

Bird of paradise



Strelitzia reginae, commonly known as the crane flower or bird of paradise, is a species of flowering plant indigenous to South Africa. An evergreen perennial, it is widely cultivated for its dramatic flowers. In temperate areas it is a popular houseplant.

The plant grows to 2 m (6.6 ft) tall, with large, strong leaves 25–70 cm (9.8–27.6 in) long and 10–30 cm (3.9–11.8 in) broad, produced on petioles up to 1 m (39 in) long. The leaves are evergreen and arranged in two ranks, making a fan-shaped crown. The flowers stand above the foliage at the tips of long stalks. The hard, beak-like sheath from which the flower emerges is termed the spat.

Strelitzia reginae is very popular as an ornamental plant. It was first introduced to Britain in 1773, when it was grown at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Since then, it has been widely introduced around the world, including the Americas and Australia, growing well in any area that is sunny and warm. In the United States, Florida and California are the main areas of cultivation, due to their warm climate.

Strelitzia reginae is slow-growing and will not bloom until three to five years have passed since germination (though it can exceptionally flower at two years).

Category: The Strelitziaceae

Families: Strelitziaceae

Genus: *Strelitzia*

Species: *reginae*

Geographical Area of Origin: South Africa

Climatic Zones: Sub-tropical, USDA 10 b (Southern Italy and islands)

Habit: Giant perennial

Leaves: Evergreen

Colore Foglie: Verde 

Flowering Period: Gennaio / Febbraio / Marzo / Aprile / Novembre / Dicembre

Flower: Spadix

Colore Fiori: Blu  Arancione 



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Favorite soil: Sub-acid / medium acid / Middle-Dough / Medium soil

Water needs: Medium

Light Exposure: Medium shade / Half shade / Full light / Full sun

Form: Touffe

Colore Frutti: Marrone 