



### CLUB NEWS



#### December 1 SAOS Meeting

by Janis Croft, [secy@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:secy@staugorchidsociety.org)

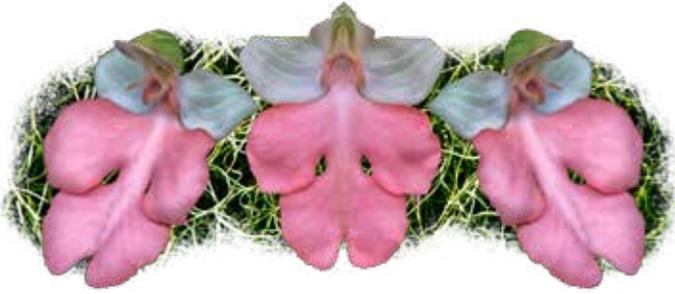
President Bob Schimmel welcomed our 55 attendees at our Annual Christmas Dinner and Auction at the Moultrie Trails Club House located at 121 Crooked Tree Trail in St. Augustine. Event Planner Dianne Batchelder did a great job organizing the party, with assists from Penny Halyburton, Mary Ann Bell, Mary Colee, Janis Croft and Linda Stewart. Dianne and Penny cooked up a bunch of Boston Butts for the main event and everyone brought delicious and varied side dishes to share. The food was terrific. Mary Ann made flower arrangements for table centerpieces to add to the festivities.



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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### December

- 6 JOS Christmas Auction, 5:30 pm  
Orange Park Country Club  
2525 Country Club Blvd, Orange Park

### January

- 2-3 Sarasota Orchid Society Show  
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
How to Grow Orchids in St. Augustine  
St. Aug Orchid Society Members
- 12 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm  
Speaker TBA
- 15-17 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show  
War Memorial Auditorium
- 17 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Preparing a Plant for Display  
Charles and Kathy Young  
160 West Genung St, St. Aug 32086
- 23-24 Tamiami International Orchid Festival  
Dade County Fair Expo Center

### February

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Orchid Growing Basics  
Mac Rivenbark, Mac's Orchids
- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6-7 Venice Area Orchid Society Show  
Venice Community Center
- 9 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm  
Speaker TBA
- 12-14 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show  
Orlando Garden Club
- 13-14 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show  
Safe Schools Institute
- 21 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Collecting Rainwater for Watering  
Linda Stewart's Home  
342 Cracker Swamp Dirt Rd, E Palatka

26-28 Naples Orchid Society Show  
Moorings Presbyterian Church

### March

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Orchid Leaves and Roots  
Vern Bloch, Orchid Hobbyist & Grower
- 4-6 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show  
Englewood Methodist Church
- 4-6 Martin County Orchid Society Show  
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 5 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5-6 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show  
Egypt Shrine Center

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith <a href="mailto:jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com">jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com</a>



# CLUB NEWS

## Continued from page 1

Terry Bottom produced our 2016 calendar showing all the Member's Choice plants during this past year, and sold out at \$10 each during the celebration.

Linda Stewart, Sue and Terry Bottom traveled to Thanh Nguyen's greenhouse earlier this week and picked up beautiful plants for the auction—our major fund raiser. Everyone received bidding numbers and Bob started the auction after desserts. It was quite a lively and successful event.

Thanks to all who stayed and helped clean up the facility. Maybe the best Christmas Party ever!



Thanks to Watson Realty  
and Jeanette Smith for the  
use of their meeting space  
at 3505 US 1 South



# CLUB NEWS

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## Keiki Club on Holiday Hiatus

The days are getting shorter and cooler and your orchids should be snug in their winter homes with visions of sugar plums dancing in their heads. Enjoy your friends and family during the holiday months. We'll start talking about orchids again in January. Til then, we'll extend this Irish Christmas wish to all: *May you never forget what is worth remembering or remember what is best forgotten.*



## January 5 Monthly SAOS Meeting Growing Orchids in St. Augustine

Last year St. Augustine Orchid Society members teamed up to give a presentation on how each grow their orchids in St. Augustine. It was so popular, we decided to make this an annual occurrence. Our multi talented Membership Veep Linda Stewart will be our master of ceremonies. She has worked with each of three presenters, Mary Ann Bell, Art Russell and Suzanne Susko, to show how each grows their orchids during the warm growing months and winter resting season along with lessons learned about growing orchids in St. Augustine, Jacksonville and Palm Coast. Members are invited to bring plants to sell.

## Keiki Clubs Scheduled for 2016

January 17: Preparing a Plant for Display  
Moderator: Steve Hawkins or Linda Stewart  
Venue: Charles and Kathy Young's Home  
160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086

February 21: Collecting Rainwater for Watering  
Moderator: Linda Stewart  
Venue: Linda Stewart's Home  
342 Cracker Swamp Dirt Rd, E Palatka 32131

March 13: Repotting and Mounting Orchids  
Venue: Moderator: Sue Bottom  
Terry and Sue Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

April 17 Picnic and Orchid Swap  
Joanna Shaw to Offer Pots for Sale  
Venue: Memorial Lutheran Church  
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

May 15: Watering and Fertilizing Your Orchids  
Moderator: Sue Bottom  
Venue: Leslie and Chip Brickell's home  
1319 Wentworth Avenue, Jax 32259

June 12: Growing and Repotting Phalaenopsis  
Moderator: Mary Colee  
Venue: Terry and Sue Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

July 17: Orchid Pests and Diseases  
Moderator: Sue Bottom  
Venue: Charles and Kathy Young's Home  
160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086

August 14: Photographing Orchids  
Moderator: Terry Bottom  
Venue: Charles and Kathy Young's Home  
160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086

September 18: Get the 'chids Ready for Winter  
Moderator: Mary Colee  
Venue: : Drake and Dianne Batchelder's home  
728 Old Loggers Way, St. Aug 32086

October Field Trip to Orctoberfest  
Venue: EFG Orchids  
4265 Marsh Rd, DeLand 32724

November and December  
Winter Hiatus  
No Get Togethers Scheduled



# CLUB NEWS

## Programs Scheduled for 2016



**February 2:**  
**Orchid Basics: Which  
Orchids Grow Well and How  
to Grow Them**  
Mac Rivenbark, Mac's Orchids



**April 5:**  
**Spring Orchid Auction**



**June 7:**  
**Catasetums**  
Fred Clarke,  
Sunset Valley Orchids



**January 5:**  
**Growing Orchids  
in St. Augustine**  
St. Augustine Orchid Society



**March 1:**  
**Orchid Leaves and Roots**  
Vern Bloch,  
Orchid Hobbyist and Grower



**May 3:**  
**Blue Cattleyas**  
Courtney Hackney,  
Hackneau's Art and Orchids



**August 2:**  
**How to Manage Your  
Orchid Collection**  
Alan Koch,  
Gold Country Orchids



**October 4:**  
**Dendrobiums**  
Roy Tokunaga,  
H&R Nurseries



**September 6:**  
**Ten Unusual & Easy to Grow  
Orchids and How to Grow Them**  
Thanh Nguyen,  
Springwater Orchids



**November 1:**  
**Orchid Movie Night**  
Election Night Entertainment



**December 6:**  
**Christmas Orchid  
Auction**  
St. Augustine  
Orchid Society



# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in December

based on Robert Scully, Ned Nash & James Rose checklists, courtesy of the AOS



**General Growing Tips.** Winter's cool days and nights have already affected most collections; if all plants are not already indoors, they soon may be. Concerning daylight intensity and its duration, the seasonal change must be obvious by now. Don't allow daytime temperatures to rise too high before ventilating the growing area. Fresh air is important for healthy plants and their owners. Just remember that if the grower can be reasonably comfortable with the temperature and humidity conditions in the growing area, the plants are likely to be satisfied too.

**Cattleyas.** Plants are responding to the shorter, cooler days and less intense sun by slowing and ripening their growth, so reduce your frequency of watering as the plants dry out more slowly and have a lesser need for fertilizer.



*Cattleya skinneri* should be pushing its buds up into dried sheaths for a January flowering; do not cut the sheaths off or open them. *Cattleya trianae* and its hybrids ought to be blooming for several months beginning now. Many Sophronitis hybrids typically flower this season. *Laelia anceps*, the Christmas orchid, will have well defined buds just waiting for nature's signal to open.

**Dendrobiums.** Generalizations are hard within this very diverse group. The winter resting deciduous dendrobiums of the Dendrobium (Nobiles and Seminobiles) and Callista sections can be kept dry and cool this month. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 40 F. Nobile type dendrobiums may show some swollen nodes on their leafless pseudobulbs and flowers may appear by the month's end. Your other dendrobiums will also be resting up this month though not dormant. You'll water these half as often as you did in the summer. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 45 to 55 F and 55 to 60 F for the biggibum types.

**Oncidiums.** The mule-ear oncidium, *Oncidium splendidum*, and the popular thin-leaved type, *Oncidium maculatum*, should be producing inflorescences. Stake the oncidium inflorescence as it grows upward, but do not allow the tip to droop as you would for a phalaenopsis.



**Paphiopedilums.** Some of the mottled leaved species like *Paphiopedilum fairrieianum* and *sukhakulii* bloom now. Keep their potting medium moist and avoid getting water in the pouch.

**Phalaenopsis.** Groom and stake each phalaenopsis spike. Avoid excess plant movement while the buds are developing or the buds may blast (wither). High humidity in a closed house can lead to flower spotting caused by *Botrytis*; provide supplementary air circulation with fans and/or increase temperatures above 60 F.



**Vandas.** Vandas are starting to rest now. You can gradually reduce your watering to every other day and cut back on fertilizer. *Ascocentrum aurantiacum* may have some beautiful orange to yellow flowers in bloom by the end of the month.



**Other Genera.** The Catasetinae (catasetums, clowesia, cynoches and mormodes) are going dormant now and their leaves have been yellowing and dropping. Once the leaves yellow, restrict watering until the spring growth is a few inches tall. The jewel orchid *Ludisia discolor* will begin to develop inflorescences soon. Clean the foliage now before the inflorescences grow.



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

**Q1.** I have something going on with a couple of my orchids. The sap on the leaves is sticky and clear and there are also crusty bumps on the leaves.

**A1.** That is armored scale. If you have just a few plants, you can wipe it off with a Q tip soaked in isopropyl alcohol. You'll have to watch the plant carefully for the next few weeks to make sure you have found and removed all the scale. There are a lot of [sprays](#) and drenches that can also be used.



**Q2.** I have a phalaenopsis orchid that appears to be dying. The leaves are wrinkled and turning yellow and there is no root system. However it has sprouted three keikis perhaps in a last ditch attempt to 'save' itself. What can I do to keep the mother orchid alive long enough to re-pot and keep the keikis?



**A2.** I think your root system is compromised. Check to see if the plant is very wobbly in the pot. You can probably bring the plant back to life if you repot it and nurse it back to health, but you will have to make a decision about whether or not to cut the spike with keikis off because that is consuming resources that the plant could otherwise use for growing new roots. The keikis will probably not



survive on their own because roots have not yet formed, though you can see the swelling at the base of the keiki that will be a new root. I have heard of people who place the spike with keikis in a vase with water and the keikis have continued to grow, though this is the exception rather than the rule. Best for the mother is to remove the spike and repot, using a small pot and New Zealand long fibered sphagnum moss. The sphagnum encourages root growth. If you can't bring yourself to cut the spike, maybe they'll all pull through the repotting experience.

**Q3.** This phalaenopsis is not having a good day. It has been healthy for years. It just finished flowering, and the very center of the plant was a bit yellow. so I cut off the flower spike. Then BAM it's totally yellowed and dying, can it be saved?



**A3.** I'm afraid your plant has crown rot. The growing heart at the center of the plant has died for some reason, often it is caused by water standing in the crown of the plant. That little side shoot above the green leaf may be a flower spike, but I'm hoping it is a basal keiki, a new plant trying to grow to replace the mother plant. The best thing you can do now is remove those yellow leaves, pour hydrogen peroxide all over the plant to kill any bacteria (the crown rot is caused by bacteria), and then watch that new basal keiki. Once it starts to form roots that will sustain the plant, you can think about separating mother from pup and potting it up.



# CULTIVATION

## Winter Orchid Care

by Art Chadwick, [Chadwick Orchids](#)

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*David Rosenfeld's Greenhouse in Hopewell, NJ*

One would think that tropical plants and snow storms are highly incompatible. Yet millions of orchid hobbyists across America are able to bridge the gap to successfully grow and bloom a wide range of orchid genera by creating healthy horticultural microclimates within their homes. The months of December, January, and February offer the greatest challenges, as well as the greatest rewards - if executed correctly.

The winter solstice occurs on Dec 21st – a time when the sun is at its lowest point on the horizon and the days are the shortest. In Virginia, daylight begins around 7 am and ends around 5 pm – a mere 10 hours of natural light. (Things could be worse. Iceland, for example, has only one hour of daylight.) In general, tropical plants are their happiest during long warm months, since these botanicals are found naturally near the equator where they receive balmy conditions year round. So what is an orchid hobbyist to do?

South-facing windows become increasingly important as winter approaches. However, sunlight streams in almost horizontally with a blistering intensity that seems unlikely given the icy temperatures outside. Many orchids have been scalded in this seemingly innocent southern exposure – a painful reminder that even in the dead of winter, orchids generally can't take full sun. The solution is to somehow filter the sun to a dappled effect so that the plant leaves are never warm to the touch. Common techniques include drawing sheer curtains, partially closing blinds, and placing other objects in front of leaves. The popular genera that require this treatment are Cattleyas, Dendrobiums, and Oncidiums.

The other two favorite types – Paphiopedilums (aka Lady Slippers) and Phalaenopsis will burn to a crisp in south-facing windows since they are shade loving plants. Northern as well as heavily filtered east and west exposure is most suitable.

Shorter days slow foliar growth to a near standstill. It's hard for photosynthesis to occur in the dark! Don't expect much in the way of new leaves or pseudo-bulbs at this time. In some respects, the plant is resting... hibernating... taking vacation. So it stands to reason that fertilization should be minimized or eliminated during the winter. The extra nutrients won't hurt anything - they just get washed down the drain unused.

Flower spikes for the sun loving genera such as Dendrobiums and Oncidiums will drop off dramatically and buds counts will be wanting on those plants that attempt to bloom. Cattleyas will behave as they always do – producing flowers seasonally based on their breeding lineage. Those with the species *C trianaei* and *C perciviana* will bloom like clockwork around Christmas – all others will be waiting for their designated month.

The mottled-leaf Lady Slippers are free spirits and send up buds on a whim – any old time. Their flower stems are extra tall and majestic during the winter as they 'stretch for the light'. It's not uncommon to have a two foot stem supporting a large proud bloom. The complex or 'bulldog' paphs only bloom at this time so it's now or never. Watch the new growths for emerging buds which could produce flowers the size of soft balls.

December is also the calm before the storm for Phals (aka Moth Orchids) as nearly every last plant should be spiking. The growths may be just a few inches tall or they may already have pea sized buds on them.



Start staking the stems when the buds resemble marbles. It can be a long wait before the first flower first opens – typically three months but the reward is great - three more months of perfectly shaped moth-like blossoms. Their blooming season is always January through May unless they've been forced.

A few final notes for winterization: Air circulation should be maintained as this helps to reduce the potential for rot. Supplemental humidity may be required as home furnaces dry out the air. Consider humidity trays or even small humidifiers for larger collections. Re-pot only those plants which are desperate since leaf and root growth won't occur until spring. Thorough watering is still required at least weekly and, by all means, resist the temptation to use ice cubes. No tropical plant likes cold water on its roots. And good news! Insects should be few as they are in conference, planning their springtime attack.



# CULTIVATION

## Purely Organic Fertilizer Cakes

by K. Harry McElroy

The experiences I have had to date leads me to believe that Pure Organic Fertilizer (P.O.) is an excellent fertilizer. The P.O. fertilizer produced by Jim Young of H. L. Shealy Company in South Carolina is a proprietary blend of a number of organic ingredients. The seedlings I have grown with P.O. have thrived. Losses are at a minimum which is better than my past tries which included many losses. As we all know, orchid growers often lose plants as they learn so it is good to feel that we have made a personal breakthrough.

In addition to my luck with seedlings, mature plants have improved as well. With the seedlings P.O. was incorporated directly into the potting mix and the fertilizer remained in place due to the finer textured mixes I use for seedlings. Mature plants have presented a problem in that the P.O. fertilizer washes out of the pot easily and it does little good if it washes away before yielding its nutrients. The tendency to wash away is a problem because epiphytic orchids like cattleyas, dendrobiums, phalaenopsis, etc. are typically grown in open well drained media as are mature cymbidiums. P.O. fertilizer which does not stay around very long does a minimum of good.

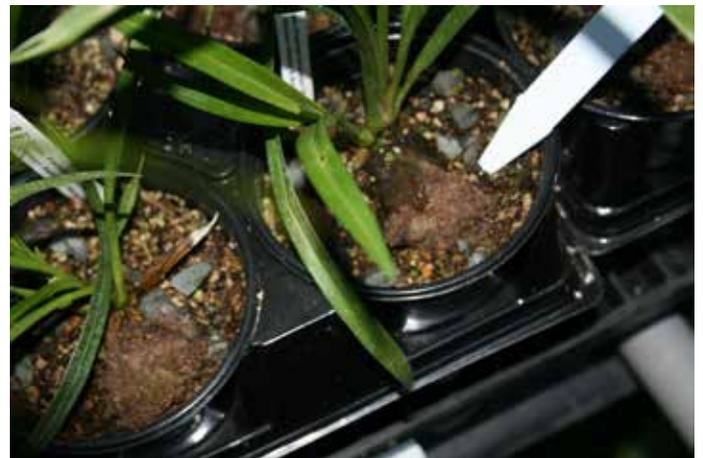


Agar itself does not support bacteria or fungus but acts as a holding agent for chemicals used in the aforementioned examples. It would be expensive to buy from scientific supply houses but is locally available in most places at a very low prices. It is sold in many Oriental stores as a base for making desserts and other oriental dishes. 1.5 ounces will make 1 gallon of a jello like substance (just like you see in the bottom of orchid flasks).

Have cookie sheets lined with tin foil ready. You can make six 8x14 inch cakes with 1.5 oz of agar. Have a gallon coffee can of Pure Organic Fertilizer ready. It's a lot like making Jello: Boil 1 gallon of water. Mix in the package of Agar (that's what the package says) and sit it next to the cookie sheets lined with tin foil. It costs less than \$2.00.

Use a ladle to put agar into the cookie sheets about 1/4 inch deep. Do two cookie sheets at a time.

After filling the second cookie sheet the first sheet will be cool enough. Scoop P.O. into the agar. Work the P.O. into the agar on the cookie sheet until it is all wet. Keep adding until it looks like there will not be enough moisture to wet another scoop. Repeat with the second cookie sheet. After the second cookie sheet is finished the first sheet should have congealed enough so the tin foil and P.O. Cake can be lifted out and set aside. Then reline the cookie sheet with tin foil. This way only two cookie sheets are needed. Keep repeating until all the material is used up.



***P.O. goo applied to orchid***

It is not necessary to get any P.O. on any kitchen utensil if you are careful with the tinfoil and ladle. With care you can avoid death by spouse. I put the cakes into coffee cans with lids and keep refrigerated until use.

After making cakes out of the stuff, I put it all into a coffee can. It became a soft goo. I applied the goo by the teaspoon full on top of the pot. So far the stuff seems to be working just the way I want it to. It does not wash away easily. I have watered and it has rained but the PO cake has remained in place.



***Harry makes a batch of Purely Organic 'Brownies'***

The purpose of designing the "P.O. Cakes" was to transform the P.O. into something which will stay around long enough to be effective. I make the cakes by mixing the P.O. fertilizer with Agar. Agar is used in a lot of scientific experiments, in orchid flasks, Petri dishes to culture bacteria samples.



# CULTIVATION

## Evolution of an Orchid Grower

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

I planted my first garden at the age of 10 in the woods next door to our house. My Dad said he'd plow up a section of the yard for my vegetable garden if I could justify the cost, so I sold tomatoes 3 for a quarter that summer and my Dad thought he was raising a good capitalist. Mom was always playing in the dirt and as time went by we developed a Saturday morning routine where we visited as many nurseries as possible sometimes followed by an afternoon wine tasting, though that's a different story. Terry and I have spent many Saturday mornings continuing the tradition.

One fateful day in Houston Terry said he was going to build the greenhouse I had wanted for 20 years, at which point, I thought OK, guess I better learn to grow orchids. The latest edition of Rebecca Northen's *Home Orchid Growing* had just been released and I still think that is the best orchid book for the hobbyist although William Cullina's *Understanding Orchids* is another great source of information.



***The rapid transition from space to no space***

You find that you are attracted to certain types of orchids. I've always been drawn to primary hybrids, even before I knew what a primary hybrid was, perhaps it was the hybrid vigor. Except for some of the incredibly lovely species like *Laelia* (now *Cattleya*, ugh!) *purpurata* I usually prefer the primary hybrid to either of the parent species.

Of course, you fill up your allotted space very quickly so you have to keep expanding your growing area. Then you find you need more space, and if your significant other is as handy as Terry, new growing areas are created for your orchids to inhabit even if you experience a little overcrowding problem before the new home is ready.

Then one day you become a bit more selective. You start giving away backbulbs rather than potting them up and having them take up valuable bench space. You decide you don't want to run an infirmary for sick orchids so you discard those genetic weaklings or disease prone plants. You become more selective in your purchases. And you turn a critical eye to the plants you are growing, asking yourself if there are enough blooms to justify the bench space or if the bloom has a pleasing enough color or shape or would you prefer a different cultivar. Once you learn how to evict plants from your growing area, you have learned the fine art of culling your collection, and have earned an advanced degree in orchid growing.



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***Sue's first Greenhouse in League City, Texas***

There are many steps in the evolution of an orchid grower. The first seems to be that you'll go anywhere and spend anything to have more orchids. You buy half dead plants from the marked off table, you know what day the bag babies from Sun Bulb, now Better Gro, arrive at the big box stores, you pick out orchids from other people's garbage, you pot up any back bulbs you can find, and road trips always involve stops at orchid nurseries. All you know is you need more...

Somewhere along the line you start hunting for specific types of orchids. My first hunt was for *nodosa* hybrids. That was the year we got a Mazda MX6 and promptly drove from Houston to Austin to San Antonio buying every *nodosa* hybrid we could find along the way, all in the name of breaking in the car.



# CULTIVATION

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*A pile of parts comes together for Sue's St. Augustine Greenhouse and the orchids take over*



*Roll-up curtain is added to increase ventilation*



*Surprise, surprise more room is needed for Sue's expanding orchid collection*



*Sue's Complex is expanded to include a potting shed and a pergola*



*St. Augustine Orchid Society's Keiki Club meets often at Sue's Orchid Complex. Everyone enjoys seeing how Sue grows her orchids*

I'm not sure quite how I got so obsessed with orchids, but the obsession doesn't have any signs of abating. Cattleyas will always be my true love, though when I see some unusual this or that I start a flirtation with other genera, including stanhopeas, habenarias, dendrochilums, and angraecoids in the last couple years, and who knows what tomorrow. At the end of the day, you have to ask yourself what you're trying to achieve. For me, it's being the best orchid grower I can possibly be, having fun talking orchids and finding new friends along the way.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Orchid Adventures Orchttoberfest at EFG Orchids in DeLand

We go down to the Orchttoberfest at EFG Orchids in DeLand every year. We love seeing George and Paula Hausermann and all the wild tropicals they have in their huge greenhouse. Some of our favorite orchid vendors were there. Phillip Hamilton had his beautiful novelty phals and unusual cattleyas, Mac and Helen Rivenbark had unusual species from the Philippines and Africa as well as some great schombocatts and Thanh Nguyen had more and different unusual species and hybrids from different areas of the world. I was promptly separated from the cash I had brought, although I did manage to save enough for our lunch, brats and german potato salad, yum yum!



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*Epi. schlechterianum*



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Neofinetia falcata* var. *Shutenno*



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
*Cym. Poor Roger* 'Conquistador'



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
*Epi. polybulbon* 'Golden Gate'



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Blc. Chia Lin* 'Shin Shy' AM/AOS



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
*Phal. Bataan*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Ddc. glumaceum*



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
**Zygolum Rhein Harlequin**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**L. purpurata var. striata**



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
**Blc. Copper Queen**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Lc. Acker's Spotlight 'Pink Jewel' HCC/AOS**



**Grower Linda Powell**  
**Pot. Choco Berry Fondue**



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
**Mtssa. Dennis Kleinbach 'Crowhurst' AM/AOS**

