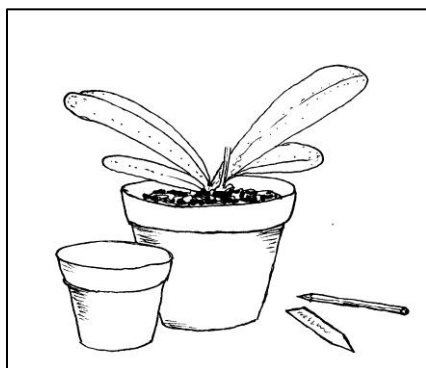
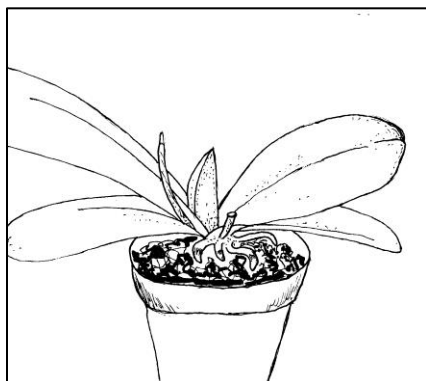


4. Position the plant in a clean pot, slightly bigger if necessary and hold in place, centrally with one hand, whilst filling up with fresh bark compost with the other. They grow well in clear pots, but these are not essential. Choose any container that has plenty of drainage holes.



5. Making sure the bark is pressed down firmly to anchor the plant, top it up to just below the rim of the pot. Make a note of the potting date on the label. Use the clear pot to your advantage, keep an eye on the roots and you will see if they are keeping healthy.



6. Water about once every 1-2 weeks and spray the surface of the compost to encourage the new roots to grow.

Soon it will make a new leaf and the next flower spike will shortly follow. At the nursery we stock clear pots in a range of sizes.

Phalaenopsis make great gifts for all occasions, and we always have a wide range in stock.

Forches Cross, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 6PZ.

01626 352233 mail@orchids.uk.com www.orchids.uk.com

Phalaenopsis Orchid Care



One of the most popular orchids grown as houseplants are the **Moth Orchids or Phalaenopsis**. They make good indoor plants because they can tolerate the drier heat of central heating as well as having extremely long-lasting flowers at any time of year. They do not have bulbs like other orchids but instead grow fleshy leaves, which store food and water with new ones forming from the central crown. They also produce a lot of aerial roots that come over the side of the pot as well as into the bark compost.

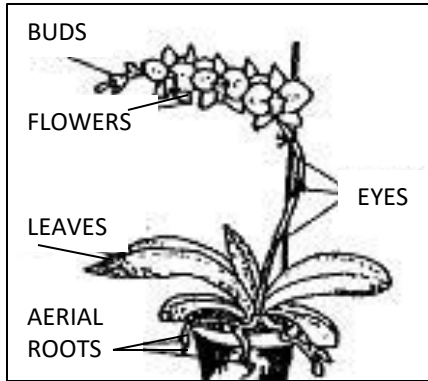
TEMPERATURE: Moth Orchids love the warmth of most modern homes, keep a minimum on winter nights of 18°C (65°F), with a daytime maximum of 30°C (85°F).

LIGHT: Keep shaded from bright, direct summer sun as this can scorch the leaves. Give as much light as possible during the dull winter months.

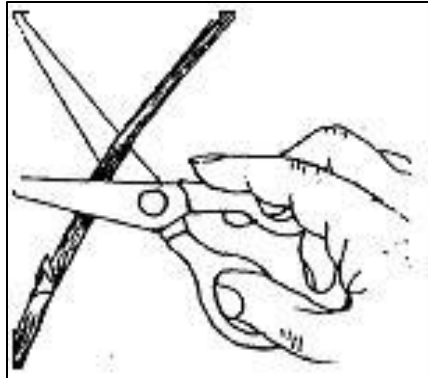
WATERING: Keep the free-draining bark compost moist all the year round. When watering the plant, remove it from any decorative pot or saucer, pour water through the pot and then let it drain before placing it back in a decorative planter. Never let the pot stand in water. Allow the compost to dry out and the pot to become lighter before watering again. Avoid watering collecting in the crown of the plant as this can cause a rot. Add a little orchid fertiliser to the water as directed. Spray the aerial roots regularly with water, trim when they have died off. A Phalaenopsis with many aerial roots is a healthy, happy plant.

