

Bonsaitopia

Care guide – Jade

Crassula ovata is one of the most famous succulents in the world. Its fleshy leaves and arboreal size, as well as its resistance to drought, make it a highly appreciated species.

Location

Crassula ovata requires full sun, partial shade or diffused light. Its ability to adapt to the variation of light makes it suitable for growing as an indoor or outdoor plant. If you intend to move your plant from a shady location to a sunnier location, do so gradually, a sudden change can cause the leaves to burn or fall off.

Soil

It likes sandy soils rich in organic matter, but it adapts to other types of soil, as long as they have good drainage.

Watering

Watering should be gradual in summer and scarce in winter, taking care to let the soil dry between each irrigation. The jade plant is drought tolerant and sensitive to waterlogging, it can easily rot from excess water. Generally this succulent is resistant to pests and diseases, but when subjected to very humid environments it can develop fungi.

Pruning

The jade plant accepts any pruning procedure well. This operation allows you to format the plant, which can even be trimmed into the shape of a small tree, giving it the appearance of a bonsai. In addition, pruning also aims to stimulate the thickening of the stem and allow the plant to support the weight of the leafy foliage. Pruning should be carried out in the most active growth phase of the plant, because it recovers and regrows faster.

Wiring

The bark is very soft, so be cautious when wiring. As with all species of bonsai, it is important to permanently monitor the wire so as not to let it injure the bark.

Repotting

An essential process for bonsai, the transplant is carried out every two years in the spring.