



YOUR COMPLETE
CARE GUIDE
FOR RB ORCHID



RB ORCHID
Creating Elegance

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Bringing Your Orchid Home

REMOVE THE PACKING



When you buy RB Orchid, it comes with polythene wrapping. This wrapping used to prevent any damages to flowers or leaves. Remove it carefully and make sure that you won't make any damages to flowers.

LIGHT



Orchids thrive in well-lit environments. Simply place your orchid in a brightly lit room or on a windowsill facing North or East. But avoid direct sunlight. If you are placing the plant inside a greenhouse, use 60% shade.

TEMPERATURE



Any temperature you're comfortable at, as long as it's between 18c and 35c degrees, your orchid will enjoy, too.

HUMIDITY



Orchids enjoy a slightly higher humidity level of 50% or higher.

WATERING



Watering your RB orchid is so easy. All you need is a cup of water once a week for a full-size phalaenopsis orchid

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Supporting Your Orchid

WATERING

We have made it simple with our one cup of water approach. All you need is a cup of water once a week for a full-size phalaenopsis orchid.

If you are using tap water, allow your tap water to sit overnight. This will allow the chlorine to escape as the gas.

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 rotten roots with a sterile knife and repot.

LEAVES

Leaves should be green, waxy and firm. Here's what other colors mean:



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, too much fertilizer or mineral deposits from hard water

FERTILIZER

- Fertilize once a week while your plant is resting (not in bloom)
- Use fertilizer with equal amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (20-20-20 on the label) found at your local garden store. Follow the instructions given on the label

DRAINAGE

- Drain excess water from your decorative pot

3 Repotting Your Orchid

WHEN

Every year or two, repot your orchid during its resting phase. You may also want to repot if the media is breaking down, smells unpleasant or the plant has outgrown its container.

By using untreated potting media it could make your plant die. For best results, use RB Orchid Repotting Kit

HOW

- Trim healthy spikes 1 inch above the top node with clean scissors. For brown or yellow spikes, trim 1 inch above the bottom node. The node looks like a little triangle on the stem below where the flowers were.
- Remove orchid from grower pot.
- Trim brown, soft or dying roots with clean scissors. (Healthy roots are green, white and firm.)
- Place in a new clear grower pot. The base of the lowest leaf should be half an inch from the rim. Make sure the grower pot has holes in the bottom for adequate drainage.



Trim healthy spikes 1 inch above the top node with clean scissors



Trim 1 inch above the bottom node for brown spikes



Trim brown, soft or dying roots with clean scissors.



Add new media until it has reached the bottom of the lowest leaf

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Sustaining Your Resting Orchid

WHEN

This happens between blooming periods—blooms fall off and only bare stalks remain.

WHAT TO DO

- Continue weekly watering.
- Fertilize every week with an equal amount of fertilizer
- Give it 40% light
- It can take 9-12 months for a new spike to grow.

RESTING vs. DEAD

Check the roots. Resting roots are green or white, plump and firm. If the crown is brown and mushy, your orchid may be dead, and it might be time to get a new one

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Encouraging Your Orchid to Rebloom

WHEN

Once all blooms have fallen and spikes are still green.

HOW

Take the wait and see approach; the orchid may produce new buds at the end of the old flower spike.

IF NOT

- For a single spike, cut 1 inch above the node under the lowest bloom.
- For a double spike, cut 1 spike at the base of the plant and cut the other 1 inch above the node under the lowest bloom.
- If spikes are brown, cut back to the base of the plant.



Take the wait and see approach; the orchid may produce new buds at the end of the old flower spike.



Cut the flower spike back to a "node", a triangular shaped area on the stem.



Remove the entire flower spike one inch from the base of the plant.