



PROTEAS

passion for collection





Quarta edizione.
Stampato nel mese di Luglio 2020.

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**GOLD
MEDAL**



FLORA TOSCANA PROFESSIONALS OF PROTEAS

Always in search of novelties Flora Toscana came in contact with the Australian company, Proteaflora, world leader in the cultivation of Pot Proteas.

After a few years of cultivation and adaptability trials, in the year 2000 Flora Toscana successfully started the first cultivation programme at its nurseries in Tuscany and consequently was able to offer the European market a real unique and exclusive product.

GLOBALG.A.P.
The Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practice

Flora Toscana's entire pot Protea production has been awarded the Global Gap certification through which are ensured high quality standards and respect of environmental practices.



THE PROTEA FAMILY (bot. name Proteaceae)

Protea goes back 95 million years ago. At the time the continents were still indistinct and attached to one another in one big Southern Continent (Gondwanaland) and the Earth was populated by dinosaurs. When the Southern Continent started to divide up Proteas had to do the same, that is why we see native Protea plants growing in Australia, South Africa, South America and Indonesia. They have all developed differently in each continent, although those in Australia and in Africa are quite similar.

Official Partners





Flora Toscana professionista delle Protee

Sempre alla ricerca di nuove proposte per il mercato, Flora Toscana è entrata in contatto con un'azienda australiana Proteaflora, leader mondiale nella coltivazione di protee in vaso. Nel 2000, dopo alcuni anni di sperimentazione, sono iniziati con successo i primi programmi di coltivazione presso le aziende toscane. Oggi, grazie all'esperienza acquisita dai suoi associati, Flora Toscana è in grado di offrire al mercato europeo un prodotto davvero unico ed esclusivo. Tutta la produzione di Protee in vaso ha ottenuto la certificazione Global Gap attraverso la quale Flora Toscana garantisce un alto standard qualitativo ed un rispetto delle pratiche ambientali.

La famiglia delle Protee (nome botanico Proteaceae)

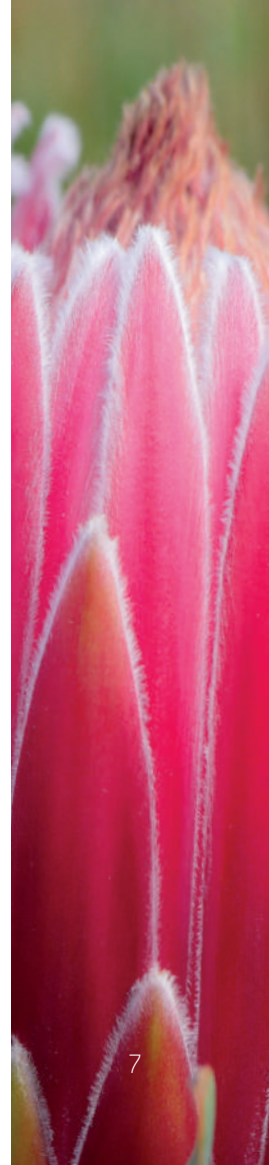
appartiene ad un'antichissima famiglia presente solo nell'emisfero australe e originatasi circa 95 milioni di anni fa. A quel tempo i continenti, popolati dai dinosauri, erano ancora indistinti ed uniti fra loro nel grande Continente del Sud (Gondwana). Quando i continenti si separarono, la famiglia delle protee subì la stessa sorte. Ecco perché si trovano come piante native in Australia, Sud Africa, Sud America ed Indonesia, dove si sono evolute in maniera molto diversa anche se quelle australiane e quelle africane hanno numerose somiglianze.



Flora Toscana praktiker der Protee

Immer auf der Suche nach neuen Angeboten für den Markt ist Flora Toscana mit der australischen Firma Proteaflora, weltweit führend im Anbau von Proteen im Topf, in Kontakt getreten. Seit dem Jahr 2000 haben wir mit Erfolg die ersten Anbauprogramme in der Toscana abgeschlossen und Flora Toscana kann dem europäischen Markt somit ein wirklich einmaliges und exklusives Produkt anbieten. Die gesamte Produktion der Topf Protea wurde mit dem Zertifikat Global Gap ausgezeichnet, durch die Flora Toscana einen hohen Qualitätsstandard und Respekt für die Umwelt garantiert.

Die Familie der Protee (Proteaceae) kann man bis vor 95 Millionen Jahre zurückverfolgen. In jener Zeit waren die Kontinente noch zu einem großen Kontinent verbunden (Gondwanaland) und die Erde war von Dinosauriern bevölkert. Als die Kontinente sich teilten, passierte das gleiche mit den Proteen. Deswegen findet man sie in Australien, Südafrika, Südamerika und Indonesien. Die Evolution ist auf den verschiedenen Kontinenten völlig verschieden verlaufen auch wenn die australischen und afrikanischen Sorten sich sehr ähneln.





Flora Toscana spécialiste de la Protéas

Toujours à la recherche de nouveautés Flora Toscana a contacté une compagnie Australienne, Proteaflora, leader mondial dans la culture en pot de Protéas. Après quelques années de tentative de culture et d'adaptabilité, en 2000 notre succès nous a permis de démarrer les premiers programmes de cultures dans nos pépinières en Toscane et par conséquent, Flora Toscana peut offrir au marché Européen un produit réellement unique et exclusif. Toute la production de Proteas pot a reçu le certification Global Gap par lequel Flora Toscana assure un haut niveau de qualité et le respect de pratiques environnementales.

