

1	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Ceratophyllum demersum No. 021</p>	<p>Ceratophyllum demersum is a genuine cosmopolitan found all over the globe. It has no true roots but can be planted in the bottom. In the wild it is often found rooted, with the lower leaves forming anchors. As a floating plant it provides a good hiding-place for young fish. C. demersum can be useful in combating algae because it consumes nutrients in the water and secretes substances that counteract algae. Some varieties are difficult to transport.</p>	<p>Family Ceratophyllaceae Continent Cosmopolitan Region Cosmopolitan Country of origin Height 5-80+ cm Width 5-15+ cm Light requirements very low-very high Temperature 10-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-very hard pH tolerance 6-9 Growth fast Demands easy</p>
2	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Alternanthera reineckii "roseafolia" No. 023</p>	<p>#023 The purple colour underneath Alternanthera reineckii "roseafolia" leaves provides an effective contrast to the many green plants in an aquarium - particularly when planted in groups. Good light encourages the leaves to turn red. Most Alternanthera species are difficult to grow, but this one is relatively undemanding. Easy to propagate by nipping off the terminal bud and planting it in the bottom. This also makes the mother plant more bushy, because more side shoots are formed.</p>	<p>Family Amaranthaceae Continent South America Region South America Country of origin Height 25-50 cm Width 10-15 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 17-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 5-8 Growth medium Demands medium Common Name: Red Temple</p>
3	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Alternanthera reineckii "lilacina" No. 023B</p>	<p>#023B Alternanthera reineckii "lilacina" needs plenty of light to grow and form dark-red leaves. In open aquariums it grows willingly up through the surface, and like other difficult plants growth improves considerably if CO2 is added. Shortage of micronutrients results in pale leaves. Like other stem plants A. reineckii "Lilacina" is best in groups.</p>	<p>Family Amaranthaceae Continent South America Region South America Country of origin Height 15-40 cm Width 10-15 cm Light requirements high-very high Temperature 17-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-medium pH tolerance 5-7 Growth slow Demands difficult Common Name: Red Temple</p>

4	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Rotala wallichii No. 032A</p>	<p>#032A <i>Rotala wallichii</i> is a demanding plant that develops red shoot tips in good light conditions. The most decorative effect can be achieved by planting a large number of stems in a group. <i>R. wallichii</i> is a good foreground plant, and suitable for small aquariums because it is easy to prune if it grows too large. CO₂ addition boosts growth considerably. It also prefers soft, slightly acidic water.</p> <p>032</p>	<p>Family Lythraceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Height 10-30 cm Width 2-4+ cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 18-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-medium pH tolerance 5-7 Growth fast Demands difficult</p>
5	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Myriophyllum tuberculatum_(red) No. 037A</p>	<p>037A The finely-branched red leaves of <i>Myriophyllum tuberculatum</i> make this one of the most beautiful of aquarium plants. But it makes great demands on the light, and only thrives in a few aquariums. A nutritious bottom and CO₂ addition promote growth significantly. <i>M. tuberculatum</i> is most beautiful when planted in groups, but do not plant shoots too close because this will prevent light reaching the lower leaves.</p>	<p>Family Haloragaceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Height 40+ cm Width 5-8 cm Light requirements very high-very high Temperature 18-29 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 5-7 Growth fast Demands very difficult Common Name: Red Foxtail</p>
6	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus x barthii No. 072A</p>	<p>#072A <i>Echinodorus x barthii</i> is a decorative and beautiful solitary plant for large aquariums. The leaves change colour from dark-red in the youngest leaves to dark-green in the oldest. The colour develops well when the light intensity is high and there are sufficient micro-nutrients in the aquarium. A nutritious bottom and CO₂ addition promote growth. This plant takes a lot of light from plants underneath, so it must be pruned occasionally. It used to be sold as "Double Red".</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America Region Cultivar Country of origin Height 25-50 cm Width 20-30 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 16-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 6-9 Growth medium Demands medium</p>

7	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus schlueteri No. 073B</p>	<p>#073B Echinodorus schlueteri is an orbiculate "sword" plant whose low, broad growth makes it suitable for small aquariums. The youngest leaves have clear red-brown spots, which turn very light in older leaves. It is generally undemanding, but at high light intensity the red-brown spots become more strongly coloured. A nutritious bottom promotes growth. See Echinodorus schlueteri 'Leopard'.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America Region South America Country of origin Height 15-25 cm Width 15-20 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 20-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 6-8 Growth medium Demands medium</p>
8	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus 'Ozelot' No. 073F</p>	<p>#073F Echinodorus 'Ocelot' is a decorative hybrid between Echinodorus schlueteri 'Leopard' and Echinodorus x barthii. Naturally, it is the elliptical black spots on the red-brown leaves that have given this plant the name 'Ocelot'. The spots are darkest on the youngest leaves, and unlike many other spotted Echinodorus Echinodorus 'Ocelot' retains its spots even at low light intensity. It is an undemanding, good plant for beginners.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America Region Cultivar Country of origin Height 20-40+ cm Width 25-30 cm Light requirements low-very high Temperature 15-30 °C Hardness tolerance soft-very hard pH tolerance 6-9 Growth fast Demands very easy</p>
9	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Anubias barteri var. barteri No. 101A</p>	<p>#101A Anubias barteri var. barteri is an undemanding plant. It grows somewhat larger than Anubias barteri var. nana but is grown in the same conditions. Anubias barteri varies considerably in terms of size and leaf shape. Like other Anubias species, it is best planted in a shady spot to restrict algae growth on the leaves. It is also suitable for terrariums and aquaterrariums. Herbivorous fish do not eat the very tough and robust leaves.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Africa Region West Africa Country of origin Height 25-45 cm Width 15 cm Light requirements very low-medium Temperature 20-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-very hard pH tolerance 5, 5-9 Growth very slow Demands easy</p>

<p>10</p>	<p>Real Sick</p>  <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Cryptocoryne beckettii 108</p>	<p>#108 This beautiful variety with the dark, hammered leaves is named after 'Tropica'. When grown in an open space the leaves will virtually lie on the bottom. It is suitable for small aquariums. Like most other Sri Lanka Cryptocorynes, it also grows well in hard water. See other Cryptocorynes for further information.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Sri Lanka Height 6-10 cm Width 8-12 cm Light requirements low-very high Temperature 20-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-hard pH tolerance 5,5-8 Growth medium Demands very easy</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Real Sick</p>  <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Cryptocoryne wendtii 'Tropica' No. 109E</p>	<p>#109E This beautiful variety with the dark, hammered leaves is named after 'Tropica'. When grown in an open space the leaves will virtually lie on the bottom. It is suitable for small aquariums. Like most other Sri Lanka Cryptocorynes, it also grows well in hard water. See other Cryptocorynes for further information.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Sri Lanka Height 6-10 cm Width 8-12 cm Light requirements low-very high Temperature 20-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-hard pH tolerance 5,5-8 Growth medium Demands very easy</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Real Sick</p>  <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Cryptocoryne undulata "broad leaves" No. 110A</p>	<p>#110A Unlike the common Cryptocoryne undulata, this plant has wider leaves and a beautiful, flecked leaf pattern. It also grows larger. It is known botanically as a triploid variety. See other Cryptocorynes for further information.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Sri Lanka Height 15-25+ cm Width 10-20 cm Light requirements low-very high Temperature 20-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-hard pH tolerance 5,5-8 Growth medium Demands easy</p>

13	<p>Real Sick</p>  <p>www.tropica.com</p>	<p>#109D This beautiful variety of <i>Cryptocoryne wendtii</i> is only found in the river Mi Oya. It has characteristic red-brown, slightly hampered leaves. Many <i>Cryptocorynes</i> can grow at high temperatures. In the wild this plant is found in streams with a temperature of more than 30 degrees C. At even higher temperatures the light intensity must be higher or the days longer. See other <i>Cryptocorynes</i> for further information.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Sri Lanka Height 25-35 cm Width 15-30 cm Light requirements low-high Temperature 20-32 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-very hard pH tolerance 5,5-8 Growth slow Demands very easy</p>
14	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p><i>Microsorium pteropus</i> 'Windeløv' No. 008B</p>	<p>008B <i>Microsorium pteropus</i> 'Windeløv' is a patented variety of <i>M. pteropus</i>, named after Tropica's founder Holger Windeløv. Its finely branched leaf tips make it one of the most beautiful aquarium plants. A hardy and easy plant for both beginners and the more experienced. Best planted on a stone or tree root (this is how <i>Microsorium</i> grows in the wild). If planted in the bottom the horizontal rhizome must not be covered. This plant is not eaten by herbivorous fish.</p>	<p>Family Polypodiaceae Continent Asia Region Cultivar Country of origin Height 10-20 cm Width 12-18+ cm Light requirements very low-high Temperature 18-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-hard pH tolerance 5-8 Growth slow Demands very easy</p>
15	 <p><i>Nymphoides aquatica</i></p>	<p>Banana lily gets its name from its cluster of thick banana-shaped roots, located close to the leaves near the surface of the water. Banana lily has rounded leaves that have a notch at the base: they resemble small water lily leaves. Banana lily leaves are green above and dull purple below. It has small white five-petaled flowers that arise from below the leaf.</p>	<p>Tropical pH range: 6.5 – 7.2 Temperature range: 20 – 25C Water hardness: 30 – 150 ppm Availability: Occasionally seen Propagation: Usually by vegetative means – young adventive plants spring from separate leaves or cuttings Habitat: Famiglia Genzianacee. Provenienza Costa atlantica america A bunch of green tubercles grow from the short rootstock looking much like bananas or dahlia corms. These are organs where the plant stores its food reserves. An attractive addition to any tank which fortunately is becoming readily available.</p>

16	 <p>www.tropica.com</p>	<p><i>Hygrophila siamensis</i> Under water the leaves are light-green and dense. In open aquariums <i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i> "Siamensis" grows easily above the water surface, where it forms blue-green leaves and small blue flowers. It grows fast and the shoots must be pinched out regularly if you want to keep the plant under water. An extremely hardy plant, suitable for beginners.</p>	<p>Family Acanthaceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Thailand Height 15-40 cm Width 15-20 cm Light requirements low-very high Temperature 20-28 ° C Hardness tolerance very soft-hard pH tolerance 5.5-8 Growth fast Demands easy</p>
17		<p><i>Cryptocoryne Barbudius</i></p>	<p>Family Continent Region Country of origin Height Width Light requirements Temperature Hardness tolerance pH tolerance Growth Demands</p>
18	 <p>www.tropica.com</p>	<p>Small foreground plants for aquariums are in short supply, but <i>Echinodorus tenellus</i> is one of the best. The runners spread round the aquarium, and growth is more compact when planted in a pot or between stones or other objects. A true "lawn" effect is only achieved at high light intensities, so you must make sure larger plants do not overshadow the plant. Plant individual plants a couple of centimetres apart (easiest with</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent North America Region America Country of origin Height 5-10 cm Width 5-8+ cm Light requirements Medium -Very High Temperature 19-30°C Hardness tolerance Very soft- medium pH tolerance 5.5-8 Growth medium Demands Medium</p>
19	 <p>www.tropica.com</p>	<p><i>Vallisneria americana</i> (<i>gigantea</i>) is an easy plant that grows fast, suitable for large aquariums. In most aquariums the leaves grow so long that they float on the surface. So the plant needs pruning to stop it taking too much light from plants growing beneath. The leaves are tough and strong, so they are not normally eaten by herbivorous fish. <i>V. americana</i> is easy to propagate using runners, which are prolific if the bottom is</p>	<p>Family Hydrocharitaceae Continent Asia Region Asia Country of origin Height 50-100+ cm Width 15+ cm Light requirements low-Very High Temperature 18-30°C Hardness tolerance soft-very hard pH tolerance 6-9.5 Growth fast Demands very easy</p>

20	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Monosolenium tenerum ("Pellia")</p>	<p>Monosolenium tenerum is an attractive liverwort, which looks most like a giant Riccia that simply stays at the bottom, where it forms cushions. It is a brittle plant, and pieces break off easily, so it is best to place it in the aquarium attached to stones with fishing line or in small clumps among other plants such as Eleocharis. Once M. tenerum has established itself, it is very undemanding. This plant is mistakenly known as Pellia.</p>	<p>Family Monoseleniaceae Continent Asia Region Asia Country of origin Height 2-5+ cm Width 3-10+ cm Light requirements very low-very high Temperature 5-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-very hard pH tolerance 5-8 Growth medium Demands easy</p>
21	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Nymphaea lotus (zenkeri)</p>	<p>A beautiful and very varied species with leaves of green to red-brown and varying numbers of purple spots. Before forming floating leaves Nymphaea lotus (zenkeri) forms many underwater leaves. If you don't want floating leaves, prune the roots and leaves. The beautiful, aromatic flowers can be fully appreciated in open aquariums. A nutritious bottom encourages growth. Often available in a red and a green variety. Recommended as a solitary plant for large aquariums.</p>	<p>Family Nymphaeaceae Continent Africa Region West Africa Country of origin Height 20-80 cm Width 25-60 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 22-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-hard pH tolerance 5-8 Growth medium Demands medium</p>
22	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Nesaea crassicaulis</p>	<p>Nesaea crassicaulis is a beautiful and highly recommended aquarium plant, although it has high demands for light. It has red-brown, cognac-coloured leaves. Grows best in soft and slightly acidic water. Make sure the lower leaves get sufficient light, otherwise they will die off. This plant is similar to Amania species and is often mistaken for them. But in the aquarium it can be recognised by its yellow-green stems. Easy to propagate by side shoots or cuttings, which can be cut off and planted in the bottom.</p>	<p>Family Lythraceae Continent Africa Region Africa Country of origin Height 30-50 cm Width 8+ cm Light requirements high-very high Temperature 22-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-medium pH tolerance 5,5-8,5 Growth medium Demands difficult</p>

23	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Ludwigia inclinata var. verticillata ("Cuba")</p>	<p>Ludwigia inclinata var. verticillata is cultivated in swamps, where it has green oval leaves, but after a transitional period under water in the aquarium it develops long, narrow leaves, growing closely together to give a compact appearance. These new leaves are marbled with copper and reddish brown. Slow to gain height, the plant is found on the Isla de la Juventud off Cuba.</p>	<p>Family Onagraceae Continent South America Region Country of origin Cuba Height 10-30 cm Width 10-15 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 18-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-medium pH tolerance 5-7,5 Growth slow Demands medium</p>
24	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Proserpinaca palustris "Cuba"</p>	<p>Cultivated above water and delivered with saw-toothed leaves, which after a transitional period in the aquarium develop into long, finely denticulated, needle-like leaves. In good light conditions it turns a beautiful copper colour and its characteristic appearance is a pleasing contrast to the other plants. Making few demands, Proserpinaca palustris varies in form according to its origin. The Tropica cultivar is found on the Isla de la Juventud off Cuba. In the USA the plant is commonly known as "mermaid weed".</p>	<p>Family Haloragaceae Continent North America, South America Region Country of origin Cuba Height 10-40 cm Width 5-15 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 10-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-medium pH tolerance 5-7,5 Growth slow Demands medium</p>
25	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Hygrophila polys. 'Rosanervig'</p>	<p>Hygrophila polysperma 'Rosanervig' is normally an undemanding plant. But if you want deep-pink leaves you must provide intensive light. The distinctive colouring of the light leaf ribs is probably caused by a virus which prevents chlorophyll from being produced in the cells around the leaf ribs, making them white. However, this virus does not affect other plants in the aquarium.</p>	<p>Family Acanthaceae Continent Cultivar , Asia Region Cultivar Country of origin Cultivar Height 20-30+ cm Width 6-10 cm Light requirements high-very high Temperature 18-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 5-8 Growth medium Demands medium</p>

26	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Hygrophila corymbosa "Compact"</p>	<p>A very compact variety of <i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>, with the leaves set close to the stalk. Forms numerous side shoots, enhancing the compact appearance. The leaves are a dark brownish green when the plant is delivered, but after a transitional period in the aquarium they turn light green and silver-white on the underside. In strong light the newest leaves are reddish brown in colour and in time the oldest ones die away - especially in dimmer light. New side shoots form often, to replace the old.</p>	<p>Family Acanthaceae Continent Cultivar Region Country of origin Height 5-15 cm Width 5-10 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 18-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-very hard pH tolerance 5-8 Growth slow Demands medium</p>
27	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Eusteralis stellata (<i>Pogostemon stellata</i>)</p>	<p><i>Eusteralis stellata</i> is distinguished by its beautiful shape and colour. It is difficult to grow in aquariums. It requires intensive light and the addition of CO₂ to grow well. The shortage of micro-nutrients leads to pale leaves, which may be an indication that the aquarium needs fertiliser. Even in good conditions growth sometimes stops suddenly. Plants in aquarium shops are generally low, compact plants grown in marshy conditions, and do not reveal their full glory until planted in the aquarium.</p>	<p>Family Lamiaceae Continent Asia Region Asia Country of origin Height 15-25 cm Width 10-20 cm Light requirements high-very high Temperature 22-28 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-medium pH tolerance 5-7 Growth medium Demands very difficult</p>
28	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus martii (maior)</p>	<p><i>Echinodorus martii</i> is characterised by its long, light-green leaves with a fluted margin, which are very attractive in large aquariums. It is suitable for the hard water found in many European aquariums. A nutritious bottom promotes growth. There is some confusion about the name of this plant, and it has been called <i>E. maior</i> and <i>E. martii</i>.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America Region South America Country of origin Brazil Height 30-45+ cm Width 15-30 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 18-28 °C Hardness tolerance medium-hard pH tolerance 5,5-8,5 Growth medium Demands easy</p>

