

## Ctenanthe

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The plant is a perennial grass.

Its name derives from the Greek word for comb, because its bracts (many together) and have sharp shipcheta resemble a comb. The leaves are large, tselokrayni, asimetrini, oval or elongated-oval. They are about 40 centimeters long, the upper side with a velvety surface and green stripes and the bottom of the wine is purple or red. Night leaf face. Its blooms are small, nondescript, pale purple. Interestingly in the bracts. The colors are klasovidni clusters. The plant loves ventilated place (without air currents).

Stalks of the leaves are upright and dissected (as opposed to those of kalateyata who are also facing but uses).

Ctenanthe genus is mainly distributed in Brazil. Kalateite and they are very attractive, but difficult to gledane.ne like direct sunlight, temperatures below 15 degrees, cold and hard water, and after replanting and fertilization. Most likely to encounter Ctenanthe oppenheimiana tricolor with leaves mottled with cream color.

Light: bright, semi-shadow, indirect sunlight

Temperature: warm, even temperature; optimal to - 18o - 20o, at least to - 15o, the maximum to - 25o.

A strong cold snap caused the granting of leaves, becoming more vulnerable to infestations of parasites!

Irrigation: regular and abundant - all year round - not zasushava! - With warm, filtered water

Spraying: plenty

High air humidity!

Fertilizing: Spring, Summer - 2 weeks (it is important for the patterns of leaves).

Replanting: 2 - 3 years - good drainage!

Propagation: Divide plants when they are grafted. Cover the pot with the new plant with naelon and maintain sufficient heat, while tackle.

Hazards:

- " Low air humidity;
- " drought;
- " drench;
- " drafts.

Problems:

- If the leaves are turning brown and turn, the cause is low air humidity.

## Pests:

" aphids - appear to sticky deposits on the underside of the leaves. The leaves are removed with a damp cloth and sprayed with insecticide.

## Diseases:

" Botritis - a fungal disease. As prevention - better ventilation.