

Stromanthe

gradinar, Tuesday 02 September 2008 - 17:06:20

Normal 0 21 false false false MicrosoftInternetExplorer4

Normal 0 21 false false false MicrosoftInternetExplorer4 Stromanthe is a family related to the family Marantaceae. Since it is known by several fanciful original pattern on the leaves. They all come from the tropical forests of Central and South America. In our country now are imported species Stromanthe amabilis, much like the marantata. The leaves are slightly elongated ovals green, flecked with gray-green stripes on both sides of the central vein. Stromanthe sanguinea is much thicker leaves with highly elongated and pointed top. Reached 40 cm. They are shiny, white nasitenozeneni with marked central vein. The underside of the leaves are red or green stripes. This species is very similar to kalatea, which is often confused. Plants reach a height of 1.5 meters. Multicolor a variety of leaves, dappled in green, white and pink. This is one of the most fastidious ornamental plants.

Stromanthe kind of plants are compact and low growing as marantata, but their leaves are characterized by striking features of Calathea, which are often confused. Most - popular species is Stromanthe amabilis, which at the same time is extremely costly and capricious plant.

There are other species that are not very common. One of them is S.portanea, whose leaves are embossed, dark green with white streaks and a red underside. Plants reach 2 meters in height.

The main quirk is the requirement of stromanteto their humidity is high and it all year because they spend a period of rest. Daily irrigation should periodically leaves and wiping them with a damp cloth.

The substrate of the pot should be big and always full of water to evaporation. To the roots are not in direct contact with water, the pot in order to step pad stones.

Besides humidity, the temperature in the room should not be less than 18°C. Must not allow to be provided to sudden temperature changes, nor to put plants in cold drafts. The place where you put the pot should always be well lit, but the sun should not fall directly. Otherwise stromanteto suffer for a short time until they died cause.

Temperature: During the spring and summer period 22-25 ° C during the night a little cooler. Autumn-winter period, the daily temperature range is 20 ° C, night 16-18 ° C.

Irrigation: abundant after prosahvane surface layer of soil. In autumn and winter watering is reduced.

Humidity: High. The plant needs regular pulverization.

Feeding: from spring to autumn every 2 weeks with a solution of mineral fertilizers with half concentration.

Pruning: in separate replanting old dying leaves.

Period of rest: it is not spelled out, but because of torn solstice autumn-winter season, it is good to reduce the temperature to 18-20 ° C.

Replanting: young plants annually, older - once every two to three years in late spring or summer, annually replacing topsoil.

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

Care for the plant:

Stromanteto loves yarkya scattered light. In winter it is also advisable to place a well-lighted place. Poorly tolerated direct sun in spring and summer months. Size and color of the leaves depend on whether the plant is protected from the sun. If the light is very bright, the leaves lose their color and reduce its size. Grow well near windows facing east and west exposure on a south window sill surely must be concealed from direct sunlight. Stromanteto can grow and artificial lighting with fluorescent lamps by doosvetyava for 16 hours a day.

In spring and summer time is right for stromanteto daily temperature within 22-25 ° C during the night a little lower. Autumn-winter period, the daily temperature range is 20 ° C, night 16-18 ° C.

Plants are very sensitive to sudden temperature changes and drafts.

It is very important to maintain the soil temperature is 18-20 ° C in summer around 22 ° C. Cooling of the roots is detrimental to the plant.

Stromanteto require copious irrigation, then dry the surface soil layer. In autumn and winter watering is reduced. Watered with warm soft water, I stayed and 5 l 5 better filtered. It is important to monitor, soil nor dry, nor zablati and to avoid chilling in.

The plant needs high humidity (70 to 90%). Stromanteto need for year-round regularly pulverization. Insufficient moisture in the air leaves him crumble.

Pulverize well with the resident or filtered water with fine spray, as on the leaves not to fall in big drops - may appear dark spots.

For stromanteto is necessary to select a location with maximum humidity. In dry air in the room is necessary to pulverize not less than once a day, ideally twice. To increase humidity, the pot can be placed in a container with damp moss, keramzit or small pebbles with water. Bottom of the pot should not touch the water. To maintain high humidity at night the plant can be covered with a plastic bag. All the family marantovi thrive in mini-greenhouses, terrariums and florariumi.

The plant is fed from spring to autumn every 2 weeks with a fertilizer for flowering. During the winter feeding is reduced to once every 5-6 weeks. Stromanteto react badly too high content of minerals and calcium in the soil.

Young plants to transplant every year older - once every two to three years in late spring or summer, the surface layer of soil annually to replace with new. In transplanting the old vehneshti separate sheet. Selected is broad and shallow pot.

Suitable soil is humus, liquid, high permeability, slabokisela (pH to 6). It is suitable mixture of leaflet, peat and sand (2:1:1), which can be added crushed wood charcoal. If unable to make such a mixture of shops on offer - suitable are mixtures of marantovi and azalea. Good drainage is necessary to ¼ of the height of the pot.

Stromanteto multiply by dividing the bush and by top cuttings.

Propagation by division can be made for replanting (large plants may be divided into 2 - 3 new copies, taking care not to damage the roots) - planted in the substrate based on peat, then pour gently rinse with warm water and allows the top layer of soil prosahne before the next watering. The pot is covered with a loose plastic bag tied at the top and keep warm until the plant consolidation and do not appear germ of new leaves.

Propagation of top cuttings in late spring or summer cuttings are cut to length 7.10 cm with 2 - 3 new leaves of the plant stalks, cut is made slightly lower than the site of attachment of the leaf stem.

Cut cuttings are placed in a container with water, can be placed in an additional mini-greenhouse or covered with transparent plastic bag. Root cuttings after approximately five to six weeks. They root better in a mini-greenhouse with a high temperature and humidity. Rooted cuttings are planted in the planting substrate based on peat.

Possible difficulties:

Vyalı, moldy stalks - the plant is grown at low temperature and high humidity.

The edges of the leaves are brown and dry, stunted growth. Possible cause - too dry air, or mites.

Edges of leaves are yellow-brown at fault or too much nutrient in the soil.

Shrinks and leaves covered with spots when nedostatochno watering. Soil should be moist at all times, but not preovlzhnena.

The leaves lose their color and too dry in strong sunlight illumination.

Leaf hair loss is caused by excessively dry air in the room and prepolivane. Plants respond to prepolyata waterlogged soil.

Pests: leaf louse, mite, mealy bug, belokrilka.