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Bird of paradise leaves curling outward

Page 2:redd.it/ztex62... The bird of paradise is a popular plant in warmer tropical zones that can provide the right environment for the large, shiny leaves and unique flowers. One of the best areas for the plant is in Southern California, where it seems ubiquitous along sidewalks and boardwalks. Bird of Paradise leaves curling is a common problem for amateur and experienced gardeners. However, gardeners have never been satisfied with only growing flowers that suit their region. And many have tried to recreate the necessary climate to keep a bird of paradise happy and healthy. But what should you do if the leaves start to curl and the petals lose their shine? If you have one of these flowers and are concerned about health, follow this guide. It will help you identify the source of the problem and ensure that your bird of paradise remains healthy. Bird of paradise leaves curling: What should it look like? People often enjoy the bird of paradise because of its exotic appearance. Also called the crane flower, the bird of paradise is distinguished for its long, spiked leaves and orange and blue flowers. These flowers should resemble a blue beak with an orange crest, similar to a crane. The leaves should be straight and healthy, with a dusty green hue. If your plant leaves have started to curl or brown along the edges, it can be a sign of simple environmental problems or drastic problems. When you are trying to find an answer, it is important to find the cause of the curling. Bird of Paradise Leaves Curling: Identifying the source of the problemIf you don't identify the source of the problem, then you have little to no chance of returning your bird of paradise plant back to health. Consider all factors, including the possibility of pests or the simple explanation of a bad environment. Make gradual changes and check the health of the plant every day to see if it improves. Pests and DiseaseBird of paradise plants are susceptible to numerous pests and diseases. If the leaves curl, it can be a sign of an invasion by mites. Perhaps the most common is the spider mite, which will weave weblike structures between the leaves and petals. The easiest way to eliminate mites is to wipe the leaves and stems with a damp cloth. You also invest in safe pesticides if the problem seems serious. Mites are the most likely pest, but another is thrips. If you have thrips, wash the leaves with insecticidal soap. These bugs are hard to see because they are only as wide as a sewing needle, so be diligent with care. The only other potential pest is scales, which can be removed with alcohol. While bird of paradise plants can get fungi, these will not cause the leaves to curl. Browsing: Wrong locationThat the bird of paradise is meant for tropical climates, it can suffer when brought to the wrong plant hardness zone. This flower is best suited for USDA plant hardness zones 10 and 11, and it will in something colder. In other words, gardeners need to mimic that tropical/subtropical climate. For many, this means ensuring that the plant receives as much full sunlight as possible, does not experience temperature drops below 70 degrees Fahrenheit and receives sufficient moisture. If you are trying to grow one of these plants in another outdoor environment, it won't take long. If the leaves keep curling and you live in a cooler, shady, then maybe it's time to move your bird of paradise inside. Failure to do so often leads to plant death as soon as the weather gets colder. Poor soil qualityThe bird of paradise is surprisingly tolerant of a wide range of soil types. To make it struggle based on soil is a rare problem, but more often when the plant is planted. As a tropical flower, the bird of paradise prefers nutrient-rich, well-draining soil in an area or container that ensures sufficient root growth. This plant has large, fleshy roots that can easily overgrow in a small container and get stuck, preventing drainage and adequate nutrition. If your leaves are curling, first make sure the bird of paradise has enough room to grow underground. If the roots run into the sides of a pot or become entangled in obstacles, then it is time to transplant. If there is enough space for the roots, make sure you have the right type of soil. Sometimes late curling can be the result of poor nutrition. Try adding plenty of decomposing organic matter around the roots and base to see if the problem clears up. If this is not the way it goes, switch to a soil that provides more drainage. Not enough or too much waterFindingly, make sure you have enough water! Many gardeners underestimate how much moisture these tropical flowers need. Make sure the soil around the flower is always moist in spring and summer. When it's winter, allow the first two inches to dry before delivering more water. The bird of paradise does not like having wet feet, which means that the roots should not be left to sit in moist soil. If water left in the soil or pot turns out to be a consistent problem, then it is probably time to transplant or completely overhaul the soil itself. Finally, the bird of paradise is used to humidity. If the leaves appear dry, but the soil is still moist, consider doing a light mist to give the leaves extra moisture without compromising the roots. ConclusionIt is remarkably common to experience leaves curling on a bird of paradise plant. Although these flowers are quite hardy, they should still have their needs met. Make sure you provide sufficient sunlight, moisture and soil quality. If you are and the plant still suffers, than on pests and diseases. These are the most common reasons why you now have a sad bird of paradise. 