

Zantedeschia aethiopica (Calla)

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Tin is easily grown almost throughout the world. There are two types of tin. The first is an evergreen Zantedeschia Aethiopica (which includes Hercules, White Giant, Spotted Leaf, Aethiopica etc.). Vtoviriya colored species are hybrids, which are often called mini-Cali.

Cultivation of evergreen Zantedeschia Aethiopica:

Origin: Rodina plant is South Africa.

Location: The most appropriate place for it is sunny or dappled shade. If you put in the shade, it will perish. Summer time it is made openly, but far from over and rain. When completed tsavtezha (during standby), tin is placed on a bright and relatively cool place. Move it back to light and heat in December in order to bloom well.

Temperature: It is desirable (and dislikes) temperatures below 10 degrees.

Soil: The plant likes rich, well drained soil is. The most suitable soil is humus.

Irrigation: Once it stops flowering, the plant is not pour off. Put his water does not dry as dust. At the end of October or beginning of December, however, the plant began to pour plenty.

Fertilizing: When at rest is not dressed. Since December is fed once a week, but before watering.

Propagation: Zantedeschia Aethiopica very easily grown from seed or division.

Seeds are generally sow spring time. Take the seed of the plant only when the interior color has become yellow and soft. Remove the meat and remove the seeds, then isushete. The seeds are placed in the soil and cover, but not platno. Ne should be put on thick, because they need more space for the formation of roots.

And propagated by cuttings, but only when the plant is in active phase. Cut with a sharp knife or scissors. Put the vouchers at around 5 or sandacheta sm.v large pots. Preporachitelno is not planting plants with different colors in one place, because in general they bloom at different times.

The garden is planted on the ground with colorful syanka. Viree and shade under trees, for example, but in this case, the bloom will be limited.

Tin disease

Tin is rarely attacked by pests. Sometimes there are leaf-like bug bugs on the eye, but they are easily wiped.

Cala most suffer from soft rot and Erwin. Erwin is a common soil organism that attacks if tin decay. There are two reasons why Cala incorruptible:

1. if it prepoleete
2. stress in overheating of the roots.

Soft rot is awful. In the excavation of the tubers, they smell awful and are soft and mushy.

We recommend that you discard diseased tubers, so as not to infect others. Sometimes the tuber can be saved. Remove and rinse with strong stream of garden hose to wash off until decayed parts. You can also cut the rot. Rolled in a fungicide and tuber dry while bare areas are covered with bark and become hard. If you have soft areas, cut them and repeat the procedure. While there are "eye" has a chance to save tubers. You tuber dry and harden completely, you can plant a again. Not watering until the leaves grow. If autumn tuber directly save it to plant a spring.

If the decay attacks the garden area can affect all tubers. Normal seems to stop watering, but but it is wrong! If it is hot, undamaged tubers may be stress from overheating and also to submit to the infection.

Follow

Loves the sun.

Soil should be wet.

Humidity should be high.

Feeding: During the growth.