the pot on a tray of damp pebbles and mist-spraying the foliage daily. <i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> may appear totally dead due to frost, it will re-emerge in the spring.	Implement a half-strength, balanced liquid fertilizer on a monthly basis during growth.

Caring for *Nephrolepis exaltata aurea*

- *Nephrolepis exaltata* is one of the easiest of the ferns to grow indoors. These ferns need plenty of space to develop their long fronds.
- Rotate the plant from time to time to ensure symmetrical growth, but as far as possible leave it undisturbed.
- In some of the extremely feathery forms of *Nephrolepis exaltata* *Bostoniensis* some of the fronds of the plant occasionally reverts to the original species.
- Cut out any long, insufficiently segmented fronds as soon as they appear.
- If permitted to survive, they will take over the plant.
- *Nephrolepis exaltata* ferns do not tolerate dry air. They need high level of humidity provided by regular misting and trays of moist pebbles placed under their pots.
- Use tepid soft water if possible. Once a week, apply a gentle shower with tepid water.
- Leave them in bath to drain before returning them to their usual place.

Typical uses of *Nephrolepis exaltata aurea*

Special features:

Ornamental use: "Golden Boston Fern" The heavy fronds are solid chartreuse yellow; makes a striking hanging basket subject.

References

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nephrolepis_exaltata
<http://www.plantsrescue.com>