Repotting Orchids

- Repotting should be done when the plant is actively producing new growth or new roots. Generally, this is done after it's finished blooming. Avoid repotting from October through January.
- Remove all of the old potting material and dead roots. Trim remaining roots so they are no longer than the depth of the pot you are replanting it into. When trimming roots or leaves, always sterilize the clippers from one plant to the next to avoid spreading potential viruses.
- ♦ Choose an appropriate bark size based on the type of orchid being replanted. Generally, thick rooted orchids require a larger grade bark and plants with finer roots require a finer grade bark. Ex: Phalaenopsis, Vandas and Cattleyas have thick roots so should be planted in medium-sized bark (1/2"-3/4"), while Oncidiums and Odontoglossums, which have finer roots, should be planted in a finer grade bark (1/4").
- Choose a pot which will accommodate the root system of the orchid. Allow only enough room for two years' growth. Do not overpot.
- ♦ Plant the orchid in the new pot and evenly add bark amongst the roots. Once the bark has been added, pack it firmly so plant is secure. Always moisten the new bark before using. Never repot with dry bark.
- ♦ Water the newly planted orchid less often than an established plant. This will encourage the new root system. Place the plant in a slightly shady spot until the new root system is established. Once the new roots become apparent, resume normal watering schedule.
- ♦ Make sure to fertilize the newly potted orchid at least once a month (preferably every 2 wks.)
- ♦ Do not allow any of your orchids to sit in a saucer with standing water. Ever.

Repotting timetable:

Phalaenopsis: Every two years

Paphiopedilum: Every one to two years

Masdevallias: Every year

Cymbidiums: Every two to three years

Dendrobiums: Every two years
Oncidiums: Every two years
Odontoglossums: Every two years

Miltonias: Every year

Cattleyas: Every two to three years



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