

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Tillandsia capitata: a silvery rosette with gentle curves

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AI-created scene based on the original shop image. Size reference: Loose plant without pot · approximately 12–18 cm plant size. Decoration not included. Not a product photograph to scale.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

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Botanical classification	Tillandsia capitata
Family	Bromeliaceae
Origin	Mexico to Honduras and Cuba to Hispaniola
Delivery size	Loose plant without pot · approximately 12–18 cm plant size
Growth and special feature	Loose epiphytic or rock-dwelling tillandsia with a strong conical rosette, broader silvery-green leaves and curved tips

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Position	Bright, warm and with free air movement.	The rosette needs light and reliable drying.
Water	Thoroughly wet with low-lime water or bathe briefly.	Scaled leaves absorb moisture.
Draining	Tilt the rosette and empty its centre.	Water must not remain hidden between leaves.
Support	Open without permanently wet filling material.	The strong base remains healthy and inspectable.
Sun	Acclimatise slowly to stronger brightness.	Sudden hot sun can damage the surface.
Feed	Occasionally use suitable feed very moderately.	Excess salts stress leaf surfaces.
Pups	Allow adequate growth before separating.	Strong offsets cope better independently.
Surface	Do not rub off scales or use leaf shine.	The natural silvery coating remains functional.

Knowledge that grows

A strong rosette with a silvery surface

Leaves sit closely above one another and form a strong conical base. Their narrowing tips curve outwards. Fine scales give the surface a silvery-green appearance. They are functional plant parts, not paint to wipe off. The displayed offer is listed as *Tillandsia capitata*. The new scene follows this natural leaf colour. Names such as Peach, Orange or Yellow Star are not added, because the offer guarantees no such clearly named form.

Origin explains airy growth

The species occurs from Mexico to Honduras and on Caribbean islands from Cuba to Hispaniola. It can grow on other plants or rocks and belongs to the bromeliads. Its support provides anchorage and is not parasitically drained. In a living room the loose plant can be displayed on a suitable open piece of cork. A small dish must only support the decoration, not serve as a permanently filled water basin. The base remains free and easy to inspect.

Use the stated size appropriately

The shop states approximately 12 to 18 cm plant size without a pot. The scene shows a rosette in this size range without inflating it into a large specimen. A bright position with filtered daylight highlights its silvery structure. Avoid hot direct sun after shady cultivation and acclimatise slowly to a brighter position. Warm room conditions suit well. A dark shelf does not become suitable simply because the plant needs no soil.

Water thoroughly and empty the centre

Use clean low-lime room-temperature water. In loose cultivation thoroughly wet the leaf surfaces or bathe briefly. Then gently tilt to drain water from the rosette centre. Do not push a wet base back into tight decoration. Between waterings the surface should reliably dry. Warmth, humidity and air movement determine frequency. Demand rises in a dry warm place; cooler conditions keep moisture between leaves longer. Permanent soaking is no substitute for regular care.

Support flowers and pups without rushing

An inflorescence may form at sufficient maturity. Colour and timing depend on the specimen and its conditions and are not promised here as fixed delivery features. An individual rosette usually flowers once, but often forms daughter plants. Initially leave these with the healthy clump and separate gently only at adequate size. During active growth occasionally use suitable tillandsia or bromeliad feed very moderately according to its label. Do not stress the natural surface with highly concentrated solutions or leaf shine.

Inspecting underneath is worthwhile

Upper leaves can still look good while moisture has already remained too long at the base. Regularly lift the rosette carefully from its holder and check firmness, smell and drying. Gently remove completely dry loose outer leaves; do not peel away firm healthy ones. Brown brittle tips may indicate dry stress or sunburn; soft dark patches fit wetness problems more closely. Not every change calls for a new treatment. Recognising the cause and then providing stable suitable conditions is what matters.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Original shop image: Tillandsia capitata. Loose plant without pot · approximately 12–18 cm plant size. Natural variations are possible.



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Good to know

Is this an orange or peach-coloured variety?

The offer shows a silvery-green *Tillandsia capitata*. No additional named colour form is guaranteed.

May the decorative dish contain water?

No reserve should remain after watering. The rosette must be able to drain and dry airily.

Does it need a pot with soil?

The loose delivery form is openly attached or placed. A dense wet layer of soil at the base is unnecessary.

What happens after flowering?

The mother rosette may gradually decline and form daughter plants. Healthy pups continue to be cultivated.

The matching offer

[View plant in the shop](#)

Check the shop for the price, current availability and what is included.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer