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Lime tree care home

Palm trees are perfect for adding a tropical touch to your garden. But to keep your palms at their best, make sure you know exactly what they need. There's no one-time answer -- it all depends on the type of palm you grow. First, determine where you are going to place the palm of your hand. Then, use this guide to determine which palm tree will thrive at that point. The better you can make your plot, the happier your palm will be. The palms of the hands can be demanding when it comes to light. Knowing the preferences of the palm of your hand is crucial. If a type of palm prefers the sun, planting it in the shade will result in a weak plant that has a thick trunk and elongated palm leaves from reaching the sun. And if your palm loves shade and you plant it in direct sunlight, its leaves will burn and brown to death. Palm trees come from many different climatic zones. Some species originate in warm places all year round. Peaks hit 95 degrees F during the day, while lows rarely drop below 78 degrees F at night. In mountainous regions, palm trees can see daytime lows in the 70s or 80s and overnight lows in the 40s or 50s. Some species may occasionally see snow, while others have brave temperatures above 100 degrees F. It's just a matter of knowing what the palm of your hand can tolerate -- especially at night. Some tolerate a wide range of temperatures; others can't. Taking into account the temperatures your area experiences year-round, it will help you determine which species of palm trees will grow best for you. The soil under the palm tree is as important to its health as the sun above. And for palm trees, make sure you have the right kind of land. Many species do well in both acid and alkaline soil; others are a bit fussy when it comes to terrain. There is general advice for palm trees - make sure the soil has good drainage. Moisture is the key to any plant, including the palms of the hands. Some palm trees prefer moisture once a week (palm trees from desert areas may need even less), while others may prefer five times a week. If you mix the palms of your hands, be sure to group them according to water habits; otherwise you could jeopardize one plant while another thrives. Finding the right palm tree is only half the battle. Once you find the palm that fits your location, it's time to plant it. This is a crucial stage in the life of the palm of the hand and knowing the correct preparations is crucial. Once you have chosen the right place, the next step to ensure the success of the palm tree is to plant it well. In colder areas, palm trees in the spring, when the threat of freezing temperatures passed. Avoid planting palm trees during dry seasons; young palm trees are more susceptible to the damage caused by climate change. When you are ready to plant the palm of your hand, dig a hole at least twice the diameter of the root ball and do not make the hole deeper than the root ball. Be sure to pay attention when handling your new palm tree, especially towards the heart. The heart is the delicate delicate part that the leaves grow, and if it breaks or shatters, the palm of your hand may have slowed growth or even died. Handle the root ball carefully when removing it from the container. It may be easier to cut the container away from the palm to prevent damage to the root. Once the palm is out of the pot, level the hole so that the bottom of its trunk is flush with the ground level of the yard. Then fill it with loose soil to help promote root growth. Strengthening a palm typically works better than picketing because palm trunks are often smooth, sliding ties into the trunk. Because a palm grown in the field often has a root ball smaller than a container-grown plant, it is heavier and susceptible to overturning with strong winds. To avoid this, strengthen the palm of your hand in place for a year or until it has re-established enough roots to remain anchored. To start, take three or four braces of 2x4 timber and space them the same way around the palm. Make them long enough and place the lower ends far enough away from the palm tree to allow support with strong winds. Attach these braces to the palm by wrapping the canvas around the trunk at the appropriate height to protect the trunk from scratches and scratches. Then fix an equal number of small pieces of wood with similar metal bands or ties that will not allow the wood to slide up or down the palm during strong winds. Firmly nail the braces into small pieces of wood. Never nail directly into the palm of your hand. At the bottom of each brace, insert a 2x4 pole into the ground to nail the brace. Leave the braces in place for a year or until the palm has re-established enough roots to remain anchored. Give the palm of your hand two to four weeks to acclimatize to your garden before applying any fertilizer. Once established, use a complete fertilizer that contains two parts of nitrogen, a phosphorus part and three parts of potassium along with a part of magnesium. Fertilizer four times a year. In addition, water it frequently to help form more roots. Make a small dam on the surface of the ground around the outside of the root ball. Add water inside the dam to direct water into the root zone. If you are replanting a palm grown in the field, you will need extra watering. This is because these trees have had their roots cut off, and until they grow, they need all the help they can get by reaching for water. Keep in mind that too much water can discourage roots from growing, the progress of the palm. Watering three or four times a week is enough for most species - except moisture-loving palmtrees, which will need more frequent watering. During the unusually dry or warm climate, also give new more water plantations. In addition, palm trees grown in the field may require daily watering and, on hot days, watering in the morning and evening. After three to four weeks, gradually reduce irrigation to four or five times a week for another period of three to four weeks. Do it until watering to irrigation dropped to three or four times a week. If the lower leaves of a palm turn yellow and brown, this could be a sign that thirsts for more water. However, be aware of drainage, because too much water can cause root rot. If your soil drains well, use mulch to retain moisture and keep out disscience. As the mulch breaks, it enriches the soil around the palm. Apply a deep layer from 2 to 4 inches with it thinner near the trunk