

Abstract:

Tropical ornamental foliage plants have been widely used for interior plantscaping. This report summarizes our investigations on how some flowering and foliage plants adjust to interior low light conditions. *Ficus benjamina* 'Common', a green-leafed plant, adapted by increasing specific leaf area, internode length, and chlorophyll b content. Variegated-leafed *Dieffenbachia maculata* 'Camille' responded by decreasing leaf area, degree of variegation, and increasing chlorophyll content in the yellow-white leaf areas. Individual leaves of a flowering foliage plant, *Anthurium* × 'Red Hot', sustained net photosynthesis rates (P_n) under interior conditions and delayed leaf senescence. It produced new leaves and flowers. Additionally, changes in canopy configuration of both *Anthurium* and *Dieffenbachia* increased light interception. All plants investigated apparently maximized net photosynthesis rates under the low light environment. The species investigated maximized their net photosynthesis rates differently.