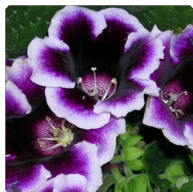


Gloxinia (Purple - White) - Plant



A gloxinia flowering houseplant (*Sinningia speciosa*) was considered a perennial; the plants would bloom and then die back. After a period of dormancy, the plant would regrow, delighting its owner with a fresh flush of big, velvety flowers.

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

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Description

Description for Gloxinia (Purple - White)

Did you know that gloxinia can be grown as house plants? True! Gloxinia are fabulous gift plants AND can be spectacular house plants if you give them proper care.

A few years ago, a gloxinia flowering houseplant (*Sinningia speciosa*) was considered a perennial. The plants would bloom and then die back. After a period of dormancy, the plant would regrow, delighting its owner with a fresh flush of big, velvety flowers.

Today's gloxinias are hybrids that are bred to quickly produce a large number of blossoms. These gloxinias produce an outstanding display for about two months, but once the flowers fade, the plant rarely comes back because it invests all its energy into flowers rather than sturdy roots. Therefore, these plants are best grown as annuals, and since they are discarded after the bloom cycle, gloxinia flower care focuses on keeping the plant looking fresh while it is in bloom.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
Gloxinia	Their color-range is white to pink to red to blue to purple.	Summer type	They grow 15 to 30 cm (6 to 12 inches) in height.	Easy

Planting and care

Gloxinia plants can grow quite large – a mature plant can have up to two dozen or more very large blooms (3" or larger) open at one time creating a fantastic display. Gloxinia can be grown in natural light or on lighted plant stands, and come in a wide variety of colors and flower shapes: single or double flowers with plain or ruffled petals, solid colors, edged flowers, bicolors.

Gloxinia can be easily grown from seed which is often easier for beginners than mastering the art of propagation by tuber or leaf.

Sunlight	Soil	Water	Temperature	Fertilizer
Gloxinia require very bright,	Gloxinias grow best in a soil	Water gloxinias often	Growing gloxinia	Use a high-phosphorus

indirect light in order to bloom and do not like intense, direct sunlight.

mixture of 50-percent organic matter, such as peat moss, which is available at most garden centers and nurseries.

enough to keep the soil moist. The leaves develop brown spots if they get wet, so apply the water directly to the soil under the leaves. If allowed to dry out, gloxinias go dormant.

houseplants thrive in average room temperatures of between 60-75 F. (16-24 C.).

liquid plant food every two weeks on your flowering gloxinia houseplant.

Caring for Gloxinia

- When growing gloxinia houseplants as annuals, they don't need repotting.
- If you pot up the plant in a decorative container or need to replace some of the soil because of accidental spillage, use an African violet potting soil.
- Gloxinia prefer higher humidity than African violets or Streptocarpus, and many growers find that they must supplement the humidity in their grow rooms with pebble trays or a humidifier in order to grow Gloxinia successfully year-round.
- Gloxinia flower care is not too difficult. Place gloxinias in a bright area, out of direct sunlight.
- A location near a sunny window just outside the reach of the sun's rays is ideal.
- Growing gloxinia houseplants thrive in average room temperatures of between 60-75 F. (16-24 C.).
- Water gloxinias often enough to keep the soil moist. The leaves develop brown spots if they get wet, so apply the water directly to the soil under the leaves.
- If allowed to dry out, gloxinias go dormant.

Typical uses of Gloxinia

Special features:

References

<http://www.gardeningknowhow.com/houseplants/gloxinia/growing-gloxinia-houseplants.htm> <http://www.grownotes.com/gloxinia-care/>