

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Crassula Campfire - red leaf flames for a sunny spot

A green centre glows between red leaves. Campfire resembles a small leaf flame yet remains a succulent whose roots need air, light and suitable watering pauses.



AI-created example scene based on the shop originals. A young plant in bright light; pot and furnishings are example decoration, not delivery promises or a scaled product view.

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

Crassula capitella 'Campfire'

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Botanical name	Crassula capitella 'Campfire'
Family	Crassulaceae · stonecrop family
Growth	Low spreading succulent; the young plant is still compact
Leaves	Fleshy smooth-edged leaves in opposite pairs
Colour	Green young growth and reddish older leaves; colour depends on light and cultivation
Position	Very bright to sunny, direct sun after acclimatisation
Root space	Permeable succulent compost and a draining container
Winter	Bright and frost-free, much more restrained watering

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	Place very brightly to sunny and slowly acclimatise to stronger direct sun after shipping.	Plenty of light supports typical colour and compact growth; abrupt changes stress previously protected foliage.
Watering	Let the root ball dry out partly between waterings. Then water soil until supplied and let it drain completely.	Fleshy leaves store water, but permanently wet roots still need protection from lack of air.
Container	Check clear drainage holes and remove residual outer-pot water.	Even suitable water amounts become problematic when left in a closed container.
Substrate	Use an airy, mineral-based succulent mix.	Structure and drainage help roots regain air between supplies.
Repotting	When roots fill the ball, allow only a little more pot space as growth begins; keep the base at its old level.	Much unrooted soil dries slower than a container well matched to the root ball.
Nutrients	During active growth, feed moderately with suitable succulent fertiliser according to its instructions; consider existing soil feed.	A rigid feeding calendar cannot replace observation, and extra feed does not compensate for missing light.
Winter	Choose a bright frost-free place and greatly reduce watering when growth is limited.	Frost is not tolerated; substrate stays moist longer in lower light.
Checks	Check leaf bases and branching for unusual cotton-like deposits and initially separate suspect plants.	Mealybugs may hide among tight leaves; even leaf structure is not evidence of infestation.

Knowledge that grows

A small flame of fleshy leaves

Campfire stands out before you read its name: older leaves are strong red while a yellow-green to green centre remains visible between them. Individual blades are fleshy, smooth-edged and taper gently to a point. They stand in opposite pairs and stack closely in compact young growth. This creates an almost flame-like picture, especially lively in backlight. It is *Crassula capitella* with the cultivar name Campfire, a member of the stonecrop family. Its colour is not fixed. Light, new shoots and cultivation change the impression; not every plant shows the same red at all times.

Let the young plant settle quietly

The clean shop photograph shows a single compact specimen in a nursery pot. Leaf pairs are still close together and mineral grains are visible between plant and pot edge. After unpacking, place it in bright light and first check root-ball condition. Transport, protected pre-cultivation and your later position may differ considerably. A dry surface alone does not say that all root space needs water. Hold the pot when moving, not the leaves. The scene shows an example design; terracotta pot and furnishings are not automatically part of the offer. The young form is likewise not a scale for later spread.

Sun for colour, acclimatisation for leaves

A very bright to sunny position suits Campfire. Deep inside a room, light often cannot maintain dense leaf placement and strong colour. At a bright window it is easy to observe without squeezing among tall neighbours. After shipping, increase intensity gradually rather than suddenly placing it against a hot sunlit pane. Sheltered outdoors in a frost-free summer can also suit when acclimatised and draining well. Do not deliberately drought-stress or chill it to produce stronger red. Colour is part of plant character, not a care goal overriding healthy roots and leaves.

Water pauses with the whole root ball in view

Fleshy leaves can store water. This calls for substrate that dries out partly, not the idea that Campfire never needs water. Check soil and pot weight before watering. During growth, supply the root ball, let water drain and remove residual water from decorative covers. Many small daily sips keep upper soil constantly moist without meaningfully reaching deeper roots. Demand may rise in warmth and sun and fall with poor light and cooler conditions. Soft leaves therefore first require a moisture check. If roots remain wet, more water is no suitable first reaction. A slight reduction in firmness on a truly dry plant has another context.

