



**MOTH ORCHIDS**

# REPOT YOUR PHALEANOPSIS IN 5 STEPS - EASY!

At some point, it's essential to repot all Phalaenopsis orchids to promote their health and longevity, as well as to encourage more blooms.

Repot your orchid every 2-3 years, or sooner if the growing medium starts to break down, as this can ultimately harm your plant.



## ORCHID REPOTTING KITS

- Personalized instruction
- Pots and medium
- Fertiliser

Cultivate Orchids Like a Pro:  
Gain Insights from Orchidology

[WWW.ORCHIDOLOGY.CO.ZA](http://WWW.ORCHIDOLOGY.CO.ZA)



# 5 SIMPLE STEPS

## REPOTTING YOUR PHALEANOPSIS ORCHID

### Step 1 - Trim Old Stalks

Begin by removing old leaves , flower stalks and stakes.



### Step 2 - Remove from pot

Remove orchid from its pot. Gentle tease all bark ,fibre or moss medium from in between roots



### Step 3 - Trim old Roots

Using clean scissors, carefully trim away any brown or soft roots as these roots are dying or already dead. Healthy looking roots will be firm, green, or white in color.



### Step 4 - New Pot

Choose a a slightly larger pot for your orchid if it has outgrown its current one, ensuring the trimmed root mass fits comfortably. Position the orchid so the base of the lowest leaf is about 1 cm below the pot rim. If repotting to change the media, you can keep the same pot size.

### Step 5 - New Media

Avoid reusing old media when repotting Phalaenopsis orchids. After placing the orchid in the container, add new media around the plant, pressing it down lightly and tapping the pot to settle it. Fill until the media reaches the bottom of the lowest leaf.



# BRINGING YOUR ORCHID HOME

## LIGHT

Orchids thrive in well-lit environments. Simply place your orchid in a brightly lit room or on a windowsill facing South or East.



## Temperature

Comfortable room temperatures for humans 22-28 Deg C is ideal for your orchid.

## Humidity

Orchids enjoy a slightly higher humidity level than what's present in most homes. Easily increase humidity by placing its container on top of a shallow tray of decorative rocks, water or using a humidifier.



## Watering

Use your finger to gauge the medium moisture; if it feels dry, flush the pot with water. If there's a bit of moisture, leave the watering for another day or two. Water your orchid in the mornings.

## Fertiliser

Fertilize every 2-3 weeks in the warmer months and once every 4 weeks in the cooler months. • Use fertilizer with equal amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (20-20-20 on the label) found at your local garden store. Dilute with water to half-strength. Or use slow release, 1 level teaspoon per 12cm pot every 9 months.



# TIPS FOR SUCCESS

## WATER

Orchids should never stand in water, ensure water always drains from the pot and off of the crown (Center of the orchid)



## Temperature

Don't leave your orchid next to a fire place or below an aircondition or next to a draughty window on a frosty night

## Direct Sun

Direct sun can burn your orchid leaves, this can happen within the space of one hour on a summers day. Damage is permanent



## Health check - Leaves

Leaves should be green, waxy, and firm.  
Yellow: too much light, low temperatures, root rot, or spider mites. It is normal for the bottom-most leaf to turn yellow and fall off to allow room for a new leaf.  
White: receiving too much light  
Purple: overexposure to sunlight and dehydration  
Dark Green: not getting enough light  
Wilted: not getting enough water  
Black: bacterial or fungal growth.

## Health Check - Roots

Well-watered roots are vibrant green.  
Grayish/white roots indicate more water is needed  
Brown or mushy roots are a sign of over-watering. If you have over-watered, simply hold off watering your plant until the roots are dried out. If they don't dry out, wait until blooming has stopped and trim them with a sterile knife.

