

Beauty
that lasts



ORCHID CARE GUIDE

orchidsinfo.eu

How to care for an orchid in 3 steps:



Water: place the orchid in a layer of water for about 10 minutes once a week. Allow to drain and return it to the planter.



Light: place the plant in a light spot with no direct sunlight.



Temperature: maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Different orchid species

With a few simple tips, anyone can look after and maintain an orchid and even get it to rebloom.

There are many different orchids, each with their own unique characteristics, flowering time and care needs.

The pages that follow give the most important care tips for the 11 most common orchid species.



Phalaenopsis

The Phalaenopsis is the best-known orchid species and is also known as the 'moth orchid'. This orchid originates from Southeast Asia, the Philippines and Australia.

Phalaenopsis is an epiphyte, which means that in the wild the plant mainly grows on trees. Alongside trees, in the wild the Phalaenopsis orchid also grows on extremely airy soil, such as humus, and on rocks and in rock crevices, usually near rivers and streams. This orchid species is available all year round.



8 - 10 weeks
is the average flowering time for a Phalaenopsis

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Position

Place the orchid in a light spot, with no direct sunlight in summer. Keep the plant away from the fruit bowl.



Feeding

The orchid will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure feed it once a month.



Water

Water this orchid once a week. Place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

Cut off a spent stem above the second 'eye' (the thickening on the branch) from the roots. Give the plant less water and place it in a cooler spot until buds form again.



Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

A Phalaenopsis only needs to be repotted if it outgrows the pot. Only do this when the orchid is not flowering. Use special orchid potting soil for this.

Dendrobium Nobile

The Dendrobium Nobile is also known as the bamboo orchid. It's a unique and exotic orchid species that originated in Asia, particularly in Thailand and Taiwan.

This orchid is characterised by the opulent flower clusters that form under the axils of each leaf. This orchid species is available all year round.

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6 - 8 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Dendrobium Nobile



Position

In a light spot, with no direct sunlight. Don't place it too close to the heater.



Feeding

The orchid will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure feed it once a month.



1x /WK

Water

Give 100 ml of water once a week or place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

This orchid can produce new flower stems. When the new stem reaches about half the length of the spent stem, the old stem can be removed. Water the plant a little less and place it in a cooler spot.



25°C
15°C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

Repot once every 3 - 4 years in special orchid potting soil if the plant's roots are healthy. If the roots are soft or rotten, remove them and place back in the same pot.

Dendrobium

Dendrobium gets its name from its growth habit in the wild. 'Dendron' is the Greek word for tree and 'bios' for life. This orchid grows on trees and rocks in the wild.

Dendrobium is native to large parts of Asia and Australia, including India, Thailand and New Zealand.

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Position

In a light spot, with no direct sunlight. Don't place it too close to the heater.



Feeding

The Dendrobium will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure give the orchid special orchid food twice a month between February and October.



Water

Give 100 ml of water once a week or place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

When the shoot has finished flowering, leave it in place for another 2 months. Then place the plant in a cooler spot for about 6 weeks and give less water until buds form again.



Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

Repot once every 3 years in special orchid potting soil if the plant's roots are healthy. If the roots are soft or rotten, remove them and place back in the same pot.

Paphiopedilum

Paphiopedilums are also called slipper orchids. This is due to the shape of the flower, which has a kind of shoe-shaped lip. They use this to catch insects. In the wild, they grow mainly in the humus layer of the forest and sometimes on rocks.

Unlike other orchids, they are rarely found in trees. Paphiopedilums are available from October to March, particularly at better florists and garden centres.

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6 - 8 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Paphiopedilum.



Position

Paphiopedilums are shade orchids, so place them in a light spot, but not in full sun.



Feeding

Feed once a month, but use only half the amount of food indicated on the bottle.



1x /WK

Water

Water this orchid once a week. Place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

Cut away the spent stem as far down as possible. Each stem only flowers once, but the plant produces new shoots. A new shoot will bloom after about nine months.



25°C
15°C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

This orchid does not need repotting.

Cambria hybrids

Cambria hybrids is a collective name for a group of hybrid orchids whose 'parent' plants come from all over the world. The Cambria hybrids offer many colour combinations, flower sizes and diversity of flower shapes.

What is special about this orchid species is that they are hybrids between different genera of plants and therefore do not occur in nature. This orchid species is available all year round.

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4 - 8 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Cambria.



Position

In a light spot, with no direct sunlight. Don't place it too close to the heater.



