

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Asplenium Parvati: a small fern with glossy feathered foliage

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AI-created scene based on the original shop image. Cachepot, furnishings and decoration not included.

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

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Botanical name	Asplenium Parvati
Delivery size	12 cm pot · approximately 20–30 cm overall height
Family	Aspleniaceae
Shop name	Asplenium dimorphum Parvati
Botanical background	Fern hybrid of Asplenium difforme and A. dimorphum
Growth	Perennial fern with branched divided fronds
Flowering	No flowers; ferns form spores
Position	Filtered daylight, sheltered place without heating air

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	Position in filtered daylight without hot direct sun.	Divided fronds need a bright sheltered place.
Moisture	Let the upper soil dry slightly, then water the root ball thoroughly.	A steady supply does not mean permanently wet soil.
Drainage	Let the inner pot drain after watering.	A filled cachepot keeps roots unnecessarily wet.
Soil	Use humus-rich loose potting soil with good drainage.	It combines moisture storage with air in the root ball.
Room air	Avoid hot dry heating air and cold draughts.	Fronds stay healthy more easily in a calm plant position.
Nutrients	Feed sparingly according to the label during growth.	The small fern needs no strong reserve fertilising.
Repotting	When roots are dense, carefully provide a little more pot space.	Grip the root ball; fronds are not carrying handles.
Frond care	Remove dead fronds at the base with clean tools.	Healthy green fronds supply further growth.

Knowledge that grows

Gloss and branching rather than long leaf ribbons

Parvati shows a small dense structure of branched fronds. Some sections are more finely divided, others carry broader rounded lobes. Glossy green and visible divisions distinguish it from ferns with long undivided leaf ribbons. This structure looks especially attractive close up on a bright console. Fronds need some free space to the sides so their tips do not brush against a wall or decoration whenever someone passes. The real shop photo shows a young compact plant. A larger room-filling cloud of fern foliage would be another stage and does not belong to the stated delivery size.

Understand the name and young size

The shop calls the plant *Asplenium dimorphum* Parvati. Its horticultural background describes Parvati as a hybrid of *Asplenium difforme* and *Asplenium dimorphum*. These two names help explain its unusual frond shape; the offered Parvati fern remains clearly identifiable within the assortment. The 12 cm pot is listed at approximately 20 to 30 cm overall height, while the title gives around 25 cm. These figures describe the young delivery plant including its pot. New fronds may later expand its structure. Position it so a sideways-growing frond can also unfold fully.

Filtered light in a quiet living space

A bright sheltered spot without hot direct sun suits this fern. In a hallway, what matters is how much daylight actually arrives: a console opposite a bright opening may offer good conditions, a windowless corner usually does not. Compared with very delicate indoor ferns, Parvati has relatively firm glossy fronds. That does not make the root ball independent of water and warmth. Hot radiator air and cold draughts remain unfavourable. Observe new fronds in the chosen position. They show whether the plant copes with its surroundings, while already damaged tips will not turn green again.

Moisture in the root ball and air at the roots

Let the upper soil dry slightly, then water the root ball slowly and thoroughly. Afterwards water must drain freely. Its fine divided leaf mass is not a reason to keep pouring small sips into a filled cachepot. Soil may then appear dry above a permanently wet root zone. Also check pot weight. Avoid a completely dry root ball for a prolonged period where possible, without creating the opposite extreme. If fronds droop, first examine moisture and room warmth. A wet root ball needs a different measure from a distinctly light dry pot.

Move the fern carefully

Humus-rich loose potting soil stores moisture while retaining a permeable root zone. When roots densely fill the root ball, carefully move it to a slightly larger pot during visible growth. Do not pull on fronds; work with the inner pot and root ball. Frond bases remain at their previous position; do not sink the fern deeply into new substrate. A large reserve of soil around a small plant may remain wet for a long time. Moderate nutrients according to the fertiliser label suffice during growth. Consider fresh pre-fertilised compost and supply much more sparingly when there is little new development in winter.

Retain fronds and read changes

Healthy green fronds stay on the plant. Individual completely dead ones are removed at the base with clean tools. They need not remain as short brown stumps between new green growth. Loosen dust gently without rubbing hard on the many small leaf sections. With dry tips, first examine the whole care routine: was the root ball dry, was the fern beside heating, or did strong sun suddenly strike it? Also check leaf undersides. An unfamiliar spot is not automatically a fungal disease. If the change repeats on new growth, it is worth searching closely for the triggering factor.

A fern through the seasons

Parvati forms no flowers; its effect comes from divided fronds. In winter it stays frost-free indoors and still needs daylight. Less growth may reduce consumption while heating air simultaneously encourages dry tips more quickly. Assess root ball and room air separately. Occasional misting replaces neither root supply nor a suitable position. Keep freshly rolled fronds free of touch too and allow them time to develop. Its attractive dense shape develops gradually when the plant receives good regular care and young fronds can grow back undamaged from the centre.

Pictures and details

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



AI-created detail based on the original shop image. Enlarged view; not a representation of delivery size.



Original shop image of the offered plant. 12 cm pot · approximately 20–30 cm overall height.



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Good to know

Why does Parvati have differently divided fronds?

The mixture of finer sections and broader lobes belongs to its appearance. The original view helps with comparison.

Is Parvati a fern with undivided nest leaves?

No. It has branched divided fronds; shop images show this difference clearly.

Must soil always be wet?

No. Supply it steadily, let upper soil dry slightly and remove excess water.

Why do frond tips turn brown?

Check dryness in the root ball, heating air, sun and earlier damage together. Brown tips do not become green again.

Does this fern flower?

No. Ferns form no flowers. Parvati is kept for its divided green foliage.

Is 25 cm its final size?

No. The offer describes the young delivery plant; the detailed specification gives about 20–30 cm overall height including the pot.

The matching offer

[View plant in the shop ↗](#)

Check the shop for the current price, availability and offer contents.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer