

Outdoor Succulent Care Guide

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CORE CARE ESSENTIALS

☀️ **SUNLIGHT:** Provide at least 6+ hours of direct sunlight daily; some varieties tolerate partial shade.

💧 **WATER:** Water deeply but infrequently. Established hardy succulents often thrive on rainfall alone.

🌱 **SOIL:** Plant in sandy, rocky, or other well-draining soil. Avoid heavy garden soils that stay wet.

🪴 **CONTAINERS:** If potted, ensure drainage holes. Stone or concrete pots are best outdoors because they withstand freezes and don't tip over easily. Avoid ceramic or plastic that hold winter moisture. Use a fast-draining cactus/succulent soil mix with sand, pumice, or perlite. yearly to refresh nutrients.

🪱 **FERTILIZER:** Apply worm castings and/or a slow-release fertilizer once or twice a year to enrich soil and support growth.

PRO TIPS & PEST CONTROL

Hardy types (sempervivum, sedum) tolerate freezing temperatures — they do not need to be brought indoors and overwinter naturally.

Succulents may change color in cold or drought; this is natural and often enhances their beauty.

Lightly mulch with gravel or small stones to protect roots and discourage weeds.

Add worm castings sprinkled on top of the soil to help suppress mealybug infestations — about 2 tablespoons for a 4-inch pot.

Neem oil or insecticidal soap spray may be used to treat mealybugs, aphids, scale, and other pests if infestations appear.



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☀️ **LIGHT:** Succulents are solar-driven plants. Place them in a brightly lit room where they can receive 6 or more hours of indirect sunlight daily. To encourage symmetrical, even growth, rotate the plants every couple of weeks.

💧 **WATERING:** Patience is essential. Wait until the soil is completely dry before watering, which typically takes 7 to 10 days. It is always safer to err on the side of under-watering rather than overwatering. Apply water directly to the soil and avoid misting the foliage.

🌱 **SOIL:** A highly porous environment is key. Use a fast-draining cactus or succulent soil mix cut with sand, pumice, or perlite. We recommend replacing this soil yearly to refresh the nutrient profile, and adding a top layer of pebbles to act as a clean, functional mulch.

🪴 **CONTAINERS:** Proper drainage is non-negotiable to prevent root rot. Terra-cotta pots are an excellent choice for beginners; the porous, clay-brown material breathes and dries out quickly, naturally reducing the risk of watering mistakes.

🪱 **FERTILIZER:** During the active summer growing season, a single application of worm castings or a diluted, balanced fertilizer provides sufficient nourishment.

PRO-TIPS & PEST CONTROL

Environmental stability matters. Avoid placing your arrangements near drafts, heaters, or vents.

A moisture meter is an invaluable tool for keeping your watering schedules accurate.

Proactive care—like keeping the soil relatively dry and clearing away dead leaves—is your best defense against pests.

To naturally suppress mealybug infestations, sprinkle worm castings on top of the soil, using about 2 tablespoons for a 4-inch pot.

If mealybugs, fungus gnats, or scale do appear, they can be effectively treated with a spray of neem oil or insecticidal soap.



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