



SEASON'S HARVEST

BERRY STUDENT ENTERPRISES, LLC

House Plant Care Guide

So you're a plant parent, now what?

Welcome to Season's Harvest's Plant Care Guide! This care guide contains information on light requirements, watering instructions and more.

We hope that most plant care questions can be found here, but encourage you to reach out to us at seasonsharvest@berry.edu.



Cacti

Yellow Snake, Old Lady, etc.

Light:

Cacti love bright, warm light and prefer direct sunlight but can become sunburnt if exposed to direct sunlight for more than 14 hours. Discoloration and "legginess" in plants is an indication that plants are not receiving enough light.

Water:

Cacti are native to warm, dry climates and don't require as much water as your average houseplant. We recommend watering when the soil around the plant is dry to the root. When you do water ensure the plant is being watered thoroughly. During summer plants will require more watering as temperatures increase and less watering during the winter. Overwatering can cause root rot which presents through the plant wilting and stems/ leaves turning brown or black.

Our preferred watering method for indoor cacti is bottom watering. Place your clay pot gently into a bowl and pour your water into the bowl, leave the pot there for 2-4 hours and allow the plant to soak up the water it requires.

Additional Facts:

Cacti are slow growing and need little maintenance. During the summer cacti can be left outside to thrive in the heat. When repotting your cacti be sure to select a well draining soil.



Succulents

Kalanchoe, Hen and Chicks, etc.

Light:

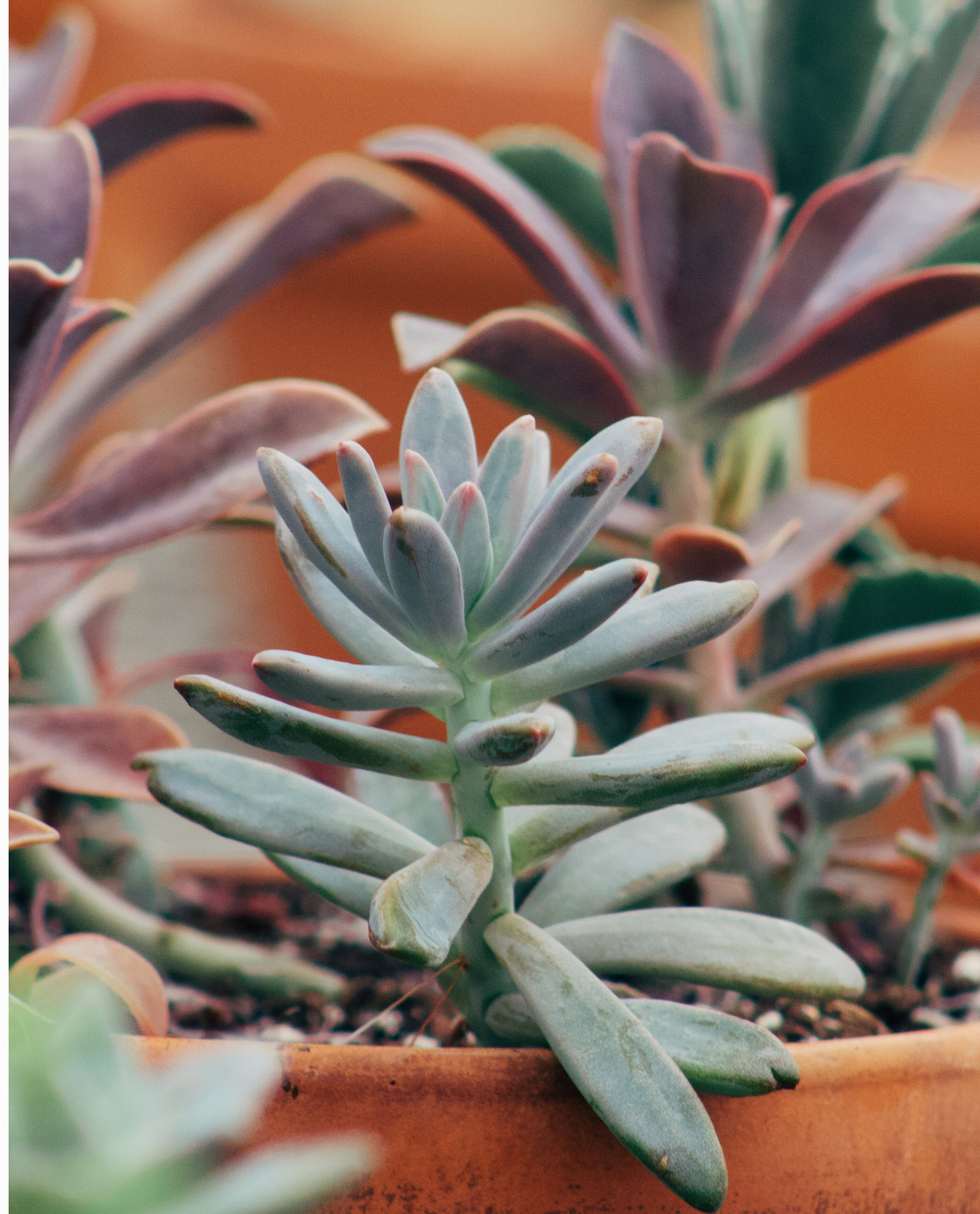
Succulents are fond of both bright direct and indirect light. Placing them in direct light can be done for several hours, but be wary of possible sunburn if exposed for too long.

Water:

Succulents are native to regions where water can be found infrequently. Due to this environment succulents tend to require less water than many other houseplants. Our primary recommendation for avoiding overwatering is to allow your plant to completely dry out in-between waterings. This often places watering every other week or so depending on the type of pot your plant is in, light, and temperature. When you do water your plant thoroughly soak the soil. If your plant is in need of water you may notice the leaves becoming wrinkled and droopy.

Additional Facts:

During the summer succulents be left outside in indirect light to enjoy the warmer temperatures. When repotting your succulents be sure to select well draining soil.



Leafy Plants

Philodendrons, Pothos, Pepperomia, etc.

Light:

Most leafy plants prefer indirect light as they are quick to sunburn if placed in direct light for prolonged periods of time. Each variety can tolerate more than others and new plants may need to be moved around several times before finding the perfect spot for them.

Water:

Leafy houseplants require varying amounts of water. The variety of plant, soil, pot material, light, and temperature can all have great effects on the quantity and frequency of watering needed. As a baseline we recommend watering most leafy houseplants, such as your common Heartleaf Philodendron and Golden Pothos, once a week. Common signs it is time to water include drooping and yellowing leaves. These varieties of houseplants prefer scheduled watering, figure out what works best for your plants and their environment and create a schedule that works to allow them to thrive. Plants may require less water in the winter as cooler temperatures begin and the addition of new growth slows.

Additional Facts:

Leafy houseplants may require dusting every so often to allow for optimal growth. This can be done by taking a damp cloth and gently washing leaves or placing plants in a sink or shower to wash over them.



Snake Plants

Cylindrica, Trifasciata, Masoniana, etc.

Light:

Snake Plants are best grown in medium indirect light, but can survive in almost any light condition. Be careful as low light conditions may cause plant growth to be slow while bright, direct light conditions may cause the plant to become sunburnt.

Water:

Snake Plants, much like Cacti and Succulents prefer to dry out in-between waterings. They will most likely require watering every two weeks or so during summer months when they are growing faster and only once or twice a month in the winter as temperatures lower and growth slows down.

Additional Facts:

This is our number one recommended beginner houseplant! Snake Plants are great for dorm rooms where light may be limited. They readily produce new Snake Plants during growing months that can easily be transplanted and shared.