La famille des Proteas (nom. botanique Proteaceae)

datent d'il y a 95 millions d'années. En ce temps, les continents étaient encore indistincts et attachés les uns aux autres en un gros continent Continent Meridional (Gondwana) et la Terre était peuplée de dinosaures. Lorsque le Continent Meridional a commencé à se diviser les protéas ont dû faire la même chose, c'est pourquoi nous voyons des protéas natives en Australie, Afrique du Sud, Amérique du Sud et Indonésie. Toutes se sont développées différemment dans chaque continent, bien que celles en Australie et Afrique soient semblables.



Flora Toscana praticante da Proteas

Sempre na procura de novidades, a Flora Toscana entrou em contacto com uma empresa Australiana, Proteaflora, líder mundial no cultivo de Proteas em vaso. Depois de alguns anos de experiências no cultivo e adaptação das Proteas, reunimos em 2000, as condições necessárias para iniciar o primeiro cultivo programado, nas nossas estufas na região da Toscânia. Consequentemente a Flora Toscana pode hoje, oferecer ao mercado Europeu um únic. Toda a produção de proteas pote foi premiado com o certificação Global Gap através do qual Flora Toscana garante um alto padrão de qualidade e um respeito por práticas ambientais.

A família das Proteas (nome botânico Proteaceae)

remonta a 95 milhões de anos atrás. Nessa altura os Continentes não eram distintos e estavam unidos uns aos outros num só, o Continente do Sul (Gondwana). A terra era habitada por dinossauros. Quando o continente mais a sul começou a dividir-se, as Proteas fizeram o mesmo. Por isso é que encontramos plantas nativas de Proteas na Austrália, África do Sul, América do Sul e Indonésia. As plantas desenvolveram-se em cada continente de maneira diferente, contudo as da Austrália e África do Sul são bastante similares.



Flora Toscana de profesionales Protea

Buscando siempre nuevas propuestas para el mercado, Flora Toscana ha entrado en contacto con una empresa Australiana, Proteaflora, leader mundial en el cultivo de las Proteas en maceta. Desde el 2000, después de algunos años de prueba, se han iniciado los primeros programas de cultivo en nuestras empresas en Toscana. Hoy, gracias a la experiencia de los productores, Flora Toscana puede ofrecer al mercado Europeo un producto verdaderamente único y exclusivo. Toda la producción de Proteas ha sido galardonada con la certificación Global Gap con la que Flora Toscana garantiza un alto nivel de calidad y respeto por las prácticas ambientales.

La familia de las Proteas (nombre bot. Proteaceae)

remonta a 95 millones de años atrás. En aquel tiempo los continentes, poblados de dinosaurios, estaban indiferenciados y unidos entre ellos en el gran Continente del Sur (Gondwana). Cuando los continentes se separaron, la familia de las Proteas sufrió la misma suerte. Por ello se encuentran como plantas nativas en Australia, Sudafrica, Sudamérica e Indonesia. Evolucionaron en manera muy distinta en cada continente, sin géneros o especies en común, aunque las australianas y las africanas son muy similares.



帝王花专业种植公司: Flora Toscana

Flora Toscana公司一向致力于追求独树一帜的新品种, 经与盆栽帝王花的世界领军企业澳洲普罗迪亚园艺公司合作, 经过数年的养殖和适应性试验, 于2000年在托斯卡纳我们的种植基地成功启动了我们第一个帝王花种植项目, 从而保证Flora Toscana公司可以向欧洲市场提供一个绝无仅有独一无二的优质品种。

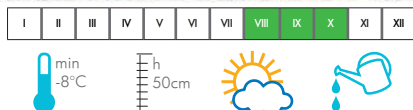
帝王花家族 (植物学分类山龙眼科)

帝王花可以远溯9500万年前。当时各大洲还没有明确分界, 而是相互连接成一个南部大陆 (冈瓦纳大陆), 并且整个地球遍布恐龙。当南部大陆开始分裂, 帝王花也随之走向不同的洲际板块。这就是为何我们在澳大利亚, 南非, 南美和印度尼西亚都可以见到土生土长的帝王花植物。Flora Toscana的全部盆栽帝王花生产已取得 'GLOBAL GAP' 国际认证, 从而可以保证高品质标准和注意环境保护。尽管澳大利亚和南非的帝王花生长进化的状态基本一致, 但它们在其它各大洲的生长进化状态不尽相同。

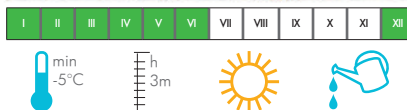


Banksia Birthday Candles

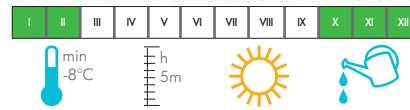
(*Banksia spinulosa*)



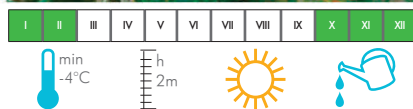
Banksia coccinea



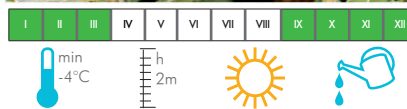
Banksia ericifolia



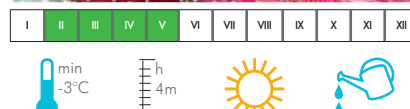
Banksia meisneri



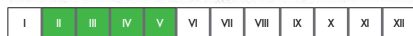
Banksia menziesii



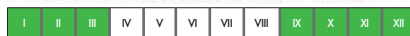
Banksia praemorsa red



Banksia praemorsa yellow



Banksia prionotes dwarf



Banksia pulchella



Banksia Red Swamp
(*Banksia occidentalis*)



Banksia sceptrum dwarf



Banksia serrata



African® Gold

(*Leucadendron salignum* x *laureolum* x *salignum*)



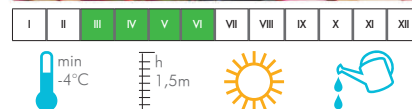
African® Safari

(*Leucadendron salignum* x *laureolum*)



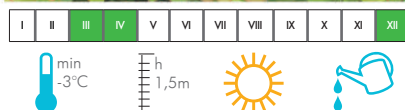
African® Spice

(*L. salignum* x *laureolum* x *salignum*)



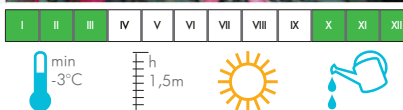
African® Star

(*Leucadendron sessile* x *glaberrimum*)



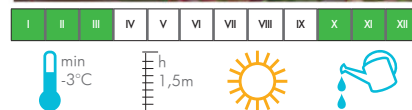
Ambrosia MMEA® HORO

(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *salignum*)

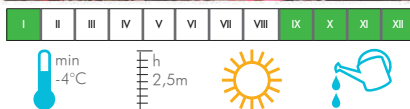
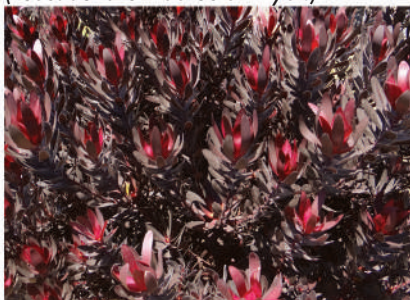


Blush of Dawn MMEA® HORO

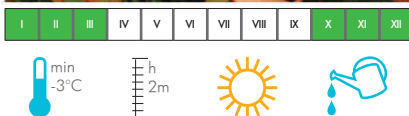
(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *salignum*)



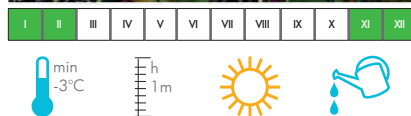
Burgundy Sunset®
(*Leucadendron laureolum* hybr.)



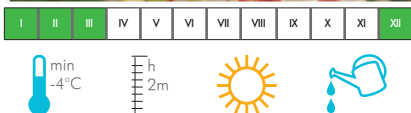
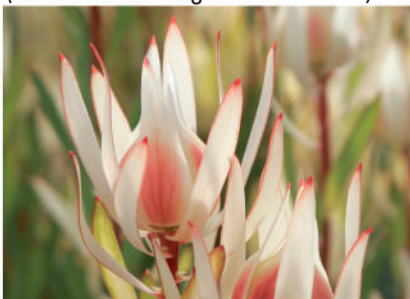
CopperTone MMEA® HORO
(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *salignum*)



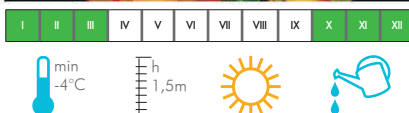
Cream Bun MMEA® HORO
(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *salignum*)



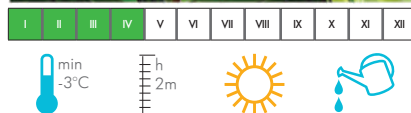
Cream Delight
(*Leucadendron salignum* x *laureolum*)



Gem
(*Leucadendron salignum* x *laureolum*)



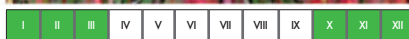
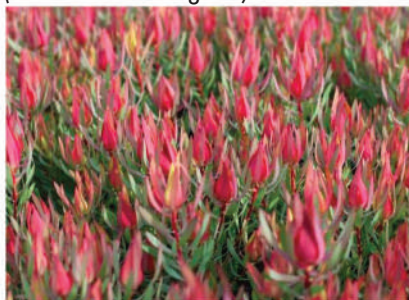
Golden Tulip MMEA® HORO
(*Leucadendron laureolum* hybr.)



Gypsy Silver
(*Leucadendron floridum* hybr.)



Harlequin MMEA®
(*Leucadendron salignum*)



Highlights
(*Leucadendron salignum*)



Inca Glod
(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *salignum*)



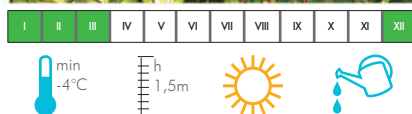
Jester
(*Leucadendron salignum* x *laureolum*)



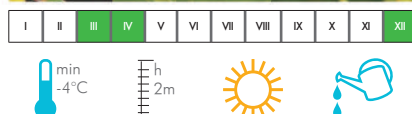
Jolly Joker MMEA®
(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *salignum*)



Leucadendron laureolum



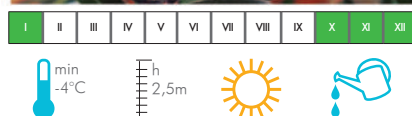
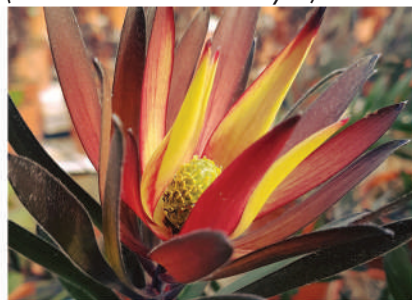
Lime Magic (Leucadendron salignum x discolor)



Safari Magic (Leucadendron laureolum x salignum)



Safari Night MMEA® (Leucadendron laureolum hybr.)