and thicker above the root area. This will help against the accumulation of excess mulching, which can cause rot and fungal diseases. Be cautious with the products for the control of the inges. Some species of palm trees are sensitive to herbicides. The palm may suffer damage if the herbicide comes into contact with green stems, foliage or exposed roots. This could cause spots of brown leaves, gilding foliage, new deformed growth and possibly death. Nailed by hand until the palm is more stable and grown. Prune palm trees is simple: remove dead fronds (leaves) and old fruit stems. Once the old fronds turn completely brown, it is safe to prune them from the palm of your hand. Just make sure you wait until there's no green on the frond anymore. Use hand pruning for smaller palm trees and a sharp pruning saw for larger leaf stems. Whichever pruning tool you choose, treat it with alcohol rubbing or hydrogen peroxide between pruning different palm trees -- this helps prevent the spread of plant-to-plant disease. When removing a leaf, cut it as close as possible to the trunk. The remaining leaf base eventually falls, but it may take several years. And if you try to take it off before it's ready to fall, you can scare the trunk. If you have a large palm tree and can't reach old leaves with a pole saw, decide how important it is to prune your palm tree. Eventually the palm will lose its old fronds, but if you don't want to wait, you have a couple of options: rent a cherry er or climber. Palm species vary greatly in their sensitivity to cold. Some palms can handle temperatures in tall teens for short periods, while others are damaged when temperatures hit 45 degrees F. Know your region's freezing patterns and make sure you buy a palm that can handle it. Protecting the palm from a cold can be simple. If you have a cold-sensitive palm tree, plant it in a warm microclimate, such as behind a windshield or in a sheltered courtyard. This will protect him from the cold of winter winds. Or soak palm trees indoors before freezing temperatures arrive. If the palm is too heavy move, draped a light blanket or sheet on the palm of your hand to trap heat inside and keep your plant 4 or 5 degrees warmer than air. If your area expects unusually cold temperatures, protect your palm with an outdoor propane heater. Keep the heater far enough out of the palm to prevent burns. You can also water the ground around your palm before a cold snap; wet soil stays warm longer because water loses loses less quickly than dry soil. Be careful to keep water out of the palm of your hand - when the water freezes on the palm, it causes damage to the underlying plant tissues. 86 122 216 193 85 528 12625 135 146 459 1223 1666 3189 1639 3345 1141 22671 146 1 6547 49438 3036 13027 30662 32169 30716 39568 73733 From succulent plants to herbs to living plants or bathing plants, indoor plants make every house feel warmer and more welcoming. One houseplant that has reigned as one of the most popular for decades is the pretty spruce, with its shiny leaves and light gray trunk. It grows up to about 10 feet in height inside; in nature, can reach heights of 60 feet in height! Sometimes the trunks of ficus trees are twisted or braided or trained as bonsai. If you give it what it needs, it's the closest you come to having a tree indoors, says Barbara Pleasant, author of The Complete Houseplant Survival Manual. With proper care, a ficus tree can live for about 20 years. Here's how to take care of a ficus tree, plus everything else you need to know about this popular (but somewhat finicky! How much light does my fir tree need? As a tropical plant, a ficus, also called crying fig, needs a lot of bright indirect light. Place it near the brightest windows, typically facing south or west, or give it additional light with a grow light. Once it's located, leave it alone. It's a bit fussy and doesn't respond well to changes. Ficus trees will sink causing the leaves to fall every time light levels or temperatures change. The leaves also fall seasonally, so it's a bit messy. Tetiana SoaresGetty Images How can I take care of a ficus tree? Typically, your ficus will arrive in a black plastic pot with drain holes. It is enough to drop it into a beautiful decorative pot, because the plant does not need to rest for several years. Then give your ficus a good soak and let it dry slightly. Over time, if you overwrite the water, the leaves turn yellow and fall off. If you are underwater, the green leaves will come down. One way to judge if it's time to water is to tip the pot and feel its weight; if it's really light, it's probably time to give it a drink, pleasant says. You'll have the lockdown after a few weeks. After watering, always drain the water that is in the tray under the pot because no plant likes soft feet. Feed your ficus with a liquid fertilizer for all purposes during its growing season from April to September. Sticky sap can irritate your belly, so keep this plant away from curious pets who like it the indoor plants. Occasionally, dust or spray the leaves with a damp cloth or gentle spray from the shower head. Adél BékefiGetty Images Can I bring my ficus plant outdoors in summer? You can, but it's not the best idea, pleasant says. For starters, he'll probably drop the leaves, being the diva he is! It also can't cook in the hot sun, so you need to find a shady place. Finally, you'll have to take it home before nighttime temperatures subsoam into the 50s in autumn. Take it aside and spray it with neem oil about a week before bringing it here to kill any hitchhikers such as aphids, ladder, pasty insects or mites, which could potentially haunt other indoor plants. Also, expect it to drop the leaves again when it enters until it adjusts to the light levels inside. Does the ficus tree have any particular problems? Keep an eye out for a scale insect infestation. These insects have a waxy exterior appearance, and you may see them attached to leaf surfaces. There is also a sticky substance called metame, which you will find on your table or floor, which is excreted from the scale during feeding. Try controlling a minor infestation using a soft cloth soaked in hot water and soapy to clean these insects. Pleasant says. If this has too much work, treat an insecticidal soap or neem oil. Pick up in 10 days. This content is created and managed by third parties and imported into this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io piano.io

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