Feeding

The Cambria will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure feed it once a month from April to October.



1x /WK

Water

Water this orchid once a week. Place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

Cut away the spent stem and water the plant once a week. Place it in a cooler spot (16 - 18°C) with enough light until the plant produces new buds.



25°C
15°C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

When a Cambria has outgrown its pot, you can repot it. Use special orchid potting soil for this.

Cattleya

The Cattleya originates from Central and South America.

They are epiphytes; they grow on trees in the wild.

The Cattleya is often scented, especially when placed in daylight.

The Cattleya is available all year round, but especially in spring and autumn at better florists and garden centres.



2 - 3 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Cattleya.

[Read more](#)



Position

In a light spot, with no direct sunlight.



Feeding

The Cattleya will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure feed it once a month.



1x /WK

Water

Water this orchid once a week. Place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

When the flower has finished blooming, it dries out of its own accord and falls off. There is no need to cut off the stem. After flowering, treat the Cattleya in the same way as during flowering.



25°C
15°C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

Repot once every 3 - 4 years in special orchid potting soil if the plant's roots are healthy. If the roots are soft or rotten, remove them and place back in the same pot.

Cymbidium

The Cymbidium is a terrestrial orchid. That means that it roots in the soil and draws its nutrients from there - unlike most orchids with their aerial roots.

It is a very strong plant that is happy to grow in colder conditions. Cymbidiums are available from July/August through March at better florists and garden centres.

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8 - 10 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Cymbidium.

Did you know that you can also place a Cymbidium outdoors between April and October? Bring the plant back inside when outdoor temperatures fall below 10 °C.



Position

Place the Cymbidium in a light spot, with no direct sunlight in summer.



Feeding

For optimum flowering pleasure feed the Cymbidium once a month.



1x /WK

Water

Water once a week by immersing the nursery pot and leaving it to stand for about three minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

Cut out a spent stem, place in a cool and light spot. If the outdoor temperature is above 10°C, the plant can go outside to encourage flowering. Bring it back indoors when it falls below 5°C and place in a cool spot.



21 °C
12 °C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature between 12°C and 21°C. The cooler the Cymbidium is, the longer the plant will flower.



Repotting

Only repot the Cymbidium when it outgrows its pot. Pick a tall pot, use airy potting soil and no orchid mix.

Miltonia

The Miltonia is somewhat similar in appearance to a pansy, hence its nickname 'pansy orchid'. The Miltonia's region of origin extends from the Andes in Colombia to Peru and Ecuador.

Miltonia is an epiphyte and grows at the edges and in clearings of mountain forests, on moss-covered branches. It is available all year round, with a peak in spring.

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2 - 4 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Miltonia.



Position

In a light spot, with no direct sunlight. Keep away from draughts and damp locations.



Feeding

The orchid will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure feed it once a month.



1-2x /WK

Water

Water this orchid once or twice a week. Place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

When the plant has finished flowering, cut off the flower stems completely. The plant then produces new shoots. When these are mature, new flower stems will emerge.



24 °C
18 °C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 18°C and 24°C.



Repotting

The Miltonia wants to be repotted every year; preferably do this after flowering. Use special orchid potting mix for this.



5 - 8 weeks

Is the average flowering time for a Oncidium.

Oncidium

The Oncidium is known as the tiger orchid. In the forests of Central and South America, the Oncidium occurs grows in the wild on trees and in rock crevices.

Oncidiums are mainly yellow and russet, but are also available in other colours, from white to shades of brown. It is an exclusive orchid species that is available all year round at the better garden centres and florists.

[Read more](#)



Position

Place the orchid in a light spot, with no direct sunlight in summer.



2x /M

Feeding

The Oncidium will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure feed it twice a month from April to October.



1x /WK

Water

Give 100 ml of water once a week or place the nursery pot in a layer of water for about 10 minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

When the plant has finished flowering, cut off the flower stems completely. This gives any new stems the chance to bloom. An Oncidium usually starts flowering again after 9 to 12 months.



25°C
15°C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

Only repot the Oncidium if it gets too big. Do this after flowering.

Vanda

The Vanda orchid is very striking because it's an 'air plant'. This species is widespread in the wild, from India and Sri Lanka to northern Australia. There, the Vanda grows high in the trees, with aerial roots that fasten onto the trees. The plant lives off morning dew and raindrops.

It is a rare orchid species found mainly at better florists and garden centres. They are available all year round.

[Read more](#)



Position

Place the Vanda in a light spot, with no direct sunlight in summer.



