

Hedera

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Origin: Europe, Asia

Brashlyanat is one of the most common indoor plants.

In the genus Hedera has only 15 species but there are many different forms and varieties.

Brashlyanat seek support and attach to the air with her roots.

Small-flowered blooms in "heads" that appear in old ekzsmplyari - tselokrayni of twigs with leaves.

To branched stems are cut tops - at the end of spring.

The leaves should be kept from contact with the glass windows - and summer, not to burn and winter to avoid freezing.

Plant feels good to ventilated place.

Brashlyanat suitable for hidrokultura.

The leaves of ivy "absorb" toxins contained in detergents, solvents and cigarette smoke.

There are different types of ivy - German, Swedish and others. "The real ivy" are in fact all types of headers. All they really deserve its fame as a common ornamental plants that could "poukrasyat" any building or meager garden.

The main type of ivy does not need any particular description, because it is widespread throughout Europe and America. What is more - unpopular, is the variety of key species.

There are other vodove which differ in shape of leaves - from a simple leaf in the form of a shield to those in the form of pointed star.

The edges are smooth or sulcate, and vary in color from one color to multiple combinations of white, cream, gray, green and yellow.

With the type - big list is Hedera canariensis.

Most abundant species is Hedera helix. He has the most varieties:

" Varieties with almost oval and rounded leaves - Hedera helix Harald, Hedera helix scutifolia

" Variety of star list - Hedera helix sagittaeifolia

" Varieties with curly edges of the leaves - Hedera helix cristata, Hedera helix lvalace

" Varieties with equal parts of leaves with a pure green color - Hedera helix Annette, Hedera helix Green Ripple

" Varieties with yellow leaves off - Hedera helix Eva, Hedera helix Mona Lisa

" Varieties with spotted leaves - Hedera helix Jubilee, Hedera helix Glacier, Hedera helix Glorie de Marengo

Very popular and useful, it is incorrect to believe that they are easy to care.

Sure, they could prosper in a neotopleno space of days, but will suffer in any home with a hot, dry air. It is therefore necessary to regularly spray the leaves, especially when the radiators are working continuously in the winter. Otherwise, the leaves of the ivy will soon pokafeneyat.

Temperature: Cool but not cold pomeshtenie. Idealnata room should not be heated in zimata. Temperatura night over 15 degrees could cause problems for the plant.

Light: During the winter there is a need for more light. Avoid direct sunlight in summer.

Water: Summer is watered frequently to maintain correspondence wet. Limit the watering in winter.

Humidity: During the summer, spray the leaves frequently, especially if the air in the room is warm and dry. Do the same in winter, especially if you use the heating. Wipe frequently than ashes.

Replanting: Every two years, spring brashlyanat grafting in - a large pot.

Ivy not only ivy. Are also ideal for hanging baskets, or a natural carpet between other plants in the garden.

Periodically it is necessary to remove the tips of the plant grows in order - fast. These branches can use as cuttings.

If the leaves are dry and brown: The reason is too high a temperature in the room. Check for mites. Cut the bare stems and place them in a cool place. If the leaves are fully green: light is not sufficient. Another reason may be the need for replanting. The leaves are small and slowly evolving: The reason is the lack of sufficient light. Cut the stems bare. The leaves are dry, dark and with slow growth: The air in the room is too dry. Check for mites. Spray the leaves regularly.

Pests:

" mites;

" Scale insects;

" aphids.

Such as prevention, to no risk of harmful organisms - often spraying, winter must be a cool place. Already infected plant insecticide is applied.

Diseases:

" Petnistost of leaves - a fungal disease caused by fungi Phylosticta.

This disease occurs in violation of the regime of watering and humidity. If the lesions are not much damaged parts are removed and treated with fungicide. If the plant is severely injured, it is better to destroy.