



HOYA CARE GUIDE

LIGHT

Provide bright, indirect light near a window. Gentle morning sun is usually suitable, but protect plants from harsh afternoon sun. Good light encourages flowers and keeps variegated leaves attractive. Avoid moving a plant once flower buds begin developing.

WATERING

For common fleshy-leaved hoyas, let the mix become fairly dry before watering thoroughly. Drain well and empty the saucer. Check the mix and the weight of the pot instead of following a fixed schedule. Water less often in winter; avoid prolonged drought.

SOIL

Use a chunky, freely draining mixture, such as equal parts houseplant potting mix, orchid bark and perlite. Choose a pot with drainage holes. Hoyas can remain in the same container for several years; move up only slightly when roots fill the pot.

TEMPERATURE

Keep in a warm room, roughly 65-80 degrees F, protected from cold drafts and direct heating vents. Moderate humidity is helpful. These instructions suit common wax plants; ask us for specific care for thin-leaved or unusual species.

FERTILIZING

Feed lightly during active spring and summer growth with a liquid fertilizer, following its label directions. Flush the mix periodically with plain water. Leave the short flower-bearing spurs in place after blooms fade, because they can flower again. Blooming may take several years.

PESTS

Inspect stems, leaf joints and curled leaves for mealybugs and mites. Separate affected plants and ask us about treatment. Avoid oversized pots and soggy soil, which encourage root rot. Train climbing vines onto a support or allow them to trail from a hanging basket.