

How to take care of your Begonia Basket

Light: Tuberous Begonia's requires part to full shade to perform their best. Otherwise the leaves may scorch.

Watering: Always water to the point of water coming out of the bottom of the pot. Begonias like moist not soggy soil. Try comparing the difference in weight between the fully watered and one when it is almost dry.

Fertilizing: When you buy your basket, it is already top-dressed with a slow release fertilizer. Never-the-less it still likes an additional dose of a general balanced fertilizer weekly. Jack's 20-20-20 fertilizer is a good fertilizer to use.

Caring: Begonia's are susceptible to powdery mildew, especially in damp summers or if grown in area's with out any air movement. Look for mildew when you water or deadhead your plants. Mildew is a fungus that thrives in humid conditions, beginning as small white moldy spots and spreading rapidly if not treated. Caught early on it can be cured with a copper spray or one of the fungicides that we carry. Begonias can tolerate quite cool temperatures. They can be left out side even when the temperatures are down near 40° F in the fall.

Overwintering: If you want to over-winter your begonia, we recommend digging up the tuber, drying it and store it cool, well-ventilated frost free area. 55 F is ideal. Or leave it in the pot and let it dry out completely. Tuberous begonias will get bigger every year so it may need another pot.