



For the joy of gardening!

Estabrook's

PEPEROMIA CARE GUIDE

LIGHT

Most foliage peperomias grow best in bright, indirect light. An east-facing window or a spot behind a sheer curtain is a good starting point. Too much direct sun can scorch the leaves. Variegated plants usually keep their best color with good light, rather than in a dim corner.

WATERING

For common foliage types, let the top 1-2 inches of potting mix dry before watering. Check small pots carefully so the entire root ball does not become bone-dry. Water thoroughly, then drain. Succulent types such as Happy Bean and Ruby Glow need a drier approach; check their individual needs instead of following a fixed schedule.

SOIL

Use an airy, well-drained houseplant mix, adding perlite if needed. Fleshy-leaved types can also do well in a suitable cactus mix. Choose a small pot with drainage holes. Peperomias have modest root systems and usually do not need annual repotting or a much larger container.

TEMPERATURE

Keep peperomias above 60 degrees Fahrenheit and protect them from cold windows and drafts. Average indoor humidity suits many types. A humidifier can help in a very dry home, but avoid keeping leaves constantly wet. Keep foliage away from hot heating vents.

FERTILIZING

Peperomias are light feeders. Use a dilute houseplant fertilizer occasionally during active spring and summer growth, following the product directions. Reduce or stop feeding when growth slows in winter. More fertilizer is not a remedy for a plant stressed by overwatering or poor light.

PESTS

Look for mealybugs, spider mites and fungus gnats. Keep new plants separate at first and inspect leaf undersides and stem joints. Yellowing, leaf drop or soft stems can also indicate overly wet roots. Keep water off the foliage when practical and provide gentle air circulation.