Name(s) | Aglaonema Commutatum or Chinese Commutatum
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Origin | Aglaonemas, or Chinese Evergreen plants, are a hardy hybrid from the Aroid family and originally came from the subtropics of Southeast Asia. All of the many varieties have long shiny leathery leaves with unique patterns of green, gray, pink, red, and cream.

Flowering | Almost all Aroideae species have flowers during summer with few blooming in spring or at the beginning of autumn. The flowering demonstrates that the plantae is mature and healthy. To encourage some pollinator to fertilize their eggs, they often entice and reward them with a sugary treat in the form of secreted nectar along the pedicels or stalks that support the spathes (flower-containing structures) at the tips of the stems, and when it dries it can become crystalline or crusty due to its high sugar content. The future flower emerges from the warp of the stalk. It will need about 8-13 days to fully open up. The flower bud is conformable to lily bloom. However, it is an inflorescence and has no smell at all. When the bud grows it comes together with a new petal. Thus, as long as the bloom remains, a new folio cannot be opened. Plus, the whole plant has to feed the blossom with its energy and nutrients. Therefore, it’s prudent to snap out the aglaonema bloom carefully. It will let the grower produce new leaves.

Max Growth | Height and width: 1 to 3 feet

Poisonous | NASA lists it as one of its top ten plants to clean the air of harmful toxins. However, they are poisonous with a #2 toxicity level due to the Calcium oxalate crystals in the plant. Adverse reactions include: skin irritations after contact with the sap, irritation of mouth, lips, throat, and tongue if the leaves are eaten.

Temperature | Temperatures below 50° may damage the leaves so keep it away from cold winter drafts & AC

Light | May be the only indoor plant with large colorful variegated leaves that can live in low-light conditions. If placed in medium light, these plants do grow more quickly.

Watering | Allow the top 25-30% of the soil to dry out before watering. When the soil is too wet, the stems become "mushy" and die. When the soil gets too dry or too wet, yellow leaves develop.

Soil | The best soil is a basic, well-aerated houseplant potting mix that drains quickly

Fertilizer | Need very little plant food. Feed a Chinese Evergreen every other month with a basic houseplant food at 1/4 the recommended strength.

Repotting | Keep a Chinese Evergreen in a small pot so that the soil can dry out quickly.

Humidity | Chinese Evergreen plants prefers regular household humidity or higher.

Propagation | Propagated by stem cuttings and plant division.

Pruning | When a Chinese Evergreen plant becomes thin and leggy, prune the stems back to where they start to bend over. The plant will branch out all along the length of the remaining stem.

Potential Problems | Pests: Susceptible to Mealy Bugs, scale, and Aphids. Diseases: In high humidity, the large leaves may develop bacterial diseases such as Leaf Spot.

http://tipsplants.com/community/landscaping/aglaonema-and-its-bloom
https://www.newprocontainers.com/blog/4-bizarre-plant-symptoms-stump-interiorscrapers/

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