



## CLUB NEWS



Dave Sorokowsky

### May Meeting

by Janis Croft

#### Welcome and Thanks.

Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 51 attendees. He thanked Celia, Dianne and Dottie for the treats and reminded all to remember to "Drop a Dollar" if you enjoyed them. The Repotting clinics have been quite lively and Tom reminded all to bring any

plant of concern to the next clinic at SE Branch Library on June 1st at the SE Branch Library, 6670 US-1 N, St. Aug 32086. Tom shared that the May Florida orchid shows include Volusia this weekend and the Redland show on May 17 - 19. He advised all to look at the website for dates and locations.

**Club Business.** Linda welcomed our guests and new members Susan Lane and Suzanne Blohm-Weber. Linda asked the May birthday celebrants to raise their hands for their free raffle ticket. If you know of anyone in need of a cheering up or a get-well card, let her know by emailing her at [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org).

**Members Choice Voting.** Christine asked members to vote for their favorite blooming orchid on the show table. The ballots should be dropped in the ballot box before the speaker program begins.

**Virtual Show Table.** Sue announced that the virtual show table will be held on May 9<sup>th</sup>, featuring guest star Dave Off of Waldor Orchids, and she will send out an email invitation to members.

**Supplies.** Supplies for growing orchids were available at the back table. Preorder ahead of time at [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org).



**Library.** Howard will be bringing in general specific books the next few meetings. Tonight he brought in American Cattleyas and Dendrobium and Its Relatives. If you would like a book or magazine from the

library list on the website, send Howard a request to [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org) and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.



**Show Table Review.** Steve Hawkins started the review with the classic species *Cattleya violacea* and next Myc. RIO's Little Treasure, a hybrid between *violacea* and a *Schomburgkia*. Steve said that this cross would stay smaller than most *Schomburgkias* and probably only have an inflorescence of about 2 feet. Next was another classic species, *C. walkeriana*, which has its inflorescences arise from the rhizome. The smaller, compact *Ctna*. Why Not showed off its bright red flowers and Steve said that with time, this plant becomes quite floriferous. Steve said this was the time for encyclias to come into bloom and held up a *Enc. Rioclarensis* that was really showy and during the daytime, quite fragrant. There were several novelty *Phals* which bloom on the same inflorescence for a very long time. *Billra*. Marfitch 'Howard's Dream' had large 5" blooms that were dark grape-purple with white spotting and yellow in the throat. The next plant, *Brassia giroudiana*, commonly referred to as the Spider Orchid, is in the parentage of the previous plant. Steve pointed out the common characteristics. *Miltoniopsis Princess Diana* had white with purple flat flowers and fragrant scent.

**SAOS Program.** Sue introduced our guest speaker from California, Dave Sorokowsky whose talk was on "Multifloral Paphs." Dave has been growing *paphiopedilums* for about 15 years and seriously hybridizing them for the past 10 years. He is an accredited AOS judge and his *paphiopedilums* (*paphs*) have received over 100 awards to date. Many of those awarded plants play important roles in his breeding

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### May

- 9 SAOS Virtual Show Table  
Special Guest Dave Off, Waldor Orchids  
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 11 FL North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am  
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 11-12 Volusia County Orchid Society Show  
Volusia County Fairgrounds
- 17-19 Redland International Orchid Festival  
Fruit and Spice Park

### June

- 1 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Giant World of Miniature Orchids  
Tomas Bazja, Tarzane Group
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11 JOS Meeting, Encyclias, 6:30 pm  
Bill Nunez, Orchid Hobbyist
- 13 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Special Guest Dave Off, Waldor Orchids  
Invitation Will be Sent by Email

### July

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Bulbophyllums  
Julien Baruch, Krull Smith Orchids
- 6 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 9 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 6:30 pm  
Speaker TBA
- 11 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.

### August

- 3 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 6 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
To Mount or Not to Mount  
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids
- 8 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13 JOS Meeting, Orchid Culture, 6:30 pm  
Speaker Ron McHatton

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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# CLUB NEWS

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program. In 2018 Dave left winemaking in order to focus all of his time running Paph Paradise Orchids.



Multifloral paphs come from the *Coryopetalum* and *Pardalopedilum* sections. They have anywhere from 2 to 12 flowers on the same spike, blooming sequentially. He started with slides of the main species in multifloral paphiopedilums. These “building blocks” such as *Paph rothschildianum*, *Paph philippinense*, *Paph laevigatum*, *Paph sanderianum*, *Paph stonei*, and *Paph lowii* are the ones he tends to use in hybridizing. He showed slides of each stating their strengths such as large flowers with good form and color and their weaknesses such as small flowers, slow grower, low flower count and narrow form of petals or dorsals.

Dave’s aim in his primary hybrids is to get the best traits from both parents including hybrid vigor and obtain a plant that is easier to grow and bloom than the species. He then showed us slides of award winning hybrids. A beautiful example was the *Paph St. Swithin*, a cross with *rothschildianum* and *philippinense*, which has won 249 AOS awards and is easy to grow and bloom. He believes *Paph. rothschildianum* is the best multifloral used in hybridizing. Many have reported that it is very slow to grow and bloom, and this is attributed to ‘Charles Edwards’ cultivar that was widely used in the past, but newer cultivars grow and bloom more quickly.

Next, he showed slides of F2 hybrids which are crosses within the same section. Then he showed slides of multifloral hybrids that are crossed with more distant Paph sections. These are more inconsistent and sometimes reluctant to bloom but produce some striking results, e.g. *Paph Dollgoldi*. Hybridizers are now looking for new trends, trying to develop new colors and shapes using unusual parents such as *Paph adductum*. There have been many efforts to create an alba and/or a green hybrid but only a few exist. Dave likes to breed for new colors, darker color

and smaller plant size. An example he showed was *Paph glanduliferum* that has very dark flowers and is a small plant.



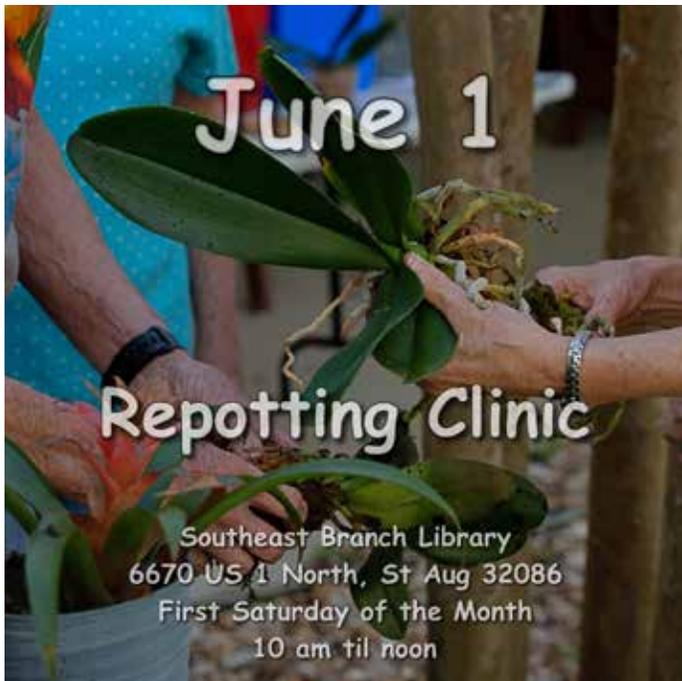
Next, Dave discussed how he grows multiflorals. They need more light than other Paphs so he grows his next to his Cattleyas. They also want to be more on the dry side. They grow best in warmth but most will tolerate cooler winters. Spikes won’t develop until warmer, spring weather. He grows in a mix of Orchiate, perlite, and charcoal. Plants need good drainage and plenty of air around the roots. He uses fertilizers with macronutrients and trace elements such as MSU 13-3-15. Most Paphs prefer good quality water, like rainwater or reverse osmosis (RO) water. They will tolerate harder water but then watering becomes even more important. He showed a video of how he waters thoroughly. First, a brief overall rinse to get the media wet, then water with fertilizer, then water a third time, thoroughly to flush out salts. To be sure you are watering completely, he recommended knocking the plant out of the pot and seeing if the entire profile of the potting mix is wet. He concluded with a slide of one of his favorite multiflorals that was the width of his arm span.



**Meeting Conclusion.** Christine announced that the member’s choice was a three way tie between Brandon Silvester’s *Cattleya Martin Wolfe* and Sue Bottom’s *Lycaste aromatica* and *Aeranthese Grandiose* ‘Shooting Stars’. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



# CLUB NEWS



## June 4 Meeting Giant World of Miniatures, Tomas Bajza

Tomas Bajza, of the [Tarzane Group](#) will show amazing pictures of various miniature and small orchids, talking about their needs, growing tips and techniques. He'll show simple setups for your new orchid babies, how to feed them, mount them and care for them.



Tomas is an orchid lover and addict from the Czech Republic who settled down in hot tropical Miami. He fell in love with miniature orchids, some of which are cool to intermediate growing species. Through extended research, reading and being active in different orchid boards and orchid groups, he's learned tremendously and became an advance grower for miniature orchids.

When: Tuesday, June 4, 6:30 til 9 pm  
Where: Memorial Lutheran Church  
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

## Orchid Swap and Picnic

Our Sunday picnic and orchid swap was great fun. A wonderful opportunity to kick back and chat with SAOS members without the hustle and bustle of the meetings. Tom and Charlie did a great job cooking up the hot dogs and hamburgers, and as usual our members brought great salads and sides to complete the meal. We thoroughly enjoyed it, my great niece Z was the star of the show, and Coral did her best on the clean up crew!

### American Orchid Society Corner

#### Webinars

May 9, 8:30 pm

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

May 16, 8:30 pm AOS Members Only

Taiwan WOC – Carol Klonowski

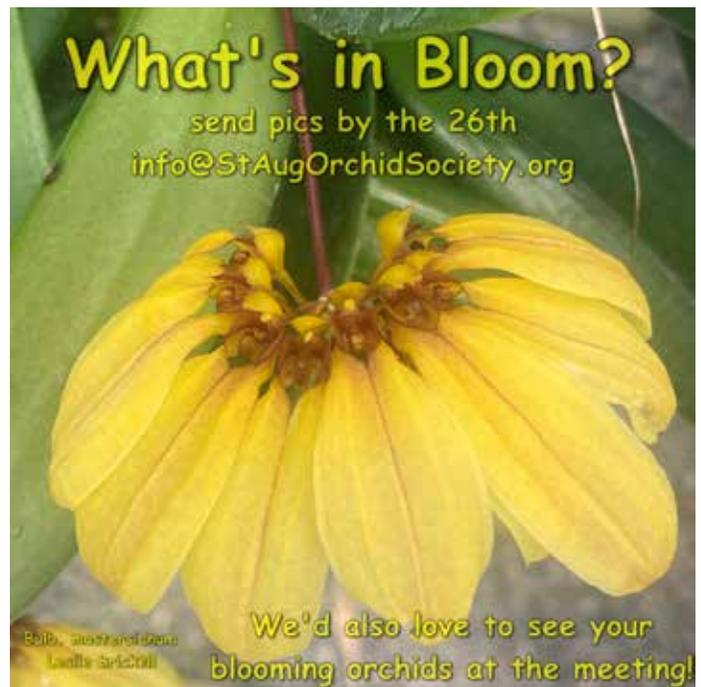
#### Orchids Magazine this Month

Valmont Bog Update – Bob Sprague

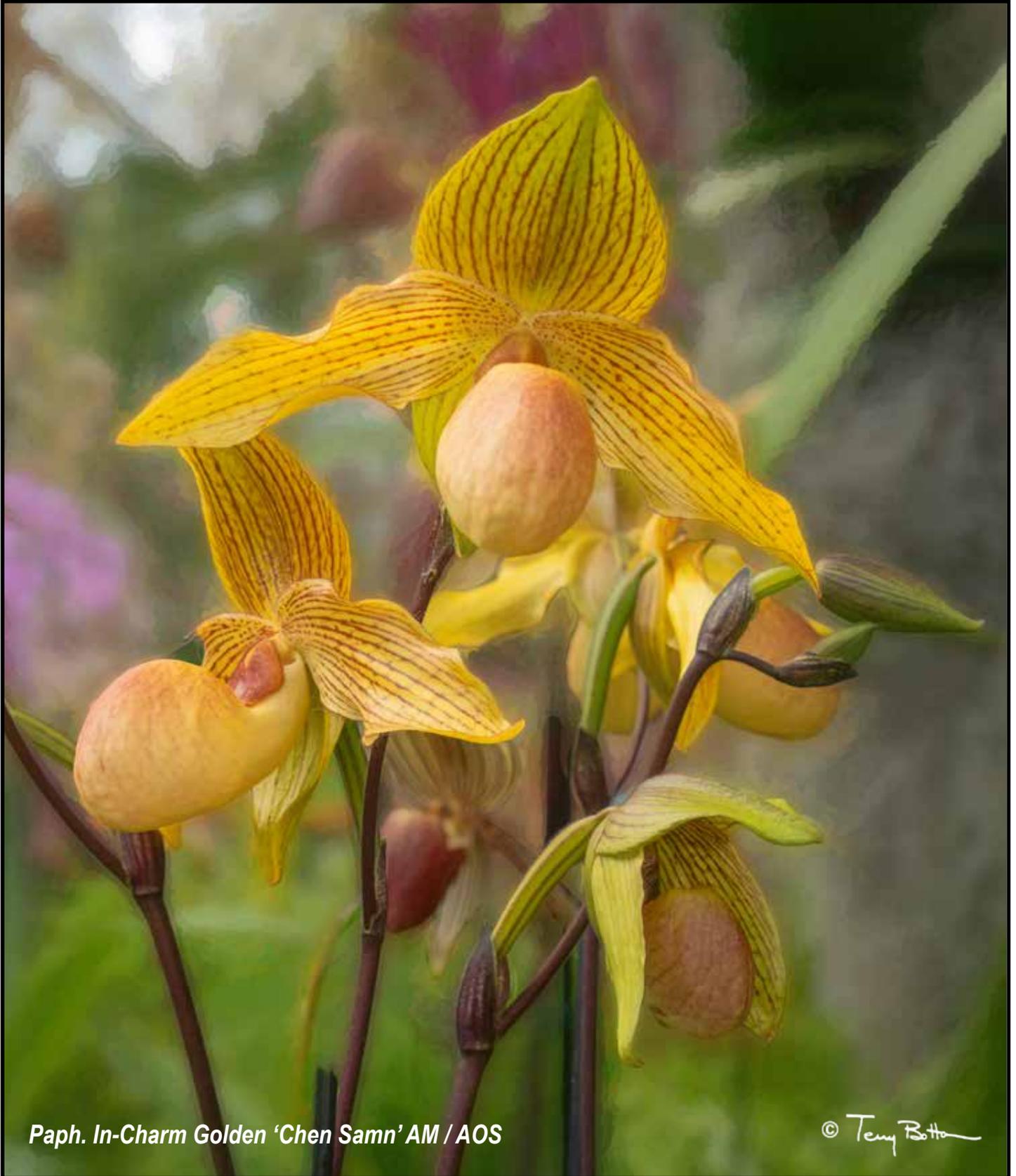
Great Ideas –Hanging Caddy – Tippit & Wright

Water Your Orchids – Ray Barkolow

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)



# INSPIRATION



*Paph. In-Charm Golden 'Chen Samn' AM / AOS*

© Terry Botta



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@hotmail.com

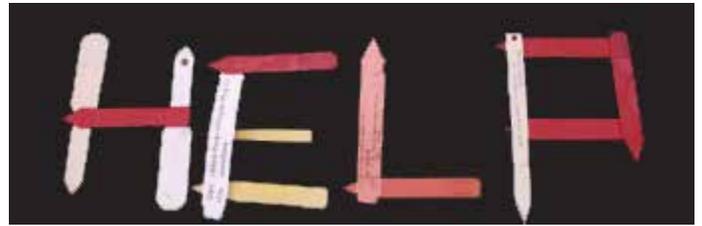
**Q1.** This is my Rlc. Volcano Spring with blotches on a single leaf. Any thoughts on this disease and recommended treatment?

**A1.** That looks like a cercosporoid infection, from one of the leaf spotting fungi. The typical recommendation is to spray with thiophanate methyl, such as in Thiomyl or Banrot. Unfortunately, the fungicide won't cure the infection, just help prevent unaffected leaves from becoming infected. You'll have to decide whether you want to remove the infected leaf, which undoubtedly contains spores that have the potential to spread the disease.



**Q2.** I've had a mature Rlc. Golf Green 'Hair Pig' acquired through Odoms several years ago, which has consistently bloomed, but the flowers present themselves dismally, e.g., bent, upside down, and twisted. I gave it several years, but it has never improved. This photo was taken in 2021 but doesn't convey the problem as the flower was wired in place. I hate to send it to the compost, but what does one do with a plant such as this?

**A2.** The problem is the long pedicel Golf Green inherits from its digbyana parent. The only way I know to overcome it is to stake it early in the process, and you might have to be creative with your staking. It's a beautiful flower when it is presented like you had it in 2021!



**Q3.** I saw my friend's coconut orchid and her pseudobulbs are nice and plump. My pseudobulbs are wrinkled. What can I do? It is outside and gets lots of indirect sunlight.



**A3.** That plant looks dehydrated. The two most likely causes are either it's not being watered frequently enough or the roots have rotted so it can't take up the water it is being given. Try to pick up the plant by the vegetation and see if it's wobbly in the pot. If it is, the roots aren't healthy. This orchid also has a tendency to grow up and out, so it responds really well to being grown in a basket. See if you can find a 6 or 8 inch basket for it, and pot it up. You can bring it to the repotting clinic and we'll help you with it.



# CULTIVATION



## Too Many Orchids by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Paphs and phrags are largely terrestrial plants, which require more constant moisture. They have roots that do not have the hard protective covering found on epiphytes. Let these orchids sit bare-root for any length of time and the roots dry up and die. You can imagine my surprise when an experiment with a paph planted in lava rock yielded fantastic growth and flowers. Admittedly, the experiment was initially done because I am lazy and did not want to repot my paphs every year. Most paphs are grown in some kind of bark mix that holds more moisture, which is ideal for their fine roots. As terrestrial plants, they do not need roots that will survive the drying that epiphytes experience. Unlike some orchid groups, paphs and phrags can grow very fast under the right conditions, i.e. good light and nutrients.



Most expert paph growers repot these orchids at least annually, but there are ways of extending the time between repotting besides growing them in some rock mixture. If your paphs are potted in an organic mix, a simple approach that will extend the time between repotting is to spray a fine jet of water into the top of each pot to wash away the fine products of decay. Often, what are left are larger particles of bark, perlite and charcoal. Once all of the fine material is washed out, add some additional bark on the top and dress with pelletized dolomite lime on the surface to raise the pH of the medium. If the paph just falls from the pot at this time, it needed repotting anyway.

It is the acidity that comes from decomposing bark that causes problems for paphs and phrags. The slow release type of dolomite lime lasts longer, but needs to be added every month or so depending on the pH of your water. Most paph species naturally grow in limestone outcrops or soils derived from limestone, so the addition of the extra calcium and magnesium found in dolomite lime is beneficial to the paph as well as a pH buffer.



