



## Care Tips for Hoya (Wax Flower)

*These tips are considered basic care tips for all of the species in this genus. Individual notes on favorite species can be found on the reverse.*

- ♦ **Light:** Although the best exposure can vary between different hybrids, most *Hoya* appreciate medium to bright, indirect light. While some are tolerant of direct sunlight, this can also cause leaf burn.
- ♦ **Soil:** Pick a well-draining mix that's suitable for succulents. Try a pre-made mix or create your own with a good potting soil mixed with pumice and/or perlite and bark for drainage.
- ♦ **Water:** Rainwater is ideal, or distilled water if rainwater isn't available. Some varieties can be sensitive to the minerals in tap water, so use caution if you have no other option.
- ♦ **Drainage:** All *Hoya* require excellent drainage and will not tolerate standing water or waterlogged soils. Allow to dry well in between watering.
- ♦ **Feeding:** Monthly, with a liquid seaweed-based fertilizer such as Hasta-Gro.
- ♦ **Other tips for success:** Many *Hoya* actually bloom best when potbound, so don't be in a rush to re-pot them. Their cascading habit makes them ideal for hanging baskets, or they can be trained up a moss totem. They appreciate high humidity, so they're also happy in a terrarium or other warm, damp location.



## Care Tips for Hoya (Wax Flower)

*These tips are considered basic care tips for all of the species in this genus. Individual notes on favorite species can be found on the reverse.*

- ♦ **Light:** Although the best exposure can vary between different hybrids, most *Hoya* appreciate medium to bright, indirect light. While some are tolerant of direct sunlight, this can also cause leaf burn.
- ♦ **Soil:** Pick a well-draining mix that's suitable for succulents. Try a pre-made mix or create your own with a good potting soil mixed with pumice and/or perlite and bark for drainage.
- ♦ **Water:** Rainwater is ideal, or distilled water if rainwater isn't available. Some varieties can be sensitive to the minerals in tap water, so use caution if you have no other option.
- ♦ **Drainage:** All *Hoya* require excellent drainage and will not tolerate standing water or waterlogged soils. Allow to dry well in between watering.
- ♦ **Feeding:** Monthly, with a liquid seaweed-based fertilizer such as Hasta-Gro.
- ♦ **Other tips for success:** Many *Hoya* actually bloom best when potbound, so don't be in a rush to re-pot them. Their cascading habit makes them ideal for hanging baskets, or they can be trained up a moss totem. They appreciate high humidity, so they're also happy in a terrarium or other warm, damp location.



## Our favorite species, hybrids and varieties with individual notes and tips:



***Hoya carnosa*** – The old standby variety and one of the most commonly grown. Extremely easy-care plant that can last for decades in the same container with minimal input. Variegated hybrids including ‘Crimson Queen’ and ‘Tri-Color’ have beautiful pink coloration. ‘Ripple’ has an undulating leaf form.



***Hoya carnosa compacta*** – has twisted, waxy leaves that emerge on long rope-like vines, making this Hoya perfect as a hanging plant. Sometimes known by its nicknames, ‘Hindu Rope’ Hoya and ‘Indian Rope’ Hoya, this cultivar of *Hoya carnosa* will eventually produce beautiful clusters of star-shaped pink flowers as it matures.



***Hoya obovata*** – large, deep green oval-shaped leaves, often speckled with flecks of white and pink. The leaves emerge on long tendrils that shoot out dramatically from the base of the plant, eventually setting sweet-smelling flowers that look like little clusters of pink stars.



***Hoya curtisii*** – is a miniature trailing *Hoya* with small, round olive green leaves mottled with grey. The apex is pointed on the thick, succulent leaves. Can be more finicky than other species.



***Hoya kerrii***– often called the ‘heart leaf’ *Hoya* for its unique form. Thick, leathery leaves trail on long stems, but can be extremely slow growing. One of the easier species to succeed with. Most often found as single-leaf cuttings rather than vining specimens; these cuttings can take years to begin to produce long stems, but they’re worth waiting for.



***Hoya wayettii*** – this more linear-shaped species is often confused with other narrow-leaf species such as *H. linearis* and *H. kentiana*. All are easy to care for and worthy of any collection.



***Hoya retusa***– A less often seen, rather unusual *Hoya* with exceedingly narrow, thread-like leaves arranged in a tangle of delicate stems. One of the rarer species in cultivation, it’s an excellent collector specimen.



## Our favorite species, hybrids and varieties with individual notes and tips:



***Hoya carnosa*** – The old standby variety and one of the most commonly grown. Extremely easy-care plant that can last for decades in the same container with minimal input. Variegated hybrids including ‘Crimson Queen’ and ‘Tri-Color’ have beautiful pink coloration. ‘Ripple’ has an undulating leaf form.



***Hoya carnosa compacta*** – has twisted, waxy leaves that emerge on long rope-like vines, making this Hoya perfect as a hanging plant. Sometimes known by its nicknames, ‘Hindu Rope’ Hoya and ‘Indian Rope’ Hoya, this cultivar of *Hoya carnosa* will eventually produce beautiful clusters of star-shaped pink flowers as it matures.



***Hoya obovata*** – large, deep green oval-shaped leaves, often speckled with flecks of white and pink. The leaves emerge on long tendrils that shoot out dramatically from the base of the plant, eventually setting sweet-smelling flowers that look like little clusters of pink stars.



***Hoya curtisii*** – is a miniature trailing *Hoya* with small, round olive green leaves mottled with grey. The apex is pointed on the thick, succulent leaves. Can be more finicky than other species.



***Hoya kerrii***– often called the ‘heart leaf’ *Hoya* for its unique form. Thick, leathery leaves trail on long stems, but can be extremely slow growing. One of the easier species to succeed with. Most often found as single-leaf cuttings rather than vining specimens; these cuttings can take years to begin to produce long stems, but they’re worth waiting for.



***Hoya wayettii*** – this more linear-shaped species is often confused with other narrow-leaf species such as *H. linearis* and *H. kentiana*. All are easy to care for and worthy of any collection.



***Hoya retusa***– A less often seen, rather unusual *Hoya* with exceedingly narrow, thread-like leaves arranged in a tangle of delicate stems. One of the rarer species in cultivation, it’s an excellent collector specimen.