29	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus 'Rosé'</p>	<p>This beautiful plant is a hybrid between Echinodorus horemanii "Rot" and E. horizontalis. It was first produced in 1986 by H. Barth in Dessau. New underwater leaves are a beautiful pink, and initially the leaves have red-brown spots. A nutritious bottom promotes growth, but otherwise Echinodorus 'Rosé' is undemanding and thus an excellent plant for beginners.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America, Cultivar Region Cultivar Country of origin Cultivar Height 25-40 cm Width 15-25 cm Light requirements medium-high Temperature 20-30 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 5,5-8 Growth medium Demands easy</p>
30	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus 'Oriental'</p>	<p>Echinodorus 'Oriental' is a mutation, arising from Echinodorus 'Rosé' in 1992 at Oriental Aquarium in Singapore. The unusual transparent pink colour of the new leaves makes the plant a speciality, offering the chance to create new colour contrasts in the aquarium. Powerful light and a nutritious bottom promote growth. E. 'Oriental' is patented, and may only be produced commercially by licence.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America, Cultivar Region Cultivar Country of origin Cultivar Height 15-30 cm Width 10-15 cm Light requirements high-very high Temperature 20-28 °C Hardness tolerance soft-medium pH tolerance 5,5-7,5 Growth slow Demands difficult</p>
31	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus 'Rubin'</p>	<p>Echinodorus 'Rubin' is a decorative hybrid between Echinodorus horemanii "rot" and Echinodorus x barthii. The transparent, ruby-red leaves with light leaf ribs provide a particularly intensive sheen. An undemanding plant whose growth is stimulated by CO2 addition and a nutritious bottom. A good solitary plant for large aquariums.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent South America, Cultivar Region Cultivar Country of origin Cultivar Height 30-50+ cm Width 20-40 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 18-30 °C Hardness tolerance soft-hard pH tolerance 5,5-8 Growth medium Demands easy</p>

32	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Echinodorus 'Red Diamond'</p>	<p>Echinodorus 'Red Diamond' appeared as a culture in the Ukraine, and is probably a cross between E. horemanni 'red' and E. x barthii. The resultant hybrid is an attractive plant with ruby-red sword-shaped leaves. Unlike many of the other Echinodorus species, Echinodorus 'Red Diamond' remains moderate in size, so it is extremely well suited as a solitary plant, even in small aquariums. Increasing the nutrients in the substrate results in more abundant growth, while favourable light conditions promote the formation of the ruby-red leaves.</p>	<p>Family Alismataceae Continent Cultivar , South America Region South America Country of origin Height 15-25 cm Width 20-30 cm Light requirements medium-very high Temperature 15-30 °C Hardness tolerance soft-very hard pH tolerance 6-8 Growth medium Demands medium</p>
33	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Anubias barteri 'coffeefolia'</p>	<p>Anubias barteri "coffeefolia" is a very beautiful, low variety of Anubias barteri. It is characteristic that the leaves arch considerably between the leaf ribs, and the new leaves are red-brown. The colour combination and leaf shape make it an attractive variety in both large and small aquariums. It flowers frequently under water but does not produce seeds there. Anubias species seem to grow so slowly that they do not realise that they have been submerged. It is not eaten by herbivorous fish.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Cultivar , Africa Region Cultivar Country of origin Cultivar Height 15-25 cm Width 10+ cm Light requirements low-high Temperature 20-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-very hard pH tolerance 5,5-9 Growth very slow Demands very easy</p>
34	 <p>www.tropica.com</p> <p>Cryptocoryne wendtii 'green'</p>	<p>Cryptocoryne wendtii "green" is suitable for small aquariums. When grown in an open space the leaves will virtually lie on the bottom. Like most other Sri Lanka Cryptocorynes, it also grows well in hard water. Like many other plants, it can be affected by cryptocoryne disease. One way to prevent this is by only leaving the 4-5 newest leaves on the plant when planting. It is a good foreground plant, even in small aquariums. See other Cryptocorynes for further information.</p>	<p>Family Araceae Continent Asia Region South-east Asia Country of origin Sri Lanka Height 5-10+ cm Width 8-10 cm Light requirements very low-high Temperature 20-30 °C Hardness tolerance very soft-very hard pH tolerance 5,5-9 Growth medium Demands easy</p>



*Cryptocoryne
crispatula* var.
balansae

Cryptocoryne crispatula var. *Balansae* is the oldest known variety of *Cryptocoryne crispatula*. In the region it comes from in southern Thailand there are limestone mountains, and the water can be very hard. Like many other *Cryptocorynes* it needs to acclimatise before growth starts in earnest. In recent years a narrow-leaf variety called *Cryptocoryne crispatula* var. *Flacidifolia* has often been sold.

Family	Araceae
Continent	Asia
Region	South-east Asia
Country of origin	Thailand
Height	20-60+ cm
Width	20-15+ cm
Light requirements	low-very high
Temperature	20-28 °C
Hardness tolerance	soft-very hard
pH tolerance	5-9
Growth	medium
Demands	easy