

African violets have received a bad rap as a grandma plant. Maybe your grandma did raise them, but they have come a long way since then. The number of colors, sizes, and leaf variations is mind boggling. They have been hybridized to have yellow flowers, chimeric flowers and leaves, and so much more.

Saintpaulia spp.

AFRICAN VIOLET



2010 30TH AVENUE
KEARNEY, NE 68845
308.234.6670

Light

An east or west window is the best for African violets. Growing them under electric lights for 12 hours a day helps with symmetry and flowering.

Bright indirect

Watering

Water from below by placing the pot in a shallow tray of water for about 20 minutes, then leaving it to drain; soggy potting soil can lead to root rot. Wick watering is also a popular way to keep violets moist at all times. Allow the top of the potting soil to dry out between waterings. Set on a tray of wet pebbles to increase humidity

Feeding

Apply an African violet fertilizer once a month from spring to summer. We recommend Espoma® Organic African Violet Plant Food

Planting & Care

Grow your plant in an African Violet potting mix, we recommend Espoma® African Violet Mix. Set in indirect light, out of drafts, but move to a sunny windowsill in Winter. Deadhead regularly. Repot only when tightly root-bound.

Size

There are standard, semi-miniature, and miniature plants. These range in size from 3"-16" in diameter. Since the African Violet Society of America formed in 1946, the hybridizing of African Violets has created thousand of hybrids.

Flower

Flowers range from yellow to purple with red, pink, green, and white in between. There are single, double, and semi-double flower types.

Temperature

61-75°F

Humidity

Moderate

Care

Average

DO NOT GET THE LEAVES WET