

# INFORMATION

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## Caring for your Vesutor AIRPLANTS

*Airplants are so called because they grow naturally, without soil or potting of any kind. They form a group, Tillandsia, within the Bromeliad family of plants and are found principally in the deserts, forests and mountain regions of Central and South America.*

*There, independent of any need for rooting themselves in the earth, they grow perched on rocks, trees and even telegraph wires. Such minimal root systems that they have, are used only for support, for they live by taking all the necessary moisture and nutrients they need from the air, trapping small quantities of rainfall or mist in the minute soft fur like scales which give the silver-grey colour to their leaves.*

**Vesutor Airplants are specially cultivated varieties, which have been chosen both for their attractiveness and their tolerance of a wide range of household conditions. As such, they make ideal, fuss-free houseplants, whose exceptional, soilless existence, provides unrivalled potential for display. Mounted on sea shells, driftwood or minerals, they have a magical air to which only the deep tropical hues of their flowers can add.**

### **MAKING YOUR AIRPLANT FEEL AT HOME**

It is important to remember that, like any other plant in its first days in your home, your Airplant is having to adjust to a whole new set of conditions.

In all likelihood, the room in which it finds itself, is drier, less airy and has lower light levels than the nursery conditions it has just left. Just a little extra care will help your plant smoothly over the change, enabling it to continue healthy growth and, ultimately to flower and reproduce by offsets.

Please do not, however, become impatient with your plant: foliage growth in Bromeliads is slow, and this is particularly so amongst Airplants, although once started, the speed of development of the floral stem can be quite astonishing.



**GENERAL CARE** Airplants benefit from an airy position with good indirect or diffused sunlight.

Regulate misting according to your plants' needs: there is no hard and fast rule, and the amount of water required will vary according to the temperature, light and air movement.

For plants kept indoors, a good guide is to drench the plant once a week with a spray mister, preferably early in the morning. Spray more frequently if plants appear to be needing more water, indicated by clenching leaves or brown, dry tips. In very hot atmospheres such as a greenhouse or conservatory, plants will need drenching every day. In the cooler conditions prevailing in Autumn and Winter, spray less frequently: about once every two or three weeks should be sufficient if very cool, up to once a week if centrally heated. Use clean, preferably soft water; tap water is acceptable, but can be improved by a dash (no more) of vinegar to every pint (equivalent: one tablespoon of vinegar to 2 gallons of water). Never use tap water where a domestic water softener is installed.

Temperature is not too critical, ranging from very hot (provided direct sunlight is avoided) down to around 50 degrees F (10 degrees C) if kept fairly dry. Quite simply, if you aren't feeling cold, nor is your Airplant.

**Care during absences of a week or two can be handled in Spring or Summer by covering your Airplant with a clear plastic bag in order to maintain humidity, or by leaving in a protected spot out of doors. In Winter, simply leave your plant to look after itself.**

Airplants benefit from regular, light applications of foliar feed. Vesutor Airplant Fertilizer contains the ideal proportions of all the elements for faster growth, long lasting blooms and the production of offsets and should be used weekly in Spring and Summer and every 2-3 weeks in Autumn and Winter. Airplants also enjoy being out of doors in warmer months, with fresh air acting as a tremendous tonic after months of being cooped up indoors. Don't worry if it rains: this is beneficial and the improved air circulation will prevent any rot.