99% of the Bird of Paradise. 99% of the Bird of Paradise. I see for sale in Toronto are the 'Giant White' (Strelitzia nicolai) variety which is not particularly home friendly because they grow grow up to 30ft and cannot be pruned to contain the size. I mean, just look at the size of the specimen at Cloud Gardens! My theory as to why Strelitzia nicolai is so widely available is because junior plants grow impressively large fast and can be sold like the beautiful large houseplants we dream of. Of course, most of us eventually find out that we no longer have light (or more often ceiling space). How many people have 3 story high ceilings, really! If you're planning on homing a Strelitzia nicolai and don't have the space to accommodate the final 30ft frame, treat them like passing guests. Enjoy it as much as you do, but know the reality that they can suffer long term. Reginae vs Nicolai varietiesReginae produces yellow flowers and only grow up to 6ft where as the aforementioned Nicolai grow to 30ft and adorn white flowers. For inside, I would strongly recommend going for the less common Reginae as they are much, much smaller and easy to manage if you have enough light. For now, here's my experience with my own 'Giant White' Bird of Paradise, indoors, under average household conditions. As clear as you give it. Acclimatize to some direct light. Keep moist, but tolerant of drying out. Not particularly sensitive to humidity. Above 15°C, not frost tolerant. Strelitzia grows new leaves from the centre and occasionally pups can form at the base. These plants are growing very slowly, putting out a new leaf about once a month, sometimes even slower indoors. The best remedy for a slow leaf is just patience. Fertilizing: Strelitzia are heavy feeders and require regular fertilization during the growing season. I use a balanced fertilizer (organic or synthetic is your choice) or above the bottom with compost, mix in a slow release organic fertilizer, or worm castings. 'Giant White' really takes its time: unraveling a new leaf can literally take months. If your new leaf is slow, just wait. As long as there is no discoloration, it is perfectly normal. The new tender leaf begins as a vibrant chartreuse shadow, then gradually becomes a deep green. Inside, the new leaf may have tears indicating a lack of sufficient light. Bird of Paradise prefers the brightest place you give them: ideal for the south. When I bought Big Bird, my Bird of Paradise, it was only about 1.5ft tall and I had no idea what I was getting myself into. You get away with growing a 'Giant White' Bird of Paradise if it is small for 1-2 years, but once it starts reaching adulthood, symptoms of incorrect conditions will show. Just a few years later, you see in this picture, it soon began to outgrow my space. I held it at a window to the west and eventually moved it to a south-facing. Even the window on the south, under the brightest light I could give it, it did not get enough light because only one side of the plant was illuminated. Eventually I had to use the plant or the petals would bend to the ground. The big difference from the new and current current is that the window is overhead, almost like a skylight, but not quite. It allows the light to cascade at an angle atop the Bird of Paradise, ensuring more even lighting. Although still not ideal, for inside, this plant looks damn good. It has two stories to grow into before we have to worry. If you don't have this kind of lighting, I suggest possibly incorporating an overhead grow light. It will allow your plant to grow more upright, and firm. I was eventually able to remove the bamboo supports and prune the old etiolated petals as new leaves emerged. Perfectly normal: these leaves were designed to split to soften the strong winds, let pass, otherwise the plant would uproot! However, if you experience tears on a new young leaf, your plant will not light bright enough. Not enough light: the paddles will enlarge to maximize for photosynthesis. This is often accompanied by thin and long petals that cannot support and bend the weight. These plants need a lot of space to grow! It is possible that the pot is bound if you have ruled out underwatering. If you feel that the pot is large enough, make sure that the watering is thorough and deep and that you do not miss dry spots. Reaction to hot heat in the middle of the day (if curling goes away at night, there's nothing to worry about). Otherwise, it is displaying wilting and needs to be watered. Too much water or not enough light. Allowing drying out in between until you measure a schedule, and gradually introduce more light. Pests! Check for pests along new growth, especially mealyths that like to hide in crevices. Trips will also lead to curling of the leaves. Along edges: even though I don't find Bird of Paradise as sensitive to humidity, there is a limit to the drought that it can endure. Brown edges (without a yellow halo) is often lack of humidity. Pick up a humidifier. Splotches over the leaf surface: if you recently moved your plant to a sunnier spot without slowly acclimatizing it first, it may have received sun burn. It can also burn fertilizer if you're using a synthetic and haven't rinsed off the soil regularly. As with the pilea peperomioides, 'Giant Whites' are often grouped together to create a fuller look. Since these are such large growers are best to separate them. But, if you want to keep them together, I recommend something more heavy-handed with fertilizer than other houseplants and use it at full strength. Also know that you have to report them into extra larger and deep pots. Pots.

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