



Orchid Repotting

- 1 Repot when the plant is actively producing new growth or new roots. Generally, this is done after it's finished blooming. Avoid repotting between October through January.
- 2 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.
- 3 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. Example: 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").
- 4 Choose a pot which will accommodate the root system of the orchid. Allow only enough room for two years' growth. Do not overpot.
- 5 Plant the Orchid in the new pot and evenly add bark among 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.
- 6 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 a normal watering schedule.
- 7 Make sure to fertilize the newly potted Orchid at least once a month (preferably every 2 wks.)
- 8 Do not allow 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

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