

Scindapsus Care Handbook

The easy, silver-splashed satin pothos

FREE DOWNLOAD

AGreenNest Plant Guide

Scindapsus pictus, the Satin Pothos, is a trailing aroid prized for its velvety leaves brushed with silver spots and a care routine so easy it suits first-time plant owners. It climbs a moss pole or spills from a hanging basket, tolerates average home humidity, and stays happy in bright indirect light. This handbook covers Scindapsus pictus and how to keep those silvery vines long and full.

What's Inside

- Satin Pothos
- General Care Principles
- Frequently Asked Questions

Satin Pothos - Scindapsus pictus

Scindapsus pictus, the satin pothos, is a trailing aroid with velvety silver-splashed leaves that climbs or cascades and asks for very little.

Care at a glance: light: bright indirect light, with a little gentle morning or evening sun; water deeply every ~10 days (far less in winter); a moisture-retentive but well-aerated mix; happiest around 60-85F; propagate by a stem cutting; keep it away from cats and dogs.

Quick facts

- Light: bright indirect light, with a little gentle morning or evening sun.
- Water: deeply every ~10 days, far less in winter.
- Temperature: 60-85F (16-29C).
- Humidity: average home humidity is fine.
- Soil: a moisture-retentive but well-aerated mix.
- Propagate: a stem cutting.
- Pet: keep away from cats and dogs.

Though nicknamed satin pothos, it belongs to a different genus than true pothos (Epipremnum) - but the two share the same easy, forgiving nature.

General Care Principles

No matter the species in this handbook, a handful of principles carry most of the weight. Get these right and the individual notes above become fine-tuning.

Match the plant to the light: sun-lovers go in the brightest window or under a grow light; shade-lovers go in east or north light. Wrong light is the single most common cause of failure.

Water on the plant's schedule, not the calendar. Soak thoroughly, then let the soil dry before the next drink. In winter, ease right off - most of these plants want a cool, dry rest.

Use the right soil and a draining pot. Free-draining for succulents, moisture-retentive but aerated

for ferns and foliage. A drainage hole is non-negotiable.

Propagate to multiply. Almost every plant here can be cloned from a leaf, offset, division, or cutting - see each species for its best method.

Frequently Asked Questions

How often should I really water?

Forget frequent sips. Soak the soil completely, then let it dry out fully before the next drink. In winter most of these plants want a long, dry rest. The lift test (light pot = dry) beats any calendar.

My plant is stretching and pale - what does that mean?

It wants more light. Move it to a brighter window or add a full-spectrum LED grow light. New growth will be compact and colourful; the stretched part will not undo itself, so behead and re-root the top if you like.

What soil should I use?

A free-draining mix is non-negotiable. For succulents that means gritty, sandy soil in a pot with a real drainage hole. For leafy types a peat-free houseplant mix is fine. Sitting in wet soil is the fastest route to rot.

Is this plant safe around my pets?

We note pet safety per species in this guide. 'Pet-safe' means it is not on the usual toxic lists, but no plant is food - keep curious cats and dogs from chewing leaves, and call a vet if you are worried.

Enjoyed this free handbook?

There is plenty more where this came from. Visit AGreenNest.com for 200+ free plant-care articles, free growing tools, and more free ebooks - no signup, no paywall.

[Back to AGreenNest.com](https://AGreenNest.com) -> [Browse free articles](#)

(c) 2026 AGreenNest. A free plant-care handbook. Not affiliated with any brand named herein.