

Kalanchoe pinnata

Kingdom:	Plantae
Clade:	Angiosperms
Order:	Saxifragales
Family:	Crassulaceae
Genus:	Kalanchoe
Species:	K. pinnata



Common Names: Cathedral bells, air plant, life plant, miracle leaf, Goethe plant, love bush.

Origin: Native to Madagascar.

Naturalization: Has become naturalized in tropical and subtropical regions.

Distinctive Feature: Known for the numerous miniature plantlets that form along the edges of its leaves, similar to other members of Bryophyllum.

Physical Description

Type: Succulent, perennial plant.

Height: Approximately 1 meter (39 inches) tall.

Stems: Fleshy and cylindrical with young growth exhibiting a reddish tinge.

Leaves:

Shape: Thick, fleshy, elliptical, and curved with a crenate or serrated margin, often reddish.

Arrangement: Simple at the base, imparipinnate at the top.

Size: 10–30 cm (4–12 inches) long with three to five pairs of fleshy lobes.

Reproduction: Adventitious buds appear on the leaf margins, forming plantlets that root and grow into new plants when they fall to the ground.

Reproduction and Growth

Flowers:

Type: Terminal inflorescence in the form of a panicle with many pendent, red-orange flowers.

Calyx: Long tube, red at the base with yellowish-green veins or reddish-brown spots, ending in small triangular lobes.

Corolla: Tubular with a constriction, yellowish with red-purple streaks, about 5 cm (2 inches) long.

Stamens: Eight, each about 4 cm (1.6 inches) long, arranged in two whorls and attached to the corolla.

Ovary: Four carpels slightly fused at the center with slender styles.

Uses

In traditional medicine, the juice of the leaves is also used for kidney stones. Used as a traditional remedy for hypertension.

