

Cultural Information – Echeveria
(ech-eh-VER-ee-a)

<u>Light:</u>	Full or partial sun; a southern, eastern or western exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Maintain indoor temperatures above 40°.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Humidity is not an issue as they are dry land plants that can tolerate wide swing with little difficulty. Avoid wet soil and foliage when temperatures are cool.
<u>Watering:</u>	Allow the soil to become dry between waterings; err on the dry side. Under cool temperatures, keep both the soil and foliage dry.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Light feeders. Feed once a month with a dilute solution like a 15-15-15 or lower in summer when temperatures are warm and light is high. Reduce or eliminate fertilizer in winter or to control size.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Little need for pruning except in old plants: tops can be cut out and side branching will develop, eventually forming a full plant.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Few problems with insects with the exception of mealybug. Diseases are only an issue if grown wet under cool temperatures.
<u>Comments</u>	Echeveria are easy-to-grow preferring dry conditions and tolerating neglect. They grow as a rosette and thus over time gain height. Plants can be pruned back when height is excessive for a particular growing situation. Avoid cold wet potting mixes.