For the joy of gardening!
Estabrook's

ORCHID GARDEN CARE GUIDE

LIGHT

Display a Phalaenopsis and succulent garden in bright, indirect light, protecting the orchid from hot direct sun. Succulent light needs vary by species. For long-term growth, separate plants if the succulent needs stronger light than the orchid can tolerate. Ask us to identify an unlabelled succulent.

WATERING

Check whether plants have separate inner pots. If they do, lift out and water each independently, then drain before replacing. Water the orchid when its medium is nearly dry. Most common desert succulents need a complete dry-down; confirm the species. Never flood the whole ceramic display.

SOIL & DRAINAGE

Orchids need a porous orchid medium; most desert succulents need a fast-draining succulent mix. If roots share one planting medium, move them into separate pots with drainage holes for reliable long-term care. A gravel layer does not replace drainage. Keep runoff out of the outer container.

TEMPERATURE

Provide a comfortable indoor room, around 65-80 degrees F, away from drafts, cold glass and heating vents. Keep water out of the orchid crown and succulent leaf rosettes. Avoid a sealed, constantly damp terrarium: roots and foliage need air circulation.

FERTILIZING

Feed the orchid separately with diluted orchid fertilizer during active growth, following label directions. Fertilize the succulent only according to its identified type and growth season. Do not pour fertilizer through a shared decorative container or add extra feed to a stressed plant.

PESTS

Inspect both plants for mealybugs and scale, and isolate an affected plant before treatment. Remove fallen flowers and dead leaves. If any roots become soft or the container stays wet, check drainage promptly. Separate care is the best way to preserve both plants after the display season.