

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR WINTERIZING ORCHIDS – Version 3

Guidance as of 20 January 2026 collected from Courtney Hackney, Sue Bottom, the Bakers (including OrchidWiz and by extension Orchid Species Culture [<https://www.orchidculture.com>]) and others. This is a work in progress with a focus on Cattleya and selected Dendrobium species by Art Russell, Jacksonville Orchid Society, 2026.

Type / Genus	Min Temp F	Courtney Hackney's Guidance	Sue Bottom's Guidance	Margret L. and Charles O. Baker	Winter Rest Guidance (Bakers, Specific guidance from OrchidWiz, and others [see references]...)
Orchids in General					<p>The Bakers:</p> <p>For orchids not requiring a winter rest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potted Orchids. Water or mist weekly sufficient to prevent wilting. • Mounted Orchids. Mist daily. <p>Never allow seedlings or orchids in small pots to dry out. They will dry quicker than orchids in larger pots.</p> <p>Reduce fertilizer during winter months.</p> <p>Water early in the morning.</p> <p>Fuchs, R.:</p> <p>Vanda types more tolerant to lower temperatures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanda coerulea has been used for over 100 years to add tolerance to lower temperatures among vandas. • Vanda denisoniana • Vanda tessellate • Ascocentrum species that tolerate cooler temperatures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rhynchostylis coelestis ○ Vanda (Neofinetia) falcata – the most cold tolerant of the vanda types. <p>Thanh Nguyen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandas and Phals vulnerable when below 50F for prolonged periods. • Cattleyas can tolerate 40F for short periods • Dendrobium nobile can tolerate freezing temperatures for a few hours • Standard cymbidium can tolerate freezing temperatures for a few hours • Dendrobium nobile. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winter rest is required ○ No water and full sun. ○ Can tolerate freezing temperatures if left dry ○ Loss of leaves is normal ○ Restart watering when buds seen.

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<p>Steve Hawkins: 50F minimum temperature for Oncidium in general.</p> <p>American Orchid Society: Generally minimum temperature should not be lower than 50F. Selected species may tolerate lower temperatures.</p>					
Anguloas					Stop watering when the leaves fall.
Calanthes					For deciduous calanthes, no water after the blooms and leaves have dropped. Water sparingly after new roots appear until new leaves appear.
Catasetinae					Starting 15 November in Florida reduce watering; ½ amount and ½ frequency. Starting 15 January Stop Watering. Mist lightly if you believe they are shriveling too much but don't allow water into the area where roots are located. 15 May to 15 June begin HEAVY watering when roots are 3 to 5 inches in lengths.
Cattleya - General	50F	Cattleyas generally love cool nights and warm days and can be left outside until night temperatures fall below 50 F. Cattleya violacea and C chocoensis do not like any cool weather.	Water once a week and allow to dry hard before watering. Can tolerate temperatures to 40F. R. digbyana needs high light and less water during winter. Water once a month.		General guidance is 55-60F. Many cattleya types rest for some part of the winter but seem better at higher resting temperatures. Species are more likely to need a winter rest than hybrids. Timing of species is critical and must be timed by each species' requirements. Specific guidance varies by

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			<p>General guidance is to keep at 50F or above. Some exceptions can tolerate into the mid 30Fs.</p>		<p>species. Some cattleya types can go close to freezing such as Epidendrum magnoliae (Epi. conopseum) that was reported to as low as 4F while living as far north as South Carolina.</p> <p>Cattleya intermedia has been reported to survive as low as 17F. Cattleya dowiana needs a long, dry winter or it rots. It gets no winter rain. Cattleya nobilior must dry from December to February. It needs a horizontal mount, not a vertical mount.</p> <p>Cattleyas (and Laelias) should receive reduced water and fertilizer by the end of the Autum season. Do not allow to shrivel.</p>
Cattleya - Species	See Annex A below.				
Cymbidium	40F	Some hobbyists claim they get the best blooms only when they leave their cymbidiums outside until they get a light frost. Bright light and cool nights will provide an abundance of blooms later in the winter for this group.	Can tolerate temperatures to 40F although some can go into the mid-30Fs.		
Dendrobium	See Annex B below.				
Dendrobium – General			Water once a week and allow to dry before	For orchids not requiring a winter rest:	Stop watering when the leaves fall. Mist in the morning if the

