

Echeveria Costa

('Echeveria Sp.')



Sunlight:

- **Bright, Indirect Light:** Echeveria Costa thrives in bright, indirect sunlight. Think of a sunny windowsill where it doesn't get blasted by the hottest afternoon sun.
- **Avoid Direct Sun:** Too much direct sun, especially during the hottest parts of the day, can scorch the leaves, causing discoloration or sunburn spots.
- **Rotate Regularly:** Turn the pot every week or two to ensure all sides of the plant receive adequate light, promoting even growth.



Soil:

- **Well-Draining Soil:** Use a well-draining potting mix specifically formulated for succulents or cacti. This type of soil allows excess water to drain quickly, preventing root rot.
- **Avoid Waterlogged Soil:** Soggy soil is the enemy of Echeverias. It deprives the roots of oxygen, leading to rot and potentially killing your plant.



Watering Needs:

- **"Soak and Dry" Method:** This is the golden rule for watering succulents. Water thoroughly when the soil is completely dry. Let the water drain completely from the pot.
- **Check Soil Moisture:** Don't just water on a schedule. Insert your finger or a chopstick into the soil to check for dryness before watering. If it feels moist, wait a few more days.
- **Reduce Watering in Winter:** In the winter, when the plant's growth slows down, reduce watering significantly. Overwatering is a common problem during this dormant period.



Container or Garden:

- **Container Growing:** Echeverias do well in containers, which allows for easy movement to adjust for sunlight or weather conditions. Choose a pot with drainage holes.
- **Garden Planting:** If planting in the ground, ensure the area has excellent drainage. Consider raised beds or rock gardens to prevent water from pooling around the roots.



Fertilizing:

- **Light Feeding:** Echeverias are not heavy feeders. Fertilize sparingly during the growing season (spring and summer) with a diluted succulent fertilizer.
- **Avoid Over-Fertilizing:** Too much fertilizer can burn the roots and cause excessive growth, making the plant weaker.



Pruning:

- **Remove Dead Leaves:** Trim away any dead or dying leaves at the base of the plant to keep it looking tidy and prevent the spread of fungal diseases.
- **Pinch for Bushier Growth:** If you want a bushier plant, you can pinch off the tips of the rosettes during the growing season. This will encourage the plant to produce more offsets.

****This plant may be mildly toxic if ingested, causing discomfort or irritation. Contact with sap may also cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals. Grown for ornamental use only and not intended for human or animal consumption.*

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