

successful





GANZHOU

x pachysedum ganzhou

Pachysedum 'Ganzhou', a hybrid of Pachyphytum and Sedum, is a stunning rose pink, with long, finger-shaped leaves that form loose rosettes with an upright growth pattern. Depending on the brightness of the lighting conditions, 'Ganzhou' can also include tones of soft green, frosty blue, and purple – though regardless of its current color, the leaves are always coated in a delicate layer of powdery farina, meaning that *care should be taken when handling this plant not to mar it with the oils from our fingerprints!*

Care requirements include porous soil in a well draining pot, access to *bright light*, and with its thick leaves, *infrequent watering is preferable*. It will thrive using the 'soak and dry' method, meaning that the plant is only watered once the soil has had a chance to dry out.

With the right conditions in place, 'Ganzhou' readily sends up apricot flower clusters, during the Spring and will begin to produce offsets.



BABY TOES

fenestraria aurantiaca

Belonging to the large plant family of Aizoaceae, which includes plants known as "mimicry plants" due to their ability to camouflage with their environment, 'Baby Toes' is an exceptionally unusual succulent. Hailing from the deserts of Namibia and South Africa, its minty green to soft blue leaves form tubes rather than rosettes, each growing up to 3 inches tall. In the wild, only the tips of the leaves would emerge above the sandy ground – resulting in the adaptation of *each leaf having a translucent "window" at its tip, allowing light to filter through* and reach the portion of the plant otherwise hidden from view.

Prefer bright light, and are prone to etiolating, or stretching, in lower light environments. These succulents are also *especially sensitive to overwatering and rot*, and need to be planted in a fast-draining soil mix. *Water using the "soak and dry" method, meaning watering until the excess runs from the drainage hole of the pot only once the soil has completely dried from the last watering.* The exception to this is *during the heat of the summer months, when 'Baby Toes' enters its dormancy period – best to refrain from watering much if at all* during this time, to help avoid rot.

When provided with the right growing conditions, these succulents will reward your efforts with plenty of offsets, which can be carefully divided as a means of propagation. Additionally, in late summer through fall "Baby Toes" will bloom profusely, offering up 2 inch wide white or yellow, daisy-like flowers.



PURPLE SPLIT ROCK

pleiospilos nelii 'Royal Flush'

Native to South Africa, *Pleiospilos nelii* 'Royal Flush' is a type of split rock succulent, so named because of its unique appearance that allows it to camouflage against the granite rocks that cover the ground in its natural habitat. A mesemb, or member of the family of 'mimicry plants,' - ranges from pink to purple in color, with thick, oblong leaves coated in a blanket of speckles. Grows 3-5 inches in width and height.

'Royal Flush' is adapted to arid desert conditions, and as such *requires very bright light*, which will in turn help the plant maintain its purple pigmentation. They *will not tolerate overwatering*, and need extremely rapidly draining soil with very minimal organic material – a mix of 75-80% pumice and 20-25% cactus soil should suffice. They also *require a deep pot with sufficient drainage, in order to accommodate their long tap root*. Plants should be *watered about every 2 weeks in the spring and fall*, or only when the soil is completely dry, and should *not be watered at all during the summer and winter*. *Avoid fertilizing altogether*, too much nitrogen can lead to spongy growth predisposed to rot.

New leaf pairs will emerge from the fissure in the center of the plant. *Do not water at all while the plant is splitting, as it is important for the outer leaf pair to shrivel and shed as its stored water is used to sustain the new leaves*. Interestingly, it should never have more than two pairs of leaves at a time – more is a phenomenon called "stacking," and is evidence that the plant is being watered too heavily instead of pulling from its own reserves.



BURRITO'S TAIL

sedum morganianum

Native to Mexico and Honduras, 'Burro's Tail' was brought to the United States as a houseplant in the 1930s by an American botanist traveling within Central America. A bright green trailing succulent with very delicate, oblong leaves, 'Burro's Tail' is excellent for hanging planters or as a fun "spiller" component in an arrangement. *More fragile than other succulents*, this plant can be quick to drop its leaves in less than ideal conditions. When content, however, its stems can easily grow to 2 feet or more in length!

