



# INTRODUCTION

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Indoor plants or houseplants are those aesthetic plants, which can be grown and remain in containers for their whole life cycle, besides their tolerance to the indoor environment. The term "pot plants" is sometimes used to define this group of plants but it is not very specific since it includes plants which are grown in pots outdoor. "Shade plants" is another definition commonly used in Egypt and is also misleading since it refers only to pot plants requiring shade. Therefore, the term indoor plants seems to be the most appropriate.

Interior decoration using ornamental plants grown in pots was known since ancient ages, old Egyptians used aromatic and ornamental plants grown in pots to decorate their houses (Stevenson, 1984). Also Greeks and Romans civilizations widely used ornamentals for indoor decoration (Taloumis, 1973).

The interest in growing plants indoor continued throughout centuries, expressing the need of mankind to be in contact with nature. By the early 18th century, more than 8000 species of tropical and sub-tropical plants were in cultivation indoors all over the world (Lammefs, 1982). Until the beginning of the 20th century the main plant decorative element indoors was cut flowers. Then the great evaluation of electricity and heating systems permitted to grow plants easily in houses, greenhouse and many other interior sites.

Nowadays, there is an enormous diversity of indoor plants and a large production all over the world, mainly in the Netherlands, Germany and the United States.

According to statistical data (**Conover, 1992**), the production of foliage indoor plants in the united states in 1988 reached about 402 million dollars; the number of foliage plants used in Europe has also risen substantially during the past 20 years.

A considerable part of the researches dealing with ornamental plants production was devoted to indoor plants during the past few decades. The major group of indoor plants comprises foliage plants which had been studied extensively to provide a better understanding of their growth habits, requirements..... etc.

#### Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae

Division: Pteridophyta

Class: Pteridopsida

Order: Pteridales

Family: Pteridaceae (Adiantaceae)

Gen us *Adiantum*

Speech *hispidulu, cordatum, caudatum, capillus, fragile*

**Plant description:** Ferns of a common in Egypt and the Arab countries, and called this because his name resembled coriander leaves, leaf boat exponentially with the smell of acceptable taste and a light clutch The original home of the Maidenhair . The original home of the Maidenhair Europe and

North America was a spontaneously grow in moist areas of the southern kingdom. Part of plant used: Aero parts Contents chemical Maidenhair: Maidenhair containing the Flavo Neidat, including red tape and Alaizokoretsin, also includes Alterpenwidat which include Eladianon, and contains material Hlamip. Active substances, Taninat - gumes - Odiyantion - Kabilarin - acid Galik - Tanin - volatil oil - materials mucosa. Plant, no flower or fruit breeding microbes Rizumz

### **The Medical benefit**

Treatments of the greatest ever for respiratory problems was mistaken Persians in the name medicine chest, is a strong jet of centrifugal mine, a hydrating the useful to the sensitivity of the chest and asthma, for the treatment of colds and flu, the bronchitis and towns, and then goes to say that it is useful for the treatment of different kinds of cough. for the treatment of disorders of the liver and spleen. - And experience within the structure is very effective for the treatment of hepatitis C virus

- For the treatment of yellow Ahtbasha
- For the treatment of urine retention, d
- Flow-generating
- Effective for the treatment of alopecia
- Conclusion of the strengthening of hair bulbs and treatment of precipitation

The selection and preparation of the planting media is one of the most importance aspects for indoor plants. The most commonly media are those which are composed of varying parts

of soil, sand, peat, perlite, vermiculite, bark or other amendments.

Workers in the field of ornamental and floriculture especially growers/producers of indoor plants have always been faced with particular difficulties either those closely related to growth of *Adiantum cuneatum* plants and represented the dominant problems throughout the earlier stage of growth like as planting media and mineral nutrition.

All indoor plants of course need fertilizer for best performance. In particular, they require the right type of fertilizer applied at the right time. The three main elements, N, P and K are very important for good growth.

This investigation was carried out to improve the growth and for producing good and healthy plants of *Adiantum cuneatum* by using some treatments of planting media and fertilization.