

A close-up photograph of numerous green leaves, likely from a citrus tree, covered in small, glistening water droplets. The leaves are vibrant green and have a slightly glossy texture. The background is dark, making the bright green leaves and white droplets stand out. The overall composition is dense and natural.

IDROCOLTURA

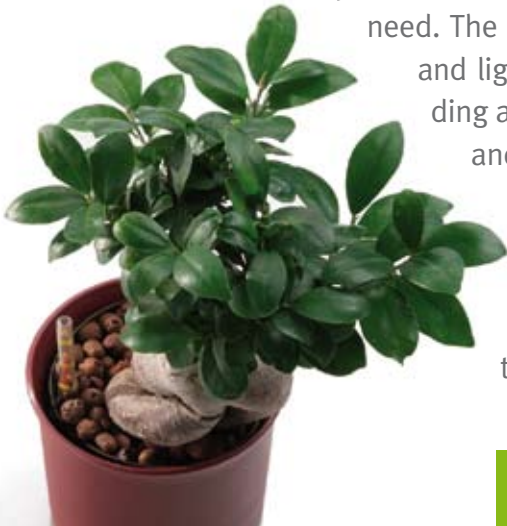
Learning more

What is hydroculture

Hydroculture is a system to cultivate plants without using soil. The plants grow absorbing nutrition directly from the water and supported by expanded clay pebbles which is an inert material.

There are many advantages to cultivating or converting household plants to hydroculture. The care and maintenance is easier than with soil. Instead of needing to be watered every day, plants grown in hydroculture are watered every 2-4 weeks. The water level of the culture pot signals when and how much water the plants need. The expanded clay pebbles are cleaner and lighter than soil, in addition to providing an ultimate barrier against parasites and sickness.

It is also possible to put more than one plant into the same culture pot. This allows you to water more than one plant at the same time.



How and when to water the plants

❖ Plants grown in hydroculture do not need daily watering. Instead, the plants will need watering only after three or four days after the water level indicator has reached the minimum level. This allows the roots to be oxygenated. If there is continually water in the bottom of the pot the roots can begin to rot. This makes the plant susceptible to illness.

Pour room temperature water on top of the expanded clay until the water level indicator rises to the middle position. The max position is best used in case of prolonged absence, or if the plant is positioned in strong light.

Important: the water level indicator is also a way to monitor the healthy condition of your plants. The plant is healthy if it is consuming a lot of water. If the plants consumes small amounts of water it needs to be repositioned in a place where there is more light.

How to fertilize

Fertilizer can be added to the plant every 4/6 months, depending on how the plant has grown.

1. For little pots • To fertilize table top plants take out the plant from the cover pot and replace the fertilization tablet. Use one tablet in pots of 11 cm or 14 cm and two tablets in pots of 18 cm or 24 cm.

2. For large pots • The fertilizer should only be added when the pot is completely dry. First make a space in the clay and put inside the fertilizer resin in the prescribed dose, generally a tablespoon per plant in each pot. Pour water over the fertilizer. The water will bring the fertilizer to the bottom of the pot.



How to position the plant

••• The right location is fundamental for successful growing. It is best to keep the plant in front of a window. Avoid placing the plant in the corner of the window wall. This will be the area of least light and warmth in your room.

ZONA 1 • 1.000/2.000 lux (molta luce)

- Anthurium • Asparagus • Croton • Euphorbia
- Ficus Australis • Ficus Benjamina • Ficus Alii
- Ficus Danielle • Ficus Monique • Hibiscus
- Pachypodium

ZONA 2 • 700/1.000 lux (media luce)

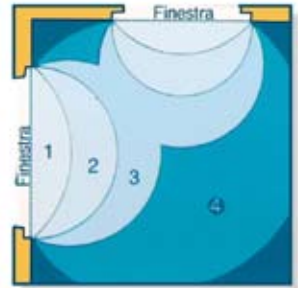
- Ananas • Araucaria • Beaucarnea • Cocos nucifera
- Cordyline • Nephrolepis • Pandanus
- Peperomia • Polyscias • Yucca

ZONA 3 • 400/700 lux (poca luce)

- Chamaedorea • Cissus • Dieffenbachia • Dracena deremensis
- Dracena fragrans Massangeana • Dracena marginata • Ficus cyathistipula
- Ficus elastica decora • Ficus lyrata • Hedera • Hoya • Kentia • Philodendron
- Schefflera • Syngonium

ZONA 4 • 200/400 lux (pochissima luce)

- Aglaonema • Dracena Janet Craig • Dracena fragrans • Philodendron
- Sansevieria • Zamioculcas





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