Like many succulents, 'Burro's Tail' *prefers regular and thorough watering*, testing the well-draining soil for dryness each time. The frequency of these waterings may increase during the *warm months, which also coincide with 'Burro's Tail's' active growing season*. While bright light is a must for this succulent to maintain sturdy and un-stretched stems, morning sun is ideal, as opposed to the scorching afternoon sun. Bright light is especially important in the spring, to encourage the plants red, white, or yellow flowers to come into bloom.

Repotting a mature 'Burro's Tail' plant can be risky, due to the fragile nature of the leaves and long stems, so it is best to select an appropriately sized pot with exceptional drainage while the plant is still relatively compact. Furthermore, make sure to protect these chubby leaves from frost, as they are very prone to scarring and leaf drop in colder temperatures.



FLAPJACKS
kalanchoe luciae flapjack

The broad, rounded leaves of *Kalanchoe luciae* 'Flapjacks' present both a unique coloration and a unique growth form. Reaching upwards and in parallel to one another, the leaves almost resemble a stack of pancakes when viewed from above – while the ombre pattern of lime green, yellow, orange, and red tones create a stunning display from any angle! *Producing offsets readily as the plant matures, 'Flapjacks' is a monocarpic succulent variety* – meaning that the parent plant will die after sending up its extremely tall bloom stalk laden with yellow blooms, thus allowing its progeny to take over in its stead.

Native to South Africa and its bordering nations, it is no surprise that 'Flapjacks' prefers bright, hot, and arid growing conditions – indeed, it will display its best coloration when presented with all three of these elements! To best replicate its indigenous environment, be sure to *provide bright sunlight*, a porous soil medium within a well-draining pot, and adhere to a *thorough yet infrequent watering routine*, such as the 'soak and dry' method.

With each leaf reaching up to 6 inches wide at maturity, 'Flapjacks' is sure to make a statement in any home or garden. In turn, be sure to shield this tender succulent from frost, which could otherwise cause permanent damage to the leaves.



STRING of BANANAS
senecio radicans

A prodigious trailing variety, named for its banana-shaped leaves, *Senecio radicans* 'String of Bananas' puts on new growth quickly when provided with the right growing conditions. With *stems reaching up to 3 feet long at maturity*, 'String of Bananas' makes for a gorgeous *hanging basket*, or as the 'spiller' component of a succulent arrangement.

Native to the harsh and rugged environments of southern Africa, where it creeps along the rocky ground, this variety is overall more tolerant than some of its cousins, like the 'String of Pearls'. 'String of Bananas' *does well in indirect or filtered sun*, to avoid burning, and has typical water needs for a succulent. The *'soak and dry'* method will ensure that overwatering does not become an issue – especially in the winter months, when damp soil is particularly risky to the plant's health – as will a porous soil mix in a well-draining pot. Care should be taken not to excessively bump or jostle the stems, to prevent the leaves from being knocked off, and 'String of Bananas' must be protected from frosty temperatures during the cooler seasons.

In the fall and winter months, expect this variety to send out multiple pom-pom shaped flowers, which are scented with the aroma of cinnamon!



Firestorm
sedum adolphii cv. firestorm

Sedum adolphii 'Firestorm', a special cultivar of 'Golden Sedum,' features elongated leaves with fiery red and orange margins, transitioning to a golden green shade towards the center of each rosette. *Very bright light*, from either a window or a grow lamp, and *cool (but not freezing) temperatures will deepen and expand the red tones on each leaf*. Low growing with trailing stems, 'Firestorm' reaches its maximum size around 8 inches tall and 24 inches wide, making it an excellent ground cover in larger containers or rock gardens, in temperate climates.

Adapted to harsh growing environments, 'Firestorm' can thrive in especially poor, rocky, or sandy soil – the key component being that the soil is well-draining, to avoid rot. The *'soak and dry'* method of watering, in which the plant is given a thorough watering only once the soil has had a chance to completely dry out, works very well for this variety, as established root systems are very drought tolerant. 'Firestorm' can tolerate a very light frost, but should be moved indoors during cold winter months.

With the right growing conditions, 'Firestorm' will readily send up rounded clusters of star-shaped white flowers in the late winter to early spring.



