

Hippeastrum vittatum

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Representative of the family Amaryllidaceae / Amaryllidaceae.

The magnitude of the bloom color hipeastruma depends on the size of the bulb. One bulb in circumference between 20-28 cm can be displayed two colors with four flowers. According to the type of plant flowering time is within the October-April. Blooms in white, pink and wine-red.

Hipeastrumite (Hippeastrum sp.) Is a genus of the family Amaryllidaceae Amaryllidaceae, as their homeland is South America. The genus contains over 60 natural species which are rarely cultivated. The only natural state, which occurs more often H. papilio.

Very often be confused with hipeastrumat amarilisa because of long use of commonly known amarilis in the industry. Amarilisat (Amaryllis sp.) Kind of the same family but with a homeland South Africa. The genus contains only one species - Amaryllis belladonna.

In most cases at home is cultivated varieties of artificial hipeastrumite. With the creation of new varieties of a number of companies dealing mainly concentrated in the Netherlands, North America and South Africa and a very special service in Australia, but from where import is not carried out within Europe and America.

Several different groupings hipeastrumi which are cultivated. Different sources suggest different division, but generally, given the form of floral color and number, these are:

1. Edrotsaftyashti Dutch varieties - with simple colors and decoration polukichesti, often blooming with flowering two to three, each with 4 to 6, in rare cases up to 8 colors. The literature edrotsaftyashtite varieties with simple colors almost flat (ie without terms of repayment "petals" in the form of the cone) is set to group "Leopoldii"
2. Drebnotsaftyashti - such as Lemon Lime, as the size of the color does not affect their ability to earn in two flowering, each with 4 colors.
3. The so-called "Multiflowering" or "Clusters" - mother plants with more than five extra bulbs, which bloom with small flowers, but with over 6.7 flowering, each with 4 colors. That is, for example, "Supreme Garden"
4. Cybisters - colors are characterized by thin "petals". These are "Chico", "La Paz", etc.
5. Trompetovidni - With a clear color by forming cone. May be a simple color or polukichesti. The first is the most famous "Pink Floyd", but by the second - "Jewel".
6. Natural types - the most famous occurring in nature is "papilio", but among the over 60's out there are many spectacular species, including two-color leaves.

Buying a bulb

To enjoy the colors of hipeastrumite care is necessary for them to engage more with the purchase of the bulbs. They must be big as possible according to the variety (some species / groups - drebnotsaftyashti, trompetovidni, natural kinds, cybisters are considerably

smaller bulbs - to 5-6 cm diameter; Dutch varieties - between 10 and 12 cm diameter). The bulb must be no injuries, hard, with at least two or three thick roots. Bulbs often have red spots, which in no way alone, should not worry as long as the touch point is not damp, musty and redness have hit bottom layer scales.

Planting

When planting is good for 24 hours to the roots soaked in water and claim that it is useful to facilitate overcoming the initial stress at planting. Immersion is because the roots and bulb itself should not be wet. Otherwise, risk rot and bacterial infection that is fatal. The idea is to soften the roots and planting can not be distributed evenly around the pile, upon which the bulb. As to the actual planting - the idea is 1 / 3, not more, from the bulb to remain outside. Sadie in the small diameter of the pot - two fingers between the substrate and the bulb wall of the pot. It's nice pot is deeper - is careful to have a nice place for drainage, both have a place for roots, which grow mainly in depth.

Substrate must be lightweight, with good drainage, with much air. Do not hold water. Therefore often add more perlite, albeit under some very perlite to keep burning the roots.

After planting watering is not - no matter in pots or in the substrate. Pot should be warm - exactly what heat is a condition that wakes up the bulb - no water, no light. The first irrigations in this very light, must occur on or floral leaves. Watering is reinforced only after serious and overblown warming.

Planting bulbs:

1. Clean the dead roots of the bulb and peel if dry upper scales.
2. Immerse the roots in lukewarm water for 12-24 hours, very careful base of the bulb is not touching the water.
3. Iztraskayte roots of the water and topnete bulb in preventive fungicide.
4. Choose a clay pot, which is about 20 cm deep and about 2 times larger than the diameter of the bulb.
5. Mix 1 part standard soil, 1 part peat 1 part perlite and 1 part sand. It is mandatory to soil mixture drains well.
6. Place the pot on the bottom of the drainage layer of at least 2 cm, on which pour conical pile of soil mixture. Place the base of the bulb on top of the cone and scatter the roots removed.
7. Cover the roots with soil and press the bulb down to not leaving air pockets around roots. Cover soil while filling 2 / 3 of the bulb. Natapchete dosipete and soil as 1 / 3 of the bulb must remain uncovered.
8. Water does not appear until at least 10 per cm flowering and / or leaves. When this is done watering with lukewarm water and stayed. Do not leave water in a pot on the pad.
9. Place the pot in a warm, bright location with good ventilation, but not current. Shelf above the radiator at 21 ° C is an ideal location.

Care to flowering:

1. NO POLINA forth until the bulb is not (though in slightly wet soil drying). After copious irrigation start germinate. Always use lukewarm water, being careful not to wet the top of the bulb. Best watering in the substrate, but not where water stagnates.
2. When flowering occurs, start feeding for 2 weeks with a balanced liquid fertilizer.
3. Turn pot to 45 degrees every day to prevent flowering of distortion in the direction of light.
4. When flowering as much as 40 cm tall, tie it around a stick, so as not to break under their own weight.
5. When the colors start to open, move the plant to a cool, shady place (about 16 ° C), to extend the durability of colors.
6. To save power the bulb, trim colors as soon as they start to fade, unless you want to collect seed. Semenachetata of them need 2 to 3 years before they bloom.

Care after flowering:

1. Continue watering until there are plenty of leaf growth and feeding weekly with a fertilizer rich in potassium.
2. The plant will grow well at 21-30 ° C and good lighting and ventilation. Can stand outside in the summer - slightly overshadowed by direct sunlight. If grown inside, leaves trituration with a daily fine sparger with lukewarm water.
3. Reviewed regularly for pests and treat time.
4. When in mid-October day shorten and nights zahladneyat imported hipeastruma inside a well lit place at 13 ° C. Keep the soil slightly moist and stop fertilizing. The leaves may start to dry out. Cut the leaves after they are completely dry.

5. If the temperature falls below 5 ° C, turn the plant with nylon with bubbles.
6. 12 weeks after standing at low temperature cut all the leaves about 10 cm decontaminated with dilute bleach scissors or a knife.
7. Remove the upper 6 centimeters of soil and replace it with fresh. Does not need replanting every year, but it's good to be done in 2-3 years.
8. Take babies Plant bulbs and separate them. They reach flowering size after 3-6 years. During the first winter did not provide them with the cool period, but then treat them like large plants.
9. After refreshing the soil or transplanting of older bulbs, move them again in a warm and begin the cycle anew.

The most significant difference between amarilisite hipeastrumite and in the period of bloom - hipeastrumite blooming spring to summer, while autumn blooming amarilisite. There are significant differences in the structure of the leaves and flowering mostly (at hipeastrumite it is hollow, while amarilisa is dense), the structure of the bulb.

Venue: To be your hipeastrum more intense coloration it growing very bright spot. Importantly, however, during the bloom is not exposed to direct sunlight as its beautiful colors will not hold for long. We encourage you to blossom as you move to a cooler place.