

## **Caladium hortulanum**

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The main colors are red, pink, white and green, each type has its own kaladium and unique combination of two or more of the above colors.

Herbaceous, bezstebleno plant with decorative leaves sagittate or spear - to 30 centimeters long and 15-17 cm broad, strong, naked drazhchitsi and richly colored - from green to red and white spots on top, red to green and white parts with green edges. Most vivid are the colors during the late spring and early summer. Blooms with small, nondescript flowers, gathered in clusters.

Kaladiumat is a tropical plant that is found in many color combinations along the Amazon River in South America.

Grow best in partial shade or shade. Some species are resistant to sunlight and can be grown in slightly shaded locations.

Kaladiumat is demanding to more heat and moisture and has a clear rest period - from November to February, when kept in pots at 20 degrees and is periodically watered less.

Early spring, when the emergence of new shoots, transplant it into a new, small pot and place on a well lit place, at least 24 degrees, but not direct sun.

Prepare soil by chimovka, burnt manure, peat, sand in the ratio 1:1:1:1.

Grow rapidly and become very effective. After development of the Crown may be held and 20-21 degrees. The leaves are often sprayed with water. Fueling is 2 to 4 times a summer. The old plant can also be maintained. During the year transplant is appropriate, if the roots appear in a pot drainage holes.

Temperature: Kaladiumat must be kept very warm year round (day and night). When the crown is formed, may be held and 20-21 C.

Irrigation and atomizing: Kaladiumat loves warmth and moisture and should be watered thoroughly in the period of growth as the soil does not allow to zasahva. To pulverize the leaves in the morning and afternoon, but with fine sparger to not retain water droplets on them, which can lead to spots. It's nice to put the pot on pebbles and water.

Feeding: Fertilizing every 6 weeks with a 6-6-6 fertilizer (about 1 teaspoon Bulbourethral) is sufficient.

Planting: tubers are started in February or March. Purged from the old soil and put in a bed of peat moss and cover. When formed roots are planted in a small pot. The tops of the tubers are buried in about 4-5 cm depth. Prepare soil by chimovka, burnt manure, peat, sand (1:1:1:1) - good drainage. Pot is placed on a wet and warm, but not direct sunlight. Moderate watering to the emergence of first leaves.

Replanting: In the year to transplant appropriate, if the roots appear in a pot drainage holes.

Propagation: By dividing the tubers after they have begun to grow in spring.

## Storage of tubers:

I read: Kaladiumat has a clear rest period - from November to February. When autumn leaves start to dry, watering is gradually reduced. Tubers are removed and allowed to dry in 7-10 days. It's nice to drop off the leaves themselves to be able to absorb the tuber nutrients. But can be cut close to the tuber without hurting itself tuber. Tubers are kept dry, warm, airy place at a temperature above 18 C can be placed in old pantyhose or a bag of garlic, being separated by peat. Should be periodically checked for soft or rot.

Il thus: Kaladiumat has a clear rest period - from November to February. When autumn leaves start to dry, watering is gradually reduced. After they die, the pot is placed in a dry, dark and warm place (eg under the bed). Do not pour until the tubers are at rest. If the dust can become too dry to spray with a little burst. Spring pot is brought to light and begin to moderate watering until the first leaves appear. After sprouting tubers to transplant.

## Problems:

- Decay of tubers caused by fungi. Planting only healthy tubers.
- If the lower leaves appear yellowish-brown or light brown spots, cutting the infected leaves.
- Drying of the edges of old leaves or rolling of leaves can be touched due to their manure, watering in the heat of the day or too little water.

Note: All parts of plant are poisonous!