



INDOOR
PLANTS
GARDENING
SERIES



www.windmillgarden.com

16009 60th Street East, Sumner, WA 98390
(253) 863-5843



Caring for Your Orchids

To grow an orchid, you have to think like an orchid.

The golden rule for orchid success is to duplicate the plant's natural conditions as closely as possible. In nature, most orchids are epiphytes, meaning they grow on other objects, clinging to rough bark or even stone. The showy orchids favored by most people are usually either *phalaenopsis* hybrids (so-called moth orchids) or *dendrobium* hybrids. These plants thrive in these conditions:

- Strong light, but not direct late-afternoon sunlight (although *dendrobiums* can handle more sun)
- High humidity
- Turbulent air flow around the roots
- Regular periods of drying, alternating with drenching rains
- Temperatures between 50 degrees and about 85 degrees

The closer you can come to creating these conditions in your growing area, the more success and better blooms you will have. Some people believe you need to have wet moss packed around the roots. Obviously, this violates two of the main rules of successful growth. There is no air flow around the roots, and the roots are never given a chance to completely dry out. Thus, the plant cannot breathe and root rot is inevitable. Orchid roots are highly specialized organs designed to soak up water very quickly and breathe. They do not extract nutrients from soil.

Repotting for Success

The first step with any store-bought orchid is to enjoy the bloom. Don't attempt to repot a flowering plant.

After the bloom is done, go ahead and cut off the dead flower spike with sterile snippers and repot the plant. Orchids should be potted into **specialized orchid pots** in **orchid mixture**. Orchid pots feature wide drainage slits so water will literally run through the pot. They are widely available. Orchid potting mixture is usually composed of several chunky ingredients, including pine bark, charcoal, and even styrofoam.

To repot your orchid, follow these steps:

- Remove it from the plastic pot and carefully remove as much of the moss as you can. Healthy roots should be white and firm, with a small green growing point.
- Cut away any shriveled, rotten or blackened roots.
- Set the plant into the pot and fill in around it with potting mixture. The plant should be firmly situated, but it will not be completely anchored. Eventually, new roots will grow through the potting mixture and attach to the pot itself, thus anchoring your plant.
- Once it's repotted, find a good spot. An east facing window with a few hours of mild morning sun is perfect. To provide the necessary humidity and catch run-off water, put the plant into a wide, deep tray and fill the tray with gravel.

Tips for Care

Caring for your orchid is pretty simple. During the summer months, water it weekly and heavily. Let the water drench the roots and fill up the pebble tray (this will provide extra humidity). It doesn't hurt every so often to even put the plant in the kitchen sink and really soak it down. Don't worry, you won't kill it as long as it's allowed to dry out afterward. During the growing season, feed it weekly with a weak solution of a powder or liquid fertilizer. Many growers use Peter's 20/20/20 fertilizer at quarter strength.

Tips continued:

In the winter, keep your plant warm and cut the water back to once a month or so. Mist it every so often to make sure it stays hydrated. Don't fertilize it.

If you see signs of distress, such as yellowing leaves, wrinkled leaves or no blooms, move the plant and keep tweaking your conditions. Once an orchid finds a happy spot, and falls into a routine, the plant should regularly throw out new roots and leaves or canes (depending on the type) and reward you yearly with a beautiful bloom.

Easy Indoor Orchids



Moth Orchids

Several flat-petaled flowers blooming along an arching stem look like moths in flight, lending these beauties their common name.



Cymbidiums

Cymbidium orchid plants are among the most adaptable for growing in homes. Thousands of cymbidium hybrids offer a huge selection to choose from -- in an array of colors ranging from white to light pink to maroon. What they have in common is a 3-lobed center, beautifully spotted with a contrasting color.

Cymbidiums are prolific bloomers...with a number of flower spikes bearing as many as 100 blooms in a single season.

Dendrobiums

More than 1,400 dendrobium species exist in the wild, covering several habitats throughout Asia and south to Australia and New Zealand. Their shapes and colors vary widely, but most are *epiphytes*, growing on mossy tree branches.





Zygopetalums

Bold colors in daring patterns captivate [zygopetalum](#) growers. And that's not all. Those exotic, richly colored blooms emit a sweet fragrance, strong enough to perfume a room. Fortunately for us, these beauties are also easy for beginners to grow. Give them plenty of bright light to coax the most flowers.

Cattleya Orchids

Cattleya orchids are among the most popular with orchid growers.

Countless cattleya hybrids offer exotic combinations of colors and shapes. Their big blooms and frilly petals make them -- without a doubt -- some of the showiest orchids around. Caring for orchids in this group is easy when you give them the humidity and light they love. Sun-loving cattleyas do best in a south- or west-facing window. Give them plenty of sunshine for months of blooms.



Oncidiums

For sheer abundance of flowers and the sweeping variety, few genera can match the dancing sprays of oncidiums.

