



How many pots can I fill from a 50 litre bag?

POT SIZE	POT QUANTITY*
70-100mm tube	83-90 pots
130mm squat pot	55 pots
170mm squat pot	33 pots
200mm squat pot	21 pots
270mm squat pot	9 pots

*These quantities are provided as approximate figures for guideline purposes only

Our orchid bark nuggets are graded from properly aged composted pinus radiata bark in the Limestone Coast region of South Australia.

These nuggets will provide orchids with the correct amount of air and moisture to sustain a perfect and healthy root system. They are available in four different grades to suit the ideal orchid and container size.



The preferred orchid growing media of leading professional orchid growers and enthusiasts



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ORCHID GROWING MEDIA

PRODUCT GUIDE:



ORCHID SEEDLINGS IN TUBES

Orchid Bark Nuggets 5 – 8 mm (mini's)

Ideal for seedlings while providing good drainage for developing plants.



ORCHIDS IN SMALL POTS

Orchid Bark Nuggets 10 mm (small)

Ideal for cymbidiums, Paphiopedilum, Miltonia, Zygopetalum, Odontoglossum, Lycaste, Australian Dendrobiums and Sarcocylus in small pots.



ORCHIDS IN MEDIUM POTS

Orchid Bark Nuggets 15 mm (medium)

The *ideal* grade for Cymbidium orchids into 270mm pots. Also an excellent choice for mature Cattleyas and Phalaenopsis in large pots. *Ideal* for cymbidiums, Paphiopedilum, Miltonia, Zygopetalum, Odontoglossum, Lycaste, Australian Dendrobium and Sarcocylus.



ORCHIDS IN LARGE POTS

Orchid Bark Nuggets 20 mm (Large)

Ideal for mature Cattleyas and Phalaenopsis in large pots.



GENERAL SEEDLING MIX

BioGro Orchid Mix

Ideal for Cymbidium orchids.
A blend of grades formulated to suit a variety of orchid seedlings and bromeliads.
It is ideally suited for beginners or small orchid collections.



Composted Pine Bark

Ideal for cymbidiums.



General Care for Cymbidiums

Choose a well ventilated, bright location (not directly under a tree) and a position that is protected from hot winds and afternoon sun. A shade house is the ideal location using 50% shade cloth covering.

Grow cymbidiums off the ground by positioning them on bricks or frames. This will ensure correct drainage and keep pests from entering your pots.

Watering & Fertilising Cymbidiums

Watering cymbidiums is best done in the mornings. Water regularly and keep the orchid moist but not wet.

Cymbidiums are best fertilised with a controlled release fertiliser as well as a regular application of a soluble fertiliser.

Once a year, an application of dolomite lime will help increase the pH of the orchid medium & provide a better growing environment that will ensure a healthier root system.

Potting or Potting On Cymbidium Orchids

Cymbidium orchids are epiphytes and do not grow well in garden soils. They grow best in graded bark mixtures that provide the perfect air and moisture balance to establish a healthy root system.

- If your orchids are over crowded in the pot and the sides of the pot are restricting growth or the orchid did not produce flowers in the previous season, then look at dividing and re-potting
- If water is not flowing through the drainage holes after irrigation, then re-pot the orchid as they do not like 'wet feet'
- The best time to re-pot or divide a Cymbidium orchid is shortly after the plant has finished flowering

Prior to potting or potting on, try to keep the orchid on the drier side, as this will make it easier to remove from the existing pot.

1. Select the correct grade of bark for your pot size and stage of growth
2. Remove the plant from the pot without disturbing the roots
3. Place the plant into a larger pot and if possible, position the plant so that the back bulb is touching the edge of the new pot and the foliage bulbs are facing towards the middle of the pot
4. Fill the pot with the new orchid bark to approximately 2cm below the rim of the pot. Do not press the bark down as this will cause compaction
5. Add a teaspoon of controlled release fertilizer around the plant on top of the surface
6. Label the orchid and affix to a suitable stake
7. Water the newly potted orchid

Dividing Cymbidium Orchids

1. Remove the plant from the old pot and shake off the old bark & compost
2. Firmly twist the orchid and break apart into about 2 - 3 clumps. Try to have one back bulb and four or more growing bulbs. Cymbidiums don't like to be separated entirely as this will delay their flowering for a season or so
3. Tease the roots apart and discard any roots that naturally fall off in this process. If you discover any spongy bulbs, remove and discard & apply a fungicide if necessary
4. Select the correct grade of bark for your pot size and stage of growth
5. Continue as Point 5 above