Tiger Jaws
faucaria tigrina

Faucaria tigrina 'Tiger Jaws' is a rich green succulent with stacked, triangular leaves has a growth pattern, coupled with menacing-looking but harmless spines along the leaf margins, that truly does resemble its namesake! In its dry native habitat, the soft spines play a role in directing moisture towards the root of the plant. With a clumping growth form, each individual parent plant or offset can reach up to six inches tall and wide.

Part of the family of *msembs, or mimicry succulents*, Faucaria tigrina 'Tiger Jaws' hails from southern Africa, where it thrives in extremely bright and arid conditions. As such, ensure that your 'Tiger Jaws' receives *plenty of bright light, as well as ample airflow around the leaves. Water thoroughly but sparingly*, soaking the soil only once it has had a chance to completely dry. Further, be sure to use an especially porous substrate, such as a cactus mix supplemented with coarse sand, perlite, or pumice, to help stave off issues such as rot or pest infestation.

As the plant matures, it will produce large, dandelion-like blooms in the late summer, which will open each morning and senesce by nightfall. While 'Tiger Jaws' can be placed outdoors during the warmer months, provided a proper acclimation period, be sure to bring it indoors during the colder months.



Perle von Nürnberg
Echeveria perle von nürnberg var.

An especially stunning hybrid created in the 1930's, Echeveria 'Perle von Nürnberg' succulents have soft, greyish-brown undertones, with leaves that curve to an elegant point at their tips and boast pink and purple highlights. Coated with a white powdery dusting called *farina*, these plants take on a pearlescent sheen. Care must be taken, however, as *this delicate coating can be marred by the oils from fingerprints*. These Echeveria are a staple for any succulent lover, and are commonly featured in wedding bouquets. Growing up to five inches tall, with broad rosettes up to six inches wide, "Perle von Nürnberg" makes a perfect addition to indoor and outdoor succulent collections..

Echeveria 'Perle von Nürnberg' succulents *need plenty of bright light in order to maintain their unique coloring and avoid etiolating, or stretching. Ample airflow and porous soil* with great drainage are both a must to prevent rot, and *older leaves should be removed from the bottom of the plant* once they begin to wither, to help avoid pests. This succulent has relatively typical watering requirements, and prefers a thorough *watering only when the soil is completely dry*.

Consistent care will result in a display of pink flowers with yellow interiors during the summer months, which will rise above the rosette on foot long, reddish stems!



Lola
echeveria lola

Created by famed succulent hybridizer Dick Wright in 1980, Echeveria 'Lola' is a unique "rosebud" shaped succulent with green leaves featuring a hint of lavender, pink, and even light blue, enhanced by a thick layer of almost pearlescent farina – which means *extra care must be taken not to mar the leaves with the oils from our fingerprints!* As if this otherworldly look wasn't enough, gorgeous coral hued, bell shaped blooms will grace delicate flower stalks in the early spring months, after the plant emerges from winter dormancy.

Echeveria 'Lola' *needs filtered to bright light with ample airflow*, to help avoid pests or other ills. Porous soil with great drainage, and thorough *watering only when the soil is completely dry*, will help avoid rot, as will ensuring that water does not become trapped between the plant's fleshy leaves. The rosettes can grow up to 6 inches tall, though if the woody stems become too lanky, they can be cut and allowed to form a callous, before repotting into a new pot or arrangement.

These plants can survive a very light frost, but would prefer to be kept in warmer temperatures – after all, this plant's family, Crassulaceae, is native to Mexico and Central America!



Cubic Frost
echeveria cubic frost

So incredibly unique that it currently has a patent pending, Echeveria 'Cubic Frost™' forms concentric rosettes of wavy, club-shaped leaves with a frosty lilac hue. The distinct leaf shape is rarely seen amongst other succulents, making 'Cubic Frost' an exceptional addition to any collection! Reaching up to 10 inches across, this variety will make a real impact as a 'filler' component of a mixed succulent arrangement, or as a focal point in a temperate rock garden.

To retain its beautiful coloring 'Cubic Frost™' *needs a lot of bright light*, which it is able to tolerate well thanks to a thick coating of powdery farina on all of its leaves! Porous soil with excellent drainage, as well as *thoroughly watering the soil directly (not into the rosette itself) only once it has had a chance to completely dry*, will help stave off issues with rot or pests. Be sure to take extra care to *avoid overwatering* during the cool winter months, as cold and chronically damp soil can predispose the plant to root rot. Further, be sure to protect this incredible plant's chubby leaves from frost in the colder winter months!

In the spring and summertime, expect blooms of orange, bell-shaped flowers to emerge above the rosettes.



Rainbow Elephant Bush
portulacaria afra 'Variegata'

Rainbow Bush: This stemmed succulent is particularly versatile and easy to grow. It is native to South Africa and Swaziland where it grows on sunny, rocky slopes. It even has a symbiotic relationship with elephants: elephants eat some of the branches and their trampling aids propagation of new shrubs from stem cuttings.

It stands out for its green and cream leaves (0.5" - 1.0") and deep red stems that verge on purple. Though reluctant to bloom in cultivation, it can sometimes produce clusters of tiny, violet flowers in midsummer.

The stems are easily pruned into your desired form or left to *cascade from a container*. *Water deeply but very infrequently*, particular during winter dormancy. *In warmer months, try your hand at propagating stem cuttings*. No elephants required.





Baby's Necklace
crassula

A hybrid developed by famed horticulturalist Myron Kimnach, *Crassula* 'Baby's Necklace' is a very hardy succulent with small, fleshy leaves tightly stacked around thin stems and usually multicolored in shades of green, red, and burgundy. Together with the plant's growth habit, which may begin to drape as the stems reach their full length, it very clearly resembles a string of beads, just like its name suggests! Reaching only six to twelve inches in height, this petite plant is further accented in the early summer months with tiny white flowers, growing in small clusters atop each stem.

Hybridized from South African cultivars, 'Baby's Necklace' is a very drought tolerant succulent, but can burn in the scorching sun – so *be sure to protect it from harsh sunlight by providing bright, filtered light instead.* Plant this succulent in porous soil with adequate drainage, and *water thoroughly only when the soil is completely dry.* To prevent rot, *don't let this succulent sit in wet soil,* especially during the winter months when less frequent watering is necessary.

Hardy down to Zone 9, these plants must be protected from anything more than a very light, very brief frost – making 'Baby's Necklace' best suited to growing in containers that can be moved indoors during the colder months.



String of Buttons
crassula perforata thurberg

Crassula conjuncta is a succulent with fleshy, triangular green leaves with red margins and a vertical growth habit. These *Crassula* are a highly branching species and offset easily, making it the *perfect plant for hanging baskets* or along the edges of rock gardens, where they will readily form dense clusters of stems.

Crassula conjuncta *requires bright light* and an especially porous growing medium, as it typically grows in rocky quartz fields in its native South African habitat. Supplementing a cactus soil mix with perlite or coarse sand, coupled with infrequent but thorough watering, can help replicate this natural environment. Excessive dampness in the soil and the air can predispose these plants to rot, so *take care not to overwater (especially in the cooler winter months) and to ensure ample airflow around the leaves.* *Crassula conjuncta* are not cold hardy, and need to be protected from frost.

These plants *go dormant in the summer months,* but during their growth season will send up clusters of tiny white flowers, which are known to attract butterflies and hummingbirds.



Aloe Oik
3rd zimmerman hybrid

With a name that is British slang for an overly rambunctious child, this variety certainly demands attention! The short, rigid triangular leaves of Aloe ‘Oik’ sport a deep blue-green hue, with bright, multi-pointed magenta teeth along the margins and bumpy dashes along the upper surface of each leaf. Depending on the season and the related strength of the sun’s rays, the fleshy leaves themselves may “blush” nearly red from sun stress, before reverting to green during the less intensely sunny seasons.

Plenty of bright sunlight will not only enrich ‘Oik’s unique color, but will also give this slow-growing plant the best opportunity to reach a mature size of 12 inches tall and wide. *Like all Aloe, care must be taken to avoid overwatering* – the ‘soak and dry’ method will work well, and porous soil with excellent drainage will provide added protection against rot and other ills. While ‘Oik’ is an overall very hardy plant, take care to protect its leaves from frost during the cooler months, as it is not cold tolerant below Zone 10.

When established, this succulent will send up stalks of reddish-yellow, bell-shaped flowers, which are often visited by hummingbirds!

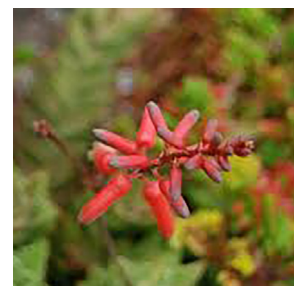


Zanzibarica
aloe zanzibarica

The leaves of Aloe zanzibarica are lime green and margined with translucent whitish teeth. Rosettes turn reddish in bright light. During the early Spring, tall spikes of tubular red-orange flowers are loved by hummingbirds. Requires porous soil with excellent drainage.

Eventually produces offsets and makes a nice colony of rosette towers.

Be sure to protect it from harsh sunlight by providing bright, filtered light instead. Plant this succulent in porous soil with adequate drainage, and *water thoroughly only when the soil is completely dry* soaking the soil only once it has had a chance to completely dry.





Sunrise

anacampseros telephiastrum var.

Living up to its name, *Anacampseros telephiastrum* variegata 'Sunrise' is a stunning succulent native to South Africa. With leaves boasting shades of rose, lime, and emerald green – further accented by white filaments, or hairs, that grow from the stems of the plant – this beauty will reach about 6 inches in height and width, though offsets have the potential to expand its impact even further.

In a rock garden or terrarium, the rosettes will begin to create a dense mat of foliage, but in a pot they will begin to creep over the edges, creating a lovely “spiller” effect. It can be quite a *slow grower* – though if given the chance, it may begin to develop a caudex, which uniquely resembles a swollen “trunk” where the base of the plant meets the soil. Adding to the already spectacular show put on by its foliage, look for large pink flowers in the summer months, which open during the daytime and close their petals come nightfall.

Despite its South African origins, *Anacampseros* 'Sunrise' *does not do well in intense heat or strong sunlight, so be sure to give this succulent plenty of bright but filtered light.* A proneness to rot when overwatered means this plant should be potted in porous soil with adequate drainage, and *watered thoroughly only when the soil is completely dry.* Hardy to zone 10a, this succulent must be protected from frost.



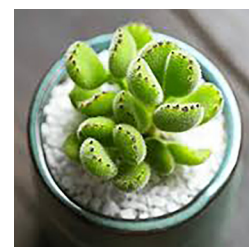
Bear's Paw Variegated

cotyledon ladismithiensis var.

Cotyledon tomentosa 'Bear's Paw' variegata is a densely branched “shrublet” succulent, meaning that it features a branching, yet petite, growth pattern. Its green and cream variegated leaves are wedge-shaped, chubby, and coated in a layer of soft hairs which are nearly impossible to resist touching! Small, rounded teeth line the edges of each leaf, earning the plant the name of 'Bear's Paw,' and often *blush to a pinkish hue when exposed to high levels of light or cooler temperatures.* Reaching up to 12 inches tall and wide, this variety makes a great 'filler' component in succulent arrangements.

While bright sun will encourage the most rapid growth, 'Bear's Paw' *can tolerate partially shaded conditions,* making it an ideal indoor succulent. Good drainage is a must for this plant, so be sure to select a porous soil mix and water in accordance with the 'soak and dry' method. *Ample airflow will prevent water from settling within the branches of the plant, where it can cause rot.*

Bell-shaped flowers will emerge during the summer growing months, and are typically a pale coral in color.





Watch Chain
crassula lycopodioides

The Watch Chain Crassula (*Crassula lycopodioides* syn. *Crassula muscosa*), also called the zipper plant, is attractive and unusual. Given the Watch Chain moniker for its close resemblance to jeweler's chain links of previous eras, they were once used to hold pocket watches and secure them to the vest pocket. Tiny leaves of the Watch Chain succulent wrap tightly around the stem to form a square, upright mass.

Both of its Latin names refer to its resemblance to a clubmoss. This plant starts off erect but eventually trails over with thick stems up to 1.0' long. It is native to South Africa and following heavy rain or watering it can bloom pale yellow to white flowers.

