

CLASSIC 1-STEM PHALAENOPSIS

Phalaenopsis amabilis

The Phalaenopsis Orchid, also called the Moth Orchid features large velvety blooms on a long arching stem that emerges from olive-green foliage. In their native habitats, Phalaenopsis Orchids can be found growing in the nooks and crannies of other plants and trees, dangling beautifully amidst the tropical landscape. The blooms of the Phalaenopsis Orchid can sometimes last as long as 4 months in spaces with adequate humidity and consistently warm temperatures, making them a great economical choice as flowering houseplants.

GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN:

Mostly Indonesia & the Philippines

GREAT FOR: Low Sunlight

FEATURES:

Elegant flowers

GROWTH RATE: Slow



LIGHT

While blooming, place the orchid anywhere out of direct sunlight. When not in bloom, bright indirect light is best.



WATER

Touch the moss for dryness every 10-12 days. If top feels dry, add about a quarter cup of water per plant.



DIFFICULTY

Easy! Despite a misconceived reputation as being hard to grow, Phalaenopsis Orchids are some of the easiest to maintain and get to bloom again.



FERTILIZER

Use any balanced orchid fertilizer at half-strength every week or two. Once a month flush out the potting mix with clean water to remove any salts that may build up.



TEMPERATURE

Keep above 60F at night and between 70-80F during the day. Avoid fluctuating temperatures as this will cause unopened buds to drop.



SOIL

Plants in sphagnum moss require less frequent watering, but a mixture of moss and bark is best for long-term growth.



PRUNING & PROPAGATION

Blooms should last several months and will then fall off on their own, but if wilted, just prune or gently break from the stem for tidier appearance. After last bloom as fallen off, cut stem down to the base to encourage leaves to grow and a new stem to emerge.



PET FRIENDLY?

Yes! Phalaenopsis Orchids are non-toxic if consumed by dogs and cats.

