

Peperomia Varieties

There are more than 1,000 known species that have made the journey from South American rain forests to us. They are semi-succulents that have thick, fleshy leaves that make them drought tolerant. Their leaves can be textured, smooth, large, small, solid colors or variegated. These plants are great for beginners because they are too easy to care for, slow growing and low maintenance.

Light: Peperomias need bright, indirect light from a west or east facing window. Insufficient light will result in less leaf production, leaf drop, color loss and the plant to stop growing all together.

Fertilizer: Fertilize your Peperomia every two weeks during the Spring and Summer months at ½ the recommended strength. Peperomia plants will thrive when it's fertilized regularly with a 20-20-20 fertilizer containing equal parts of nitrogen, potassium and iron. Reduce the rate to once a month in the Fall and Winter months.

Water: Due to its waxy leaves and water retaining capabilities, water it similar to a succulent. Wait for the soil to dry out completely between waterings. Then water thoroughly, until water is absorbed by the soil and runs out the bottom of the pot.



TIPS:

- Peperomias don't like direct sun.
- They love to be root bound, so it will thrive better with less repotting.
- Water retaining potting soils are not recommended for Peperomias as they are prone to root rot.
- DO NOT let this plant sit in water!
- The leaves of this plant will droop if they are underwatered, but will recover quickly after watering.