



# Azienda Agricola Nardotto Capello

## ORCHIDEE

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### CATTLEYA

Origin: Tropical America

- **TEMPERATURES:** intermediate greenhouse plant, Cattleya needs a night temperature of 16-18°C. The temperature during the day can vary from 20 to 25 °C in winter and until to 30°C and more in summer without problem.
- **LIGHT:** the light intensity to the adult plants must be more strongly possible, on condition of being able to maintain the temperature of the leaves to a level sufficiently low in order to avoid burns. In case of abundant flowering in warm and sunny period, shade lightly.
- **WATER:** in summer the morning once the week. If very warm eventually a second light watering in the course of the week. In winter the waterings must be scarcer (every 10 days approximately): they only serve to avoid that the plant dries up. Fertilize every 2 waterings all the year.
- **POTTING:** it is made the beginning of the period of increase, towards March - April. To choose medium pine bark: it is light and aired and a plastic pot. To remove from the plant all bark and the roots dead. Don't put the plant in the center of the pot, but a little bit of side, in order to leave space to the new vegetation. Tie wood stick to bulbs so that they remain in vertical position and don't begin again watering before three or four weeks after the repotting (hold the plant humid with frequent spray).
- **PARTICULAR CARE:** don't water the plant at the end of the day: there is the risk to carry the umidity rate to a elevated level for the night. It could favour the development of fungal or bacterial disease.
- **PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES:** generally plants size is between 30 and 50 cm and flower size is between 12 and 20 cm. The flowers generally are fragrant.

## CYMBIDIUM

Origin: Nepal and Nord India

- **TEMPERATURES:** cymbidium is a strong plant, the ideal temperatures are around 14°C in the night and around 25°C during the day. Attention: buds don't like high temperatures. Keep the plant away from the heat sources.
- **LIGHT:** light intensity must be more strong than possible, but not direct sun. It needs a period of transition in order to adapt to the sun light.
- **WATER:** morning once the week in summer, every 10 days in winter. Fertilize 1 time every 2 waterings. Let it drain before replacing to its place. Between 1 watering and the other, vaporize the leaves in order to maintain a good humidity.
- **POTTING:** Choose medium pine bark: it is light and aired and a plastic pot. Remove from the plant all bark and the roots dead. If the plant is very big, you can divide it: at least leaving 3 bulbs for every new plant. Begin again watering after three or four weeks after the repotting.
- **DISEASE:** cymbidium are sensible to the red spider. If possible make a treatment every month with an adapted acaricide, but not when the plant is flowering.
- **PARTICULAR CARE:** put the plant outside in garden from spring to autumn (from May to October). In this period the plant needs of a jolt of temperatures between day and night in order to induce the flower spike that you will enjoy in house in winter.
- **PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES:** generally plants size is between 50 and 70 cm and flower size is between 5 and 10 cm.

## MINI-CATTLEYA

Origin: Tropical America

- **TEMPERATURES:** intermediate greenhouse plant, mini-Cattleya needs a night temperature of 16-18°C. The temperature during the day can vary from 20 to 25 °C in winter and until to 30°C and more in summer without problem.
- **LIGHT:** the light intensity to the adult plants must be more strongly possible, on condition of being able to maintain the temperature of the leaves to a level sufficiently low in order to avoid burns. In case of abundant flowering in warm and sunny period, shade lightly.
- **WATER:** in summer the morning once the week. If very warm eventually a second light watering in the course of the week. In winter the waterings must be scarcer (every 10 days approximately): they only serve to avoid that the plant dries up. Fertilize every 2 waterings all the year.
- **POTTING:** it is made the beginning of the period of increase, towards March - April. To choose medium pine bark: it is light and aired and a plastic pot. To remove from the plant all bark and the roots dead. Don't put the plant in the center of the pot, but a little bit of side, in order to leave space to the new vegetation. Tie wood stick to bulbs so that they remain in vertical position and don't begin again watering before three or four weeks after the repotting (hold the plant humid with frequent spray).
- **PARTICULAR CARE:** don't water the plant at the end of the day: there is the risk to carry the humidity rate to a elevated level for the night. It could favour the development of fungal or bacterial disease.
- **PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES:** generally plants size is between 20 and 40 cm and flower size is between 5 and 12 cm. Generally the flowers are fragrant.

## ODONTOGLOSSUM

Origin: northern zone of South America

- **TEMPERATURES:** in winter, during the night, it can come down until 10°C without problem. During the day 18°C are ok. In summer avoid the too much intense heats airing and shading the plant. It is recommended to put the odontoglossum in garden from May (after the flowering) to October.
- **LIGHT:** odontoglossum are filtered light orchids. They don't like full sun, but they also fear the dark places. The ideal is putting them in winter near a window and in summer under shading or in a room in 1 meter from the window protected from a light awning.
- **WATER:** the morning once the week in summer, every 10 days in winter. Fertilize 1 time every 2 waterings. Don't water the heart of the plant and let it drain before replacing to their place. Between 1 watering and the other, vaporize the leaves in order to maintain a good humidity and set the plant on trays of gravel partially filled with water so that the pot never sit in water.
- **POTTING:** Choose medium pine bark: it is light and aired and a plastic pot. Remove from the plant all bark and the roots dead. Don't put the plant in the center of the pot, but a little bit of side, in order to leave space to the new vegetation. Begin again watering before three or four weeks after the repotting (hold the plant humid with frequent spray).
- **DISEASE:** odontoglossum are sensible to the louses, above all on the flower spike. Make an adequate treatment.
- **PARTICULAR CARE:** if the bulbs dried up there can be 2 reasons: humidity shortage (see point 3) or all roots of the plant are dead caused by an excess of watering (it is necessary repotting: see point 4).
- **PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES:** generally plants size is between 30 and 50 cm and flower size is between 2 and 15 cm.

## ONCIDIUM

Origin: Central and Tropical America

- TEMPERATURES: from 13 to 18°C the night and 16 to 27°C the day.
- LIGHT: oncidium needs much light without direct sun that could burn the leaves.
- WATER: once the week in winter and 2 times the week in summer. Potting media must dry between a watering and the other.
- FERTILIZE: applications of balanced fertilizer twice a month are ideal for plants in a bark based potting medium.
- POTTING: every 2 years in pine bark. The plastic pot must be sufficiently small to allow the bark to dry up between one watering and the other. But the plastic pot must be big enough to allow the growing of the new vegetation.
- DISEASES: to avoid spot on the flowers and rottenness on the leaves the plant needs sufficiently air movement.
- PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES: generally plants size is between 30 and 40 cm and flower size is between 2 and 5 cm.

## PAPHIOPEDILUM

Origin: India, South- East Asia, Australia

- **TEMPERATURES:** from 10 to 27°C for green-leaved types, from 16 to 27°C for mottled-leaved types. In order to induce the flowering the night temperature must be maintained between 10 and 14°C in the September and October months.
- **LIGHT:** paphiopedilum needs a medium light intensity, avoiding a light too much strongly or the full sun that it would burn the leaves. But in apartment the light must be sufficiently.
- **WATER:** paphiopedilum must be water regularly all the year without rest period. Generally water once the week in winter and 2 times the week in summer and avoid to water the heart of the new vegetation. Control the substrate remains humid, without excesses.
- **FERTILIZE:** once the month in winter and 2 times the month in summer, with a balanced fertilizer.
- **POTTING:** every year or every 2 years, in an orchid medium with adding of 10% of vegetable coal. Use the smallest possible pot.
- **DISEASE:** paphiopedilum can be attacked from bacteria or fungi responsible of rottenness if the plants are not correctly aired.
- **PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES:** generally plants size is between 20 and 30 cm and flower size is between 5 and 10 cm.

## ZYGOPETALUM

Origin: Tropical America

- TEMPERATURES: from 13 to 18°C the night and 16 to 27°C the day.
- LIGHT: zygopetalum needs much light without direct sun that could burn the leaves.
- WATER: once the week in winter and 2 times the week in summer. Potting media must dry between a watering and the other.
- FERTILIZE: applications of balanced fertilizer twice a month are ideal for plants in a bark based potting medium.
- POTTING: every 2 years in pine bark. The plastic pot must be sufficiently small to allow the bark to dry up between one watering and the other. But the plastic pot must be big enough to allow the growing of the new vegetation.
- DISEASES: to avoid spot on the flowers and rottenness on the leaves the plant needs sufficiently air movement.
- PLANTS AND FLOWERS SIZES: generally plants size is between 30 and 40 cm and flower size is between 4 and 8 cm. The flowers of many varieties are fragrant.