

African Violet

Tips and Tricks

Light: Bright, Indirect. *No direct sunlight.* Rotate your pot each time you water to prevent the plant from leaning toward a window light source.

Temperature: Normal indoor house temperatures are appropriate. If you move your plant to a windowsill for longer light exposure during the winter, pull your plant away during really cold snaps.

Water: Plant should be moist, but not sitting in water. Water at the base of the plant or from the bottom. Avoid getting water on the leaves. Use room temperature water. "Self-Watering" pots that assist with keeping your plant properly watered are available commercially.

Soil: Use African Violet soil (prepackaged) or make your own (2 parts peat moss, 1 part perlite, 1 part standard potting soil).

Repotting: African Violets like small pots and bloom better when slightly root-bound. Use a pot that is just a touch too small. Repot annually, mostly to freshen the soil.

Food: African violets require consistency in feeding to avoid shocking the plant. You could feed with a water-soluble fertilizer every time you water, or every 4-6 weeks with a slower release fertilizer. Either way, be consistent. Pick one and go with it. Look for a fertilizer that is African violet specific (formulated for African violet needs), water-soluble and urea-free.

Pruning/Deadheading: Deadhead spent blooms and damaged leaves to encourage new growth and flowering.

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