

Streptocarpus Care & Propagation Sheet

Temperature: Streps prefer cooler temperatures. The best range is 75-80 degrees during the day and 60-65 degrees at night. They are great candidates for any cooler area including window sills. During high temperatures streps will wilt during the day, but recover during cooler temperatures.

Light: Greater than that given to African Violets, 12-14 hrs a day. Bright light, but not direct sunlight.

Soil: Very light mix. Add two parts perlite to one part African Violet soil. Plant your streps high in the soil so that the stems are above the soil line.

Water: Wick or top water with room temperature to warm, fertilized water. Feed constantly with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of any AV formula or Better-Gro Orchid Plus with Minor Elements. Soil should be barely moist, but never soggy. Rotting is the fastest way to kill streps. If your strep is wilted and the soil is wet, check for rot by gently tugging on the top of the plant. If it comes free in your hand, it has rotted. Try to propagate some leaves to save the plant.

Humidity: Streps love high humidity. Low humidity causes the leaf tips and edges to turn brown. Mist your streps, taking care the soil isn't too wet. Cool moist humid conditions with good air circulation are perfect for strep growing. Add a drop of Superthrive or fertilizer to your mist water.

Grooming: Streps leaves can be groomed with scissors. You can cut back their length, cut off any brown spots, and remove older yellowing leaves. When potting up streps remove the oldest leaves just as you do on African Violets.

Propagation: Three common methods of propagating:

1. **Seed:** Plant in regular mix by lightly sprinkling the seed on top of the soil. Do not cover the seed with soil, but leave exposed. Do cover the container with plastic wrap and set in a warm spot under lights. Seedlings will sprout in approximately two weeks. Keep seedlings covered until they are larger.
2. **Leaf cuttings:** Two methods of propagating streps via leaf cuttings: (soak leaves for at least an hour prior to planting).
 - a. Cut the leaf into 3" portions across the stem. Scrape back of main vein, dust with rooting hormone & pin to barely moistened soil, cover container and place beneath the lights. Check in 2 weeks & mist if leaves seem to be drying out. Babies should appear in approximately one month. When babies are 2-3" high, you may separate them from the mother leaf and pot up individually.
 - b. "Toaster" method. Cut leaf along either side of the main stem, and discard the main stem. Plant both sides with the cut side $\frac{1}{8}$ " – $\frac{1}{4}$ " down in your soil. Cover and place beneath the lights. When the babies are 2-3" in height, remove the babies from the mother leaf, or leave mother leaf attached & cut the leaf between each baby.
3. **Root Division:** When your plant is larger, you will notice several growing areas or divisions in your plant. Carefully cut between two growing areas and plant in separate containers. Make sure each section has its own set of roots. (easiest method)