

Living Stones



Lithops sp.



The word 'lithops' comes from the Greek language, which means stone-face. It is not difficult to understand how lithops get their name - look at lithops pictures, and you will find that the lithops plant looks like a typical stone. This is also why lithops are famously known as living stones, pebble plants, or even stone plants.

- **Use:** The Lithops is a plant that will definitely make heads turn, and it's perfect for gardeners who love to add a touch of uniqueness to their space. Lithops species are intriguing succulents native to the arid regions of southern Africa. These low-maintenance plants have evolved to closely resemble rocks or pebbles, allowing them to blend seamlessly into their natural surroundings. Their ability to camouflage is truly remarkable, as they mimic the texture, color, and patterns of the rocks they inhabit.
- **Exposure/Soil:** Well-draining soil, providing adequate airflow, and maintaining proper temperature and humidity levels. By paying attention to these key factors, you can ensure the health and longevity of your lithops collection. and summer. Best in pots with sandy soil. From the late spring - early summer and late summer - early fall, during the active growing season, you can water your lithops every 2-3 weeks. However, it's crucial to ensure that the soil is completely dry before watering again. We don't recommend watering Lithops during its dormant season, typically from spring to early fall, as this can negatively affect its growth. Old leaves will die, and new ones will grow inside the plant to replace them. Use 1-2 teaspoons per plant, only once every 2-4 weeks during the active growing season.
- **Growth:** Lithops are relatively small, typically growing to around 2 to 4 inches in diameter.
- **Hardiness:** Zone 9-11; Annual Bring indoors in winter.
- **Foliage:** One of the most fascinating aspects of lithops is their ability to store water in their thick, fleshy leaves. This adaptation allows your living stones to survive in dry and harsh conditions. They typically have two pairs of stones-like leaves with a fissure and epidermal windows, resembling small gaps on top of the leaves. The intricate patterns and textures of the leaves resemble cracks and fissures found on rocks, further enhancing their camouflage. During winter, a new leaf pair develops inside the old one. By spring, the older leaves split apart, revealing fresh growth before drying up.
- **Flower:** Produces delicate, daisy-like flowers that emerge from the center once the new leaves mature, usually in autumn, though the timing varies by species.