

Cooperative Extension Service Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Neoregelia spectabilis¹

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Introduction

The olive green leaves of this bromeliad are tipped with red and the inner leaves in the tight rosette tend to be marked with maroon (Fig. 1). The short, inconspicuous, blue flower head appears nestled within this rosette. Forming large clumps due to abundant offsets, Painted Fingernail is well-suited to use as a groundcover in tropical settings. Plant on 18 to 24-inch centers to establish a ground cover. Do not locate plants where children could fall into the plant. The spines on the leaves could cause injury.

General Information

Scientific name: Neoregelia spectabilis Pronunciation: nee-oh-redge-JEEL-lee-uh speck-TAB-billliss Common name(s): Painted Fingernail Plant Family: Bromeliaceae Plant type: perennial; herbaceous USDA hardiness zones: 9B through 11 (Fig. 2) Planting month for zone 9: year round Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round Origin: not native to North America Uses: mass planting; edging Availablity: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

Description

Height: 1 to 1.5 feet Spread: 1 to 2 feet October, 1999

Fact Sheet FPS-425

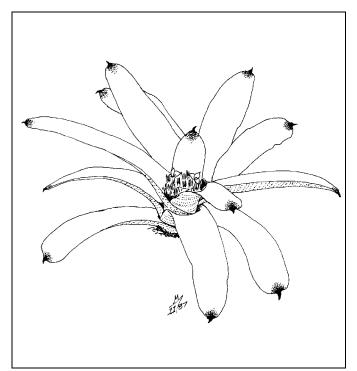


Figure 1. Painted Fingernail Plant.

Plant habit: vase shape Plant density: open Growth rate: slow Texture: coarse

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Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: most emerge from the soil, usually without a stem Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: spiny Leaf shape: linear Leaf venation: parallel Leaf type and persistence: evergreen Leaf blade length: 8 to 12 inches Leaf color: purple or red Fall color: no fall color change Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: blue Flower characteristic: flowers periodically throughout the year

Fruit

Fruit shape: round Fruit length: less than .5 inch Fruit cover: fleshy Fruit color: brown Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not applicable Current year stem/twig color: not applicable Current year stem/twig thickness: not applicable

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun; plant grows in the shade Soil tolerances: alkaline; sand; acidic; loam Drought tolerance: high Soil salt tolerances: unknown Plant spacing: 18 to 24 inches

Other

Roots: not applicable Winter interest: no special winter interest Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding Invasive potential: not known to be invasive Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

Tolerating full sun to deep shade, the foliage will take on a bronze color when exposed to high light intensities. Moisture-retentive but well-drained, light, airy, coarse soil is best, or plants may be wired to tree branches with sphagnum moss around the roots. No irrigation is normally required to grow bromeliads.

Propagation is by division of the offsets or by seed.

Problems include scale and mites.

Pests and Diseases

Plants are susceptible to root rots in poorly drained soils.