

## QUICK REFERENCE PLANTING GUIDE

LIGHT/SUN EXPOSURE	Bright, indirect light.
USDA HARDINESS ZONES	Not winter hardy in-ground. Will thrive from spring to fall in all zones.  We recommend planting in a container so you can move the plant indoors before the first frost.
PLANT TYPE	Annual/Tropical.
PLANTING DISTANCE IN-GROUND	At least 12 inches apart.
CONTAINER SIZE	One plant per 10-inch or larger container.
MATURE HEIGHT / SPREAD	18 to 24 inches tall with a 10 to 24 inch spread.
TIME TO REACH MATURITY	12 months.
FACTS OF NOTE	Makes an excellent houseplant. Unique blooms and foliage. Great for decorative containers.

# Thank you for your order!

### PLANT WARRANTY

We warrant perennials for 1 year and annuals for 90 days from the time of the original shipment. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, we will replace your plant with a similar or comparable one, at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will reship the following shipping season.

If you have any questions or concerns about your order, please contact us at 888-593-3644 or [help@cottagefarmsdirect.com](mailto:help@cottagefarmsdirect.com).

**Caution: Do not assume any plant is safe to eat. Only parts of plants expressly grown to be eaten should be considered edible. As with any product that is not food, care should be taken to make sure that small children and pets do not ingest any part of a plant that is not expressly grown to be eaten.**

Unless specifically stated, this product is intended for ornamental horticultural use only and is not intended for consumption or ingestion by humans or pets. Most plants are harmless but some contain toxic substances which can cause adverse health effects. Furthermore, some individuals and some animals are sensitive or allergic to certain plants and precautions should be taken to limit or avoid physical contact with particular plants. Some plants have thorns or spines that can be painful if handled.

**In case of ingestion contact a poison control center immediately.  
1-800-222-1222**

## BROMELIAD



\*Image on cover is representative of the type of plant(s) in this offer and not necessarily indicative of actual size or color for the included variety.

## OUT OF THE BOX

### BROMELIAD

Your plants have been shipped to you in pots. We urge you to remove them from the shipping box and plant them as soon as possible. Should planting be delayed, remove the plastic bag from around the pots, place the plants in a sunny location, and keep them well-watered.

Once planted, they will begin growing new roots and, depending on the time of year, growing new foliage.

The foliage on potted plants may appear slightly wilted or yellow upon arrival. This is due to the stress of shipping and is usually nothing to worry about. Water the plant thoroughly, place it in a shady location, and remove any foliage that does not recover.



SHIPPED AS SHOWN

### SOIL PREPARATION

We recommend having your soil tested periodically by your local County Extension Office ([www.nifa.usda.gov/extension](http://www.nifa.usda.gov/extension) or by calling 1-800-333-4636). A soil test can determine if your soil needs any amendments to enhance the growth and performance of your plants.

Ideal garden soil is easy to dig in and drains well while still holding the nutrients and water vital to plant growth. To prepare a bed for in-ground planting, spade or till the soil to a depth of roughly 12-18 inches. Next, spread a 2-4 inch layer of organic matter such as compost, shredded leaves or peat moss over the soil and mix well.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Always plant bromeliads in well-drained soil, and select a container with holes in the bottom to allow for adequate drainage. We strongly recommend planting in a container in order to properly protect the plant from winter damage. Use the following instructions as a guide for container planting.

**Important:** Thoroughly hydrate the plant by submersing the root zone in a container of water for 10 minutes while you prepare for planting.

**A** Fill the container with soil to within 4 inches of the top. Remove the pot and prepare the root ball for planting by gently disturbing the surface roots with your fingers, fork, or gardening tool and pruning any damaged roots. Dig a hole in the soil to insert the lower part of the root ball.

**B** Once the plant is properly positioned in the pot, begin filling the pot with soil. Work the soil around the root ball with your hands, firming the soil around the plant with your fingers. When the hole is filled, tamp the soil to remove any air pockets.

**C** Water well and, if necessary, adjust the plant so it is upright and add additional soil if needed, Check to be sure the plant is not planted too deeply. If it is, raise the plant carefully and re-firm the soil.



### CONTINUING CARE

**FEEDING** Feed your plants once every 2-3 weeks during the growing season with a water soluble fertilizer. Discontinue feeding after September 1st so your plants can prepare for winter. Resume fertilizing when new growth appears in the spring.

## CONTINUING CARE (Continued)

### WATERING

The amount of water a Bromeliad needs will depend on the level of sun exposure, humidity, and air movement it is subjected to.

Bromeliads do not absorb water through their roots. Instead, they trap water in a central cup and absorb moisture through their leaves. When watering Bromeliads, fill the cup about ¼ of the way full. Weekly misting is also beneficial.

The water in the cup should be flushed out monthly to prevent stagnation and help remove salts that build up as the water evaporates.

Faded or wilted leaves indicate that a Bromeliad is too dry.

### PRUNING

Remove any dead, damaged or unsightly growth as needed to maintain an attractive appearance. Clip off spent flower stalks as blooms fade.

Although they naturally grow in rain forests and jungles, bromeliads are one of the easiest plants to grow in a home or office setting. The same traits that allow them to thrive as under-canopy plants in the wild give them the means to perform well in indoor conditions.

### WINTERIZING

A window with southern exposure will typically provide enough light for a bromeliad. To prevent leaf burn, avoid exposing the plant to direct sunrays.

A bromeliad that is receiving too much light will have a yellowish or pale green color. If the plant is receiving too little light, it will appear darker than normal with elongated leaves or an open appearance.

The amount of sunlight a bromeliad needs can vary between varieties. Those with thick, hard leaves tend to tolerate more light than those with soft, dark leaves.