

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Polka-dot begonia Wightii: silver spots and red leaf undersides

Silvery-white spots on dark green, strong red beneath: Wightii changes with every viewing angle. Young shoots develop into upright begonia canes needing bright filtered light and an evenly supplied root ball.



AI-created indoor scene based on the original shop photograph. Size reference: 12 cm pot · approx. 20–25 cm total height. Not a to-scale delivery photograph; decorative pot and furnishings are not included.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

Issue October 2026

PLANT PORTRAIT

Begonia maculata 'Wightii'

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Botanical name	Begonia maculata 'Wightii'
Offered size	12 cm pot · approx. 20–25 cm total height
Family	Begoniaceae
Life form	Perennial frost-sensitive cane begonia
Foliage	Elongated asymmetric green leaves with silvery-white spots and red undersides
Growth habit	Upright jointed shoots, occasionally needing support as they lengthen
Later size	About 50–100 cm as horticultural guidance; care and pruning influence growth
Flowers	Small whitish to pale-pink flowers in groups; culture-dependent
Temperature	Consistent room warmth, about 15–22 °C as cultivation guidance
Propagation	Stem cuttings with a healthy node

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Location	Place bright and filtered; shield hot direct sun through glass.	Enough light keeps jointed shoots strong; intense sun can damage leaf surfaces.
Watering	Check soil and pot weight; water evenly when the surface has dried slightly.	Fine roots need moderate moisture but must be neither constantly wet nor completely dry.
Room climate	Keep consistently warm, avoiding dry heating proximity and cold draughts.	A calm transition from transport indoors eases leaves and young shoots.
Air humidity	Provide suitable room air and gentle circulation; do not constantly spray foliage.	High humidity with wet leaves and still air may encourage fungal problems.
Substrate	Use loose humus-rich potting soil and clear drainage holes.	Open structure combines a water reserve with air around roots.
Feeding	Feed moderately according to label during visible growth, adjusting to winter growth.	Active shoots need food; concentrated stores do not help a resting or weakened plant.
Pruning and support	Support long shoots loosely; if needed shorten above healthy buds in late spring.	Nodes provide points for new side shoots and loose support protects stems.
Propagation	Root healthy stem pieces with nodes in suitable substrate.	A node may produce a new plant; any arbitrary leaf piece does not replace that shoot.

Knowledge that grows

Spots shift as the leaf turns

Elongated Wightii leaves carry silvery-white spots of different sizes. Their base is uneven, tip extended and edge slightly wavy and toothed. Some show strong red undersides from the side. This second colour makes a bright side table interesting: it needs no flowers to look different as you pass. The original still shows a compact young group. Leaves lie close and extend beyond the small pot. Give some air rather than squeezing the begonia among objects; repeated brushing easily marks delicate tips.

A cane begonia with recognisable nodes

Named Wightii belongs to *Begonia maculata* and is grown as a cane begonia. Upright shoots have thickened nodes bearing leaves and later side shoots. This explains why it develops differently from a low-growing rex begonia as it lengthens. Under favourable conditions it may reach around half a metre to a metre; pruning, light and pot culture influence this range. Allow sideways space for angled leaves too. Small whitish to delicate pink flower groups may appear. They are later development, not a requirement for an attractive table begonia.

Let the young plant settle gently

The current offer gives a twelve-centimetre pot and approximately twenty to twenty-five centimetres total height. Support the container when unpacking and remove wrapping carefully from tips. Do not pull jointed shoots. Then check soil: roots still moist after transport do not automatically need more water. A decorative pot may hold the inner pot if it remains removable and water levels checkable. A bright sheltered place with consistent warmth helps initially. Delay major interventions until fresh growth, unless damaged or rotting parts need immediate removal.

Brightness keeps later growth together

Filtered daylight shows the spotted pattern and supports strong new shoots. A position close to a bright window often beats an attractive but dark place deep in a room. Shield hot direct summer sun behind glass. Consistent room warmth around fifteen to twenty-two degrees guides cultivation. Leaves should touch neither cold glass nor dry heating warmth. Ventilate without leaving the begonia in cold airflow. With markedly stretched soft new growth, first assess brightness. More fertiliser cannot compensate for a dark position and may burden roots further.

