



# PLANT *care* INSTRUCTION

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Watering and Spraying.  
Dry and Watering Phases.



## How does self-watering system *work*?

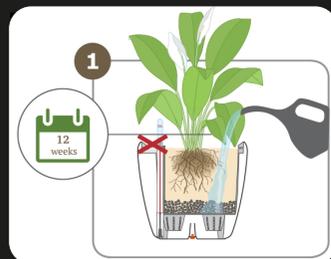
LECHUZA planters consist of an external and an internal pot. Pots are different in height and due to this difference, a space is formed inside - a container for water.

There are drainage holes in the inner pot through which the water flows into the substrate. LECHUZA-PON draws moisture from a water tank. A wet zone forms.

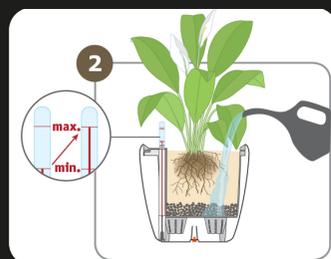
For the first three weeks, the plant leaves its roots in the wet zone and begins to take the optimal amount of water and fertilizers for itself.

- 1 Water level indicator**  
works like a float, and shows when there is enough water, and when it needs to be added.
- 2 Water Bay Mine**  
Provides ease of water pouring.
- 3 LECHUZA-PON substrate**  
acts as a drainage layer and is an alternative to ordinary soil.
- 4 Inner pot or separator**  
creates a container for water.
- 5 Retractable handles**  
part of the inner pot and simplify plant care.

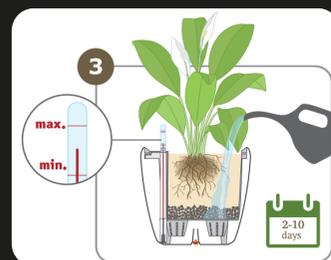
## How to *care* for plants in LECHUZA planters?



After the transplant, you water the plant from above for the first 12 weeks, as usual. During this time, it passes the roots into the wet zone.



To check whether it is possible to switch to the self-watering system, raise the inner pot and you will see the roots or pour water into the self-watering system in the middle between the "min" and "max" marks. If after a few days the water level decreases, you can switch to self-watering. If not, drain the system and continue watering in the usual way from above.



When you switch to self-watering, the plant will drink as much water as necessary. When the indicator drops to a minimum, you need to wait a certain time. It is "Dry phase". For table plants, up to two days; for floor plants, up to a week. This is because there is still moisture in the ground. After the appropriate wait time, refill the water. From above and using the self-watering system at the same time is not recommended. It is "watering phase".

## Tips for *Orchid* care

# Watering

Orchids prefer water which doesn't contain calcium carbonate (lime), e.g. rainwater. From time to time, you can also spray the whole plant with water too, creating a pleasant steam around the plant to imitate their natural habitat in the tropics.

If there is no water supply shaft, only pour moderately over the substrate from above – do not pour water over the plant's flowers or leaves. Half-fill the water reservoir, or use a little less water depending on the size and individual needs of your orchid.

Once all the water has gone, allow the plant to be dry for a period of 7-14 days. Using your finger, check how moist the substrate mix is – and always take into account how much water your orchid variety needs. Note: wilted leaves may be a sign of over-watering. LECHUZA specialists are available to answer your individual queries over the phone. Give the customer service team a call!

# Correct fertilising and feeding

Like any plant, orchids need nutrients to grow. However, since they don't need a lot, you can quickly run the risk of over-fertilising them. LECHUZA's slow-release fertiliser can be used both with the special orchid substrate mix and LECHUZA's PON substrate for a period of 4-6 months. Following on from that, use a commercially available orchid fertiliser every 4-6 weeks.



## *Preparation* for placing flowerpots indoor and outdoor

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To place the pots on the street, unscrew the red screw at the bottom of the pots. This will allow excess rainwater to drain and the plant will not become overly wet. When placing the pots inside, the red screw must be screwed in.



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