

DENDROBIUM

Den-DROH-bee-um

Dendrobium is a diverse genus of orchids with different cultural needs. Many go through a growth phase and then a rest phase during the course of one year, and must be given water and temperature to match these periods of growth and rest. Flowers can last one day to many weeks, depending on the type. Owing to the extreme diversity of the genus, we have categorized culture according to the following main types:

PHALAEANTHE

Evergreen for several years, with thin, tall pseudobulbs, terminal inflorescences, unusually appearing in the autumn or twice a year (see culture).

Species such as *Den. affine*, *Den. bigibbum (phalaenopsis)*, *Den. dicuphum* and *Den. williamsomum*.

Culture: Grow warm year round (see below): 60 F nights; water and fertilize heavily when roots appear from new growth; medium light; reduce water and fertilizer after growth finishes. If a short (three- to four-week), cooler (55 f) dry rest is given, and then plants are warmed again (60 F minimum), another growth may mature during winter and flower in the spring. Treat this growth as a summer growth cycle. These grow well with phalaenopsis, except for the rest period. Plants will go deciduous if grown too cool and dry.

SPATULATA (Antelope type)

Evergreen for several years. Most are large, vigorous plants with long-lasting flowers in summer to several times a year. Species such as *Den. antennatum*, *Den. canaliculatum*, *Den. discolor*, *Den. gouldii*, *Den. johannis*, *Den. lineale (veratrifolium)*, *Den. stratiotus*, *Den. strebloceras* and *Den. taurinum*.

Culture: Warm all year (60 to 65 F nights, 75 to 90 F days); no rest period; can be kept cooler in winter if dry; medium to high light.

DENDROBIUM

Most of the plants are pendulous, with leaves all along the canes that most often drop with onset of cooler, drier weather. One to five flowers per node are borne from the nodes of the leafless canes in midwinter through early spring.

Group 1

Species such as *Den. chrysanthum*, *Den. friedricksiamum*, *Den. nobile* and *Den. wardiamum*.

Culture: Growth period in summer; give warmth, water and fertilize heavily from when roots appear until top leaf appears on canes. Then give high light, little or no water, no fertilizer; cool nights (40 to 50 F). In other words, forget about them.

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Group 2

Species such as *Den. anosmum* (superbum), *Den. crassinode*, *Den. falconeri*, *Den. fimbriatum*, *Den. findlayamun*, *Den. heterocarpum* (aureum), *den. loddigesii*, *Den. moniliforme*, *Den. parishii*, *Den. primulinus* and *Den. transparentis*.

Culture: Summer give warmth (60 to 90 F), medium light, and medium quantities of water and fertilizer. Winter keep cool (50 F nights), medium light, just enough water to keep pseudobulbs from shriveling, no fertilizer.

LATORIA

Leaves at top of pseudobulbs are large and leathery, inflorescence erect, flowers commonly yellow-green. Species such as *Den. atrovioleaceum*, *Den. macrophyllum* and *Den. spectabile*.

Culture: Same as antelope types, but cooler and drier when resting in winter.

FORMOSAE (Nigrohirsutae Type)

Canelike pseudobulbs, with black hairs on leaf sheaths and pseudobulbs often apparent, leading to the popular name nigrohirsutae. Flowers usually white, up to 4 inches across, two to three together from near the end of the pseudobulb. Long lasting. Species such as *Den. bellatulum*, *Den. dearii*, *Den. draconis*, *Den. formosum*, *Den. infundibulum*, *Den. lowii*, *Den. lyonii*, *Den. margaritaceum*, *Den. sanderae* and *Den. schuetzii*.

Culture: Intermediate to cool year round. 50 to 60 F nights, maximum 85 F days. Water and fertilize when growing; give a slight short rest (dry) when growth is completed. Keep barely moist until growth starts again.

OTHER SPECIES

Among the popular types are *Den. linguiforme*, *Den. tetragonum*, *Den. gracillimum* and *Den. cuthbertsonii* (sophonitis).

Culture: Depends on the plant's native environment. It is generally safe to grow them intermediate to warm (55 to 60 F at night), drying them out in winter (or as growth stops). Hybrids between sections vary in culture.

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