

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Alocasia Silver Dragon: silvery leaves with living texture

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AI-created scene based on the original shop image. Size reference: 6 cm nursery pot, about 8–10 cm total height. Outer pot and decoration not included; not a scale product photograph.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Alocasia 'Silver Dragon'

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Botanical name	Alocasia 'Silver Dragon'
Family	Araceae – arum family
Habit	Perennial, frost-sensitive foliage plant; considerably larger over time than the delivery plant
Delivery size	6 cm pot · about 8–10 cm total height
Leaves	Silvery-green, strongly textured surfaces with dark veins
Position	Bright without hot direct sun; warm and protected from draughts
Winter	Maintain light and warmth; water more cautiously with reduced growth
Handling	Do not eat; protect from nibbling children and pets

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Bright, filtered daylight; protect from hot midday sun.	Good brightness supports growth; harsh sun can damage leaves.
Water	Check the upper compost layer; water thoroughly as needed and allow to drain.	The small root ball should stay slightly moist, not permanently wet.
Root zone	Loose houseplant compost with structural ingredients and drainage holes.	Roots need air as well as moisture; compacted wet soil is unfavourable.
Warmth	Keep evenly warm, not permanently below 15 °C.	Cold surfaces and draughts stress a tropical alocasia.
Humidity	Avoid dry heated air; humidify the room effectively if necessary.	Brief misting does not replace lasting suitable humidity.
Nutrients	Feed moderately during active growth according to fertiliser instructions.	A small pot allows little room for overdosing; feed less in winter.
Repotting	Only move into a slightly larger pot once the root ball is well rooted.	Too much unrooted soil can remain moist unnecessarily long.
Checks	Inspect leaf undersides and stalks for pests; wear gloves when cutting.	Early checks help with spider mites and mealybugs; sap can irritate.

Knowledge that grows

A small silver dragon for your living space

Some plants need many leaves to stand out. With Silver Dragon, just one well-developed leaf is enough: the pale surface looks almost metallic, while dark veins clearly trace its texture. Yet the foliage is living and soft, not a decorative object. We particularly like how light makes this alocasia's small raised areas visible. A quiet spot where it can also be admired close up suits it well. A plain outer pot keeps attention on the plant. Its colour comes from the leaf pattern; it needs no leaf-shine spray.

Let the young plant settle in slowly

The offer starts in a 6 cm nursery pot at about 8 to 10 cm total height. It is a young plant, not a permanently fixed miniature. Leaf number and arrangement can change with growth; a newly unfurled leaf also often looks paler than an older one. After unpacking we first find a warm, bright position without draughts. Check the root ball before watering and give the plant time to adjust to the home. An immediate move to a large pot is unnecessary. A small outer pot is attractive but must not obstruct drainage.

Brightness that does not scorch the leaves

Silver Dragon likes plenty of indirect daylight. A bright side table or open shelf near a light source can work well. What matters is brightness right at the plant: a lovely shelf deep in the room is not automatically a good permanent spot. We avoid hot direct sun behind glass, especially for a recently acclimatised plant. Turn the pot a little occasionally if the foliage leans strongly towards the light. The position should also remain evenly warm. A cold windowsill in winter can chill the root ball more than the air temperature might suggest.

Watering begins by looking into the pot

For such a small pot, frequent brief checks are worthwhile rather than a fixed watering day. If the top layer still feels wet and the pot is heavy, we wait. Once it dries slightly and the root ball becomes noticeably lighter, the plant receives water. Water so the soil is evenly moistened; excess must then drain away. No water should remain in the outer pot. We want neither to let this alocasia dry out completely nor to keep topping it up. A drooping leaf is initially a reason to check: in wet soil, extra moisture can worsen the problem.

Airy compost and a suitable next pot

The root zone should hold moisture without becoming dense and heavy. Good houseplant compost with a structural ingredient such as perlite is a useful starting point. A pot with drainage holes remains essential. Once the root ball is well rooted and the plant visibly growing, we move it into a pot only slightly larger. We work gently rather than needlessly pulling fine roots apart. Fertiliser is given moderately during active growth following product instructions. The small delivery plant grows through good conditions, not through as much fertiliser as possible in one dose.

Humidity without constantly wet leaves

Care can become more demanding in dry heated air. We therefore do not place Silver Dragon directly above a radiator. If room air is very dry, effective room humidification helps more than a brief mist. A well-positioned group of plants can also make the surroundings somewhat more favourable. The leaves need not be constantly wet. We gently remove dust with a soft, slightly damp cloth while supporting the leaf with the other hand. Its texture stays visible without vigorous rubbing. Air movement should be gentle; a cold draught is no substitute.

Follow the plant's rhythm in winter

As days shorten, Silver Dragon may slow its growth and lose some older leaves. It then often needs less water and nutrients. We keep its position bright and warm rather than moving it into cool winter quarters. Check the soil before every watering and respond to actual use. Reduced growth is no reason to let a still-living root ball dry out completely. With substantial leaf loss we look more closely at warmth, light and roots. One old leaf may fade; several rapidly yellowing leaves together with permanently wet soil are a different signal.

Observe closely and handle it safely

Occasionally it is worth looking beneath leaves and around stalk bases. Fine webs, pale speckles or cotton-like areas deserve a closer look; initially separate affected plants from others. Not every brown leaf-edge section is already a pest infestation, however. Always check position and root-ball moisture too. Alocasia is an ornamental plant with irritating calcium oxalate crystals and does not belong in the mouth. Gloves are sensible when removing damaged leaves; choose a position where children and animals cannot nibble it. Later flowering is possible, but is not the focus of this young foliage plant.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Original shop image of the young plant in a 6 cm nursery pot, about 8–10 cm tall. Leaf number, pattern and habit may naturally vary.

Good to know

Will Silver Dragon stay as small as when delivered?

No. The 8–10 cm refers to the young shop plant. Good care produces larger leaves and a stronger plant; its space and pot can grow with it later.

Is the silver leaf coated with something?

No. The silvery–green effect is part of this selection's natural leaf pattern and texture. Leaf–shine products are neither necessary nor helpful.

Can it stand in a closed outer pot?

As a decorative sleeve, yes, provided the nursery pot has drainage holes and excess water is removed. It is poorly suited to permanently wet soil without drainage.

Why does it lose a leaf in winter?

Less light and slower growth can contribute to older leaves fading. With heavy or rapid loss also check warmth, root–ball moisture and root condition.

Does daily misting help against dry room air?

A brief mist raises humidity only temporarily. A suitable position and effective room humidification if needed are a better foundation.

Is Silver Dragon suitable for nibbling pets?

No. Like other Alocasia, it contains irritating calcium oxalate crystals. Keep the plant out of reach and do not eat it.

The matching offer

[View plant in the shop](#)

Product details, availability and delivery information are provided in the shop offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer