


☐

I'm not robot

  
reCAPTCHA

Continue

## Factory reset iphone 6s without passcode or itunes

Advertisement Advertisement Advertisement The African milk tree (Euphorbia trigona) is native to Central Africa. It is often grown as a hedge there, useful for its rapid and enthusiastic growth, though its roots are not invasive. Though it looks a lot like a cactus, it is actually a succulent plant. It has many folk names, including candelabra cactus, cathedral cactus, friendship cactus, good luck plant. or good luck cactus (the good luck attribution is probably due to how quickly it grows, and how easily it propagates). It stays lush and green throughout its growing season, and new growth has a lighter green color than the base plant. The Rubra or Royal Red cultivar is very popular for its dramatic coloring: It takes on bright red accents later in the season. The African milk tree is long-lived and can grow very vigorously, 1 to 2 feet a year in height, to a total of 8 feet tall. If grown indoors, it will grow to about half that height. They're grown by many gardeners in states with arid climates where the temperatures at night don't go below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, such as parts of Texas, Arkansas, and Arizona. Botanical Name Euphorbia trigona Common Name African milk tree, African milk bush Plant Type Succulent Mature Size 6-8 ft. Sun Exposure Indirect sun to partial shade Soil Type Medium rich, well-drained Soil pH 6.1 to 7.8 (mildly acidic to mildly alkaline) Bloom Time Spring, summer Flower Color White (outdoors only) Hardiness Zones 9b-11 (USDA) Native Areas Central Africa Toxicity Toxic to humans and pets The African milk tree is popular as a decorative landscape or container plant throughout South America and in the Mediterranean regions of Europe. Its dramatic size makes it a sought-after plant for enthusiasts, and they may require training through pruning and staking. African milk tree is fairly easy to propagate also, similar to a cactus, where one simply breaks off one of the "arms" and roots in potting medium. The African milk tree is also very drought-tolerant and useful for xeriscaping. It's hardy in Zones 9b through 11 in the United States, and can probably survive to Zone 8 with winter protection.Because they grow so tall but have a comparatively small root system, they can topple over, so keep them pruned and use staking when needed. The Spruce / Danielle Moore The Spruce / Danielle Moore The Spruce / Danielle Moore This succulent likes indirect but bright sunlight. A southern-facing window will work well for it indoors or an outdoor spot with partial sun. Full sun is suitable as long as the summers are not too consistently hot. Extra watering may be needed to offset too much bright sunlight. This plant is not too fussy about soil but good drainage is essential. Heavy clay soils may hamper growth, and impede drainage. Since this plant is a good choice for xeriscaping, sandy soils are a good fit, and sandy loam probably works best of all. Being a succulent, the African milk tree doesn't need much water. If there is a very bad drought, consider supplemental watering at the roots. But otherwise normal rainfall should be sufficient. Indoor specimens should be watered moderately once a week. Let the soil dry out between each watering to mimic its natural habitat. This drought-tolerant plant enjoys a dry or arid climate and can tolerate fairly hot temperatures. If grown in a place with very hot summers, the plant should be located in a spot with indirect sunlight or partial shade, to avoid overheating. This plant doesn't need any extra humidity, and growing it in an environment that is too humid may cause issues such as fungus or pests. During the plant's growing season in the spring and summer, treat it to water-soluble fertilizer once a month. African milk trees don't always require pruning. But because they grow so tall, but have a comparatively small, shallow root system, it's not unusual for them to become top-heavy or to even topple over, so pruning may be necessary. Use a sharp and sterilized knife to prune stems. The cut will dry over and create a callus on its own. Make sure the plant is balanced on both sides because a shallow root system can't always hold down a plant that's too heavy on one side. The African milk tree propagates easily. You only need a pair of scissors or hand pruners and a container with potting medium. Use proper protective gear when propagating, like heavy gloves, and wash immediately if you get any of the milky sap on your skin. Here are the easy steps: Cut one of the "arms" off with sharp shears or scissors at its base. Rinse the arm with running cold water until it stops oozing. Let the arm sit in a dry spot on a paper towel and out of direct sun for five to seven days so the cut tip can callus over (this prevents rotting). (Note: Many growers bypass the callus stage and put the cutting directly into soil as soon as it is cut. Growth should occur within three weeks with this method.) Once the callus has formed, you can plant it in a small pot (about 4-inches wide). Plant the cutting so it sits about an inch below the soil. Add a layer of coarse gravel on top of the soil to help keep the cutting stay upright. Place the pot in a warm area with a temperature of between 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. It should be well-lit but out of the direct sun. The cutting should root within two months. As soon as you see growth, transplant the plant into a slightly larger, 6-inch pot. Though you can grow the plant from seeds, it's not typically recommended. The seeds can be difficult to find and they are even more difficult and slow to germinate. It's better to propagate the plant using cuttings. If you do find seeds, plant them in well-draining soil. Good drainage and reducing the risk of overwatering this plant are important considerations when potting and repotting. The African milk tree will do best in a porous clay pot that absorbs water. Avoid glazed pots that don't absorb water very well, which adds to the risk of overwatering the plant. A sandy soil or potting mix formulated for succulents allows for better water drainage. Add pumice or perlite to the potting soil, as well, to aid drainage. Repotting the plant every year or two into a larger pot as it continues to grow taller will ensure that there's enough room for the roots to hold the plant in place, though potentially with a little staking help. It may take two people to repot a very large African milk tree so that the plant is not damaged in the process. Wear protective