



# 一串紅

## Salvia splendens

### 科屬及分布

#### Family and Distribution

一串紅 (學名 *Salvia splendens*)，又名西洋紅或爆竹紅，隸屬唇形科(Lamiaceae 或 Labiatae)鼠尾草屬(*Salvia*)，是多年生草本植物，在寒冷地方則多作一年生草本栽培，原產於巴西，現有多個栽培品種，為世界各地廣泛栽種的觀賞花卉。

*Salvia splendens*, commonly known as Scarlet Sage, is a herbaceous perennial, though it is usually grown as an annual herb in cold regions. The plant belongs to the genus *Salvia* in the family Lamiaceae (also known as Labiatae). Native to Brazil, Scarlet Sage is now available in a diverse range of cultivars which are widely grown as ornamentals around the world.



### 形態及特徵

#### Form and Characteristics

一串紅高30至90厘米，栽培品種有有高有矮。莖直立，四稜形，光滑。葉對生，卵形，先端尖，基部闊形，葉緣呈鋸齒狀。花以輪狀聚傘排列，形成長約20厘米的頂生總狀花序。鐘狀花萼與長筒形花冠顏色鮮紅，看似一串爆竹；栽培品種花色繁多，除紅色外，有紫、橘、粉紅、白，亦有花萼與花冠顏色相異的雙色品種。花期由秋末至翌年春末。種子為橢圓形細小堅果，成熟時深棕色。

Scarlet Sage stands 30 to 90 cm in height and comes in both tall and dwarf cultivars. Its stem is upright, square and smooth. The leaves are opposite, oval with an acuminate apex, a rounded base and serrate margins. The flowers are arranged in verticillasters, forming terminal racemes of about 20 cm long. The bell-shaped calyx and long tubular corolla are bold red in colour, lending the flowers a resemblance to strings of firecrackers. Other than red, the cultivars occur in many colours including purple, salmon, pink and white; there are also bi-coloured varieties with differently hued calyx and corolla. The flowering period runs from late autumn to late spring the following year. The seeds take the form of ellipsoidal nutlets that turn dark brown when mature.

### 生長習性及護理

#### Growth Habits and Care

一串紅喜歡溫暖、陽光充沛及通風的環境，也能在半遮陰的地方生長。值得注意的是，長期光照不足會令葉片色澤變淡，甚至脫落，光照過強則會灼傷葉片，影響花色，故炎夏午間須適度遮陰。一串紅的生長適溫為15°C至30°C。若溫度低於5°C，植株易受凍害；高於25°C則花葉生長不良而弱小。植料以疏鬆肥沃和排水良好的砂質土壤為佳。一串紅喜濕不耐乾，但若以盆種，植料過濕或排水不良會令植株生長欠佳，甚至根部腐爛，終致枯萎，所以應待土壤乾才澆水。

定時摘心去頂，可促進分枝，塑造理想株型。一串紅花期可長達3個月。花謝後即應剪除，促使植株再度開花。修剪後補充適量肥料，能促進新枝萌發。生長期營養分必須充足，故應每月施肥一次，以補充肥力，令植株健康生長，有利開花。果實成熟時儲存在花萼內，輕搖會散落土中，待條件合適，種子便會長成新的植株。

Scarlet Sage favours warm climate, full sun and good ventilation, but can also cope with partial shade. It should be noted, though, that insufficient sunlight in the long run can lead to discoloration or even loss of leaves; light too strong, on the other hand, scorches the leaves and affects flower colour. It is therefore important to protect the plant from the midday sun in hot summer with adequate shading. Scarlet Sage has an optimum growth temperature of 15°C to 30°C. At temperatures lower than 5°C, it may suffer from cold damage; temperatures above 25°C hinder the growth of flowers and leaves, making them weak and small. Scarlet Sage thrives in loose, rich and well-drained sandy soil. While the drought-intolerant plant prefers a moist environment, it will, when potted, grow poorly if the growing medium is soggy or waterlogged, have rotten roots and end up withering. To keep it healthy, water only when the soil is dry.

Scarlet Sage should be pinched from time to time to promote shoot growth and keep the plant shapely. Its flowering period can be up to 3 months long. During this time, the plant can benefit from deadheading, which encourages further displays of flowers, followed by moderate fertilising to induce new shoots. An adequate supply of nutrients is vital during the growth period. Fertilise monthly to keep the growing medium fertile and encourage healthy plant growth as well as profuse flowering. Mature fruits remain in the calyx and fall onto the soil when the plant is shaken. The seeds may develop into new plants when conditions are favourable.



### 繁殖

#### Propagation

一串紅多以種子繁殖，秋、冬、早春均適合播種。種子可撒播在疏鬆濕潤的土壤上，發芽適溫為18°C至22°C。播種後澆水保持濕潤，約10至15天後種子便會發芽。育苗期間應避免過度澆水，以防幼苗倒伏，如幼苗過於密集，須拔除弱苗。待幼苗長出3對葉片後，可移植到盆中。定植後應保持充足日照。在植株生長期間，每10至15天須施用含小量氮、磷、鉀三種要素的肥料一次。待苗高約10至12厘米時須摘除頂芽，其後因應幼苗生長，可重複摘除頂芽，以增加分枝及花蕾數目。從播種到開花約需90天。在開花期間每隔20至30天施用三種要素肥料一次，可使花朵開得更茂盛。

除播種外，一串紅也可以頂選扦插繁殖。扦插可於春、秋兩季進行。扦插介質以透氣及排水良好的乾淨砂質土壤為佳。扦插時應選取不帶花芽的健壯枝條作插穗，每根插穗應長約6至8厘米，最少有3至4個節，節與節之間距離宜短，除頂端3至4塊葉片外摘掉其餘葉片，然後將插穗下方三分之一至二分之一插入培植土壤。澆透水後把插穗置於半遮陰處，溫度保持在15°C以上，約一星期後再移到較明亮處接受柔和光照，其間必須保持植株濕潤。插穗約3星期後發根，待根部生長旺盛便可移植。

Scarlet Sage is largely propagated by seeds. Autumn, winter and early spring are ideal times for seed sowing. Seeds can be scattered on the surface of loose and moist soil. The optimum temperature for germination is 18°C to 22°C. After sowing, water the seeds to keep the soil moist. Germination takes place in about 10 to 15 days. Avoid overwatering to prevent the seedlings from drooping. If the seedlings are too crowded, remove the weaker ones. The seedlings are ready for potting as soon as 3 pairs of leaves have developed. After establishment, sufficient sunlight should be maintained. Fertiliser containing tiny amounts of the essential elements of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium should be applied every 10 to 15 days during the growth period. Pinch the growing tips when the seedlings are about 10 to 12 cm tall. As the seedlings grow, repeat the pinching process to promote branching and flower bud formation. Scarlet Sage flowers in approximately 90 days from seed sowing. During the flowering period, apply fertiliser containing the above three essential elements every 20 to 30 days for more vigorous blooming.

Apart from seed sowing, soft tip cutting is also used for propagating Scarlet Sage. Cutting can be carried out in spring or autumn. The rooting medium should preferably be well-aerated, properly drained and clean sandy soil. Select healthy and sturdy soft tips without flower buds as cuttings, each of which should be 6 to 8 cm long with at least 3 to 4 nodes and ideally short internodes. Strip all but the top 3 to 4 leaves and insert the bottom one-third to half of the cuttings into the medium. Water the mixture thoroughly. Then leave the cuttings in a partially shaded place at a temperature above 15°C for around one week before moving them to a brighter area under subdued light. Keep the medium moist throughout the period. Roots will develop in about 3 weeks. Cuttings with vigorous root development can then be transplanted for establishment.

### 防治病蟲害

#### Prevention and Treatment of Pests and Diseases

一串紅在高溫潮濕的環境下較易受病蟲侵擾。常見病害包括立枯病及白粉病，而蟲害則有蚜蟲、蕪馬等。如發現有病蟲害，應立即除去受影響部分，並施用有效殺蟲劑或殺菌劑。最佳預防方法是把植株放在陽光充足、通風及排水良好的環境中。適量澆水施肥，亦有利植株健康生長。

Scarlet Sage is prone to pests and diseases in hot and humid conditions. It is common for the plant to be attacked by diseases like damping off or powdery mildew and pests such as aphids or thrips. If pests or diseases are found, remove the infected parts and apply appropriate insecticide or fungicide immediately. The best prevention is to place the plant in an environment with abundant sunlight, good ventilation and proper drainage. Water and fertilise moderately to encourage healthy plant growth.

### 園藝應用

#### Horticultural Application

一串紅花朵嬌紅亮麗，花期又長，適合在庭園及陽台觀賞，常用作圍邊植物，亦宜用於園林造景和花壇布置。

With its brilliant red blooms and long flowering period, Scarlet Sage is an excellent ornamental plant for the garden and balcony as well as a popular choice for edging plants. It is also well suited for landscape and floral bedding displays.



### 一般護理

#### General Maintenance

繁殖及護理		Propagation and care		
最適溫度 Optimum temperature	發芽 Germination	18°C - 22°C	生長 Growth	15°C - 30°C
泥土酸鹼值 pH value		pH 5.6 - 6.0		
繁殖 Propagation	播種 Seed sowing	頂選扦插 Soft tip cutting		

	春 Spring	夏 Summer	秋 Autumn	冬 Winter
日照 Sunlight				
澆水 Watering				
施肥 Fertilising				
換盆 Re-potting				

### 圖例 Key

- 日照充足 Abundant sunlight
- 少許 Little
- 中等 Medium

### 一串紅的生長過程

#### The Course of Growth of Scarlet Sage



### 移植幼苗

#### Transplanting Seedlings

**步驟一 Step one:**  
把培養土放入花盆，直至泥土離盆頂半吋。培養土可加入有機質或緩效性化學肥料作為基肥，以供植株生長所需。  
Fill each pot with potting mix up to half an inch from the top rim. Organic matter or slow-release chemical fertilisers may be added to the potting mix as a base fertiliser to support plant growth.

**步驟二 Step two:**  
用小鏟子把幼苗移種播盆，切勿弄斷幼苗根部。  
Remove the seedlings from the germination tray with a small shovel. Do not damage the roots of the seedlings.

**步驟三 Step three:**  
用小鏟子在花盆中央挖一個洞，其闊度和深度應與幼苗根部肥腫大小相若。把幼苗置於洞中，蓋上培養土，並輕輕壓平，讓培養土與泥膠接觸。切勿壓斷幼苗根部。移盆後切記馬上澆水，同時亦可摘心，促使幼苗萌發側芽，多長花蕾。  
Dig a hole in the centre of each pot with a small shovel. The width and depth of the hole should be similar to those of the root ball of the seedling. Place the seedling in the hole and fill it with potting mix. Flatten the potting mix gently until it comes into contact with the root ball. Do not crush the roots of the seedling. Remember to water the plant immediately after transplanting. Pinch the growing tips as necessary to promote the development of lateral buds and flowers.

**步驟四 Step four:**  
把移植後的幼苗置於半遮陰處2至3天，避免陽光直射。其後幼苗必須每天接受8至10小時日照，以促進生長和開花。花盆表土漸乾時便應澆水。  
Place the transplanted seedlings in a semi-shaded area for 2 to 3 days and avoid direct sunlight. Thereafter, the seedlings should be exposed to sunlight for 8 to 10 hours a day to encourage growth and flowering. Water them when the soil surface begins to dry out.