

Botanical name:
Genus: Hoya
Species: densifolia

Common Name(s): Wax plant or
Honey plant

Latin Family Name:
Apocynaceae
English Family Name: ?

The plant

Origin; country or region: Native to Asia

Growth habit: They often grow epiphytically on trees; some grow terrestrially, or occasionally in rocky areas
They climb by twining, and with the employment of adventitious roots

Flower description: Truly exquisite umbrella-shaped clusters of sweetly fragrant, porcelain star-shaped flowers in light pink and red
Each cluster may include from 10-30 flowers

Blooming period/availability: Hoyas are evergreen perennial creepers or vines

Leaf/Foliage Description: Classic, deep green, vining foliage
They have simple entire leaves, arranged in an opposite pattern, that are typically succulent
Leaves may exhibit a variety of forms, and may be smooth, felted or hairy

Usage: Widely cultivated for their amazing waxy flowers

STRENGTH/OPPORTUNITIES:

Hoyas look phenomenal as hanging plants, when left to grow on its own, the Hoya plant will cascade over surfaces
Place Hoyas on high shelves and let them grow freely
Its long trailing stems can be trained to grow up a structure or wires

WEAKNESS:

slow to moderate grower

Some Hoyas can grow to an enormous size indoors - about 6m long - while others remain more compact

Care & Handling

Longevity: Long lived house plant

Water requirements: Water regularly with room-temperature water, spring through summer
Let the top layer of soil dry between watering

Light: Bright, indirect light, humidity and a light touch
Select a place that gets bright, indirect light

Nutrition requirements: Use a potting mix that allows for good air circulation around the roots
Liquid fertilizer is perfect for Hoya

Special care/remarks: Don't let their waxy foliage fool you
They are not succulents and can't take harsh afternoon light



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