

**Water first then fertilize or just fertilize and water at the same time?**

**(Continued from Page 6 September 2016 newsletter)**





It was mentioned a previous meeting that cropping agronomical advice was given that it is best to water and then fertilize. A good reason for this is that when ground moisture is exhausted and becomes relatively dry, the lack of accessible moisture would begin to place stress upon the plant tissue and to fertilize when the plant is under stress would not be the best practice. On the other hand, orchid roots have evolved to have periods of dryness and will take up water quite rapidly. Zotz and Winkler (above) have recently confirmed (2013) that the Velamen will absorb 82% of its moisture intake within 15 seconds and be fully saturated within one minute. So it would appear that we, the growers of orchids, are using more water than necessary when we water our plants. My own observations over recent times have shown that if you water a plant for one minute then you have a continual flow of water from the bottom of the pot. Putting this into perspective it is therefore apparent that the root system would have well and truly taken up all of the water and fertilizer that it may possibly absorb. Continued watering therefore is not warranted. Bearing this in mind, to fertilize after you have watered would be a fruitless exercise and a waste of fertilizer, time and effort. I know that some fertilizers are designed to be taken up by foliar absorption but on reflection, I believe this is not the preferred way to fertilize your plants as the cells within the leaf are closed during the day. The stomata based on the underside of the leaf do not open until night when the take up of CO2 is in progress.

**When and how often to Water**

This is a question that has many and varied answers but I will give you an insight into what I do.

Bundaberg is situated at latitude of approximately twenty five degrees south. As such we are in a Sub-tropical area. I divide the year up into three sections: Winter, Summer and Spring/Autumn. Usually Summer covers the period November to about mid April; Autumn Mid April to early June; Winter mid June to mid August and Spring mid August to end October.

The table below shows, the mean temperatures of Bundaberg since 1959 when the Bureau of Meteorology weather station was shifted to Bundaberg Airport.

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	Plot	Map	
Temperature																	
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	30.2	30.0	29.2	27.5	24.8	22.6	22.1	23.4	25.5	27.0	28.5	29.5	26.7	38	1959 2016		
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	21.4	21.4	20.0	17.6	14.1	11.7	10.2	10.8	13.7	16.5	18.8	20.5	16.4	38	1959 2016		

**Winter.** From these BOM Statistics it can be seen that June and July have the lowest minimum and maximum temperatures. Your orchids will need less water during this period. However, you need to increase irrigation during the months of October through April.

Most orchid plants are dormant in the winter. To fertilize your plants at this time wastes fertilizer and increases the salts within your potting mix. Although here in Bundaberg, most miniature Cattleyas with cool growing Cattleyas in their background like C.coccinea, C. walkeriana Laelia pumila and other cold growing Cattleyas are not dormant. These orchids do enter into a growth period during the winter months so I do not reduce my fertilizing regime during this time for them.

Except for hard cane and soft cane Dendrobiums, I would water all other plants about every five days or so depending on the weather conditions at the time, and only on clear sunny days between 8 am and 9 am.


(Watering of Dendrobiums from time to time is only to prevent the shriveling of the bulbs.) I also add Seasol concentrate (white bottle) at the rate of 2mls per liter every three weeks for all plants. This helps the plants against cold weather and acts as an antifreeze).

**Autumn/Spring.** As the temperature drops during the Autumn I reduce the watering/fertilizing to about every three days and then to five days in winter. With rising temperatures during the spring, watering/fertilizing is increased to every three days by 8:30 am.

Summer I have quite a different approach. I change completely my watering/fertilizing times to the evening and on a more regular basis depending upon the day time temperatures and the visual condition of any exposed roots. If the roots are white and dry looking I will water/fertilize that evening, otherwise the watering is held off for an additional day. So it is more by visual means that determines when I water during this time of the year. Applying moisture of a night assists the plant to take up the nutrients through the stomata which opens on the leaves of a night.

I do not use slow release fertilizers at all. Some may say that this is not the best way to go. However, my experience has been that this type of fertilizing has more disadvantages than benefits. Firstly, slow release fertilizers are temperature activated usually from about 21 degrees. The warmer the temperature the higher the amount of fertilizer is released. The drawback of this activation method is that during the hotter weather the amount of fertilizer that has been released is sufficient to burn and destroy the roots within the pot. The additional release also shortens the amount of fertilizer that is available for the plant during the growing season, leaving the grower with a false impression that the plants are receiving nutrients, when in fact they are not.

### Humidity

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	Plot	Map			
Temperature																			
Mean 3pm relative humidity (%)				61	62	59	57	54	52	49	47	49	54	57	60	55	32	1943 2010	

I use under bench misters timed for a 15 second application every 30 minutes to increase humidity throughout the year, timed to commence at 10:00 am and cease at 3:30 pm during the winter or at 5:30 pm all other seasons.

### In Summary

The evolution of the epiphytic orchid root has made it unique in the plant kingdom. It has been designed to act like a sponge to immediately take up the nutrients washed down from its hosts during the first flush of waters. Once the root has taken up sufficient moisture to fill the **Velamen radicum**, it basically shuts down further intake until such time as it has absorbed the liquids into the **Vascular tissue** for distribution to the rest of the plant. (Thankyou to Reg Dix).