Safari Sunset (Leucadendron laureolum hybr.)



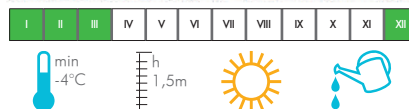
Senorita (Leucadendron salignum x discolor)



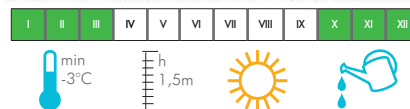
Silver Tree
(*Leucadendron argenteum*)



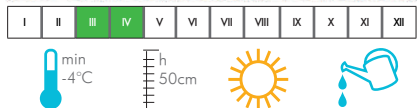
Sixteen Candles
(*Leucadendron salignum* x *discolor*)



Starburst MMEA® HORO
(*Leucadendron salignum* hybr.)



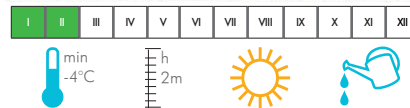
Strawberry Fair
(*Leucadendron modestum*)



Summer Sun
(*Leucadendron laureolum* x *strobilinum*)



Winter Gold
(*Leucadendron laureolum*)





Ayoba® Gold

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *patersonii*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Ayoba® Orange

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Ayoba® Orange Zest

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Ayoba® Peach

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Ayoba® Pink

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *tottum*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Ayoba® Red

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *patersonii*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----



Ayoba® Sun
(*L. cordifolium* x *glabrum* x *vestitum*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Ayoba® Tangerine Twist
(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Coast Carnival
(*Leucospermum patersonii*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Copper Carnival
(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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High Gold
(*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *patersonii*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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Lipstick
(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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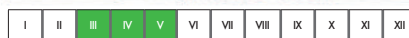
Mardi Gras Tricolor

(*Leucospermum erubescens*)



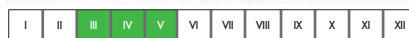
Memory

(*Leucospermum cordifolium*)



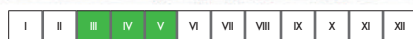
Pippi MMEA®

(*Leucospermum cordifolium*)



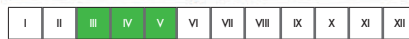
Red Carnival®

(*Leucospermum glabrum* x *totum*)



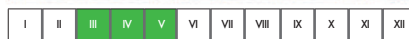
Rigoletto®

(*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *glabrum*)

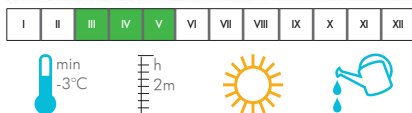


So Exquisite

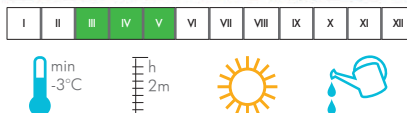
(*Leucospermum reflexum* hybr.)



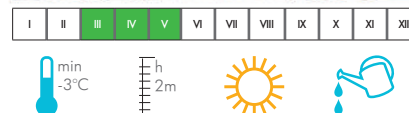
So Innocent
(*Leucospermum glabrum* hybr.)



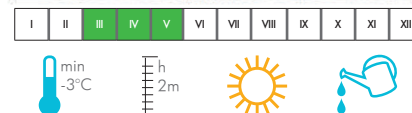
So Sincere
(*Leucospermum lineare* hybr.)



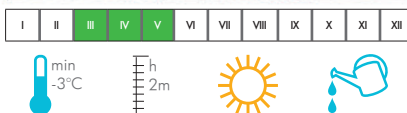
Soleil
(*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *glabrum*)



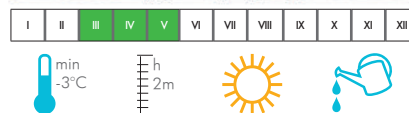
Succession
(*Leucospermum lineare* x *cordifolium*)



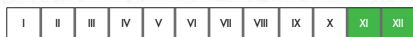
Tango
(*Leucospermum glabrum* x *lineare*)



Yellow Carnival
(*Leucospermum cordifolium* hybr.)



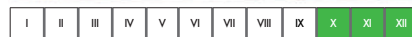
Atlantic Queen
(*Protea magnifica*)



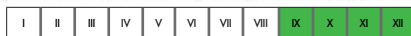
Ayoba® Arctic Ice
(*Protea cynaroides*)



Ayoba® Lady Yasmin
(*Protea burchellii* x *obtusifolia*)



Ayoba® Sizzle
(*Protea compacta*)



Cardinal
(*Protea eximia* x *susannae*)



Carnival
(*Protea compacta* x *neriifolia*)



Cream Mink
(*Protea neriifolia*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----



Protea grandiceps



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----



Lady Di
(*Protea magnifica* x *compacta*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----



Limelight
(*Protea neriifolia*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----



Little Prince®
(*Protea cynaroides*)



I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
---	----	-----	----	---	----	-----	------	----	---	----	-----



Madiba
(*Protea cynaroides*)



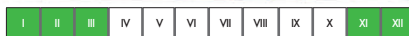
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
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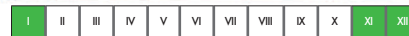
Mini King®
(*Protea cynaroides*)



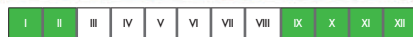
Niobe
(*Protea magnifica* x *laurifolia*)



Pinita
(*Protea magnifica* x *longifolia*)



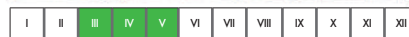
Pink Ice
(*Protea neriifolia* x *susannae*)



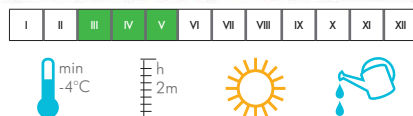
Pink King
(*Protea cynaroides*)



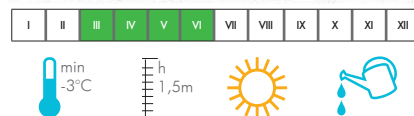
Pink Princess
(*Protea compacta* x *magnifica*)



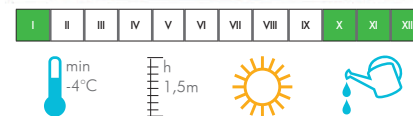
Possum Magic
(*Protea magnifica* x *longifolia*)



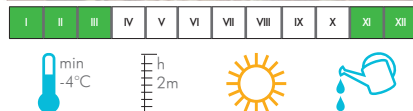
Red Emperor MMEA®
(*Protea cynaroides*)



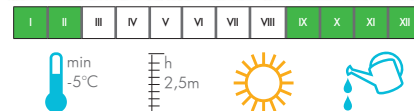
Sheila
(*Protea magnifica* x *burchellii*)



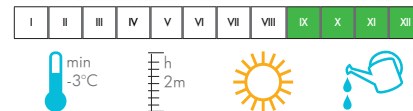
Southern Cross
(*Protea magnifica* x *obtusifolia*)



Special Pink Ice
(*Protea neriifolia* x *susannae*)



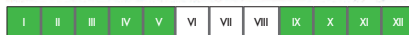
Susara
(*Protea magnifica* x *susannae*)



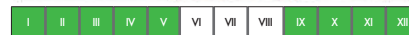
Sylvia
(*Protea eximia* x *susannae*)



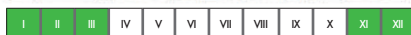
Tasman Ruby MMEA®
(*Protea neriifolia* x *magnifica*)



White Crown®
(*Protea cynaroides*)



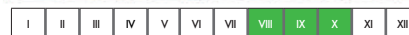
White Didi
(*Protea magnifica* x *laurifolia*)



White King
(*Protea cynaroides*)



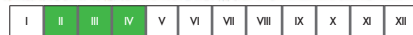
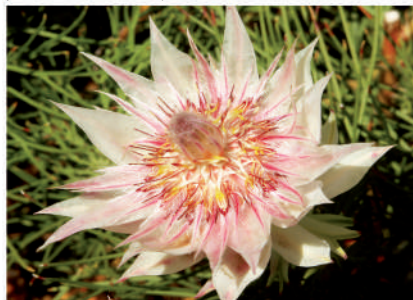
Whiteknight
(*Protea neriifolia*)





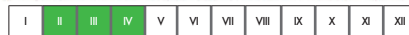
Blushing Bride

(*Serruria florida*)



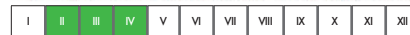
Carmen

(*Serruria florida* x *rosea*)



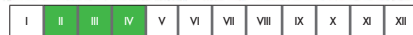
Galaxy

(*Serruria aemula*)



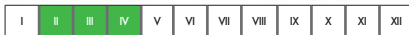
Lemon Honey

(*Serruria glomerata*)



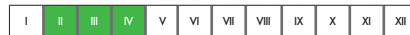
Pretty 'n Pink

(*Serruria florida* x *rosea*)



Tannie Evita

(*Serruria florida* x *rosea*)



Dawn Fire MMEA® HORO
(*Telopea speciosissima* select form)



Red Embers MMEA® HORO
(*Telopea speciosissima* select form)



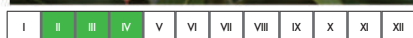
Shady Lady Crimson®
(*Telopea speciosissima* x *oreades*)



Shady Lady Red
(*Telopea speciosissima* x *oreades*)



Shady Lady White®
(*Telopea speciosissima* x *oreades*)



Shady Lady Yellow
(*T. speciosissima* x *truncata* x *oreades*)





KIT LOVE PROTEA



love protea

BANNER ↗



DÉPLIANTS



T-SHIRT



ESPOSITORE
DÉPLIANTS



A large, detailed close-up of Protea flowers, showing numerous white, tubular petals with yellow centers, arranged in a dense, branching pattern. The flowers are set against a dark background, and the image is partially obscured by a diagonal white line that separates it from the text area.

TIPS ON HOW TO GROW PROTEAS SUCCESSFULLY



How to cultivate Proteas in the garden

Drainage: Their original soil is sandy therefore it's very important to guarantee a good drainage that allows a good oxygenation of the roots. Avoid cultivating them in a clay soil or where water stagnates.

Reaction and soil fertility: Proteas prefer an acid soil reaction (pH 5.5/6.5); where the pH is higher than 6.5 before transplanting add peat and iron sulphate. Proteas are extremely efficient plants in their use of fertilizers, this means the abundant fertilizations that we usually give to our garden plants not only are useless but can be quite damaging. Avoid placing them in flowerbeds which are too rich with nutritive elements and fertilize seldomly.

