LEOPARD PLANT

REGION OF ORIGIN

Japan, China, and Korea

LIGHT

Leopard Plants thrive in bright, indirect light, but can also tolerate partial shade. While it can adapt to lower light, growth may slow, and the plant might lose some of its vibrant color. Avoid direct sunlight, as it can scorch the large, glossy leaves.

SOIL

For tropical plants, we recommend using our Rooted Goods All-Purpose Potting Mix, Uncle Mike's Organic Potting Mix, or Espoma's Organic Potting Mix. All three options are great choices for ensuring healthy growth and thriving plants.

WATER

Water when the top 1-2 inches of soil feel dry. Leopard Plants like to be kept consistently moist but not soggy. Ensure your pot has proper drainage and always empty the saucer after watering to prevent root rot.

FERTILIZER

We recommend fertilizers like Espoma Organic Indoor! Houseplant Food, Jack's Houseplant Special, or Organic Plant Magic. These options provide essential nutrients to keep your plants vibrant and thriving.

TEMPERATURE

Leopard Plant prefers moderate temperatures between 60-75°F (15-24°C). It is sensitive to extreme cold, so avoid exposing it to temperatures below 50°F (10°C). Keep it away from cold drafts and heating vents, as fluctuations in temperature can stress the plant.

ISSUES + FIXES

Leopard Plant is relatively pest-resistant but may occasionally attract aphids, mealybugs, or spider mites. Regularly inspect your plant for pests, especially on the undersides of leaves. If you notice any issues, treat promptly with natural or chemical remedies to prevent further damage.

PRUNING & PROPAGATION

Leopard Plants can be propagated from leaf cuttings or offsets. To propagate by leaf cutting, snip a healthy leaf with a portion of stem and place it in a pot with moist soil. Keep the cutting in a warm, humid environment until it roots, typically within 2-4 weeks. Alternatively, offsets can be separated and planted in individual pots.

PET FRIENDLY ?

Leopard Plant is non-toxic to both cats and dogs, making it a safe choice for homes with pets. However, as with any plant, it's still best to prevent pets from chewing on the leaves to avoid upset stomach.