



For the joy of gardening!

Estabrook's

PINK QUILL BROMELIAD CARE

LIGHT

Pink quill (*Wallisia cyanea*, often sold as *Tillandsia cyanea*) needs bright, filtered light. Keep it near a bright window with shelter from strong afternoon sun. Too much direct heat can scorch the narrow leaves, while a dim corner makes it harder to maintain healthy growth.

WATER

For a potted plant, water the growing mix when the surface begins to dry, then let excess water drain completely. Keep it lightly moist rather than continually soggy. Do not submerge the pot on the soaking schedule used for loose air plants or leave water standing in a decorative outer pot.

SOIL & PLANTING

Use a small pot with drainage and an airy bromeliad or similar freely draining mix. Keep the leaf bases above the mix rather than burying the rosette. This plant is an epiphyte in nature but is commonly sold rooted in a pot; its care differs from a loose silver-leaved *Tillandsia*.

FEEDING

Feed lightly during active growth with a fertilizer suitable for bromeliads, following its dilution instructions. Avoid strong routine feeding and concentrated fertilizer against the leaf bases. Reduce feeding when growth slows in low winter light. Nutrients cannot restore an old, fading flower bract.

SEASONAL CARE

Keep in a warm, frost-free room away from cold glass and drying heat vents. The pink quill and purple flowers have different lifespans. After flowering, the mature rosette gradually declines while offsets may develop. Leave healthy offsets attached until they are large enough to establish independently.

HELPFUL TIPS

A quill turning green or fading after the display is not automatically a watering failure. Check the leaves and roots before changing care. Avoid trapping the plant in a sealed, wet terrarium. Inspect new plants for mealybugs and keep the rosette ventilated without exposing it to a cold draft.