

# Orchidology Miniature Orchid Growing Guide

## Sarcochilus

## Tolumnia

## Mini Vanda



- A small miniature orchid that originates from the east coast of New South Wales in Australia, where they are found growing in the Rocky mountains on rocks as lipophytes.
- Sarcochilus need bright, filtered sunlight or diffused light, or morning sunlight. Avoid direct midday sun.
- Sarcochilus require a humid and moist environment , water in the mornings and the plants should dry before the evening.
- Theses orchids require medium of bark chip or gravel and peat or perlite, the medium should be well draining. They also do very well mounted on rocks or Mopani wood.
- Grow indoors in a paludarium or terrarium, temperatures of 26 Deg C in the Day and minimum of 5 Deg C at Night
- These orchids flower from September to October, they will require a difference of at least 7 Deg C between night and Day temperatures.
- Fertilise 1/2 strength with high Nitrogen based fertilizer in Spring then switch to high Phosphate fertiliser in Summer and Autumn.
- Adult size 10-20cm

- A small miniature orchid that originates from the dry but humid areas of the West Indies Islands. They are found growing on small trees.
- Tolumnia need bright, filtered sunlight or diffused light, or morning sunlight. Avoid direct midday sun
- Tolumnia require a humid but not wet environment, water in the mornings and the plants should dry within an hour or two.
- Theses orchids require a coarse medium of bark chip or gravel, the medium needs to drain fast. They also do very well mounted on small twigs, rocks or branches.
- Grow indoors in a paludarium or terrarium, temperatures of 28 Deg C in the Day and minimum of 16 Deg C at Night
- These orchids flower from October to December, they will require a difference of at least 7 Deg C between night and Day temperatures.
- Fertilise 1/2 strength with high Nitrogen based fertilizer in Spring then switch to high Phosphate fertiliser in Summer and Autumn.
- Adult size 5-10cm

- These miniature Vanda originate from South East Asia, from the Himalayas through China to Thailand and even Japan. They are found growing in mountains on small branches and rocks
- Mini Vanda needs bright, filtered sunlight or diffused light, or morning sunlight. Avoid direct midday sun
- Mini Vanda require a humid environment, water in the mornings so that the plants dry before the evening.
- Theses orchids require medium of bark chip or gravel and peat or perlite, the medium should be well draining. They also do very well mounted on rocks or Mopani wood.
- Grow indoors in a paludarium or terrarium, temperatures of 29 Deg C in the Day and minimum of 5 Deg C at Night
- These orchids flower from October to January, they will require a difference of at least 7 Deg C between night and Day temperatures.
- Fertilise 1/2 strength with high Nitrogen based fertilizer in Spring then switch to high Phosphate fertiliser in Summer and Autumn.
- 7-15cm





# Orchidology Garden Orchid Growing Guide

## Cymbidium



- Cymbidiums are native to Southeast Asia, Northeast India, Southeast China, Thailand, and Australia, where they grow on trees or rocks in moist, evergreen, or open forests, often found near streams.
- These orchids require a minimum of six hours of direct sunlight each day. Avoid exposing them to harsh midday sun during the summer months, while full sun is acceptable in winter.
- Water generously from late spring to early autumn, then reduce watering during autumn and winter. Always soak the plant thoroughly when watering, ideally in the morning allowing it to dry before nightfall.
- Cymbidiums should be cultivated outdoors, preferably under a deciduous tree or a 50% shade net. It's best to elevate them 30 cm off the ground in pots, utilizing bark and peat-based potting mediums.
- Depending on the variety, these orchids bloom from April to October, requiring at least a 7-degree Celsius difference between day and night temperatures. Summer maximums should reach 28 degrees Celsius, while winter nights should remain just above 2 degrees Celsius.
- Fertilize with a high-nitrogen fertilizer in spring, then transition to a high-phosphate fertilizer during summer and autumn.
- Adult size 25-100cm

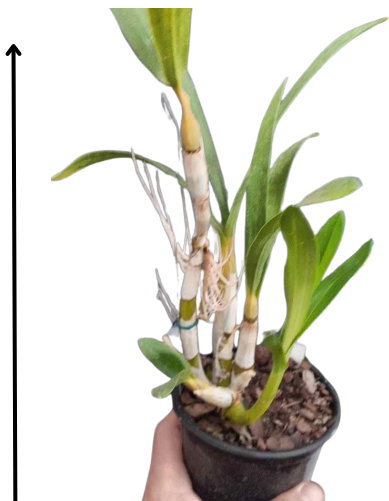


20-50cm

## Ansellia Africana



- Ansellia can be found across tropical and sub-tropical regions of Africa, extending to the eastern provinces of South Africa.
- These plants require a minimum of 6-8 hours of direct sunlight each day, with some shade during midday in the summer. Full sunlight can be provided during the winter month. Dappled sunlight is also acceptable.
- Water thoroughly from late spring to early autumn, and reduce watering during autumn and winter. Always soak the plant when watering, preferably in the morning and allow it to dry before nightfall.
- Ansellia thrive outdoors, either under a deciduous tree or beneath a 40% shade net. They should be grown in baskets or mounted on trees facing north to east. If grown in pots, a well-draining coarse medium like bark chips is essential.
- These orchids bloom between September and November. They need a temperature difference of at least 7 degrees Celsius between day and night. The maximum temperature in summer should be 32 degrees Celsius, while winter nights should remain just above 5 degrees Celsius. Protect the plants from frost.
- Fertilize with a high nitrogen-based fertilizer in late spring, then transition to a high phosphate fertilizer in late summer and autumn.
- Adult size 25-60cm

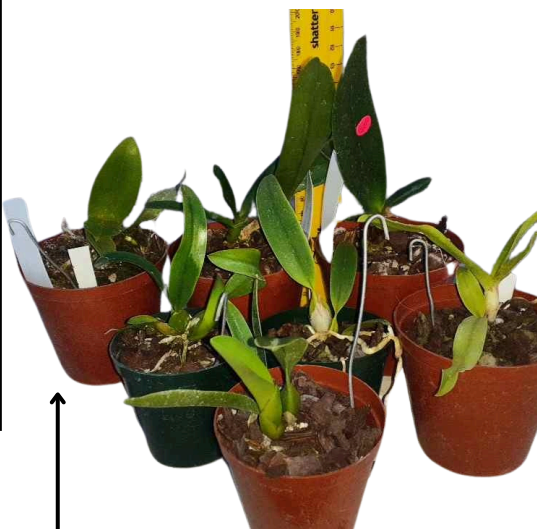


20-30cm

## Laelia Cattleya



- Laelia can be found from southern to central America, specifically in Brazil and Mexico. These orchids typically grow on deciduous trees and occasionally on rocks.
- They require a minimum of six hours of direct sunlight each day, with some midday shade during the summer months. Full sunlight is ideal during the winter. Dappled sunlight is also suitable.
- Water thoroughly from late spring to early autumn, and reduce watering in the autumn and winter. Always soak the plant during watering, preferably in the morning, and allow it to dry before nightfall.
- Laelia thrive outdoors under a deciduous tree or in a shade house with 40% shading. They should be cultivated in baskets or mounted on trees facing north to east. If planted in pots, it is essential to use a well-draining coarse medium like bark chips and stones.
- These orchids can bloom year-round, depending on the species. They require a temperature difference of at least 7 degrees Celsius between day and night. The maximum temperature in summer should be 32 degrees Celsius, while winter nights should remain slightly above 5 degrees Celsius. Protect plants from frost.
- Fertilize with a high nitrogen-based fertilizer in late spring, then switch to a high phosphate fertilizer in late summer and autumn.
- Adult size 30-40cm



10cm

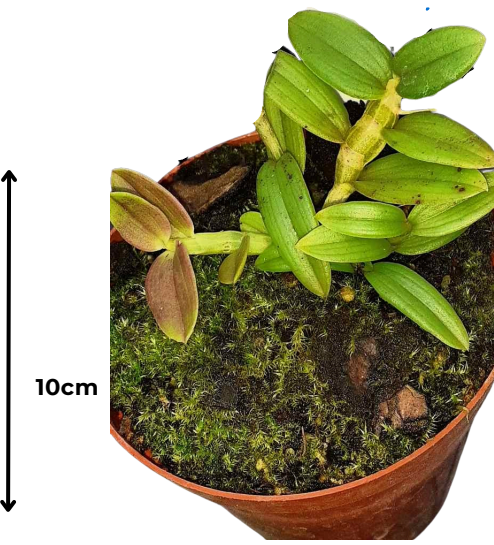


# Orchidology Garden Orchid Growing Guide

## Dendrobium miniature



- These small, miniature dendrobiums are native to Southeast Asia.
- Dendrobiums thrive in bright, filtered sunlight or direct morning sunlight; direct midday sun should be avoided.
- They need a humid environment in summer, with watering in the mornings, ensuring the plants dry before evening. Watering should be reduced in winter.
- These orchids prefer a growing medium of bark chips or gravel combined with peat or perlite, ensuring it is well-draining. They also adapt well when mounted on rocks or Mopani wood.
- Grow them outdoors in dappled sunlight, or in a paludarium or terrarium with bright artificial lighting.
- Ideal temperatures are 26°C during the day and a minimum of 2°C at night.
- These orchids bloom from August to October and require a temperature difference of at least 7°C between day and night.
- Fertilize at half strength with a high-nitrogen fertilizer in spring, then switch to a high-phosphate fertilizer in summer.
- Adult 5-20cm



## Aussie Dendrobiums



- These hardy dendrobiums are native to the east coast of Australia
- Aussie Dendrobiums thrive in bright, filtered sunlight or direct morning sunlight; direct midday sun should be avoided.
- They need a humid environment in summer, with watering in the mornings, ensuring the plants dry before evening. Watering should be reduced in winter.
- These orchids prefer a growing medium of bark chips or gravel combined with peat or perlite, ensuring it is well-draining. They also adapt well when mounted on rocks or Mopani wood.
- Grow them outdoors in dappled sunlight,
- Ideal temperatures are 28°C during the day and a minimum of 2°C at night.
- These orchids bloom from August to October and require a temperature difference of at least 7°C between day and night.
- Fertilize at half strength with a high-nitrogen fertilizer in spring, then switch to a high-phosphate fertilizer in summer.
- Adults 12-30cm



## Dendrobium Nobile Type



- These dendrobiums are found in Southeast Asia, including Nepal,, northeastern India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and much of southern China
- Nobile Dendrobiums require bright, filtered sunlight or direct morning sunlight; direct midday sun should be avoided.
- They need a humid environment in summer, with watering in the mornings, ensuring the plants dry before evening. Watering should be reduced in winter.
- These orchids prefer a growing medium of bark chips or gravel combined with peat or perlite, ensuring it is well-draining. They also adapt well when mounted on rocks or Mopani wood.
- Grow them outdoors in dappled sunlight,
- Ideal temperatures are 28°C during the day and a minimum of 2°C at night.
- These orchids bloom from August to October and require a temperature difference of at least 7°C between day and night.
- Fertilize at half strength with a high-nitrogen fertilizer in spring, then switch to a high-phosphate fertilizer in summer.
- Adult 25-30cm