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<p>Guidance.</p> <p>Guidance by Section provided below.</p>			<p>watering.</p> <p>D. biggibum needs high light and less water during winter. Water once a month.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potted Orchids. Water or mist weekly sufficient to prevent wilting. • Mounted Orchids. Mist daily. <p>Never allow seedlings or orchids in small pots to dry out. They will dry quicker than orchids in larger pots. Reduce fertilizer during winter months. Water early in the morning.</p>	<p>pseudobulbs begin to shrivel.</p>
Habenaria					<p>Stop watering once the above ground part of the orchid has died. Keep dry at this point. Start watering once new growth is seen.</p>
Lycaste					<p>Stop watering when the leaves fall.</p>
Maxillaria	60F				<p>Note 1. Maxillaria tenuifolia. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.</p>
Oncidium	50F		<p>Water once a week and allow to dry before watering.</p> <p>Generally, keep at 60F or above.</p> <p>Some can tolerate temperatures to 40F.</p>		<p>Oncidium orchids should receive reduced water and fertilizer by the end of the Autumn season. Do not allow to shrivel.</p>

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Paphiopedilum		Paphiopedilum are a real mixed bag with respect to temperature. For years several species and their hybrids, notably P rothchildiana, were supposed to require cool nights. These do well for me growing alongside my phals and get only a week or so of cool nights each year. In general, paphs can handle cooler nights all year long with no harm.	Can tolerate temperatures to 40F.		
Phalaenopsis		Night temperatures 60-65 F for a week to 10 days are ideal. A few nights in the upper 50s will do no harm as long as the day temperatures warm into the 80s. Once either gloomy weather or night temperatures below 55 arrive, it is time to move both phalaenopsis and vandas inside.	Water once a week but keep moist. Protect once temperatures drop to 50 – 60F.	Do not allow to drop below 60F. Water early in the morning. Phalaenopsis store water in their roots. They should never be allowed to become desiccated. Water with warmer water, +65F is recommended.	
Pleione					Stop watering when the leaves fall.
Vanda		Once either gloomy weather or night temperatures below 55 arrive, it is time to move both phalaenopsis and vandas inside. Blue vandas and ascocendas have a good dose of V coerulea in their background	Protect once temperatures drop to 50 – 60F.		

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		and are the exception to the admonition above. They appreciate cool nights and will produce better colored flowers if given cool nights for as long as you can.			
Zygopetalums	47F	Zygopetalums will not spike unless they get some cool weather, typically in the low 50s or upper 40s.	Can tolerate temperatures to 40F.		Note 3. Zygopetalum Advance Australia tolerates 70 F / 21C nights, doesn't spot if grown in NZ sphagnum moss in a plastic pot.

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*OrchidWiz Encyclopedia Version 20A. (2024, August). See <https://www.orchidwiz.com> for additional information. Note – A recommended purchase if you can afford it. Referenced specifically for *Leptotes bicolor*, *Leptotes pohlitinocoi*,*

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Note. I’ve gathered the guidance presented here from many sources with more to come. I’ll continue to update as time and resources become available. Any credit is due to those who did the original research noted in the References, as well as original foundational research upon which their work is based.

Cattleya	50F	Cattleyas generally love cool nights and warm days and	Water once a week and allow to dry hard before		General guidance is 55-60F. Many cattleya types rest for some part of
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	<p>can be left outside until night temperatures fall below 50 F.</p> <p>Cattleya violacea and Cattleya chocoensis do not like any cool weather.</p>	<p>watering.</p> <p>Can tolerate temperatures to 40F.</p> <p>R. digbyana needs high light and less water during winter. Water once a month.</p> <p>General guidance is to keep at 50F or above. Some exceptions can tolerate into the mid 30Fs.</p>	<p>the winter but seem better at higher resting temperatures.</p> <p>Species are more likely to need a winter rest than hybrids. Timing of species is critical and must be timed by each species' requirements.</p> <p>Specific guidance varies by species. Some cattleya types can go close to freezing such as Epidendrum magnoliae (Epi. conopseum) that was reported to as low as 4F while living as far north as South Carolina.</p> <p>Cattleyas (and Laelias) should receive reduced water and fertilizer by the end of the Autumn season. Do not allow to shrivel.</p> <p>Brassavola species and hybrids are less tolerant of cold weather. Keep no lower than 50F.</p>
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Annex A – Cattleya Family and Selected Species

<i>Species</i>	Subgenus / Section	Temp (Note 1)	General Guidance / Winter Rest Specific guidance adapted as noted below.
In general ...		55-60F	Minimum temperatures vary greatly by type and can be as low as 32F or even lower. Note 4. During winter maintain nighttime temperature at 65F and daytime temperature 75F.
<i>Brassavola glauca</i> (<i>Rhyncholaelia</i> [Rl.] <i>glauca</i>)		45F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for five months – December through April. Do not allow to dry for long periods. Water every 2-3 weeks with application timed for brightest day / time.

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<i>Brassavola grandiflora</i>		55F	Note 1. NO Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for five months – December through April. Do not allow to dry for long periods. Reported to be a suspected variety of <i>Brassavola nodosa</i> .
<i>Brassavola digbyana</i> (<i>Rhyncholaelia digbyana</i>)		50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry for long periods. Note 3. Can handle full winter sun.
<i>Brassavola nodosa</i>	Brassavola / Cuneilabia	55F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry for long periods. May not bloom if kept at 50F. Note 3. Maybe varieties of <i>B. nodosa</i> but growing in different environments with <i>B. nodosa</i> requiring brighter light.
<i>Brassavola perrinii</i>		50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry for long periods.
<i>Brassavola sublifolia</i> (<i>Brassavola cordata</i>)		55F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry for long periods.
<i>Cattleya aclandiae</i>	Aclandia	50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated. This orchid can be soaked once a week assuming media dries quickly. Note 3. Has photosynthetic roots. Must be mounted or in a clear pot to thrive. Needs little rest in the winter. This plant definitely appreciates a dryer winter rest after which it will bloom in the spring and early summer as the new growth appears. This is one of the most light tolerant <i>Cattleya</i> and can withstand a bit of direct sun.
<i>Cattleya amethystoglossa</i>	Falcata	45F	Note 1. NO Winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated. They can dry out, but only for a few days.
<i>Cattleya araguaiensis</i>	Stellata	60F	Note 1. NO Winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated. They can dry out, but only for a few days. Note 3. Has photosynthetic roots. Must be mounted or in a clear pot to thrive.
<i>Cattleya bicolor</i>	Schomburkoidea	50F	Note 1. Water is reduced during the winter, but orchid should not be allowed to dry out for extended periods.
<i>Cattleya brevipedunculata</i> (<i>Sophronitis brevipedunculata</i>)		50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.

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<i>Species</i>	Subgenus / Section	Temp (Note 1)	General Guidance / Winter Rest Specific guidance adapted as noted below.
			Note 3. This orchid needs pure water.
<i>Cattleya candida</i>		50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya coccinea (Sophronitis coccinea)</i>		40F	Note 1. No rest is needed. Water can be reduced for 2-3 months during the winter – December through February. The orchid must dry between waterings as with most cattleya types but must not dry completely. Note 3. This orchid is cool and moist year round in its environment.
<i>Cattleya cernua (Sophronitis cernua)</i>		55F	Note 1. Water is reduced during the winter, but orchid should not be allowed to dry out for extended periods. Best grown mounted. Note 3. In habitat it annually goes 3 months without water. This orchid is a warm grower.
<i>Cattleya dolosa</i>		32F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya dorminiana syn Cattleya aurea</i>		38F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya dowiana</i>	Cattleya	50F	Note 1. NO Winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated. They can dry out, but only for a few days. Note 3. <i>Cattleya dowiana</i> needs a long, dry winter or it rots. It gets no winter rain.
<i>Cattleya eldorado</i>	Cattleya	60F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya elongata</i>	Schomburkoidea	40F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya forbesii</i>	Intermedia	45F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry for long periods.
<i>Cattleya gaskelliana</i>	Cattleya	55F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya granulosa</i>	Falcata	50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out. A drier rest after new growths have matured is recommended.
<i>Cattleya guttata</i>	Falcata	40F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out. Others report a dry rest is needed. Further, others report a drier rest after new growths have matured is recommended.
<i>Cattleya harrisoniana</i>	Intermedia	40F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.

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<i>Cattleya intermedia</i>	Intermedia	32F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out for long periods. Winter light should be as bright as the orchid will tolerate. Note 3. <i>Cattleya intermedia</i> can survive multiple days at 17F.
<i>Cattleya iricolor</i>	Stellata	50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya jenmanii</i>	Cattleya	50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya kerrii</i>	Intermedia	45F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya labiata</i>	Cattleya	55F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya lawrenceana</i>	Cattleya	55F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya loddigesii</i>	Intermedia	35F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya lueddemanniana</i>	Cattleya	60F	Note 1. No decrement in growing temperatures is needed. Water can be reduced for 2-3 months during the winter – December through February. The orchid must dry between waterings.
<i>Cattleya luteola</i>	Stellata	50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out. Note 3. <i>Cattleya luteola</i> is a very low light plant. The lower the light, the more flowers it produces. In bright light, only 1 flower; in low light, 4 flowers. It is also very salt sensitive.
<i>Cattleya maxima</i>	Cattleya	40F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated following Fall blooming and lasting through March. Allow this orchid to dry out between waterings. Increase light without burning the orchid.
<i>Cattleya mendelii</i>	Cattleya	55F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya mooreana</i>	Stellata	55F	
<i>Cattleya mossiae</i>	Cattleya	40F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Cattleya nobilior</i>	Rhizantha	45F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for three to four months – December through February. Do not allow to dry out. Note 3. <i>C. nobilior</i> must dry from December to February and grows best on

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			a horizontal mount. It will not thrive mounted vertically or with difficulty potted. <i>Cattleya dowiana</i> needs a long, dry winter or it rots. It gets no winter rain.
<i>Cattleya perciavaliana</i>	Cattleya	50F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya porphyroglossa</i>	Falcata	40F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out. A drier rest after new growths have matured is recommended.
<i>Cattleya quadricolor</i>	Cattleya	60F	Note 1. Maintain growing temperatures. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya rex</i>	Cattleya	55F	Note 1. Maintain growing temperatures. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya schilleriana</i>	Falcata	40F	Note 1. Maintain growing temperatures. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out. Note 3. Must be mounted or it will not thrive as it has stomata on its roots.
<i>Cattleya schofieldiana</i>	Falcata	40F	Note 1. Maintain growing temperatures. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya schroderae</i>	Cattleya /Lindley	40F	Note 1. Maintain growing temperatures. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya tenuis</i>	Schomburkoidea	55F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya tigrina</i>	Falcata	41F	Note 1. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya trianaei</i>	Cattleya	40F	Note 1. Maintain growing temperatures. Winter rest not needed, but water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya velutina</i>	Aclandia	40F	Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out.
<i>Cattleya violacea</i>	Schomburkoidea	60F	Note 1. Not much winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated for about a month during the winter. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Cattleya walkeriana</i>	Rhizantha	40F	Note 1. Needs little rest in the winter. This orchid is ideally mounted. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. DO NOT ALLOW TO DRY OUT. Note 3. Has photosynthetic roots. Must be mounted or in a clear pot to thrive.
<i>Cattleya warnei</i>	Cattleya	60F	Note 1. Not much winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated for about a month during the winter. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Cattleya warszewiczii</i>	Cattleya	50F	Note 1. Requires brighter light. Maintain growing temperatures. Light

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			watering sufficient to simulate morning mist through the winter. Like most cattleya, mature plants must be allowed to dry.
<i>Encyclia cochleata</i>		40F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Keep relatively dry and do not allow to totally dry out.
<i>Encyclia cordigera</i>		50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Increase light levels but be careful to not provide too much. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Encyclia polybulbon</i>		39F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. It will grow if you maintain normal culture, but expect it does need a rest: Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Lightly mist in the mornings and water normally every 2-3 weeks. Also note this is easier grown on a cork slab; probably best horizontally mounted.
<i>Encyclia tampensis</i>		20F	Note 1. Protect from extremes in temperature. Reduce water in winter but never allow this orchid to dry out.
<i>Epidendrum ciliare</i>		47F	Note 1. Not much winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated for about a month during the winter. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Epidendrum nocturnum</i>		50F	Note 1. Not much winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Epidendrum radicans</i>		40F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Guarianthe aurantiaca (Cattleya)</i>	Circumvola	45F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Guarianthe bowringiana</i>	Circumvola	60F	Note 1. No rest is needed. Water can be reduced for 2-3 months during the winter – December through February. The orchid must dry between waterings as with most cattleya types but must not dry completely.
<i>Guarianthe deckeri (Cattleya)</i>		50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Guarianthe skinneri</i>		51F	Note 1. Not much winter rest is recommended. Water can be reduced but not eliminated for about a month during the winter. Do not allow to dry out. Increase light if possible without burning.
<i>Laelia anceps</i>	Laliea	50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for five months – November through March. Do not allow to dry

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			out.
<i>Laelia crispa</i>		50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for five months – November through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia lobata</i>		50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia longipes (Cattleya)</i>	Parviflorae	50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia lucasiana</i>	Parviflorae	50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia milleri (Cattleya)h</i>	Parviflorae	50F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia purpurata (Cattleya)</i>	Crispae	50F	Note 1. No Winter Rest is recommended. Reduce water if kept in cooler conditions, but do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia rubescens (Cattleya)</i>	Laelia	60F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia (Schomburgkia) splendida</i>		45F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for five months – November through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia (Schomburgkia) superbiens</i>		45F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia tenebrosa</i>	Crispae	60F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Leptotes bicolor</i>		50F	Note 1. Grow with your Phalaenopsis orchids. Reduce water during the darker months but do not allow to dry out or remain dry for long periods of time. Note 3. Temperature doesn't matter to its flowering.
<i>Leptotes pohlitinocoi</i>		50F	Note 1. Grow with your Phalaenopsis orchids. Reduce water during the darker months but do not allow to dry out or remain dry for long periods of time.
<i>Myrmecophila brysiana</i>		60F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not

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<i>Species</i>	Subgenus / Section	Temp (Note 1)	General Guidance / Winter Rest Specific guidance adapted as noted below.
			eliminated for four months – December through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Myrmecophila grandiflora</i>		50F	Note 1. No information available. Grow as a general cattleya.
<i>Laelia (Schomburgkia) undulata</i>		60F	Note 1. Winter rest is recommended. Water should be reduced but not eliminated for three months – January through March. Do not allow to dry out.
<i>Laelia colombiana (Schomburgkia wallisii)</i>		50F	Note 1. No information available. Grow as a general cattleya.

Annex B – Dendrobium by Selected Section and Species

Type / Genus	Min Temp F	Courtney Hackney’s Guidance	Sue Bottom’s Guidance	Winter Rest Guidance (Bakers, Specific guidance from OrchidWiz, and others [see references] and notes). Specific guidance adapted as noted below.
Section – <i>Aporum</i> (<i>Den. keithii</i>)	60F			Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel.
Section – <i>Callista</i> (<i>Den. aggregatum, farmeri</i>)	50F		Mid 40Fs	Medium light, just enough water to keep pseudobulbs from shriveling, no fertilizer.
Section – <i>Calyptrochilus</i> (<i>Den. cuthbertsonii, Den. mortii, Den. smilliae</i>)	40F			Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel. <i>Den. cuthbertsonii</i> , Note 3. Requires extremely pure water and cooler temperatures, not over 75F. Reduce water slightly but never allow to dry out; minimum temperature 50F.
Section – <i>Dendrobium – Section 1</i> (<i>Den. nobile,</i>	35F		Mid to low 40Fs	<i>Den. nobile</i> , Note 1. Reduce water significantly during winter months, no fertilizer and cool nights. Provide high light. Can go close to freezing without issue if dry.

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Type / Genus	Min Temp F	Courtney Hackney's Guidance	Sue Bottom's Guidance	Winter Rest Guidance (Bakers, Specific guidance from OrchidWiz, and others [see references] and notes). Specific guidance adapted as noted below.
<i>Den. chrysanthum</i>); aka "soft cane dendrobium"				Note 2. <i>Den. nobile</i> should be kept cooler during the <i>day</i> and night during winter rest with a preference for strong light. Doing so will encourage strong growth and floriferousness. During winter rest only provide enough water to prevent the pseudobulbs from drying.
Section – Dendrobium – Section 2 (<i>Den. anosmum</i> , <i>Den. aphyllum</i> , <i>Den. loddigesii</i> , <i>Den. parishii</i>); aka "soft cane dendrobium"	35F		Mid to low 40Fs	Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel. Reduce water significantly during winter months, no fertilizer and cool nights. Provide high light. <i>Den. aphyllum</i> – keep dry throughout the winter and into early spring with only occasional light watering. <i>Den. parishii</i> - rest during late winter with only occasional early morning misting to prevent pseudobulb shriveling.
Section – Dendrocoryne (<i>Den. kingianum</i> , <i>Den. speciosum</i>)	36F		Mid to upper 30Fs	Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel.
Section – Dockrilla (<i>Den. wassellii</i>)	50F			Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel. Note 3. <i>Den. wassellii</i> grows best on a horizontal mount. It will not thrive mounted vertically or with difficulty potted.
Section – Formosae (<i>Den. sanderae</i>)	50F		Mid 50Fs	Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel.
Section – Latoria (<i>Den. spectabile</i> , <i>Den. Royal Chip</i> or <i>Micro Chip</i>)	60F		Mid 50Fs	Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel.
Section – Lichenastrum	45F			Note 1. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel.

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Type / Genus	Min Temp F	Courtney Hackney's Guidance	Sue Bottom's Guidance	Winter Rest Guidance (Bakers, Specific guidance from OrchidWiz, and others [see references] and notes). Specific guidance adapted as noted below.
(Den. lichenastrum)				
Section – <i>Pedilonum</i> (Den. bracteosum, Den. bullenianum)	60F		Mid 50Fs	Note 1. Maintain growing conditions during the winter. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel
Section – <i>Phalaenopsis</i> (Den. biggibum, Den. phalaenopsis)	60F	Phalaenopsis-type dendrobiums are generally treated like cattleyas, although different growers have different threshold levels.	Protect Phal type dendrobium once temperatures drop to 50 – 60F. D. biggibum needs high light and less water during winter. Water once a month.	Note 1. Winter rest is required. Water should be reduced slightly while not allowing the orchid to dry out or the pseudobulbs to shrivel.
Section – <i>Spatulata</i> (Den. canaliculatum, Den. carroni, Den. discolor, Den. johannis)	60F	Antelope type dendrobiums are generally treated like cattleyas, although different growers have different threshold levels.	60F.	Note 1. No winter rest. Medium to high light. Can be kept cooler if dry.

Note 1. From OrchidWiz Encyclopedia Version 20A. (2025).

Note 2. From Hachadourian, M. (2019).

Note 3. From Koch, A. (2017).

Note 4. From Rogerson, B. (2015).