

Strelitzia reginae



GARDENS
a green gift for everyone

Genus: Strelitzia
Family: Strelitziaceae
Order: Zingiberales
Class: Liliopsida (Monocotyledons)
Phylum: Magnoliophyta (Angiosperms)

Key Facts:

Toxicity: Strelitzia reginae is considered mildly toxic to pets and humans if ingested, causing gastrointestinal discomfort.

Invasiveness: It is not considered invasive.

Plant Type: Perennial herbaceous plant.

Lifespan: Long-lived, often surviving for many years with proper care.

Characteristics:

Plant Height: Typically grows 3-6 feet (1-2 meters) tall.

Spread: About 2-4 feet (0.6-1.2 meters).

Leaf Color: Glossy green.

Bloom Time: Late autumn to early spring.

Flower Size: 4-7 inches long.

Flower Color: Bright orange and blue.



Distribution:

Origin: Native to South Africa.

Habitat: Found in coastal and riverine areas.

Care:

Difficulty: Moderate.

Toughness: Generally hardy once established.

Maintenance: Moderate.

Watering: Keep soil consistently moist, allowing it to dry out slightly between waterings. Water more in summer and reduce in winter.

Pruning: Remove dead or damaged leaves and spent flowers to promote healthy growth.

Propagation: Can be propagated by division of clumps or by seeds.

Repotting: Repot every 2-3 years in spring to refresh the soil and give roots more space.

Conditions:

Temperature: Prefers temperatures between 10-21°C, but can tolerate brief periods of colder temperatures.

Hardiness Zone: USDA zones 10-12.

Sun Requirements: Full sun to partial shade; needs at least 4-6 hours of direct sunlight daily for best flowering.

Soil Type: Well-draining, fertile soil; loamy or sandy soils are ideal.

Use: Suitable for garden beds, borders, or containers.

Location: Can be grown indoors in bright, indirect light.

Pests and Diseases: Generally pest-resistant but can occasionally suffer from aphids, spider mites, and scale. Diseases include root rot if overwatered and fungal leaf spot.

