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| **garden girl version 2 (non-editable web-ready file).jpg**Call /text anytime with questions330-447-1844[www.facebook.com/thegardengurlshop](http://www.facebook.com/thegardengurlshop) | **Plants 101:** **What you need to know (and nothing you don’t)****Air Plants****Great for yourself or for gifts or heck why not both! EASY PEASY PLANTS** |
| Watering:Thoroughly wet your Tillandsia 2 times per week; more often in a hot, dry environment; less often in a cool, humid one. Plants should be given enough light and air circulation to dry in no longer than 4 hours after watering. Spray misting is insufficient as the sole means of watering but may be beneficial between regular waterings in dry climates to increase the humidity. If the plant is in a shell, be sure to empty the water out. Tillandsias will not survive in standing water. Under-watering is evidenced by an exaggerating of the natural concave curve of each leaf. Do NOT use distilled water. Rain water, aquarium water, and lake water is much much better. NOTE: if you do use lake or aquarium water DON’T fertlize! | Fertilizing:Use twice a month. It is GREAT for blooming and reproduction! Other water-soluble fertilizers can be used at 1/4 strength (Rapid Grow, Miracle-Grow, etc.) if Bromeliad fertilizer is not available. Organic compost tea is great to stay organic and give them that bump they needCare:From time to time, an outer leaf or tips will brown and die back, just use little scissors or nippers to trim it off. If you fertilize them they can send pups out (babies) To remove the pups, they should be at least 1/3 to 1/2 the size of the mother plant. Hold both mother and pup at their bases and gently twist in a downward motion. If this does not happen easily, you may need to remove the pup by cutting downward as close to the mother as possible. Do not discard the mother plant yet, as long as she is still alive she will continue to produce more pups for you. Often taking several years after blooming before she finally dies. |
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