Water to soil and air between leaves

Feel the surface before every watering and lift the pot briefly. When upper soil dries slightly, water roots evenly and let excess drain. Inside should stay moderately moist; complete dryness and a permanently wet outer pot are both unfavourable. Darker winter often lowers consumption. Prefer watering soil and keep tight leaf spaces clear of standing water. Suitable humidity supports foliage, but constant spraying with little air movement can encourage fungi. Therefore assess brown edges with root moisture, warmth and room air. One symptom alone does not decide the right water amount.

Give jointed shoots direction

When a shoot hangs noticeably, a simple support may help. Tie loosely without constricting a soft stem or stalk. If needed shorten overlong healthy shoots above suitable buds in late spring; new sides may develop below cuts. Healthy stem pieces with nodes make cuttings. Loose humus-rich soil and safe drainage suffice for the mother. With well-rooted soil, gently move to a suitably slightly larger pot. Feed moderately during active growth. A big pot full of unused moist soil is no helpful reserve for a little begonia.

The red underside is also a good inspection point

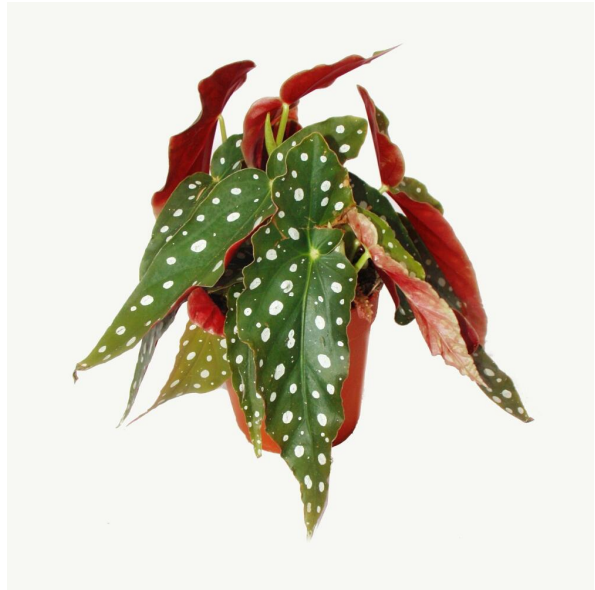
Occasionally viewing undersides reveals more than colours. Sucking pests can hide there and at nodes. With suspicious spots, sticky areas or fine webs, investigate the cause more closely. Observe new plants initially at some distance from the collection. Remove dead foliage carefully and keep air moving between leaves without draughts. If stems soften and soil stays wet, inspect roots. A healthy *Wightii* rewards these checks with new leaves. Let later size develop rather than forcing it through repeated moves and strong care interventions.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



AI-created detail based on the original: silver spots and red leaf undersides.



Unchanged original shop photograph of the offered selection. 12 cm pot · approx. 20–25 cm total height.

Good to know

What characterises Wightii?

The named Begonia maculata selection has long asymmetric green leaves with silvery-white spots and strong red undersides.

What size is the delivered plant?

The specific offer gives a 12-cm pot and approx. 20–25 cm total height. The young plant can then grow further.

Will it stay as low as in the original?

It forms longer upright shoots. About 50–100 cm is horticultural guidance; location, pruning and culture change growth.

Are spots pests?

The silvery-white pattern belongs to the leaves. New damage, sticky spots or animals are checked independently.

Does every shoot immediately need support?

No. Only when a longer shoot needs support, tie it loosely without crushing nodes or stalks.

Should I spray daily?

Constantly wet foliage is not a good solution. Suitable humidity and light air circulation help more.

How do I propagate it?

With a healthy stem cutting with a node. Rooting needs suitable moisture and a sheltered bright place.

What changes in winter?

Check brightness and adjust water to lower consumption. Roots remain moderately moist without standing in water.

The matching offer

[Plant in the shop](#)

Product and delivery details are given in the individual offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer