

Orchids



| | Light per day* (hours) | Coco A+B ml A/GAL ml B/GAL | RHIZOTONIC ml/GAL | CANNAZYM ml/GAL | EC+ | PPM |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Start from cutting, division, or offset. Formation of roots into the medium - Duration +/- 2 to 8 weeks | 12 | 6 - 8 | 10 | - | 0.6 - 0.8 | 600 - 770 |
| Vegetative stage - Duration +/- 18 to 52 weeks | 12 | 8 - 11 | 2 | 9 | 0.8 - 1.0 | 770 - 840 |
| Flower stage - Duration +/- 4 weeks and up | 12 | 8 - 11 | - | 9 | 0.8 - 1.0 | 770 - 840 |
| Recovery stage - Duration variable based on seasonality and species | 12 | 8 - 11 | 2 | 9 | 0.8 - 1.0 | 770 - 840 |

1. Use of this chart is designed for growers with some experience as the amount of variability between species is great (800 + General).
2. Timing on stages is dependent on cropping method, container size, finish size, and most importantly variety.
3. Temperatures should range 21° – 30° C daytime with lower limit at night of 13° – 21° C. This can vary with certain species.
4. Flower development time is based on bud size, variety and night temperature which can cut the time required in half.
5. Correct humidity levels are essential and can vary by species.
6. Fertilize every other watering or less if plant seems 'pushed'.
7. Overwatering is the leading cause of death and disease in Orchids. Water thoroughly with good quality water (start EC < 0.3 and nothing harmful) and allow the container to leach well; do not water again until top of medium begins to dry out.

* A very few varieties of Orchid, i.e. Cattleya labiata or C. trianaei, can be controlled photoperiodically. Some varieties prefer less intensity and some can be grown at greater levels. Photoperiod and luminosity is up to the grower and species.