

Botanical name:
Genus: Alocasia
Species: macrorrhizos

Common Name(s): Giant taro,
Alocasia big ear, Giant Alocasia,
Pia, Biga

Latin Family Name: Araceae
English Family Name: Areca

The plant

Origin; country or region: Native to South East Asia

Growth habit: Rhizomatous evergreen

Flower description: Yellowish spathes that bloom that are not showy but bloom intermittently

Blooming period/availability: Evergreen

Leaf/Foliage Description: Large & extravagant leaves, resembling the ears of an Elephant, with prominent thick veins and ruffled edges

Usage: A striking beauty with its dramatic, gigantic majestic and glossy leaves

STRENGTHS/OPPORTUNITIES :

Adds a tropical, lush look to gardens

Gives an immensely tropical feel to any room

A great option as an indoor large green plant

Easy to grow and stand proud

WEAKNESS :

Underwatering causes stunted growth, browning of leaf edges, and yellowing of leaves

Overwatering can also turn your alocasia a sick plant

Boytris, multiple forms of rot, leaf spot

Leaf scorch in sunlight

Bugs & pests



* Not on EMC list, Local botanical

Alocasia 'Mayan mask' and Alocasia 'Portora' are also known as the Elephant ear plants

Care & Handling

Longevity: Over 5 years

Water requirements: This plant is water-loving, keep the soil moist but not soggy

Light: Part shade

Soil/Nutrition requirements: Organic rich, moist soil

Special care/remarks: Not pet friendly

The only edible part, which is the root, should be cooked first if you intend to consume it.



The corm of each Alocasia taro is also edible.

Many locals consume them as a vegetable or even as snacks like taro chips and fries

ORCHIDS,
ETC