

Orchids in the Garden

and on the Patio

Properly selected and cared for, orchids can be among the showiest and most exotic of all garden or patio plants. There are many areas throughout the southern and central United States where temperatures for a good portion of the year are compatible with the needs of many orchids. Some coastal areas are nearly frost-free year round. In these areas, with some protection from excessive sun, wind and rain, lovely orchid plants can be successfully cultivated on the patio or as a part of the landscape. In frost-free areas, the plants can be left in place all year. Where frost or temperatures below 40 F threaten, plants can be brought into the home to be grown on windowsills, under lights or on an unheated patio where the coldest temperatures are avoided. The trick is in selecting plants that are already adapted to your particular area. First, though, consider some basic cultural needs of the plants.

LIGHT

No flowering plant will do well in deepest shade, and orchids are no exception. Orchids generally come from environments where dappled light is the norm. The hotter the sun, the more midday shade is required. In humid or coastal areas, more sun can be given. The required amount of light will also dictate your selection of plants. If you can offer only one light situation, select only plants that can do well under those conditions.

TEMPERATURE

In most cases, you will be limited to whatever Mother Nature provides, eased only by the amount of shade you supply. Generally, there are many lovely orchids that will do well in the temperature range from 40 to 90 F. Your particular temperature conditions will influence your choice of plants.

HUMIDITY

Most areas with satisfactory temperatures will have adequate humidity. Anywhere from 40 percent and up will do. Only in the deserts will it be unsatisfactory. In such areas, grouping orchids with other plants can create a microclimate that will suit them.

WATERING

This will depend greatly on your plant selection, and whether the plants are grown under cover. In general: Most orchids require at least some air circulation around their roots yet are intolerant of excessive moisture at the roots.

FERTILIZER

Fertilize regularly, at a low dosage of approximately one-half strength, with a fertilizer appropriate to the potting mix in which the plants are grown.

A Selection of Plants

Cattleya Alliance Hybrids

Especially good are hybrids with *Laelia anceps* in their ancestry; half sun, temperature-tolerant.

Cymbidiums Only in areas with cool summer nights, not for the Gulf states; nearly full sun.

Dendrobiums Among the many choices, Indian and Australian types best; half sun, temperature-tolerant.

Encyclia Species and Hybrids

Half sun, very temperature-tolerant.

Epidendrums Especially the brilliant reed-stem types; need almost full sun, temperature-tolerant.

Oncidiums Mexican species, or higher-elevation types; bright shade to half sun.

Paphiopedilums Lady's-slipper orchids are for the shaded garden.

Phaius The nun orchid, with broad leaves and tall spikes; shade to half sun, keep moist.

Spathoglottis Broad, palmlike leaves and spikes of purple and yellow flowers; shade to half sun.

The American Orchid Society is the world's leading provider of information about and related to orchids. We invite you to join us and learn about the world's most fascinating flowers and plants. Your membership entitles you to our monthly award-winning magazine *Orchids*, a free copy of our cultural book *Your First Orchid* and the *AOS Almanac*, a 10 percent discount on items purchased through The AOS BookShop,

and access to the largest pool of orchid experts ever assembled. All this and much more can be yours as a member of the AOS.

American Orchid Society

6000 South Olive Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405-4199
561-585-8666 Fax 561-585-0654
E-mail TheAOS@compuserve.com
WWW <http://orchidweb.org>