

SEASONAL CALENDAR

Seasonal Care Calendar

Plants respond to day length and temperature, not the date. Use this as a map of what tends to change, and confirm each move with what your plant is actually doing.

	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER
Light	Rising fast; move plants back from south glass as sun strengthens	Strongest; sheer curtains on south and west sills; rotate pots	Falling; move plants closer to windows; clean glass and leaves	Weakest; sill positions for almost everything; consider a grow light
Water	Dry-down speeds up; check soil more often	Fastest dry-down; still water by soil check, never by habit	Dry-down slows; stretch intervals as the soil tells you	Slowest; many plants want half or less; overwatering risk peaks
Feeding	Begin gentle half-strength feeding when new growth shows	Feed while actively growing; flush pots once to clear salts	Taper off as growth slows	Pause for most plants; none for dormant succulents and ZZ
Repotting	Best window: roots active, recovery quick	Fine for vigorous growers; shade for a week after	Only if urgent; otherwise top-dress	Avoid; wait for spring
Humidity	Comfortable indoors	Fine unless air-conditioned; group plants	Heating starts: humidity drops sharply	Driest: humidifier, grouping, keep away from vents
Watch for	Pests waking with warmth; leggy winter growth to prune	Sunburn, spider mites in hot dry rooms, fast wilting	Leaf drop after moves; fungus gnats in soil that stays wet longer	Root rot, brown tips, cold drafts from windows at night
Good habits	Propagate; refresh top soil; wipe leaves	Bottom-water big pots; morning checks	Photograph plants for a baseline; log positions	Do less; read more; plan spring repots

Why? In winter a plant photosynthesizes less, so it drinks less. The soil that dried in five days in July may take three weeks in January. A fixed schedule cannot know that; your finger can.