

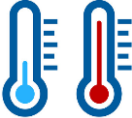





## PHALAENOPSIS CARE

 <p><b>Water</b></p>	<p>Maintain good moisture in roots. But avoid clogging of water in pot to avoid rotting and ensure they dry out between watering.            Note: Frequent watering required in warmer months and less frequent in the cooler months.</p>
 <p><b>Light</b></p>	<p>Ensure indirect sunlight, preferably the early morning light. Avoid noon sunlight. Excess exposure to light may turn leaves to yellow-green color and develop a red-tint around the leaves edges. Also too little light can cause the leaves to turn dark green.</p>
 <p><b>Temperature</b></p>	<p>Day temperatures between 18°C to 35°C and night temperatures between 18°C to 28°C is suitable for growth. Temperatures above 12°C encourage the growth of flower spikes.            Note: Prolong temperature drop or rise may stunt the growth and buds may fall off.</p>
 <p><b>Humidity</b></p>	<p>Maintain minimum humidity of 50%. In case of excess moist conditions, fungal and bacterial rot may damage the plant and less humidity will dry out the plants completely and discourage the growth. Good air circulation is a must. Raised bed or hanging plants with sufficient distance encourage air circulation.</p>
 <p><b>Fertilizer</b></p>	<p>During full growth (summers) ensure fertilizing with orchid food weekly. If not in active growth (winter) then fertilize with orchid food just twice a month. Do not fertilize an orchid that is completely dry as it can cause major damage to the roots.</p>
 <p><b>Potting</b></p>	<p>Repot plant in a coarse mix which can hold moisture and can maintain humidity. Media must be able to drain out water properly and provide proper aeration. Phalaenopsis orchids tend to do very well in clear transparent plastic pots.</p>