Airy root space supports compact growth

Use a permeable succulent mix with mineral structure. What matters is that roots do not remain long in a dense waterlogged mass. Even with an attractive outer pot, check the actual nursery pot has clear holes. Early active growth suits repotting when the existing ball is well rooted. Allow only a little more room rather than preventively placing a small plant in a large container. Extra unrooted soil retains water longer. Plant the base at its previous level and firm gently without crushing leaf pairs. A decorative top layer should not entirely block views of the root ball and plant base.

Nutrition and pruning follow actual growth

While Campfire visibly grows, suitable succulent feed according to its instructions can supplement supply. Account for pre-fertilised soil and first restore sensible water supply to a very dry stressed root ball. During little winter growth, extra food cannot replace light. Regular shaping is unnecessary; leaf architecture may develop. If healthy shoots later serve propagation, stem or leaf cuttings may be tried during the active season. Let wounds dry first and then use permeable soil. A small newly received plant need not be divided immediately. Propagation remains a horticultural possibility, not guaranteed success for every removed leaf.

Frost-free winter rest with attentive checks

Campfire is cared for as a frost-sensitive succulent. A bright frost-free winter place therefore belongs to the plan even after a sheltered outdoor summer. Bring it in before threatening frost in good time. With less growth, water much more sparingly while still watching the root ball; completely shrivelled leaves are not the desired sign of successful rest. Occasionally check leaf bases and branching. Irregular cotton-like accumulations may indicate mealybugs, while fine even texture of red leaf surfaces belongs to the leaf itself. With changes, first consider position, moisture and plant condition together. Colour shifts, new shoots and a possible care problem remain distinguishable.

Pictures and details

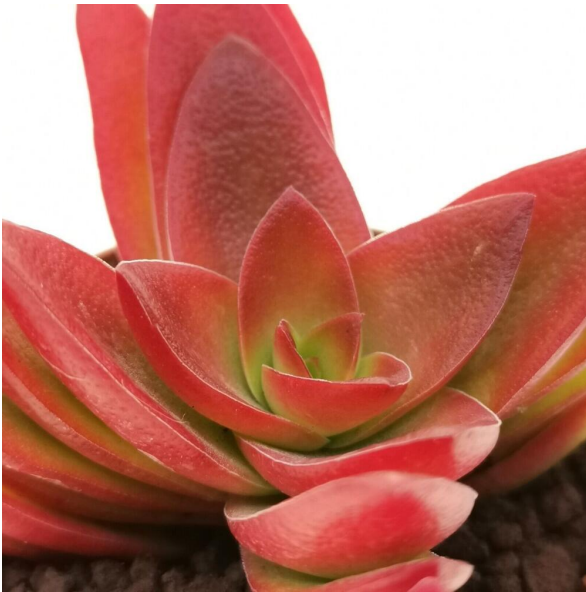
Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



AI-created enlarged leaf detail based on original photographs; not a delivery-size depiction.



Unchanged shop original of the whole young plant. No dimensions derived from the photograph.



Unchanged shop original detail: smooth red leaf blades and young green growth.

Good to know

Must Campfire always be bright red?

No. Young growth may stay green and colour follows light and cultivation. Provide a very bright position without using drought stress or cold to force red.

Can it stand on a dark shelf?

A permanently dark place is unsuitable. Campfire needs much light; direct sun suits after gradual acclimatisation.

How often should I water?

Only after partial drying, then remove excess. Pot, season, light and temperature alter demand; fixed weekdays are unsuitable.

What should I check first with soft leaves?

Root-ball moisture. A wet heavy pot needs a different response from a dry root ball. More water without checking can worsen wetness problems.

Can Campfire winter outdoors?

Unprotected frost overwintering is not recommended. Bring it to a bright frost-free place before frost and water sparingly during little growth.

Does it need regular pruning?

Routine shaping is unnecessary. Healthy shoots may later serve propagation, but the young plant need not be cut directly after unpacking.

The matching offer

[Plant in the shop](#)

Product and delivery details are given in the individual offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer