

Pteris

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Ferns are among the most ancient vascular plants, spread across the globe. Repeatedly changed the climate, some plants have died, others have appeared, and ferns are able to adapt and have reached our days, striking with his mnogobrazieto. Although never bloom, many of them are a favorite indoor flowers that are grown easily and smoothly, as long as they know where they originated.

The exquisite fern *Pteris cretica* (Cretan pteris) belongs to the large family Pterisovi distributed throughout the Mediterranean and Southeast Asia. Its name comes from the Greek word pteron, which means the wing and made allusion to the shape of leaves. This is a perennial evergreen herbaceous plant with creeping rhizome. The leaves are leather, oblong, to 55 cm long, growing on long bare stems, the color is olive. Consist of segments, the first of which lantsetovidni jagged and sharp, while the latter - tselokrayni, closer in their ends are brown spores.

Popular home-grown species and cultivars:

Pteris cretica Albolineata

Pteris cretica Mayi

Pteris cretica Wimsettii

Pteris ensiformis Evergemiensis

Pteris straminea

Pterisite are relatively easy to care.

Water: During the summer should be watered frequently, without leave to podgizva, which is good because it is the pot with drainage. Winter can leave the soil to dry slightly between watering. Dry leaves is normal. Maximum cut is low.

Location: Shadow, polusyanka. Pastrolistnite species require more light, without directly lit by the sun. Good exposure for pterisite is north.

Temperature: The winter does not fall below 13-15 ° C. During the summer along with raising the temperature to rise and the air humidity.

Propagation: May be it through sport. Small plants is good to put in individual pots, while being careful never to soil zasahva. An easier way is by dividing the rhizome, preferably in the spring. Most appropriate planting in peat and perlite.