



## Aloe Vera Care Card

Aloe Vera is succulent, so they store water in its leaves. It is important not to overwater them.

- Water whenever the top few centimetres of
- compost is dry.
- Make sure you let the water drain away fully – do not let the plant sit in water as this may cause the roots to rot.
- Aloes need very little water in winter.
- Feed every couple of months from April to September with weak plant food.
- Wipe the leaves occasionally, to prevent dust building up

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## Birds Nest Fern Care Card

- Prefers moderate, indirect light.
- Water thoroughly during the growing season but less so in the winter.
- Keep moist but do not allow to stand in water.
- Likes temperatures between 16°C and 21°C.
- Avoid draughts.
- Try to maintain at least some degree of humidity by misting regularly.
- Does not require a lot of extra feeding.

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# Succulent Echeveria Care Card

The most important part of good Echeveria care is watering.

- The biggest issue with succulents is overwatering. Provide moderate amounts of water in the hot, dry season.
- Let the soil dry out thoroughly before you water it again.
- Potted plants should not be left in a wet saucer. Soft rots and root rot issues occur when the plant is too wet.

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## Jade Plant Care Card

Generally, Jade plant care is easy and straightforward. Jade plants need a lot of sun. However, they should be protected from harsh direct sunlight, as it can scorch the leaves, especially of young plants.

- During the spring and summer, jade plants should be watered often so that their soil is moist but not wet. Reduce your watering to once monthly in the winter.
- One major Jade plant benefit is the plant's longevity. With proper care, Jade plants can live between 50 and 70 years—sometimes even longer. Because of this, they're often passed down generationally.

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## Parlour Plant Care Card

The Parlour palm is a plant that likes moist soil but also likes to dry out before watering it again.

- This means that you should let the soil dry out, but you can't let your Parlour palm sit in dry soil for more than a few days.
- A Parlour Palm, as opposed to some other palms, prefers a darker spot in your house.
- This small palm doesn't tolerate direct sunlight at all, as this will burn its leaves.
- A spot that's too bright for your Parlour Palm will turn its darker green leaves light green and/or yellow.

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## Rubber Plant Care Card

The key to rubber plant care is balance.  
It likes just the right amount of sun and water.

- If you can give it just the right amount of both, you'll have a happy, strong and tall rubber tree.
- Rubber plants will tell you if they need more sunlight or water if they start to drop their lower leaves.
- Rubber plants prefer bright, indirect light that isn't too hot.
- These plants require more water during their growing season in the summer.

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## Snake Plant Care Card

Snake Plants can live in low light to bright, direct sun. They're the perfect plant to bring life to a dark room or corner.

- This plant only needs to be watered fortnightly, allowing its soil to completely dry out between waterings to prevent overwatering and root rot.
- During the winter months feel free to only water your snake plant once a month if the soil is still moist after 2 weeks.
- Snake Plants are toxic to both people and animals - keep away from small children and pets.

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