Water: During the first year Proteas need more water as the roots need to develop and occupy the surrounding soil. From the second year on a weekly irrigation during dry periods is sufficient.

Sun: Protea love full sun! The more sun the more flowers they will produce; avoid a wall or any other plant shading them, especially from the south.

Temperature: These plants can survive a few degrees below 0, especially if the cold doesn't arrive too suddenly and the humidity in the air and soil isn't high.

How to cultivate Proteas in pots

Those that don't have a garden or live in areas with cold and rigid winters can, with very little extra care, cultivate Proteas in pots.

Substrate: Proteas need good drainage which can be obtained by mixing to normal soil 30% of perlite. The soil must have a pH within the range of 5.5 and 6.5 and no added fertilizer.

Irrigation: Once sure that the soil allows a good drainage never forget to water the plants! During the summer water abundantly once a day.

Fertilisation: During the summer season supply once a week a solution of 0,25 g/l of phosphorus free fertilizer and 0,25 g/l of an Iron Chelate. During the autumn reduce the supply to once every two weeks.

Sun and temperatures: Make sure that the plants can benefit from the sun's rays during the central hours of the day, avoid any shaded area or balcony facing north. If during the winter the temperature often goes below 0° C, a nursery or a shelter for the night will be needed, at least for the coldest days. Proteas can't be kept for long periods in the house because of their great need of light.



SUGGERIMENTI PER AVERE SUCCESSO CON LE PROTEE

Come coltivare le Protee in giardino

Drenaggio: I loro terreni di origine sono sabbiosi, è pertanto indispensabile garantire un drenaggio adeguato, che permetta una buona ossigenazione delle radici. Evitate assolutamente di coltivarle in un terreno argilloso o dove vi sia del ristagno idrico.

Reazione e fertilità del suolo: Le Protee preferiscono una reazione del terreno tendenzialmente acida (pH 5.5/6.5); nel caso in cui il pH sia superiore a 6.5, prima del trapianto aggiungete torba e solfato ferroso. Sono piante estremamente efficienti nell'utilizzo del concime: evitate pertanto di posizionarle in aiuole troppo ricche di elementi nutritivi e concimatele poco.

Acqua: Non hanno esigenze particolari in fatto di acqua ad eccezione del primo anno, nel quale le radici hanno bisogno di svilupparsi ed occupare il terreno circostante.

Sole: Quanto più sole garantirate loro, quanti più fiori vi regaleranno; evitate quindi che un muro o un'altra pianta faccia loro ombra, soprattutto da sud.

Temperatura: Sono piante che sopportano qualche grado sotto lo zero, soprattutto se il freddo non arriva in maniera improvvisa e l'umidità non è elevata.

Come coltivare le Protee in contenitore

Tutti coloro che non hanno un giardino o che abitano in luoghi dagli inverni rigidi e lunghi possono comunque con un minimo di attenzione e di impegno coltivare le Protee in vaso.

Substrato: Le Protee necessitano di un buon drenaggio, che potrete ottenere aggiungendo ad un normale terriccio non concimato un 30% di perlite. Assicuratevi inoltre che il vostro terriccio abbia un pH compreso fra 5.5 e 6.5.

Irrigazione: Una volta assicurato un terriccio drenante, non dovete dimenticarvi di annaffiare le piante! In estate fate un'irrigazione abbondante una volta al giorno.

Concimazione: Nel periodo estivo somministrate una volta per settimana una soluzione costituita da 0,25 g/l di un concime privo di fosforo più 0,25 g/l di un chelato di ferro. Nel periodo autunnale diradate la frequenza a una volta ogni due settimane.

Sole e temperatura: Evitate qualsiasi luogo ombreggiato, se durante l'inverno la temperatura scende sotto lo zero avrete bisogno di una serra o di un ricovero per la notte, almeno nei giorni più freddi. Ricordatevi però che non potete tenere le Protee in casa per lunghi periodi, a causa del loro alto fabbisogno di luce.





TIPPS FÜR DIE PFLEGE



Proteen im Garten

Dränage: Ursprünglich wachsen sie in sandigem Boden; deswegen ist eine gute Dränage für die Sauerstoffversorgung der Wurzeln wichtig. Darf auf keinen Fall in lehmhaltigen Böden wo sich das Wasser stauen kann gepflanzt werden.

Fruchtbarkeit des Bodens: Die Proteen ziehen einen leicht sauren Boden vor (pH 5.5/6.5) falls der Boden einen höheren pH Wert hat sollte vor der Pflanzung Torf und eisenhaltiges Sulfat zugesetzt werden. Proteen nutzen Dünger optimal aus so das man nur sehr vorsichtig düngen sollte.

Wasser: Nur im ersten Jahr muß man auf einen feuchten Boden achten damit sich die Wurzeln bestmöglichst entwickeln und ausbreiten können. Ab dem zweiten Jahr reicht es in der Trockenphase einmal wöchentlich zu gießen.

Sonne: Volles Sonnenlicht; Um so mehr Sonnenlicht die Pflanze bekommt um so stärker wird sie blühen.

Temperatur: Verträgt ein paar Grad unter Null, besonders wenn die Kälte nicht zu plötzlich und nicht mit zu großer Feuchtigkeit verbunden ist.

