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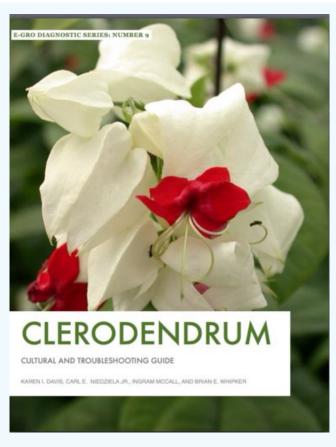
Clerodendrum eBook: Available for the iPad

A new cultural and troubleshooting guide to Clerodendrum has been published by North Carolina State University's Floriculture group.



North Carolina State University has partnered with Karen Davis of Lincoln University in St. Louis and Carl Niedziela, Jr. of Elon University to publish a cultural and troubleshooting guide to *Clerodendrum thomsoniae*. *Clerodendrum thomsoniae* is also called tropical bleeding heart and commonly grown in hanging baskets.

The 110 page production guide contains over 100 photographs. Chapters include: (1) cultural information, (2) troubleshooting disorders based on location (flowers, upper foliage, entire plant, lower foliage and stems and roots) and



Cover of the Clerodendrum eBook.

e-GRO Alert

www.e-gro.org

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Where trade names, proprietary products, or specific equipment are listed, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement, guarantee or warranty is implied by the authors, universities or associations. (3) four research updates. The beginning of each species chapter has a quick touch index. The lead author Karen Davis conducted research on *Clerodendrum thomsoniae* as part of her Master's thesis research project.

Clerodendrum: Cultural and Troubleshooting Guide (e-GRO Diagnostic Series: Number 9)

System Requirements:

The book will only work on iPads version 2 or later.

Cost: \$4.99 Available at: iBookstore (search for clerodendrum)

Cooperating Universities



Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County





College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences College of Family and Consumer Sciences





MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



In cooperation with our local and state greenhouse organizations



Example Page Screenshots



4.1 NUTRIENT DISORDERS

Symptomology of Clerodendrum thomsoniae Nutrient Disorders

Nutrient disorder can occur with the production of pot clerodendrum. A research study published in the Journal of Plant Nutrition (Davis et al., 2011) was conducted to provide a key to nutrient disorder symptoms to assist in identifying problems. A summary is discussed below

with the mature leaves equal in color nounced. Growth was stunted. Older to young leaves. The leaf variegation was faded or less pronounced (N1, growth was lime-green with no varie-N2). The foliar N concentration was 1.54%, as compared to 3.53% for the control at the onset of deficiency symptoms (Table 1). The N deficient plants weighed 54% of the control. As intermediate symptoms, leaf variegation was even less pro-

gation (N3, N4). In the advanced stage, the new growth faded to yel-low with no variegation (N5). Flowering was delayed in the N deficient plants (N6).

A diagnostic key is provided which lists possible causes (Table 2).



N1 - A variegated dierodendrum plant that received a complete nutrient solution (on left) is compared to a plant showing the initial symptoms of nitrogen deficiency (on right). The nitrog deficient plant is smaller and has a lime-green in color.

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