

Care Guide for Bromeliad

Scientific name: Bromeliaceae

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💧 Watering

Frequency: Water when the soil is partially dry, about once a week during the growing season, and less frequently in winter.

Amount: Water until it starts to drain out the bottom of the pot. Avoid letting the plant sit in water.

Seasonal Notes: Reduce watering in winter when the plant is dormant.

☀️ Light Requirements

Ideal: Bright, indirect light. Avoid direct sunlight.

Tolerates: Moderate light, but may not flower as abundantly.

🌡️ Temperature & Humidity

Optimal: 65-85°F (18-29°C)

Minimum: 50°F (10°C)

Humidity: 60-80% humidity. Mist the plant regularly or use a pebble tray.

🌱 Soil Requirements

Type: Well-draining, chunky potting mix formulated for epiphytic plants.

PH: Slightly acidic, around 5.5-6.5

Drainage: Excellent drainage is essential to prevent root rot.

🌱 Fertilizing

Schedule: Fertilize every 2-3 months during the growing season with a balanced, water-soluble fertilizer.

Type: Use a bromeliad-specific or orchid fertilizer.

✂️ Maintenance

Pruning: Remove dead or dying leaves and flower stalks as needed. Avoid cutting into the central core.

Repotting: Repot every 2-3 years in the spring, using the same well-draining potting mix.

🌿 Common Problems & Solutions

Problem: Pests: Mealybugs, scale insects, and spider mites

Solution: Treat with insecticidal soap or neem oil. Isolate the affected plant.

Problem: Diseases: Fungal rot, bacterial infections

Solution: Improve air circulation, reduce watering, and treat with a fungicide or bactericide if necessary.

🌿 Pro Tips

- Bromeliads are epiphytic, meaning they naturally grow on trees or other plants. Provide a sturdy support if growing indoors.
- Many bromeliads produce offshoots (pups) that can be separated and propagated.
- Bromeliads have a unique growth habit, with a central 'tank' that stores water. Keep this area filled with water.