Growing Watch Chain is similar to growing most succulent *Crassula* plants. Ease them into full morning sun when outdoor temperatures are at least 45 to 50 degrees F. Some morning sun, even in the hottest part of summer, does not seem to damage this plant but is best combined with some type of shade.

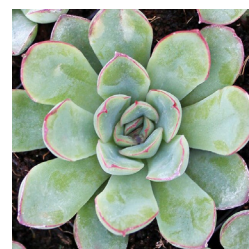


Puldonis Echeveria
echeveria pulidonis

Echeveria pulidonis (Walther): A Mexican species well-loved for its form, colors, and ease of growth. This slow-grower has blue-green, oblong leaves that are slightly cupped to form a tidy rosette. These leaves are also covered in a dusty, silvery wax called farina. When grown in bright sunlight, the leaf edges have a fine, crimson outline that contrasts well with its soft blue tones. It sends up a tall bloom stalk from which dangle butter yellow, bell-shaped flowers.

Needs bright sunlight to maintain their colors and compact rosette form. They need great drainage and infrequent water to prevent rot. Water deeply enough for water to run out the drainage hole, then wait for the soil to fully dry before watering again.

Also known as "Mexican Hens & Chicks", *Echeveria* can produce new offsets or "chicks" around the base of the mother plant. These chicks can be left to form a tidy cluster or removed and transplanted. Additionally, *Echeveria* can be propagated from stem cuttings or mature leaves.





Neon Breakers
altman hybrid

A thriving E. 'Neon Breakers' is nothing short of an electric sight. This show-stopping hybrid forms rosettes to 8" or more in diameter, eventually producing offsets. Rosettes have many leaves that are red-violet-mauve, with very crinkly neon pink margins. When 'Neon Breakers' flowers, it's almost unfair to the neighboring plants. Its deep pink flowers, complemented by purple sepals, shine from stalks well above the rosette. It can be used as a patio plant where some afternoon shade is provided. Otherwise, give it plenty of bright light to allow the rosette to maintain optimal form.

Bloom time: Spring to Summer

Size: Rosettes to 8 inches diameter / 6 inches high

Plant in porous soil with quick drainage

Provide bright light with ample airflow

Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch (looks better with regular water during the hottest months)



Sedum Burrito
Sedum morganianum hybrid

Sedum 'Burrito' forms semi-prostrate stems with dense glaucous blue-green "jelly bean" leaves. Excellent for hanging basket culture, or in brightly lit atriums or patios with filtered light.

The origin of this plant is quite an enigmatic mystery. There is no known record of 'Burrito' having occurred in habitat. As 'Burrito' seems similar to *Sedum morganianum*, which is native to Mexico and forms long cascading stems of glaucous blue-green leaves, there has been conjecture that perhaps 'Burrito' is a natural *Sedum morganianum* hybrid. As similar plants in habitat often cascade down rocky inclines where the water drains swiftly away from the plant, Prefers bright, filtered light with ample airflow. Water thoroughly when soil is dry to the touch.

Bloom time: Spring

Size: Trailing

Plant in porous, well-draining soil

Provide bright light to full sun (indirect light in afternoon)

Water thoroughly when soil is dry to the touch





Lime n' Chile
echeveria

This frosty lime green Echeveria variety offsets prolifically to form attractive clusters. When those new chicks come in, it also becomes pretty floriferous, putting out four to five inflorescences per rosette. Flowers are larger than some echeverias, and are a bright tangerine to darker orange & coral. Sometimes its leaves are slightly variegated, displaying a stippled appearance. Echeveria 'Lime n' Chile' is superb as an ingredient in a dish garden with echeverias that exhibit purples, pinks, or reds. Unfussy as long as it has good drainage, this rugged little guy forms mounds of chunky rosettes. and can be grown outside in temperate climates.

