

## Platyserium

gradinar, Tuesday 16 September 2008 - 09:51:19

Platitserumite relate to the family of ferns (Polypodiaceae) and include only 7 species. They all grow in the forests of Southeast Asia and Australia. Its name comes from Greek and means broad horns.

Platitserumat is epifitno plant (growing on the bark of trees and moss), with a long life. Native to Australia. Platitserumat there are two types of leaves. The latter are long, reaching 60 - 70 cm and covered with a wax layer. This layer has a protective function, while limiting the evaporation of moisture from the plant. At the top leaves are separated, thus resemble antlers, hence the name of the plant. Other leaves, scaly, are the basis and serve for fixing plants. While the plant is young, they are green, but - later turning brown.

Like all paparati, and this plant has two leaves: sterile and sporonosni. Sterile grow at the bottom and are flat, rounded, arranged keremidoobrazno. They form something like a funnel, which collect water and nutrients. From the middle of the funnel sporonosnite mature leaves - long, cut them as can be seen maturing spores. They focus on all sides and give the plant a unique and spectacular special appearance.

Antlers reach a height of 25 cm and outspread and drooping leaves are about 50-60 cm long during the year grow 2.3 new leaves.

Grows best in bright but not sunny place. The optimum temperature is 18-20 degrees. Badly affect temperatures below 15 and above 24 degrees. Before watering the soil must be well dried. It is best to immerse the pot for 15 minutes in a pan with water so that soil should be watered well. Once a month is good in the water to dissolve the mineral fertilizer.

Platitserumat well tolerated indoor air, but like spraying 1-2 times a week in which to clean and leaves. They should not be washed with a cloth because it eliminated the short hairs, which are covered and which help the plant to cope with dry air.

Older plants do not transplant, except when you need to change the court because of aesthetic considerations - for example on the pot roots.

Yellowed and dry sterile sheets are removed and allowed to stand alone.

However sporonosni yellowed leaves are cut from the base.

Propagation: replication is very difficult at home. To take cuttings, which grow shackle between the leaves at the base of the plant and are attached to pine bark covered with moss sfagnov. To grow and consolidate, bark and moss is a moderate spray, and air in the room should also be wet.

You can numb yourself from the square wooden pot letvichki arranged as a grid. Bottom of the pot sealed with pine bark and moss. Pot hang a thread or cord so that it hangs. Once adapted, this plant should not be moved.