



ask the landscape professional

Celebrating 21 Years!
Linda K. Lillie of Sprigs & Twigs

Welcome to my weekly series!

Feel free to send me questions you'd like to have me answer and I will do my best to address the ones of most general interest.

EMAIL OR MAIL YOUR QUESTIONS TO:
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Thank you Readers for Voting Sprigs & Twigs
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Question this Week: Hi Linda, I seem to remember an article you wrote about Poinsettias, I know I cut it out of the paper, but I can't seem to find it. Can you re-run it? Thank you.....Rene, Clinton, CT

Linda's Answer:

Hello Rene- certainly.

There are over 100 natural varieties of Poinsettias (*Euphorbia plucherrima*), that come in a variety of colors: shades of red, burgundy, white, pink and marbled. You'll even see them painted wild colors and covered with glitter! Even though the Poinsettia has been called the 'Lobster Flower' because of its color, the colored part is not a flower at all but a modified leaf. Poinsettias, a perennial shrub that was once considered a weed, are native to Mexico where they can grow 10-15 feet tall. They were named in honor of Joel Roberts Poinsett, a botanist, physician and the first United States Ambassador to Mexico, who brought them into this country in 1828. (Here's a holiday trivia question for you: Why does the word Poinsettia always start with a capital "P"? Ans: Because they are named after a person!) Poinsettias were commercialized in the early 1900s in southern California, which now produces about half of the world's supply of Poinsettias. They are the most popular Christmas plant and, in fact, are the single best-selling potted plant in the United States and Canada. In Mexico and Guatemala they are known as the Flower of the Holy Night (Christmas Eve).



If you want to try to get your Poinsettia to develop colored bracts next year it isn't hard, but you must be diligent. The colored bracts are created through a process called photoperiodism. From October 1 until early December, the plant must have completely dark nights of 12-15 hours long and bright sunny days. Around November 1, you will notice the bracts starting to turn red and by early December, they should be all red. The bracts should stay bright for a few weeks beyond Christmas and eventually they will brown and fall off. At that point, cut the stems back to about 6", keep the plant warm indoors and the soil fairly dry. When the outside temperatures are consistently 60 degrees and above, you can move the Poinsettia outside to a spot with indirect sun, put it in a slightly larger pot and fertilize and water normally. When the weather cools off, bring it inside and on October 1, repeat the process all over again. Good Luck and Happy Holidays!

Linda K. Lillie has been President of Sprigs & Twigs, Inc. for the last 20 years. She is a graduate of Connecticut College in Botany, an accredited NOFA Organic Land Care Professional, a Connecticut Master Gardener and a national award winning landscape designer for her design and installation projects..

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