

Geranium (Red) - Plant



Geraniums make popular bedding plants in the garden, but there also commonly grown indoors or outside in hanging baskets.

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

Sales price R 394

Discount

[Ask a question about this product](#)

Description

Description for Geranium (Red)

Geranium (*Pelargonium peltatum*) is a colorful summer bloomer with ivy-like foliage and cascading blooms that make the plant perfectly suited for window boxes and hanging containers. Geranium works well in mixed baskets with other colorful annuals. Geranium includes at least 75 different types, including a range of flower and foliage colors and variegation and a variety of sizes.

No matter what Geranium you choose, it s bound to have attractive foliage and eye-catching blooms.Geraniums bloom in a burst of deep reds, scarlet, pinks, white, purple or salmon with flowers lasting throughout the gardening season. Geraniums are used in beautiful flower beds or in containers, planter boxes, or hanging baskets on porches, patios or balconies.Geraniums are hardy in USDA zones 9-11.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
Ixora Mini Dwarf ,Jungle Geranium, Flame of the Woods, Jungle Flame, West	Red Flower	Year round	Space plants about 8 to 12 inches apart and around the same depth as their original	Easy to grow

Indian jasmine. rangan,
kheme, ponna, chann tanea,
techi, pan, santan, jarum
jarum.

planting pots

Planting and care

These plants need to be grown in well-draining potting soil as well. When growing geraniums outdoors, they require moist, well-draining soil similar to that of indoor potting soil with equal amounts of soil, peat and perlite.

Sunlight	Soil	Water	Temperature	Fertilizer
Plant in a location with 5 to 6 hours of full sun each day after the last spring frost. During the hottest summer months, a location providing afternoon shade will keep your geraniums blooming all season. Geraniums are known to be a drought tolerant/water wise container and bedding plant.	Work organic compost into high-quality container potting soil that contains ingredients such as peat moss, vermiculite and perlite. Use this compost/soil mixture to fill pots for your geraniums. Good drainage is essential to geraniums so choose containers with adequate drainage holes. If your geraniums are already in pots, spread organic compost lightly on the soil surface and work in, taking care not to dig up the plant's roots.	Many geraniums are killed because of improper watering. Establish a wet-saturated to moist-dry watering cycle. The plant needs to be thoroughly watered so the soil is wet all the way to the center of the root ball. Check the plant's need for watering by looking at the soil; better yet, scratch the soil surface with your finger or use a moisture meter. If the soil is barely moist or dry below the surface layer, the plant needs watering. Anything wetter than barely moist should probably wait. I say probably because so much depends on the weather. If we are in the midst of a heat wave, or if the plant will be exposed to dry winds, it may need watering more often to maintain it through the day. Container plants should be watered in the morning hours if possible.	The best temperature range would be from 60-70 degrees.	As plants receive sunlight for growing, the demand for water and fertilizer is established. The more sunlight received, the more water and fertilizer needed. The demand for water and fertilizer will decrease with less sunlight and overcast weather. (Fertilizing should start when the plant begins its active growth in the spring). Fertilize lightly or not at all in cold weather months.

Caring for Geranium

- Cut back your geraniums by about two-thirds if and when the weather drops below 45 F.
- Move the pots indoors to a sunny, south-facing window that gets at least four hours a day of direct sun.
- Stop fertilizing and limit water to once a week, keeping the plants on the dry side, while they are in the house.
- Begin to add fertilizer to the plant water again when you see new growth in late winter or early spring.
- As spring arrives, move your potted geraniums outside gradually, adding a lit
- Pruning: If your plants are long stemmed or with leaves only at the tips, and the shape of your plant is off then they should be pruned.
- The best time to prune geraniums is November through late January.

Typical uses of Geranium

Special features: well-draining soil similar to that of indoor potting soil with equal amounts of soil, peat and perlite.

Culinary use: You can also make a tea with the leaves and flowers or an oil infusion. The geranium is considered to be safe for most people (those with an autoimmune disease and those who are pregnant should avoid it) and can be used as an herb in cooking as well.

Ornamental use: These are used for ornamental purpose for their beautiful colors.

Medicinal use: The oil of the Geranium makes a good astringent and can be diluted with water and used topically to help clean the face or in a bath. It also has great antiseptic properties and is said to help restore the balance to dry or oily skin and hair.

References

<http://howtomakedo.net/357/medicinal-uses-of-geraniums/> <http://www.gvgeranium.com/care-of-geraniums.html>
<http://www.thegardenhelper.com/geranium.htm> <http://homeguides.sfgate.com/care-potted-geraniums-40985.html>