

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana

Kalanchoes are native to Madagascar and is a easy to care for flowering. Kalanchoes star-like blooms are long-lasting on come in a range of clusters of red, pink, orange, white, yellow and lavender flowers which are supported on sturdy stems. There are some new varieties that have bi-colored flowers. A Kalanchoe must be exposed to long, sunny days followed by 2 weeks of short days, less than 12 hours long before it makes buds. This can accomplish by placing plants outdoors in Summer and then bringing them indoors in late Fall before temperatures drop below 40°F. Keep the plant in a room where no lights are being used at night. Kalanchoes flower in January and February and these flowers will last for weeks. Snip off bloom bearing branches after the flowers fade.

Light: Kalanchoe plants need bright, indirect light and can tolerate direct sun during the Fall, Winter and Spring seasons. Direct sun in the Summer is too intense and will burn the leaves. As the days get shorter and kalanchoes experience longer periods of darkness, they will produce more flowers.



Water: Kalanchoes are Succulent Plants that have plump leaves that store water for long periods of time. Allow the top 50% of the soil to dry-out before watering. If the soil is extremely dry, sit the plant in a deep saucer of water for about ten minutes. This not only prevents over-watering, but helps keep the leaves dry.

Fertilizing: Fertilize from late Spring to Midwinter with a plant food high in nitrogen diluted to ½ the recommended strength. From late Winter to early Spring, **DO NOT FEED.**