

SUCCULENTS



Succulents have leaves, stems, or roots with more than usual water-storing tissue. They form a vast and diverse group of easy-care choices for indoor or outdoor plants, because they like dry and hot!

Types

Sempervivum (ever living): Common name is hen and chicks. Flatter, pointed leaves in tight clusters. Flower, then die, but have produced so many “chicks” it isn’t usually a problem.

Echeveria: Flower-like rosettes that have fat or flat leaves. Produce very showy flowers

Cacti: Any of numerous succulent plants of the family Cactaceae, of warm, arid regions of the New World, having fleshy, leafless, usually spiny stems, and typically having solitary, showy flowers.

Sedums: Range in size from tiny mounds to 2 feet or more. Great in outdoors, attracting butterflies and beneficial insects. Can be cut back easily. Almost carefree.

Care

Plant in well draining soil with a drainage hole.

Plants need lots of bright, indirect light, but cannot handle direct south or west sun.

Water only when dry to touch 2” deep. Water thoroughly, soaking the soil until water runs through the drainage hole. In winter, plants will grow dormant and need less water

Fertilize 3x in summer with 10-10-10 fertilizer

Propagation

Split “chicks” from “hens” and root in soil

A single leaf and a cutting can both be used to start new plants. Let either dry until a callus is formed. It will begin to put out roots and can be planted in soil