Feeding

Add special orchid food to the water once a month.

1x /M



1-2x /WK

Water

Water twice a week in summer and once a week in winter. Submerge the roots in a vase of water. After about 30 minutes, remove the water or hang the Vanda up again.



Reblooming

The flower stem can be removed after flowering. Place the plant in a cool spot (not colder than 15 °C) for a few weeks. Give the normal amount of water, food and light.



27 °C
18 °C

Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 18°C and 27°C.



Repotting

Since a Vanda has aerial roots, this orchid does not need to be repotted.

Zygopetalum

Zygopetalum originated from South America and in the wild it grows on tree stumps, rocks and the ground between leaves. It is an exclusive orchid species and therefore mainly available from better florists and garden centres.

It is available all year round in various flower sizes, in shades of blue, red, purple and white. During the flowering period some Zygopetalum varieties can give off a beautiful scent.

[Read more](#)



Position

In a light spot, with no direct sunlight. Keep the plant away from the fruit bowl.



Feeding

Zygopetalum will happily bloom without additional feeding, but for optimal flowering pleasure give the orchid special orchid food twice a month between February and October.



1x /WK

Water

Water once a week by immersing the nursery pot and leaving it to stand for about three minutes. Allow to drain well and return it to the planter.



Reblooming

When the flower stem has finished flowering, cut it off at the very bottom of the stem. The orchid will produce another flower stem from a new shoot. This takes 8 to 12 months on average.



25°C
15°C

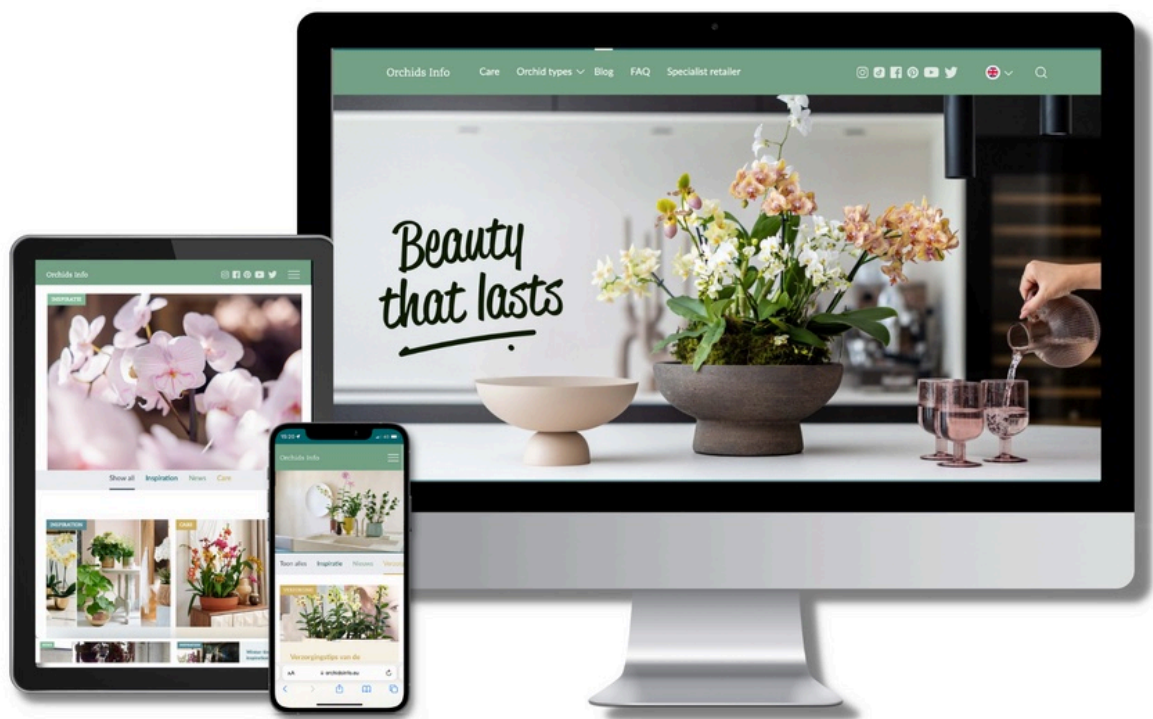
Temperature

Maintain a temperature of between 15°C and 25°C.



Repotting

It is important to repot the Zygopetalum once every three years. Use special orchid potting mix for this.



More info

The Orchids Info inspiration platform includes information about orchid care, the different varieties, the diversity of possible applications, and ease of use.

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