

Peperomia

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Family: Piperova - Piperaceae

Peperomiyata is a beautiful evergreen perennial with decorative leaves, which come from tropical regions of Asia and America. In different height ranges from 15 to 50 cm. If you want it to grow, you should know that spring and autumn seasons are suitable for its propagation.

In nature, are distributed over 1000 species peperomii, various in shape of the stalk, shape and type of leaves, color. They are divided into 3 groups: with an upright stem, creeping and compact.

The leaves are the most varied form, color and pattern, smooth, velvety and wrinkled.

Bloom from late spring to late autumn. The colors resemble mouse tails and tiny flowers are thin on the right stebaltse.

Some moisture-loving species - mekolistnite - can be used in terrariums.

Debelolistnite types are more appropriate for central heated rooms, since they are more insensitive to air dry.

In winter, the plant loses some of its leaves - during this time was not dressed.

Peperomii destroy all types of airborne bacteria (streptococci, staphylococci, etc.).

Peperomiyata beauty comes from a strong and vibrant okraskiv risunaka of its leaves. They are ovoid or a heart. There are as debelolistni and mekolistni species. Debelolistnite are more suitable for homes with central heating (heating), because they are less sensitive to dry air. In contrast mekolistnite are suitable for growing in greenhouses.

Peperomiyata is unassuming plant that without special care may grow in your home.

Certain types:

Peperomia obtusifolia - with upright stems and oval leaves

Peperomia clusiifolia - like peperomia obtusifolia, but the leaves and dappled with cream and pink-red

Peperomia caperata - most are compact, but there are insects, most have a wrinkled velvet heart-leaf

Peperomia hederifolia - crawling

Peperomia magnoliaefolia - with an upright stem

Peperomia argyreia - compact - the patterns of leaves are like a melon rind

Peperomia scandens - crawling - with pink and green stems and oval, pointed leaves at the end, about 5 centimeters long

Peperomia glabella - crawling - with short stems and rounded bright green leaves

Peperomia pellucida - originally stems are erect, and later - Widespread leaves are small, slightly wrinkled, rounded

Peperomia pereskiaefolia - originally stems are erect, and later - Widespread. Leaf rosettes were collected at 3 - 5, elliptical, tapered

end. They are dark green with three curved streaks.

Peperomia rotundifolia - round climber, small - up to 1 cm in diameter, petals, fastening to the green stems with short drazhchitsi.

Temperature:

Moderate temperature in winter - the temperature can fall and just below 18°C, but not less than 12°C - 14°C. Pastrolistnite types require more heat than the green.

Light:

Bright, half shadow, indirect sunlight.

Can grow and artificial lighting, but not the best option.

Pastrolistnite species require more light than the green.

Irrigation:

Moderately winter shoestring - no cold water!

Spraying:

Plenty - during growth, winter - NO!

Humidity:

High air humidity!

Fertilizing:

On spring, summer - 3 weeks

Replanting:

Only if a pot otesnee - spring - in quite a bit bigger pots (have small roots). Good drainage layer!

Propagation:

Propagated through top or leaf cuttings throughout the year, but very few of them managed to get rooted. Planted in small pots, the best spring weather. Soil should be friable humus mixtures with sand.

Details for propagation:

For compact varieties - hard:

- Leaf cuttings - the finger - stick to sheet, together with the handle (in some separate sheet reproduces exactly maternal plant and the result may surprise);
- Leaf cuttings - in water;
- Separation of roots.

For species with upright stems and Widespread:

- Outerwear cuttings - in water;
- Separation of roots.

Some problems:

- If the leaves shrivel, dry and fall off, it may be too high temperature (above 27°C), too low temperature (less than 13°C) or drought;
- If the leaves are soft, vilification and drop off, the stem is also soft - prepolivane;
- If the leaves are soft and pale - too much light;
- If the leaves appear yellow, then brown spots - sunburned;
- If you stop growth or new leaves are smaller - enough nutrients;

- If new leaves are yellow or rust spots appear - pretoryavane;
- If the leaves fall in winter - regular prostudyavane;
- If the leaves fall during the rest of the year - dry soil and / or insufficient air humidity. It is regularly (but modest) improvement of irrigation and air humidity - if you react in time to start sprouting new leaves.

Do this:

- Prepolivane;
- Drought;
- Drafts;
- Low temperatures;
- Rapid temperature changes.

Diseases:

- Decay of the stalk - Part of stems or roots become soft and moldy. May be struck and the base of the stem. The disease usually spreads rapidly and the plant dies. The disease develops in plants preuvlazhнена soil at low temperatures and poor ventilation.

As a rule, infested plants are discarded along with the soil.

If the disease is in its infancy, may attempt to save the plant by removing any damaged tissue and treated with fungicide.

Pests:

- Mites - a prerequisite - dry air. Appears mezhduvazliyata cobwebs in the stems, leaves softened and fall off.
- Trips - premise - high temperature and low humidity. The underside of the leaves gather multiple colonies, and the upper side of leaves appear bright points - a result the upper side of leaves is gray-brown with silver glitter.