Please open for Re-flowering and Re-potting...

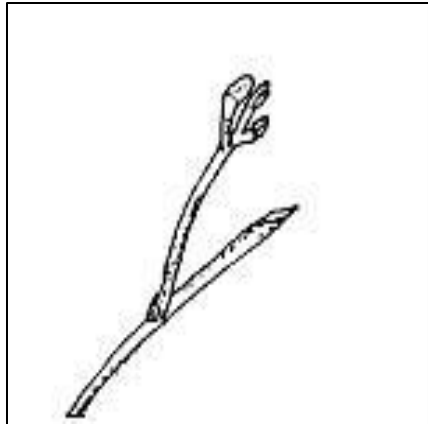
How to Re-flower



1. Phalaenopsis will bloom for many months at a time if kept in a warm room with diffused light. Water sparingly from the top, letting the pot drain well. This may be every 1-2 weeks depending on how warm the room is and whether the plant is growing or not. Take care not to over-water and avoid water collecting in the centre. Check on the roots through the clear pot.

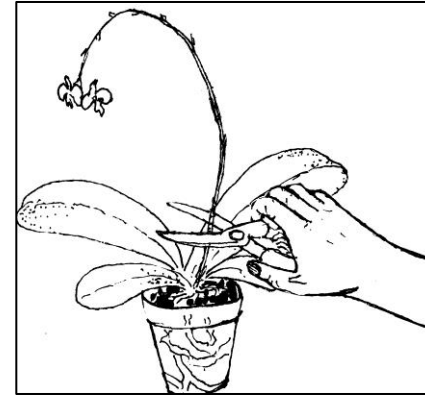


2. The plant will continue to make more buds from the end of the stem, the flowers gradually opening in succession. Along the length of the main stem there are many eyes or nodes. Before all the flowers have died and the sap is still rising, cut the stem right off above the highest eye. If it is not cut until the flowers have dropped then the stem may start to die back.



3. The eye will then soon start to produce a side branch with more flower buds. When these have all flowered, repeat by cutting above the next eye down the main stem and so on. When the base of the stem is reached or it fails to re-bloom for you, then cut off at the base. Occasionally a new plant (keiki) may grow from the stem, allow this to get a few leaves and roots and then gently remove and pot up in fine bark.

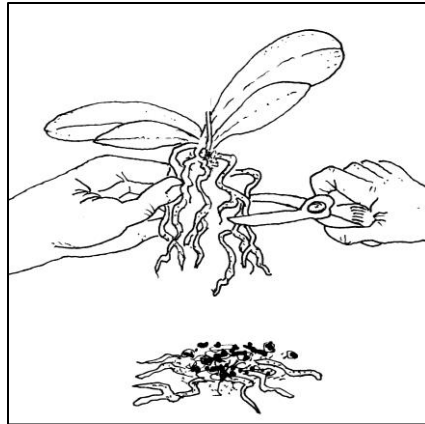
How to Re-pot



1. Re-pot your Phalaenopsis when it is climbing out of its pot. Choose a time when its flowering has finished and when the roots are actively growing. Cut the old stem right back to the base and if still in flower, the blooms can be placed in water.



2. Remove the plant from its pot and shake off the majority of the old bark compost. If it has been several years since it was last potted then the compost may have started to break down. Keep this old bark separate from the new media about to be used.



3. Using clean, sharp secateurs or scissors, trim back the roots to a length of about 10cm minimum. Healthy roots should be white or green and plump. Over-watered roots are brown and shrivelled. Take this opportunity to remove any dead leaves and completely dead roots.