Create Your Own Succulent Garden
What is a succulent?

Succulents are a group of plants that store water in their leaves, stems, and/or special root-like tissues, and thrive in dry climates.
Succulents grow in many shapes and sizes.

Aeonium
Agave
Echeveria
Haworthia
Sedum
Sempervivum
Senecios
Aloe
Crassula
Cacti
Euphorbia
Plant Adaptations

**COATING**

A waxy coating called epicuticular wax helps keep the plant from losing moisture to the air, act as a sunscreen, and it make the surface more difficult for insects to walk and lay eggs upon it.

**SPINES**

Spines are thin, tiny leaves, reduce surface area and water evaporation, and provide shade for the plant. Spines also protect and help hide the plant from animals.

**TOXIC**

Some plants secrete a milky sap when broken that can cause mild to severe skin irritations. Toxic sap is a way to repel thirsty animals.
**Repotting**

**SOIL**
5 parts perlite
4 parts bagged potting soil
1 part coarse sand

**WATER and DRAINAGE**
A good soaking once a week, so that water runs out of the drainage holes of the pots.

**FULL to PARTIAL SUN**
Most succulents need at least three hours of direct sun every day, with morning light as ideal, as afternoon sun is harsher and more likely to damage plants.
Propagating Baby Plants

**PUPS:** Some succulents will produce offsets that grow from the root stock. These are clones and genetically identical to the parent plant. They can be removed with a sharp blade and placed directly in the soil if enough roots have developed on them.

**LEAF CUTTINGS:** Use a leaf that has fallen or gently remove one by twisting at the base next to the stem. Leave the cuttings on a paper towel for a couple days so the open ends dry for before laying them on top of a pot of succulent soil mixture. Cuttings will thrive in bright and filtered sunlight and use the moisture provided in the leaf. Roots and leaves will start to appear after a few weeks.
Be Creative

Mix and match

Create a story

Have fun!