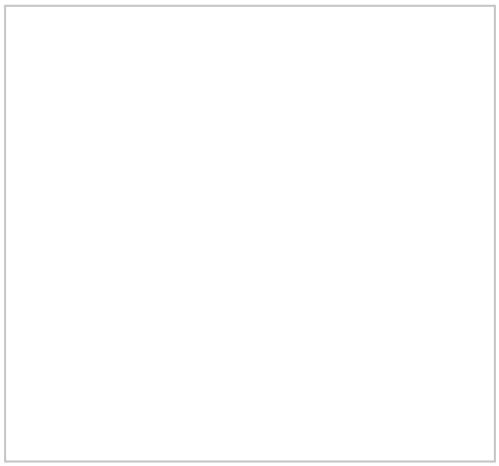
Bird of paradise



Strelitzia reginae, commonly known as theï crane flowerï orï bird of paradise, isï aï speciesï ofï flowering plantï indigenous to South Africa. Anï evergreenï perennial, it is widely cultivated for its dramatic flowers. In temperate areas it is a popular houseplant.
The plant grows to 2ï m (6.6ï ft) tall, with large, strongï leavesï 25 70ï cm (9.8 27.6ï in) long and 10 30ï cm (3.9 11.8ï in) broad, produced onï petiolesï up to 1ï m (39ï in) long. The leaves areï evergreenï and arranged in two ranks, making a fan-shaped crown. Theï flowersï stand above the foliage at the tips of long stalks. The hard, beak-like sheath from which the flower emerges is termed theï spat.
Strelitzia reginaeï is very popular as anï ornamental plant. It was first introduced to Britain in 1773, when it was grown at theï 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.
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Strelitzia reginaeï 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 ï Arancione

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