

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Sunburst: creamy leaf margins open a bright rosette

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AI-created scene based on the original shop photograph. 14 cm pot · approx. 30 cm total height. Decoration, saucer and any decorative outer pot are not included in delivery.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Aeonium ‘Sunburst’

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Botanical classification	Aeonium ‘Sunburst’
Delivery size	14 cm pot · approx. 30 cm total height
Family	Crassulaceae
Growth	Perennial stem-forming succulent with open leaf rosettes
Later size	About 70 cm tall as cultivar guidance; roughly 50–100 cm wide in suitable conditions
Foliage	Spoon-shaped green leaves with broad pale margins and often pink edges
Light	Very bright to sunny; introduce intense sun gradually
Annual rhythm	Growth may slow in strong summer heat
Winter position	Very bright, frost-free; bring indoors to protection below about 10 °C

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Grow near bright glass; increase new sun slowly.	The broad variegated rosette should remain compact without exposure to unfamiliar heat.
Water	During growth, water thoroughly after noticeable partial drying and allow drainage.	Leaves store water; constantly moist compost does not supply roots better.
Summer	Water more sparingly during heat and closed growth.	Summer rest is not a reason for additional water.
Compost	Use structurally stable gritty succulent compost and a drainage hole.	Free drainage protects the small root space from persistent damp.
Nutrients	Feed weakly only during visible growth.	Fertiliser replaces neither light nor living roots.
Winter	Keep bright, cool and frost-free, checking root-ball moisture.	The plant remains leafy; insufficient light and wetness encourage weak shoots.
Shape	Leave healthy rosettes; remove dry lower leaves gently.	A visible stem may be part of normal development.
Health	Check the rosette centre and leaf undersides for mealybugs.	Small deposits are easily overlooked between closely packed leaves.

Knowledge that grows

A pale border around every leaf

Sunburst forms an open rosette of spoon-shaped fleshy leaves. Broad creamy-yellow areas frame the green centres, and a delicate pink may appear along the edges. The pattern differs from leaf to leaf, and these small variations give the plant its living character. When unpacking, first check the firm rosette centre and undamaged leaf bases. An older lower leaf may look different from fresh growth. The rosette is this cultivar's main ornament. It does not need a large flower for that, and the young shop specimen is not a promise of a currently flowering plant.

A young rosette becomes a small structure

The selected offer is in a 14 cm pot at approximately 30 cm total height including the container. That figure describes delivery condition, not final rosette height. A developed Sunburst may reach about 70 cm tall and spread considerably with additional rosettes; approximately 50–100 cm wide is guidance for suitable growing conditions. Allow some air beside and above it in a conservatory. The stem may become more visible as lower leaves age. A firm, evenly formed stem is part of development. A base suddenly becoming soft in wet compost, however, deserves close inspection rather than simply another covering layer of compost.

A conservatory needs real light

A bright sunny position suits Sunburst. Indoors this means being close to well-lit glass; a spot that seems bright in the middle of a room can already be too dark for compact growth. After shipping or shadier cultivation, increase exposure gradually. This is especially useful before hot south-facing glass. Air movement and some distance from very hot glass help when choosing the position. It can spend the mild season on a rain-sheltered terrace once accustomed to sun. Observe leaves and temperature together: pink leaf edges are a cultivar feature, whereas pale dry damage after an abrupt move is something different.

Read new growth during summer heat

Aeoniums may reduce growth during strong summer heat. The rosette looks tighter, fresh growth remains smaller and the plant uses less water. This differs from many cacti, which mainly receive dry winter rest. Assess the whole plant before answering a change with more water. If the root ball is still moist, the next watering waits. Milder temperatures and visible growth again may increase demand. A rigid weekly schedule overlooks these transitions. Instead, note changes in pot weight, compost and rosette centre at your particular position; this teaches you your Sunburst's rhythm.

Water thoroughly, then let it drain freely

During active growth, water after noticeable partial drying. Apply water to the compost and let all excess drain through the drainage hole. Check and empty a closed outer pot afterwards. Small daily sips may keep the surface constantly moist while the deeper root ball receives water unevenly. Gritty, structurally stable succulent compost supports the alternation between water uptake and drying. Once roots fill the pot well, choose only a suitably larger container. A large amount of unrooted compost stays damp longer after watering. Hold the root ball and pot when repotting rather than using the broad rosette as a handle.

Minimal intervention keeps the pattern visible

Sunburst does not need regular shaping. Dry lower leaves can be loosened gently if they come away without pulling on the stem. Leave fresh fleshy leaves untouched. Feed weakly during noticeable growth according to the succulent fertiliser instructions; pause during rest. Check leaf undersides and tight bases for small white deposits or sap-feeding pests. A clean bright position and visible pot edge make inspection easier. A rosette stretching towards light first needs its position checked. Heavy feeding cannot turn a poorly lit spot into a good growing position.

Prepare the bright winter position in good time

Bring Sunburst indoors before cold; below about 10 °C, a sheltered very bright position is sensible. Reassess growth and moisture there. Cool and dark is no better than warm with abundant water but insufficient light. The root ball should not remain constantly wet, but neither should this leafy plant automatically be kept completely dry for many months. Place it with the rosette clear and the pot accessible for checks. The following spring, reacclimatise to stronger sunlight in stages. The best success shows in new leaf growth: firm leaves, recognisable pale margins and a rosette that fits the space available.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



AI-created detail based on the original shop photograph; no additional delivery equipment.



Unchanged original shop photograph of the corresponding offer.
14 cm pot · approx. 30 cm total height. Shape and colour nuances can vary in living plants.

Good to know

Is Sunburst a separate species?

No, it is a named Aeonium selection. The green-and-cream leaf pattern belongs to this cultivar.

How large is the delivery plant?

The offer states a 14 cm pot diameter and about 30 cm total height including the pot.

Should I water more when the rosette tightens in summer?

Not automatically. Heat can slow growth; first check root-ball moisture and fresh growth.

Can Sunburst stand outdoors?

In the mild season after gradual sun acclimatisation, sheltered from persistent rain. Bring it back to a very bright indoor position before cold.

Must I shorten the stem?

A firm stem is part of development. Regular pruning is unnecessary.

Why are shoots becoming longer?

A position that is too dark can cause weak stretched growth. More fertiliser does not remedy insufficient light.

The matching offer

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English portrait



Shop offer