Aeonium doesn't have a common name. They originate in the Canary Islands and Tenerife, where they have adapted to the intense heat of late summer by going dormant. There are about 35 species, yet all prefer a Mediterranean climate—not too hot, not too cold, not too dry. Aeoniums are odd looking succulents, with long, arching stems and rosettes of leaves that can often look so perfect, you might think they were fake. Stems can be short and stubby or long and branched. Leaves can be solid colors or variegated in white, yellow, red and green. The plants form fleshy rosettes, and you will notice a similarity between Aeoniums and several other succulent plants, most noticeably Echeveria and Sempervivum, the popular Hens and Chicks. Aeoniums can be low growers that only get a few inches tall or branching plants that grow into shrubs 3-4 feet tall with plate-sized rosettes.

Each rosette is monocarpic, which means 'once flowering'. The rosette (usually the oldest one) will start to elongate, and a fluffy bloom stalk emerges. Once the flower dies, so does the rosette. With luck, the mother will have produced lots of pups around the base of the stem. These can be pulled off to make more plants.

### Name(s)
Aeonium

### Origin
Most originally came from the Canary Island off the coast of Spain in the Atlantic Ocean and Tenerife, with a few oddball species from several isolated parts of central Africa.

### Flowering
Each rosette is monocarpic, which means 'once flowering'. The rosette (usually the oldest one) will start to elongate, and a fluffy bloom stalk emerges, usually in later winter or spring. Once the flower dies, so does the rosette. If the plant has produced side shoots, those side shoots will live on. If not, the entire plant will die off.

### Poisonous
The ASPCA website does not list Aeonium species as toxic to pets.

### Temperature
Normal indoor temps; outdoors Zones 9-11 although they can withstand occasional frosts down to about 25 °F (-4 °C).

### Light
Full sun, half shade, or full shade

### Watering
Small amount to average or put on drip irrigation; Too much moisture or allowing them to sit in wet soil will cause root rot.

### Soil
A sandy loam or regular potting mix is better than succulent/cacti mix since they need some moisture.

### Fertilizer
Feed during the growing season with a half-strength balanced fertilizer, every month or so. Do not feed while dormant.

### Repotting
Every 2-3 years with new potting soil

### Pruning
Year round; remove old leaves, and can cut the top of the branch to branching the plant

### Propagation
Plant, seed, vegetative reproduction; Aeonium have underdeveloped root systems since they store their water in their leaves and stems. They can produce roots along their stems, which you may notice if the plant gets pot bound or the stems fall and touch the soil. The stem roots will quickly turn the fallen pieces into new plants. Leggy branches do tend to fall over and snap off, from the weight of the rosettes. If this happens, you can re-plant the broken stem.

### Potential Problems
Snails and slugs

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