**Philodendron x ‘Xanadu’ Xanadu Philodendron**

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**Introduction**

This moderately large-leaved, easily grown philodendron makes a dramatic, tropical statement wherever it is used in the landscape (Fig. 1). The deeply divided, usually drooping, dark grey-green leaves grow up to 18 inches long and 8 to 12 inches wide, appearing on long, smooth petioles. Each leaf is divided into 15 to 20 lobes. It can be grown outside only in south Florida and in the warmest parts of central Florida. The flower is not showy.

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**General Information**

**Scientific name:** Philodendron x ‘Xanadu’

**Pronunciation:** fill-loe-DEN-drun

**Common name(s):** ‘Xanadu’ philodendron

**Family:** Araceae

**Plant type:** perennial; shrub

**USDA hardiness zones:** 10 through 11 (Fig. 2)

**Planting month for zone 10 and 11:** year round

**Origin:** not native to North America

**Uses:** foundation; border; mass planting; suitable for growing indoors

**Availability:** generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

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**Figure 1. ‘Xanadu’ philodendron**

**Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.**

**Description**

- **Height:** 2 to 4 feet
- **Spread:** 4 to 6 feet
- **Plant habit:** round
- **Plant density:** open
- **Growth rate:** fast
- **Texture:** coarse

**Foliage**

- **Leaf arrangement:** alternate
- **Leaf type:** simple

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Leaf margin: lobed
Leaf shape: elliptic (oval)
Leaf venation: pinnate
Leaf type and persistence: evergreen
Leaf blade length: 12 to 18 inches
Leaf color: green
Fall color: no fall color change
Fall characteristic: not showy

Winter interest: no special winter interest
Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding
Invasive potential: not known to be invasive
Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management
When given enough room to spread, ‘Xanadu’ makes a handsome foundation or specimen planting, and can also be used in large containers, where it looks especially attractive at poolside. It has similarities in texture and form to selloum without its large size. Space 4 or 6 feet apart in a landscape to form a mass planting of coarse textured foliage. Since leaves remain close to the ground, it makes a nice, tall ground cover for any shaded, damp location.

‘Xanadu’ is well adapted to the shade of tall trees. It needs fairly rich, moisture-retentive soil to look its best. Most philodendrons adapt to alkaline soil fairly well and are resistant to drought.

Pests and Diseases
Infrequent pests include mites and scale.

Figure 3. Foliage of ‘Xanadu’ philodendron

Flower
Flower color: green
Flower characteristic: flowers periodically throughout the year

Fruit
Fruit shape: no fruit
Fruit length: no fruit
Fruit cover: no fruit
Fruit color: no fruit
Fruit characteristic: no fruit

Trunk and Branches
Trunk/bark/branches: not particularly showy; usually with one stem/trunk
Current year stem/twig color: green
Current year stem/twig thickness: very thick

Culture
Light requirement: plant grows in the shade
Soil tolerances: occasionally wet; acidic; slightly alkaline; sand; loam; clay
Drought tolerance: moderate
Soil salt tolerances: poor
Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches

Other
Roots: usually not a problem