

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Crassula ovata: green oval leaves on small branching shoots

Crassula ovata shows thick glossy leaves in opposite pairs. Small green shoots already branch in the young pot. This unnamed green species can develop into a little woody plant in strong light when roots, water and light fit together.



AI-designed very bright work-table scene based on the exact shop original. Young green pot plant with size reference to a 9 cm pot; no fixed delivery height claimed. Outer pot, furniture and furnishings not included.

Grow with knowledge.

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

Issue October 2026

PLANT PORTRAIT

Crassula ovata

Crassula ovata: green oval leaves on small branching shoots

Crassula ovata shows thick glossy leaves in opposite pairs. Small green shoots already branch in the young pot. This unnamed green species can develop into a little woody plant in strong light when roots, water and light fit together.



AI-designed very bright work-table scene based on the exact shop original. Young green pot plant with size reference to a 9 cm pot; no fixed delivery height claimed. Outer pot, furniture and furnishings not included.

Botanical classification	Crassula ovata
Delivery size	9 cm pot · no fixed delivery height given
Family	Crassulaceae – stonecrop family
Origin	South Africa
Habit	Perennial evergreen succulent subshrub with branching shoots later becoming woody
Leaves	Thick oval to rounded dark-green leaves; edges may look reddish
Later size	RHS describes developed species plants up to about 2 m; no fixed final size of the little houseplant
Flower potential	Small star-shaped whitish to pale-pink flowers on developed plants; no flowers promised
Winter	Bright frost-free, considerably less water with little growth

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	Very bright to sunny, slowly adapted after shipping.	Enough light supports compact growth with firm pairs.
Water	Water after rootball checks during growth; allow drying between doses.	Storage leaves buffer pauses as the root zone regains air.
Drainage	Empty outer pot or saucer after every watering.	Persistent wetness particularly harms lower stems and roots.
Soil	Well-drained granular succulent soil.	A large fine damp soil mantle complicates checking.
Feeding	Feed moderately during visible growth by instructions.	Nutrition cannot fix darkness or wetness.
Repotting	Give suitably more room in spring when root space is tight.	Young pots need no immediate move into large containers.
Pruning	If needed, cleanly shorten individual long shoots above a node.	Targeted cuts can organise older branching; regular pruning is optional.
Winter	Very bright frost-free; adapt water to lower use.	Little light and abundant moisture do not promote compact strong growth.

Knowledge that grows

Leaf pairs tell of a little woody plant

The clean original shows several short green shoots close together. Thick oval leaves sit in pairs, glossy tops catching light. Some edges look darker or slightly reddish. There is no mighty woody trunk yet; its interesting structure begins small. A very bright work table lets you observe new pairs and side shoots finding space. Place stably away from frequently moved objects. Hold the pot and protect leaves when unpacking rather than gripping the crown. A broken leaf differs from a soft dark shoot base.

Crassula ovata is the unnamed green species

The Kolibri offer at Exotenhertz names *Crassula ovata* and a 9 cm pot without cultivar suffix or fixed height. The original producer also lists the green plant under the unsuffixed species. This portrait therefore treats that species without adding selection or cross names. Older names are *Crassula portulacea* and *Crassula argentea*. It belongs to the stonecrop family and comes from South Africa. Normal oval green leaves distinguish this structure from tubular or spoon-shaped named trade forms. Later species development is separate: under suitable conditions an old specimen can become substantial, while delivery here is a young pot plant.

The bright position determines its further structure

Choose excellent daylight and a sunny position after settling in. Fleshy leaves do not invite permanent darkness deep in a shelf. Low light may stretch shoots and widen gaps between pairs. After shipping or sheltered propagation, still increase sun gradually; suddenly hot midday sun behind glass may stress surfaces. Warm sheltered summer time outdoors is possible if the pot avoids prolonged rain. Consider stability: a growing crown increases weight above the pot. Before cold weather return to a suitable bright frost-free indoor place.

Watering starts by checking the rootball

Check moisture and weight before watering in bright growing conditions. The rootball may dry between doses, then receive water evenly with surplus removed. Residual water can stand unnoticed at lower roots in a decorative pot. Thick leaves store water but do not replace occasional provision during active growth. A rigid day count ignores warm sunny phases and a cooler winter position. If leaves wrinkle slightly and the rootball is dry, assess need. If soft with wet soil, check roots or bases first. Repeated little sips without checks are no useful solution.

Pot requirements grow with the crown

An intact delivery rootball can stay in its current pot. If roots later get tight or the mix loses drainage, spring suits repotting. Use granular well-drained succulent mix with an open hole. Enlarge according to the rootball; excessive surrounding soil otherwise stays wet longer. Do not deepen the base. An older heavy crown benefits from a stable container without greatly increasing soil volume. Moderate nutrients following instructions accompany new leaves and shoots. More feeding cannot replace missing light or damaged roots.

Patient branching instead of fixed shaping

The species branches and may become markedly woody over time. Routine pruning is not compulsory. Shorten an older long shoot selectively with clean tools above a leaf node. Do not rush to trim the young delivery into a miniature before seeing development at its new spot. Healthy cut shoots can later propagate; a drying cut and well-drained rooting space matter. Adult species plants may show small whitish to pale-pink star flowers. The actual original shows foliage, no flowers. Neither a date nor regular indoor bloom is promised.

Watch consumption and leaf bases in winter

Keep bright and frost-free. Low activity gets much less water, not summer-abundant provision regardless of rootball condition. Observation gives the rhythm. Inspect bases, young forks and undersides for new sticky or cottony patches. A slowly ageing lower leaf differs from many sudden losses in permanently damp soil. Check the light position then too. New scenes preserve small green shoots and oval pairs from the original. They show possible indoor surroundings for this young species plant, not a mature crown or promised decoration or height.

Pictures and details

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



AI-designed enlarged detail based on the original. Not a to-scale product image; decoration not included.



Unchanged clean original of unnamed green *Crassula ovata* with oval pairs and short branching shoots. Selected offer: 9 cm pot, no fixed delivery height.

Good to know

Is a particular cultivar offered?

The selected description names *Crassula ovata* without a suffix. No named selection is added.

What dimensions are supported?

A 9 cm pot. The description gives no fixed delivery height.

Are *Crassula portulacea* and *ovata* different?

Portulacea is an older synonym used for *Crassula ovata*.

Will the small plant definitely reach two metres?

RHS describes possible developed species size, not a fixed indoor or delivery size for this specimen.

Must I prune regularly?

No. If needed, cleanly shorten individual long shoots above a leaf node.

What do soft leaves mean?

With wet soil check roots and bases first; with a dry rootball assess water need. The leaf alone does not decide.

The matching offer

[View plant in the shop ↗](#)

Check the shop for the current price, availability and offer contents.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer