

XfrogPlants | Houseplants Library

Version 2.0



XfrogPlants Development

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What's New, and Usage Information for XfrogPlants Houseplants Library, Version 2.0

60 XFR (Xfrog) + 60 Models of one additional 3D format are included in the /Models folder.
(You may select online at xfrog.com, or from your reseller, from most popular 3D formats, such as Maya, 3ds Max, Lightwave, CINEMA 4D, OBJ, 3ds, etc. to be the additional format included on your CDROM)

NOTE - If you purchase our DVDs, they contain ALL 3D formats listed above, inside the DVD, and more!

60 TIFF+Alpha Billboard Renders are included in the /Billboards folder.
(You can map them onto single or crossed polygons, or drag and drop them directly into background images)

60 TIFF+Alpha Perspective Renders are included in the /Perspectives folder.
(You can use their object buffer to place them into background images, ideal for quick comps)

Many Leaf and Bark and Flower Textures are replaced with Higher Quality Textures.
(A year long search and collection effort has yielded much higher texture quality than earlier efforts)

Many Models were completely rebuilt for better accuracy.
(Over the past 3 years we have greatly improved our knowledge and modeling capabilities and we have rebuilt many early models, the results of many months of efforts is Version 2.0)

Each XfrogPlants Library is now available in several more popular 3D formats.
(Maya, Vue d'Esprit, RIB, have been added to a long list of available additional 3d formats)

Each XfrogPlants Library PDF was re-created and showcases the quality of Version 2.0.
(New nicer layout and now we exhibit all Models as Perspective Renders instead of one Render per Species)

Plugins are included to import XFR into Maya, 3ds max, Lightwave, and CINEMA 4D.
(You can directly import XfrogPlants models, or edits you make in Xfrog, into the above programs)

Xfrog Software, Plugins, Demos: <http://www.xfrog.com>
Xfrog User Group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Xfrog/>
Xfrog User Gallery: <http://www.xfrog.com/4images/>

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Author

This XfrogPlants documentation was created in November 2004 by Orio Menoni.

01. Mona Lisa

(*Aeschynanthus ssp.*)



model 1
55 centimetres
green leaves, red flower
(hanging plant)



model 2
50 centimetres
green leaves, red flower



model 3
45 centimetres
green leaves, red flower

Plant

Origin : Tropical America

Environment : tropical

Climate : warm and humid

Notes :

Mona Lisa needs a warm and humid climate the whole year, and good watering.

It is a very popular choice in some countries for house decoration, mostly because it looks very good when hanging on a wall.

Blooming: from June until August.

02. Asparagus Fern

(*Asparagus plumosus*)



model 1
45 centimetres
green fernlike plant



model 2
40 centimetres



model 3
37 centimetres

Plant (fern)

Origin : South Africa

Environment : tropical

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

The Asparagus Fern is a climber perennial plant with flat, fernlike "leaves" (really they are not leaves but cladodes) that grow horizontal on wiry stems. It is frost-intolerant and can be grown outdoors only in regions with mild winters. Not to be confused with the common Asparagus (food), which is a Southern Europe plant.

03. Kaffir Lily

(*Clivia miniata*)



model 1
55 centimetres
green leaves,
orange-red flowers



model 2
50 centimetres
green leaves,
orange-red flowers



model 3
45 centimetres
green leaves,
orange-red flowers

Plant

Origin : South Africa

Environment : subtropical, in bright shade

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

Kaffir Lily is an easy plant to grow in a home environment. It requires good indirect lighting for bloom, but non-blooming plants are still beautiful. Kaffir lily roots contain small amounts of the alkaloid Lycorine, which is toxic for humans.

04. Croton Petra

(*Codiaeum variegatum* var. *Pictum*)



model 1
50 centimetres
green-red-yellow leaves



model 2
40 centimetres
green-yellow leaves



model 3
25 centimetres
green-yellow leaves

Plant

Origin : Indonesia (Moluccan Islands)

Environment : tropical, in full sunlight

Climate : warm

Notes :

The vivid and bright variegated colours of Croton Petra gave this plant a great popularity. It is said that the colours of the Brazilian flag have been inspired by the leaves of Croton Petra.
Full sunlight is required for the leaves to take the brightest colours.

05. Sago Palm

(*Cycas revoluta*)



model 1

40 centimetres
green

model 2

50 centimetres
green

model 3

40 centimetres
green

model 4

30 centimetres
green

Plant (cycad)

Origin : South-East of Asia

Environment : tropical

Climate : warm, mild

Notes :

Cycadaceae are one of the most ancient tall vegetation families still living today. Similar to palms and ferns, but being neither of the two (as commonly misbelieved) they have characteristics of their own.

Sago Palm looks like a small or shrubby palm-tree.

It can be also potted for home growing.

06. Dendrobium Nobile

(*Dendrobium nobile*)



model 1
52 centimetres
yellow flowers



model 2
45 centimetres
yellow flowers



model 3
40 centimetres
yellow flowers

Plant

Origin : South-East of Asia

Environment : tropical

Climate : warm and humid

Notes :

Dendrobium nobile is appreciated for it's display of brightly coloured flowers along the stem. It's a fairly easy orchid to grow. It requires moderate light in the summer and full light during Autumn and Winter.

Blooming: Winter and early Spring.

07. Red Edge Dracaena

(*Dracaena marginata*)



model 1
115 centimetres
green leaves

model 2
100 centimetres
green leaves

model 3
90 centimetres
green leaves

Plant

Origin : Madagascar

Environment : tropical, in bright shade

Climate : warm and humid

Notes :

Red Edge Dracaena is the easiest of all dracenae to grow, because it's the most tolerant with regards to air humidity. It needs indirect sunlight and constant humidification of soil and leaves, especially during the vegetative periods.

08. Ballerina Epidendrum

(*Epidendrum* *ssp.*)



model 1
50 centimetres
yellow flowers



model 2
45 centimetres
yellow flowers



model 3
40 centimetres
yellow flowers

Plant

Origin : Mexico

Environment : tropical, in full but indirect sunlight

Climate : warm

Notes :

Reedstem Epidendrum is one of the easiest orchids to grow. It is little demanding about soil and watering, and can stay outdoors until just before the frost limit. It requires good indirect lighting. The flowering lasts quite long.

09. Crown-Of-Thorns

(*Euphorbia milii*)



model 1

17 centimetres

green leaves, red flowers



model 2

15 centimetres

green leaves, red flowers



model 3

12 centimetres

green leaves, red flowers

Plant (cactus)

Origin : Madagascar

Environment : sub-tropical, in full sunlight, on drained soil

Climate : warm and dry

Notes :

The name comes from Euphorbius, an ancient Greek doctor who used the sap of this plant medicinally. *Euphorbia milii* is supposedly the plant used for Christ's crown of thorns (hence the name). The sap is poisonous and can be very irritating if touched. This plant loves direct sunlight, which makes blooming last longer. It grows well in a dry, warm environment.

10. Electrode Cactus

(*Ferocactus hystrix*)



model 1
18 centimetres



model 2
15 centimetres



model 3
12 centimetres

Plant (cactus)

Origin : Central Mexico

Environment : solitary, on desert lands and cliffs, in full sun, on dry soil

Climate : hot, warm

Notes :

The electrode Cactus is a species that needs little or no water once established. It is also moderately frost-resistant. It most often grows as solitary individuals on the sandy arid soils of central Mexico.

11. Benjamin Ficus

(*Ficus benjamina*)



model 1
150 centimetres
green leaves



model 2
120 centimetres
green leaves



model 3
80 centimetres
green leaves

Shrub/Tree, evergreen broadleaf **Shape:** broad columnar

Origin : India

Environment : tropical, in bright shade

Climate : warm

Notes :

The Ficus genus includes many tree and shrub species, both deciduous (like the fig tree) and evergreen, like Benjamin Ficus, which can also be potted and grown in a home environment. When potted, it doesn't grow higher than 2 m. The branches are slightly weeping.

12. Gemma Guzmania

(*Guzmania diss. Gemma*)



model 1

55 centimetres
green leaves,
yellow-red flower

model 2

45 centimetres
green leaves,
yellow-red flower

model 3

40 centimetres
green leaves,
yellow-red flower

Plant

Origin : Tropical America (Costa Rica)

Environment : tropical, partial shade or partial sun, on moist acidic soil

Climate : warm and humid

Notes :

The Gemma variety, like the other Guzmania varieties, needs intense but indirect sunlight, and constantly high air humidity. Blooming: end of Winter. The bright colours of this species make it a favourite for house decoration.

