

Persea americana

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E plant avocados from laurel family. Originates from Central America and is known even before 8000 the Aztecs and Mayans. His name (ahuacatl) nahuatl comes from language, which translated means testicles due to the similarity of the fruit with this anatomical body. The plant was brought into Europe by the Spaniards in the 17 century, today the largest producer of avocados are Mexico, Indonesia, United States, Brazil and Colombia. Large plantations of avocados and there in Europe - in Spain and Corsica. If in his native America avocados is a fruitful tree to a height of 20m, in a pot, it is an attractive shrub with large leaves and is far more modest proportions. This plant is rarely offered in the stores, but easy to raise him alone.

The tree grows in moist tropical forests and reaches a height of about 15 m. The fruit typically weighs 150-250 g, but there are also varieties with larger fruit (about 1 kg), and miniature varieties. The color is green or brownish-green. The interior contains one pip, but often confused with pitted due to the size in. The fruit ripen after being detached from the tree.

Take a stone from the fruit, clean it of all debris. Now comes the complicated - 3.4 to drill holes in stone on her trip to slipped inside tips of the toothpick, which will secure the stone over the jar with water. Tapered part has to be on top, flat to barely touch the water. When the jar is filled with roots planted young plant in a pot with fat garden soil with the addition of clay, so that at least half stone to remain outside.

Water thoroughly and dew often during the warmer months. Fertilizing every two weeks. Penzance branches of juveniles, to encourage branching it.

In winter it in a cool move - to 10-15 C, allow the soil to dry between watering. If it is a warm can lose all their leaves. Stop fertilizing, to give him a rest.

After capture, find a sunny place avocados in the room or outside.