

Cattleya

Cattleyas are among the most popular orchids. Their culture is often used as the basis for comparison with other orchid types. Cattleyas and their related hybrids come in many colors, shapes, forms and sizes. Culture varies only slightly among these. This sheet is a general guide to basic cattleya culture. Like most orchids, cattleyas are epiphytes, or air plants. They have developed water-storage organs, called pseudobulbs, and have large, fleshy roots covered with a spongy, water-retentive velamen. These plants are accustomed to being dry at the roots between watering, and should be potted in free draining media.

Light is the most important factor in growing and flowering cattleyas, whether in a greenhouse or in the home. Bright light to some sun should be given to the plants, with no direct sun in the middle of the day. This means an east, shaded north (as with a sheer curtain) or west window in the home, and 50 to 70 percent full sun in a greenhouse (3,000 to 5,000 foot-candles). Leaves should be a medium green color, pseudobulbs erect and requiring no staking.

Temperatures should be a minimum of 10 to 12°C and a maximum of 30 to 32°C. Seedlings should have night temperatures a few degrees higher. A differential between day and night is recommended, especially for mature plants. Higher day temperatures can be tolerated (up to 36°C), if humidity, air circulation and shading are increased.

Water should be provided in two ways: in the pot by watering and in the air as humidity. Watering in the container is dictated by many criteria: size and type of the vessel, temperature, light, etc. Cattleyas need to dry out thoroughly before being watered again. Compare the weight of a dry pot of the same size and type of mix; it can indicate if a plant needs water by the relative weight - light means dry, heavy means wet. If in doubt, it's best to wait a day or two until watering. Plants in active growth need more water than plants that are resting. Water when temperatures are below 10°C may injure plants.

Humidity should be 50 to 80 percent for cattleyas. This can be provided in the home by placing the plants on trays of gravel, only partially filled with water so that the plants do not sit in the water. Air should always be moving around the plants to prevent fungal or bacterial disease, especially if high humidity or cool temperatures exist. Evaporative cooling increases humidity while cooling the air, and it would therefore be beneficial to spray the greenhouse floor regularly.

Fertilise on regularly with a balanced fertiliser. When in active growth, plants need fertiliser at least every two weeks and when not actively growing, once a month. Fertiliser can also be applied with every watering at one-quarter the recommended dilution. Thorough flushing with clear water every month is recommended to prevent the buildup of fertiliser salts.

Re-Potting is necessary when the rhizome of the plants protrudes over the edge of the pot or the potting medium starts to break down and drain poorly (usually after two to three years). It is best to repot just before new roots sprout from the rhizome, after flowering or in the spring. Mature cattleyas are usually potted in coarser potting material than are seedlings. Until a plant has at least six mature pseudobulbs, it generally should be put into a larger pot and not divided. If dividing a plant, three to five pseudobulbs per division are required. Select a pot that will allow for approximately two years of growth before crowding the pot. Pile mix against one side of the pot and cut off any dead roots. Spread the firm, live roots over the pile, with the cut rhizome against the side of the pot. Fill the pot with medium, working it around the roots. Pack firmly and stake if necessary. Keep the plant humid, shaded and dry at the roots until new root growth is seen.



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