Bloom time: Spring to summer
Size: 5 inches high and 6-8 inches wide
Plant in porous, well-draining soil
Bright light to full sun with ample airflow
Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch (looks best with regular watering during the hotter months)



Gollum
Crassula Ovata

Crassula ovata 'Gollum' is considered a monstrose form of jade plant (Crassula ovata). The leaves, unlike the flattened leaves of regular jade, form odd tubular, lime green "fingers." The tip of the leaf is flared, but depressed in the center and often a brilliant, translucent red. Excellent as patio plant or landscape plants. With its red-tipped fingers atop a thick, gnarly trunk 'Gollum' is also a great bonsai subject. The inherently gnarly character of jade's thickened trunk make it a popular subject for bonsai training, along with the ease with which it can be pruned and trained. In the case of 'Gollum', the red-tipped fingers are an added plus for bonsai treatment. The flowers are star shaped and white.

Bloom time: Winter
Size: Up to 4 feet high and 2 feet wide
Plant in porous soil with adequate drainage
Provide bright light to full sun
Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch





Tanzanian Zipper Plant

euphorbia anoplia

Tanzanian Zipper Plant (*Euphorbia anoplia*): A unique succulent that grows as clusters of tall, leafless stems. The stems have striations of green tones and prominent ridges. This is an African milk barrel, but its growth habit resembles that of the North American barrel cacti.

All euphorbias contain a white sap that can be irritating to eyes and mucous membranes. If contact is made with this white sap, take care to not touch face or eyes before washing hands with soap and water.

Color primary: green/lime

Bloom color: red

Height: 9"-12"

Growth habit: vertical grower/tall stem

Hard to kill, slow grower

Plant in porous soil with adequate drainage

Provide bright light to full sun

Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch



Concrete Leaf

titanopsis calcareum

Titanopsis is part of the family Aizoaceae (synonymous with Mesembryanthemaceae), which also includes the various forms of plants known as ice plants and those known as mimicry plants. *Titanopsis calcareum*, native to South Africa, forms rosettes to 3" in diameter with semi-flattened paddle-shaped leaves densely covered with grayish-green tubercles. Tips of leaves are very warty in appearance. In its native habitat, often grows in rocky quartz fields in soils with high limestone content. It is nearly undetectable in its native habitat due to its cryptic coloring and rough texture that effectively mimics rocks and the surrounding environment. Light yellow daisy-like flowers with many petals.

Color primary: blue/blue-green

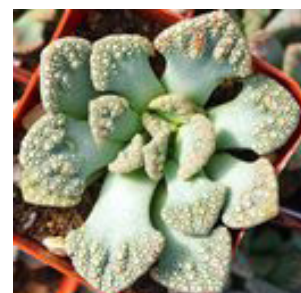
Bloom color: yellow, blooms in Fall/Winter

Height: under 3"

Growth habit: clumping, mounding, creeping

Provide bright light to full sun

Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch





Coccon Plant
senecio haworthii

Woolly Senecio or Cocoon Plant (now *Caputia tomentosa*) is native to South Africa - forms attractive, long, tubular leaves with densely flocked white leaves. A unique plant with a white, felted covering. This small shrublet has curved, chunky leaves covered with a thick white wool. It rarely blooms but it can produce yellow, pompom-shaped flowers. Over time it can grow tall, leggy stems, but it re-roots readily from stem cuttings.

Color primary: white

Bloom color: yellow

Bloom time: Winter to spring

Height: 9"-12"

Growth habit: vertical grower/tall stem

Provide bright light to full sun

Plant in porous soil with adequate drainage

Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch (less water in winter)



Painted Lady
echeveria derenbergii

Painted Lady (*Echeveria derenbergii*) (Purpus): One of the smaller *Echeveria* species, *E. derenbergii* stays under 3" in diameter but offsets readily to form tidy clumps of small, globular rosettes. This blue-green species grows on cliffsides in Southern Mexico and protects itself from full sun with a natural coating of powdery wax or "farina". It has a unique flowering habit, with each rosette producing multiple bloom stalks that stay under 4" tall and hold up to 6 yellow, star-shaped flowers a piece. This species has enduring popularity not only for its charming appearance but because it is also a forgiving grower.

Color primary: blue/blue-green

Bloom color: yellow

Bloom time: Spring

Height: under 4"

Growth habit: rosette

Easy to propagate

Provide filtered light, partial sun

Water thoroughly when soil is completely dry to the touch

