

Phalaenopsis

Carol Allen, the Orchid Lady



Phalaenopsis Culture

Congratulations! You now have one of the most abundantly blooming house plants possible! Flowers are long lasting and as your orchid plant matures, it will bloom with even more flowers! It is as easy to grow and bloom as 1, 2, 3!

NUMBER ONE: Sunlight!

For the best growing and blooming of Moth Orchids in the Mid-Atlantic States, they will need direct sun. An east facing window that receives two to three hours of direct morning sun is perfect. Filtered (like through a sheer curtain) south or west will also work. You want to bathe the plant in very, very bright light for at least half of the day. If you have low-e glass, south or west is probably preferred. The light should be bright enough on a sunny day to make you squint.

NUMBER TWO: Proper watering

Make sure your orchid is in a pot with drain holes! Watering is a two-step technique. First you need to identify the type of potting medium and second you need to apply a sufficient quantity of water such that the potting medium is adequately moistened. The type of potting medium makes a tremendous difference in how often you water your orchid. Once a week no matter what is NOT correct!

Many Moth Orchids found in stores today are potted in a golden, mossy substance. This is a species of tropical sphagnum moss and when an orchid is properly potted, it is nearly a perfect growing environment. However, watering is a bit tricky. You must allow the top half-inch (in a 5" - 6" diameter pot) to go crunchy dry and I mean really, really crunchy dry. If there is any question about whether the moss is dry enough, wait another day before you water. The top of the moss will no longer be soft and in the typical home, ten to fourteen days will have gone by. .and that's O.K.

If your potted orchid is in a coarse bark material that looks something like mulch, then watering every 5 - 7 days is good. Unfortunately, in this type of medium it is very difficult to tell when it is wet or it is dry. You will have to remember when you watered last and while the medium is great for growing in the greenhouse, it is not so great for growing in the home.

Sometimes Moth Orchids are potted in a combination of fine peat moss and bark chips. In this combination, when it is dry to the touch one half inch deep, it is time to water.

When you water you want to water thoroughly and deeply. Take the potted orchid to the sink and allow a moderate stream of tepid water to run through the pot. Run the

water around the entire surface of the medium. Continue to allow the water to run for a full minute by the clock. The pot will have gone from relatively light in weight to profoundly heavy. If in doubt, run more water into the potting medium. Allow to drain for a few minutes and then return it to the windowsill. Blot out the center where the leaves join so there is no standing water in the center!

NUMBER THREE: Repotting!

as soon as it is out of bloom it needs to be repotted! When you buy your new orchid, the potting medium will have already composted and degraded. Orchids complicate matters further by being very sensitive to salt build up in the medium. The salts come from fertilizers and our regular tap water. Salts prevent normal root growth and will burn existing roots. For these reasons, it is imperative to repot your new orchid as soon as it is out of bloom. Thereafter, an annual repotting will keep it growing and blooming year after year.

A Few Other Details...

As Moth Orchids are very sensitive to salt build up, repot annually to reduce the concentration of damaging salts in the medium.

A relative HUMIDITY of 50% - 60% is ideal. But don't stress if your humidity is low. Look at those leathery leaves – they have evolved to conserve water. Good AIR MOVEMENT is essential if your humidity is extremely high. In the home this is less of a problem, but in the greenhouse, circulating fans should be used.

Mealybugs are the number one problem for Moth Orchids. With most PESTS the first line of defense is always simple removal. Light finger pressure and a stream of warm water can be used to wipe any insects and their debris off the leaves. A child's paintbrush can be used to remove any pests or debris in folds of the leaves. Spray with a horticultural or neem oil to smother the insects and their eggs. The same techniques can be used on scale insects if they become a problem. It is best to examine your plants on a regular basis as early detection and control is always more effective than trying to control a major infestation.