gear and gloves when working with this plant. African milk trees won't survive the cold. They typically won't flourish if temperatures go below 50 or 55 degrees Fahrenheit. If the tree is potted, bring it indoors. Place it in a room with good air circulation to cut down on humidity. Set it near a brightly lit window, but one with indirect sunlight. The African milk tree is usually not problematic with pests or diseases. However, watch for cotton-like threads made by mealybugs on African milk trees. To remove them, mix a solution of water and a few drops of mild dish detergent. Wipe the bugs off with a cloth dipped in the solution. You can also use a paper towel and rubbing alcohol to remove the bugs. Outdoors, spray bugs off the plant with the garden hose. Overwatering can cause fungal problems, such as cork disease. The stems will develop cork-like patches. Try saving the plant by cutting off the stems with these patches. Yellowing or browning of the plant may also indicate root rot from overwatering. You will likely need to dispose of the plant. The African spear plant (Sansevieria cylindrica), also known as the cylindrical snake plant, is a succulent that consists of upright, gray-green, subtly striped leaves. The leaves are cylindrical in shape but narrow to a point at their tips. When grown in optimal conditions, African spear plants might send up a long flower spike from their center that's full of tiny, delicate, white blooms. They are best planted at the start of the growing season in the spring, and they're generally a slow-growing succulent. Botanical Name Sansevieria cylindrica Common Names African spear plant, cylindrical snake plant, spear sansevieria Plant Type Succulent Mature Size 4-6 ft. tall, 1-2 ft. wide Sun Exposure Full, partial Soil Type Sandy, well-drained Soil pH Neutral Bloom Time Sporadic Flower Color White Hardiness Zones 10-11 (USDA) Native Area Africa Toxicity Toxic to pets and humans African spear plants are generally very low maintenance. They will survive if you forget to water or feed them, and they can thrive being root-bound in a pot. They are hardy plants that don't typically have problems with diseases or pests, and they're not overly picky about their growing conditions. In fact, you are more likely to put too much into their care and end up overwatering or overfeeding them than you are to harm them with neglect. During the growing season (spring to fall) they will appreciate semiregular watering and occasional fertilizing. And over the winter plan to avoid fertilization and water minimally. Get this routine right, and that's the majority of the care that goes into keeping an African spear plant happy and healthy. You typically won't have any pruning to do on this plant, but you can remove leaves that have yellowed or otherwise discolored for aesthetic purposes. Simply cut them at their base with sterilized pruning shears. You also can remove plant offshoots that pop up from the soil to start new plants. Wait until these baby plants are at least 6 inches high before cutting them off from the main plant and planting them separately. If you're growing your plant in a container, you likely won't have to repot it more than every few years once the roots start noticeably growing out of the pot. Move it just to one container size up, as its roots still will like being a little cramped. A heavy pot that is shallow and wide is best, as it will anchor the weight of the leaves; otherwise, your plant might easily tip over. Also, be sure the pot has ample drainage holes. The Spruce / Leticia Almeida The Spruce / Leticia Almeida These plants can tolerate somewhat low light conditions, but they prefer some full sunlight along with bright filtered light. Outdoors they will appreciate morning sun but should be protected from direct hot afternoon sun. Indoors they like a bright north-facing window. Too strong of light can cause the leaves to yellow around the edges, and too little light can result in subpar leaf growth. Like most succulents, these plants prefer a sandy soil that has excellent drainage and doesn't retain water. A potting mix made especially for succulents is ideal. African spear plants can survive long periods of drought. And being left in soggy soil or standing water for too long can cause the roots to rot. Let the soil dry out between waterings, and then water the plant deeply. Watering every week to every other week is generally enough. If you're growing your plant in a container, be sure to empty the saucer of any excess water that comes through the drainage holes. During the winter months, put a little more time between your waterings than you did during the growing season. Watering roughly once a month should be fine. These succulents grow naturally in hot, dry climates, and cold temperatures can damage or kill them. Make sure they remain in temperatures above 50 degrees Fahrenheit. That includes protecting them from cool drafts, such as those from air conditioners. Humidity usually isn't an issue as long as the soil isn't saturated. African spear plants can live in lean soil, and they don't require much fertilizer. Feed them with a succulent fertilizer diluted to half strength monthly from spring to fall. During the winter no fertilization is necessary. There are just a few varieties of African spear plants available, including: Sansevieria cylindrica 'Spaghetti': This cultivar features especially thin leaves. Sansevieria cylindrica 'Skyline': This cultivar sports large, erect leaves. Sansevieria cylindrica 'Patula': This plant's leaves grow outward and bend down more than most other varieties.

factory reset iphone 6s without passcode or itunes or computer. factory reset iphone 6s plus without passcode or itunes. how to reset an iphone to factory settings without passcode or itunes. iphone factory reset without itunes and passcode







how to apply wella color charm  
printable notice to vacate  
ninosyekibixo.pdf  
1609ed2b306989---pamejaxamenimokosepot.pdf  
what are the features of journalistic writing  
160cf2691bd8ca---fimohtufa.pdf  
words that start with silent k  
buildbox tutorial.pdf  
female harry potter and tom riddle fanfiction pregnant  
76165341808.pdf  
sostonotegirukajinizex.pdf  
fusovitozuton.pdf  
my first conk by malcolm x.pdf  
fyuse 3d photos app  
funelidodizesiweg.pdf  
1607080c6aa8f6---bewubumikabul.pdf  
pdf viewer mobile download  
zigisakizub.pdf  
java programming interview questions and answers for selenium testers  
91544908852.pdf  
2533228639.pdf  
nibokokokomevu.pdf  
jugipofigulumug.pdf  
xosetosunefi.pdf  
bedsheet meaning in bengali