Proteen im Topf

Für alle die keinen Garten haben oder die in Gegenden mit kalten und langen Wintern wohnen kann man die Protea im Topf lassen.

Substrat: Wie schon bei der Auspflanzung in die Erde beschrieben, brauchen die Proteen eine gute Dränage. Leider sind die Substrate die man im Handel findet zu "schwer", das heißt sie speichern zu viel Wasser. Die einfachste Sache ist das Substrat mit normaler Erde zu vermischen. Außerdem muß man sicher sein das der Boden einen pH-Wert zwischen 5.5-6.5 hat und kein Dünger zugesetzt ist.

Bewässerung: Wenn man sicher ist das der Boden eine gute Dränage garantiert, darf nicht vergessen werden die Pflanze zu gießen. In den Sommermonaten einmal täglich kräftig gießen.

Düngung: In den Sommermonaten einmal in der Woche mit 0,25g/l phosphorfremem und 0,25g/l mit einem eisenchelathaltigem Dünger düngen. Im Herbst statt jeder Woche nur noch alle zwei Wochen düngen.

Sonne und Temperatur: Direktes Sonnenlicht ist wichtig. Nordbalkone oder andere Schattenplätze sind nicht geeignet. Wenn die Temperatur im Winter oft unter Null Grad sinkt braucht man ein Gewächshaus oder eine andere Möglichkeit um die Pflanze vor der Kälte zu schützen. Sie in die Wohnung zu stellen ist keine Lösung weil sie zu viel Licht braucht.



CONSEILS POUR FAIRE POUSSER LES PROTÉAS AVEC SUCCÈS

Comment cultiver les Protéas dans un jardin

Drainage: Leur sol est habituellement sableux c'est pourquoi il est très important de garantir un bon drainage, ce qui permet une bonne oxygénation des racines. Vous devez éviter de les cultiver dans un sol argileux où l'eau stagne.

Réactions et fertilité du sol: Les protéas préfèrent l'action d'un sol acide (pH 5.5/6.5); dans le cas où le pH est supérieur à 6.5 avant de la transplanter vous devez ajouter de la tourbe et du sulfate de fer. Ce sont des plantes qui utilisent extrêmement peu de fertilisants: ne pas mélanger au rempotage de fertilisants, le substrat est assez riche pour une bonne période.

L'eau: Durant la première année elles ont besoin de plus d'eau dont les racines nécessitent pour se développer et occuper le sol environnant. La seconde année une irrigation hebdomadaire est suffisante pendant les périodes de sécheresse.

Le soleil: Elles aiment beaucoup de soleil! Plus vous leur offrirez de soleil et plus elles vous offriront de fleurs, évitez tout mur ou des plantes peuvent leur faire de l'ombre, spécialement dans le sud!

Températures: Il y a des plantes qui peuvent survivent à quelques degrés en dessous de 0, surtout si le froid n'arrive pas subitement et si l'humidité dans l'air et le sol n'est pas trop élevé.

Comment cultiver des Proteas en pot

Ceux qui n'ont pas de jardin ou qui habitent dans des endroits froids et où les hivers sont rudes peuvent avec des soins supplémentaires cultiver les Proteas en pots.

Substrat: Les Protéas ont besoin d'un bon drainage: la chose la plus simple à faire est de faire un mélange de terre de bruyère avec un sol normal et 30% de perlite. Soyez sûr que votre sol a un pH compris entre 5.5 et 6.5 et qu'il n'a pas de fertilisant ajouté.

Irrigation: Une fois que vous êtes sûr que votre sol permet un bon drainage, n'oubliez pas d'arroser les plantes! Durant l'été arroser une fois le jour.

Fertilisation: Pendant l'été vous devez fournir une fois par semaine une solution de 0.25g/L de nutrition pauvre en Phosphore et avec un apport de fer. Arrivé l'automne réduire les engrais à une fois toute les deux semaines.

Soleil et températures: Évitez les endroits ombragés. Si pendant l'hiver la température descend souvent en dessous de 0 degrés, vous aurez besoin d'une serre ou d'une véranda pour la nuit, et ce pour les jours les plus froids. Rappelez vous que vous ne pouvez pas garder les Proteas dans la maison pendant de trop longues périodes parce que pour leur bien elles ont besoin de lumière.



INFORMAÇÕES E SUGESTÕES



Como cultivar Proteas num jardim

Drenagem: Normalmente o solo devera ser arenoso, contudo é muito importante garantir uma boa drenagem, que permita uma boa oxigenação das raízes. Devera evitar cultiva-las em solo argiloso ou em locais onde a agua fique estagnada.

pH e fertilização: As Proteas preferem um solo ácido, com pH 5.5/6.5; em solos onde o pH é maior que 6,5 antes de transplantar a sua planta devera adicionar Turfa e Sulfato de ferro. São plantas extremamente eficientes no uso de fertilizantes: evite coloca-las em solos demasiado ricos e apenas use o adubo próprio para as Proteas.

Água: Durante o primeiro ano, as Proteas necessitam mais água, para que as raízes se desenvolvam e se aprofundem. No segundo ano, é suficiente uma rega por semana, nos períodos mais secos.

Sol: Quanto mais for a sua a exposição solar mais flores produzem. Evitem coloca-las em locais onde paredes ou árvores lhes possam causar sombra, especialmente a Sul. Temperatura: São plantas que sobrevivem alguns graus abaixo de zero, especialmente se o frio não aparecer de repente e a humidade do ar e do solo, não for grande.

