

Ixora Long, Singapuri Ixora (Red) - Plant



Ixora is a genus of flowering plants in the Rubiaceae family. It is the only genus in the tribe Ixoreae.

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Description

Description for Ixora Long, Singapuri Ixora (Red)

Ixora is a genus of flowering plants in the Rubiaceae family. It consists of tropical evergreen trees and shrubs and holds around 500 species.

Though native to the tropical and subtropical areas throughout the world, its center of diversity is in Tropical Asia.

It is commonly known as West Indian Jasmine.

The plants possess leathery leaves, ranging from 3 to 6 inches in length, and produce large clusters of tiny flowers in the summer. Members of Ixora prefer acidic soil, and are suitable choices for bonsai.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
Ixora Long, Singapuri Ixora (Pink), Jungle Geranium, Flame of the Woods, Jungle Flame, West Indian jasmine. rangan, kheme, ponna, chann tanea, techi, pan, santan, jarum-jarum.	Red, orange, yellow, pink, white	Summer season	Spread at least 3 to 4 inches	Easy

Planting and care

This is Indoor Plant.

Sunlight	Soil	Water	Temperature	Fertilizer
Bright light, but avoid direct sunlight in summer.	Loamy soil/ Sandy soil,	Keep soil moist throughout the growing season	Above 60°F is preferred even in winter. Avoid cold drafts if temperature drops	Feed in spring with slow-release pellets or weekly during growing season with

lower

liquid fertilizer.

Caring for Ixora Long

- Water Ixora as needed to keep the soil evenly moist, but not muddy. Although the plant prefers moist soil, it may rot in excessively soggy soil. Water the shrub sparingly during the winter months.
- Feed Ixora in early spring, using an acidic fertilizer formulated for Ixora, azalea and gardenias, which has a ratio such as 4-8-8, along with minor elements that are beneficial. Repeat in midsummer and autumn.
- Acidic fertilizer is especially important if the foliage takes on a yellowish cast, indicating a magnesium deficiency caused by improper soil pH. Apply the fertilizer according to label specifications, then water deeply.
- In spring, remove the mulch along with the top crust of soil. Replace the removed mulch and soil with fresh mulch.
- Prune Ixora after blooming slows in late autumn or anytime the shrub looks untidy. Prune each shoot down to just one bud or prune the shrub as needed to create the size and shape desired.
- Protect Ixora from aphids and scales. Aphids are tiny, green insects that congregate at joints of the leaves and stems or the undersides of the leaves.
- Scales are hard-shelled insects that give the foliage a waxy appearance. Regular application of an insecticidal soap spray or neem oil usually helps to control both pests.

Typical uses of Ixora Long

Special features: Red ixora flowers are commonly used in Hindu worship, as well as in ayurveda and Indian folk medicine.

Ornamental use: This is Indoor plant

Medicinal use: In the above mentioned chemical composition of santan, it has been identified that the plant contains important phytochemicals that are known to have antioxidative, antibacterial, gastroprotective, hepatoprotective, antidiarrhoeal, antinociceptive, antimutagenic, antineoplastic and chemopreventive effects. This analysis suggests the validity of the plant's folkloric and ethnomedicinal uses.

References

<http://www.almanac.com/plant/marigolds>