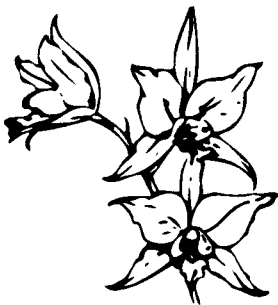


Orchid Culture Sheet

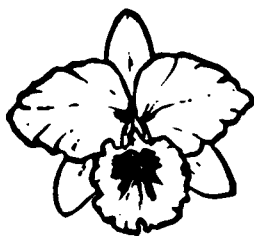
DYNA-GRO™

The Nutrition Solution

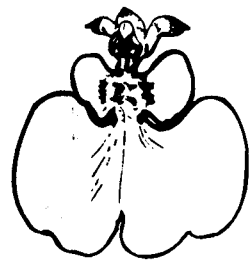
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Cymbidium: Light and Temperature: 2,000-4,000 foot-candles. Cymbidium orchids may be grown outdoors in areas where heavy frost does not occur. They need filtered sunlight or full sun for half a day and good air movement. Ample light is important for flowering. Foliage will be slightly yellow green, not dark green. Cymbidiums withstand a great deal of heat and cold, temperatures as low as 25° F for short periods. Some damage to leaves or flowers may occur. Bring plants indoors if a hard frost is expected. Night temperatures between 45°-50° F are necessary during fall and early winter with a 20°-30° day versus night temperature difference to initiate blooming. **Watering and Fertilizing:** Water when plants are almost dry. Do not let your cymbidium dry out or stand in water, especially in winter. **Feed Dyna-Gro™ Hi-N-Pro™ 10-5-5, or Liquid Grow 7-9-5 at the rate of 1 tsp./gal. with each watering** during the growing season (Feb.-Sept.). Flower spikes are initiated anywhere from Aug-Nov and flower four to five months later (Nov.-June) according to variety. For cut flowers, cut the spike when the last flower has opened. They will not continue to open once the spike is cut. During the winter months feed **Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Bloom 3-12-6 or Mag-Pro™ 2-15-4 at 1 tsp./gal. of water with each watering.** Use **Pro-TeKt® at 1/4 to 1/2 tsp./gal. of water year round** to strengthen plants. *Do not use fertilizer containing any urea on any orchid.* Urea requires breakdown by soil microbes that are not in great supply in orchid media. A toxic salt build up can occur that can burn tender roots. **Repotting:** There are many mixes that are satisfactory for terrestrial orchids like cymbidiums, particularly with appropriate watering schedules. A good mix should hold moisture, but drain freely. **Fine Dyna-Rok® or a mixture of fine and coarse Dyna-Rok®** or a fine bark mix meets this requirement. Plants should be repotted every two to three years when in bark, if the mix is deteriorating or they seem to be in decline. Plants in Dyna-Rok® will only need to be repotted when they become pot bound or need to be divided. Repot after flowering and before July. Move plants into larger pots after removing the old dead roots and potting medium or divide them into clumps with three or more green bulbs. Remove dormant bulbs and set aside. Select a container that allows two years of growing room (1"-2" free space around bulbs). Spread the white healthy roots into the container and fill with the orchid medium, tamping it down firmly enough to hold the plant erect. Sterilize tools between plants to reduce the spread of virus diseases. The dormant bulbs or Back Bulbs may be potted and allowed to sprout, although it will be several years before they flower. Water after repotting with **1 Tbl. of K-L-N The Rooting Solution** to a gallon of water. Repeat the application at two week intervals for up to six months.



Cattleya: Light and Temperature: 1500-2000 foot-candles bright filtered light with no direct sun. Leaves should be light green in color, stiff and leathery in texture. Cattleyas prefer a warm environment with day temperatures 85°-90° F and 55°-60° F at night. **Watering and Fertilizing:** allow plants to dry out between waterings then water thoroughly. **Feed Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Grow 7-9-5 at the rate of 1/2 tsp./gal. with each watering.** To promote flowering, feed **Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Bloom 3-12-6 or Mag-Pro™ 2-15-4 at the same rates and frequencies** beginning four to five weeks before flower sheath initiation. Use **Pro-TeKt® at 1/4 to 1/2 tsp./gal. of water year round** to strengthen plants. **Repotting:** Cattleyas should be repotted when the plant outgrows the pot, about 2-3 years. **Coarse Dyna-Rok®** or medium grade fir bark should be used. Repotting is best done when new shoots are beginning to grow in the Spring and Summer.



Oncidium: Light and Temperature: 1500 foot-candles bright filtered light with no direct sun. Leaves should be light green in color. Oncidiums will tolerate a wide range of temperatures. Maintain a day time temperature of 75°-85° F and a night temperature not lower than 55° F. **Watering and Fertilizing:** Oncidiums should be allowed to almost dry out between waterings. When they are actively growing, or in bloom, give them more water. When there is no growth taking place, let them dry out between waterings. **Feed Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Grow 7-9-5 at the rate of 1/2 tsp./gal. of water with each watering.** To promote flowering, feed **Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Bloom 3-12-6 or Mag-Pro™ 2-15-4 at the same rates and frequencies** beginning four to five weeks before flower spike initiation. Use **Pro-TeKt® at 1/4 to 1/2 tsp./gal. of water year round** to strengthen plants. **Repotting:** Oncidiums in bark should be repotted every two to three years or when the bark has broken down. Mature plants like **Coarse Dyna-Rok®** or medium grade fir bark, while small plants and seedlings need **Fine Dyna-Rok®** or a fine grade of bark. Repot when the new growth is 2-3 inches tall.



Vanda: Light and Temperature: 2,000-4,000 foot-candles bright light with no direct sun. Leaves should be light green in color. Warm day temperatures be 75°-85° F and night temperatures not below 60° F. **Watering and Fertilizing:** Vandas like plenty of water and should not dry out between waterings. **Feed Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Grow 7-9-5 at the rate of 1/4 to 1/2 tsp./gal. of water with each watering.** To promote flowering, feed **Dyna-Gro™ Liquid Bloom 3-12-6 or Mag-Pro™ 2-15-4 at the same rates and frequencies** beginning four to five weeks before flower spike initiation. Vandas enjoy regular misting with the same nutrient solution to help keep them moist and fed. Use **Pro-TeKt® at 1/4 to 1/2 tsp./gal. of water year round** to strengthen plants. **Repotting** should be done when the potting mix has broken down or about every two to three years in a bark mix. Use a well drained, coarse grade of fir bark or **Coarse Dyna-Rok®**. Spring and Summer are the best times for repotting.