13. Common Ivy

(*Hedera helix ssp. Helix*)



model 1
80 centimetres
green leaves,
hanging plant



model 2
70 centimetres
green leaves,
hanging plant



model 3
60 centimetres
green leaves,
hanging plant

Plant

Origin : Europe

Environment : European countryside, creeping on rocky slopes and trees

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Common Ivy is a very humble and rustic plant, and yet, it's very much appreciated for decoration, because of the lobed evergreen deep green leaves. It produces black berry-like fruits. Now present all over the world as decorative species.

14. Cherry Pie

(*Heliotropium peruvianum*)



model 1
25 centimetres
green leaves,
blue-purple flower



model 2
22 centimetres
green leaves,
blue-purple flower



model 3
18 centimetres
green leaves,
blue-purple flower

Plant

Origin : South America (Peru)

Environment : in full sunlight, on rich, moist soil

Climate : mild, temperate

Notes :

The Cherry Pie plant is a sweet-scented plant which is called Heliotrope because it follows the course of the sun. It grows in a bushy form, and looks good throughout the summer. In the Language of Flowers, the heliotrope means devotion and faithfulness. The plant has therapeutic properties.

15. Kalanchoe

(*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*)



model 1
25 centimetres
light green



model 2
20 centimetres
light green



model 3
18 centimetres
light green

Plant

Origin : Madagascar

Environment : sub-tropical areas, in full sunlight, on well-drained soil

Climate : warm

Notes :

The flowers of this species last for many weeks and have bright vivid colours if the plant is exposed to full sunlight for at least 4 hours a day.

It needs little water. Many garden cultivar of this species exist, in many different blooming colours.

16. Banana

(*Musa x paradisiaca*)



model 1
140 centimetres
green plant



model 2
110 centimetres
green plant



model 3
75 centimetres
green plant

Plant

Origin : garden cultivar of the wild Asian Banana plant (*Musa acuminata*)

Environment : tropical valleys, in full light to light shade

Climate : warm and humid, mild

Notes :

This is the Banana cultivar that is used for the commercial production of fruits. In plantations, it can grow up to 9 m., but it can also be potted and grown in a home environment as decorative species, in which case it rarely reaches the height of 2 m. It shares the same plant characteristics of it's wild parent.

17. Fishbone Fern

(*Nephrolepis cordifolia*)



model 1
40 centimetres

model 2
32 centimetres

model 3
27 centimetres

model 4
27 centimetres

Plant (fern)

Origin : Pantropical

Environment : in bright shade, growing in soil, rocks, or palm trunks

Climate : warm

Notes :

the Fishbone Fern is a tropical and cold-sensitive fern, that can grow only in warm climate regions. It can become weedy. Like most ferns, it grows of preference in the open, bright shade of taller species like trees and palms.

18. African Violet

(*Saintpaulia ionantha*)



model 1
16 centimetres
green leaves,
dark purple flower



model 2
15 centimetres
green leaves,
dark purple flower



model 3
12 centimetres
green leaves,
dark purple flower

Plant

Origin : Tanganyika (Africa)

Environment : tropical, in bright shade, on moist soil

Climate : warm and humid

Notes :

the African Violet is a widely popular plant. Bright, indirect light (12 hours a day) is best for optimal blooming. Direct sun in winter may keep it flowering, but summer sun will burn it. Air humidity must be constantly high.

19. Miniature Chusan Palm

(*Trachycarpus wagnerianus*)



model 1
60 centimetres
palm

model 2
60 centimetres
palm

model 3
60 centimetres
palm

Palm

Origin : unknown in the wild, probably a cultivar of *Trachycarpus fortunei*

Environment : gardens, in a sunny place, on moist, well-drained soil

Climate : temperate, cool

Notes :

This is a medium-sized fan palm, quite similar to the Chinese Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*), but this species has slightly different leaves. It is very cold tolerant, even more than the Chinese Windmill Palm. It grows very slowly.

20. Aroid Palm

(*Zamioculcas zamiifolia*)



model 1
65 centimetres
green leaves



model 2
55 centimetres
green leaves



model 3
45 centimetres
green leaves

Plant

Origin : Africa (Zanzibar, Tanzania)

Environment : sub-tropical, light shade or full shade

Climate : warm wet summers, mild dry winters

Notes :

Not really a palm, the so-called Aroid Palm is a perennial plant that belongs to the Araceae (same family of the Philodendron). It has a somehow "prehistoric" look reminiscent of a cycad relative (hence the name).