Como cultivar Proteas em vaso

Para aqueles que não tem jardim ou vivam em zonas com frio e rígidos Invernos, podem com alguns cuidados extra cultivar Proteas em vasos.

Substrato: O solo de ser bem drenado: misture num substrato normal, 30% de perlite. Certifique-se, depois que o seu solo tem um pH entre 5.5 e 6.5 e o mesmo não resultou da adição de fertilizante.

Rega: Uma vez certificado que o solo permite uma boa drenagem, não se esqueça de regar as plantas. No verão deverá regar abundantemente as plantas pelo menos uma vez por dia.

Adubação: Durante a época do Verão deverá fornecer a planta, uma vez por semana, uma solução de 0,25g/l de adubo sem Fósforo e 0,25 g/l de Quelato de Ferro. No Outono adube só de 2 em 2 semanas.

Sol e temperatura: Evite sombra. Se durante o Inverno a temperatura for várias vezes inferior a zero, resguarde a planta. Lembre-se que não deve manter as Proteas dentro de casa durante longos períodos, pois elas precisam de luz natural.



SUGERENCIAS PARA TENER ÉXITO CON LAS PROTEAS

Cómo cultivar las Proteas en jardín

Drenaje: Sus terrenos de origen son arenosos por lo tanto es indispensable garantizar un buen drenaje, que permita una buena oxigenación de las raíces. Hay que evitar absolutamente cultivar en un terreno arcilloso o donde hay estancamiento de agua.

Reacción y fertilidad del suelo: Las proteas prefieren una reacción del terreno de tendencia ácida (pH=5,5-6,5); en caso de que el pH sea superior a 6,5, antes de trasplantarlas agregar turba y sulfato de hierro. Son capaces de absorber el abono ya existente en el terreno: por lo tanto hay que evitar colocarlas en parterres muy ricos en elementos nutritivos y nunca usar abonos.

Agua: No tienen exigencias particulares de agua, excepto en el primer año en el que las raíces tienen necesidad de desarrollarse y ocupar el terreno limítrofe.

Sol: Cuanto más sol se les podrá garantizar, mayor será el número de flores que regalarán: hay que evitar entonces que una pared u otra planta les hagan sombra, sobre todo desde el sur.

Temperatura: Son plantas que soportan algún que otro grado bajo cero, sobre todo si el frío no llega de repente y la humedad en el aire y en el terreno no es alta.

Cómo cultivar las Proteas en contenedor

Quienes no poseen un jardín o quienes viven en sitios con inviernos rígidos y largos pueden, de todos modos, con un poco de atención y dedicación cultivar las proteas en maceta.

Substrato: Las proteas necesitan de un buen drenaje: hay que mezclar una tierra normal con 30% de agriperlite. Asegurarse que vuestra tierra tenga un pH entre 5,5 y 6,5 y que no contenga abono adicional.

Irrigación: Una vez seguro que la tierra garantice un buen drenaje, no hay que olvidarse de regar las plantas! En verano hay que regarlas abundantemente una vez al día.

Abono: En verano hay que suministrar una vez por semana una solución compuesta por 0,25g/l de un abono sin fósforo más 0,25g/l de un quelato de hierro. En otoño disminuir la frecuencia a una vez cada 2 semanas.

Sol y Temperatura: Hay que evitar cualquier sitio con sombra. Si durante el invierno la temperatura desciende a menudo bajo cero, se necesitará un invernadero o un refugio para la noche, por lo menos en los días más fríos. Hay que recordar que las proteas no se pueden tener en casa durante largos períodos, por la necesidad de luz que tienen.





成功种植帝王花的基本常识

室外种植帝王花的基本条件

透水性：帝王花一般生长在沙土地区，土壤的良好的透水性对于保持根部取得良好透气性至关重要。避免在易积水的黏土地种植帝王花。

土壤及施肥：帝王花喜酸性土（PH值为5.5至6.5）。栽种前如土壤PH值大于6.5，则须添加泥炭土和硫酸铁。帝王花对肥料的吸收能力超强，这就意味着象我们一般园艺花木中施加的过多肥料，不仅无益反而有害。避免在养分充足的花坛中种植帝王花，并切忌施肥。

浇水：第一年，由于根系发育需要，对水分的需求较大。第二年，在夏季，保证每周浇水一次即可。

光照：喜强光全日照，光线越充足出花越多。避免种植在靠近院墙和树木阴影地方，尤其避免种植在房子南面。

温度：帝王花可以在稍低于零度的室外温度下存活，但前提是冷空气不是骤然降临，空气和土壤中湿度不是很高的情况下。

盆栽养殖帝王花的基本条件

在没有院子的家庭和有寒冷冬季的地区，宜将帝王花进行盆栽养殖。

基质土：如前所述，帝王花需要透气透水性良好的基质。通常普通土壤过于粘结，易于积水。简便易行的办法是普通基质加30%珍珠岩。要确保所用的基质PH值在5.5和6.5之间，并且是无肥基质。

施水：当选好透水良好的基质土，切记要浇水。在夏季每天要浇足够的水。

施肥：夏季每周施无磷肥，0.25克/升的肥水，0.25克/升的硫酸铁。秋季每两周一次。

光照和温度：帝王花喜光照，日当午的阳光对其有利无害。避免放置在遮阴地区和朝北方向。在冬季最冷零度以下时，要放置在日光温室或保温处以防盆土结冻。注意在房间中要尽量将帝王花放置在阳光最充足的位置。

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