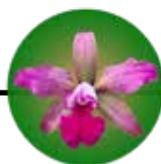
*Paph. David Ott (supardii x rothschildianum)*

Being basically lazy, my approach is to avoid organic media and use lava rock. Lava rock holds water and grows paphs and even phrags well as long as adequate fertilizer is applied. I put larger lava rocks in the bottom of the pot, 1/2-1" and smaller ones on top, depending on the pot size. My large paphs are in 6" deep plastic pots where 1-2" lava rock goes on the bottom. Even here in Florida where water is very basic, it is necessary to add dolomite lime. If you use an organic medium, follow the same procedure, except use plastic peanuts for drainage at the bottom and be aware that organic media can sour quickly. The only modification I have made since I began using lava rock 8 or 9 years ago is the addition of 10% or so of lime rock to the lava rock. I try to match the size of the lava rock when I add lime rock.

The only issue that results from growing large paphs in lava rock is that old growths and their roots eventually decay, producing the acid conditions around roots that can cause problems. Sometimes, a sterile cutting tool can be used to simply cut the old growth from new growths. If done when the orchid is wet the old roots will come out with the old growth, removing a source of decaying organic matter. A jet of water directed at the hole where the old growth was removed will get most of the decaying roots out. I also put a teaspoon of dolomite lime in the hole and cover it with new lava rock.

The only other issue so far with lava rock medium is the plant pushing up and out of the pot. As new roots fill the pot they seem to push the whole plant out and up. It does make it easy to move the whole plant, roots rocks and all into a new pot, but my goal is to not repot.

*Note: Dr. Courtney Hackney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years; we are reprinting some you might have missed, this one from May 2012.*



# CULTIVATION

## Multifloral Paphiopedilum Culture

by Ned Nash



*Paph. Vanguard*  
(*glaucophyllum* x *rothschildianum*)

Every story should have a happy ending. In culture articles, this can best take the form of a “pretty flower” section. The two types of paphiopedilums we are going to discuss in this concluding portion are the most beautiful and prized of all paphs: Brachypetalum-type species and hybrids, and the multiflora species and hybrids. Paph growers of some experience will know, then, that this will not be the “happy ending” that it could be because these two types are probably the most difficult to grow and flower successfully - if at all!

One of the sights that really began to get me “stoked” on paphs was a majestic specimen plant of *Paph. rothschildianum* displayed at the Santa Barbara orchid show in 1975 or '76. The stem was nearly waist-high and carried four or five immense flowers. This was years before the common man could afford a plant of this species. Today, however, most interested hobbyists have a seedling plant of *Paph. rothschildianum* and usually several hybrids involving it.

Once past the youngest seedling stage, *Paph. rothschildianum* and its relatives (*philippinense*, *haynaldianum*, *lowii*, *stonei*, *praestans*, etc.) are among the easiest paphs to grow. They prefer a little more light and heat than most but will grow well beside their cousins. Another of their positive features is that they are much more tolerant of stale conditions at the roots than other paphs and do not need to be potted so often.

Easy to grow? Sure. But how about flowering them? Waiting for a “roth” or related hybrid to flower is surely the most frustrating experience of a paph grower’s life. Apart from the “watched pots never boil” syndrome, these really are slow-growing plants.

Other writers, most recently Lance Birk in *The Paphiopedilum Grower’s Manual*, have noted that most members of this group take two or three years to mature a growth to flowering size. Here, then, is the “rub.” Smaller plants may take even longer to mature their growth, sometimes as long as five years. Since most of us are on limited budgets, the smaller propagations we can afford only increase our frustration. There is an object lesson for the over-eager hobbyist as well: never, never, never divide these plants down to single growths. Not only will they be extremely slow to recover, but often these types do not root from the front growths for several years. If you take a growth that has not rooted, you are going to have a very tough time establishing that plant.

Now, we have shown that it is not our imagination and that these really are slow-growing plants requiring more years to mature than some of their more precocious cousins. We have grown our plants patiently into large, multi-growth specimens and have held our curiosity in check. One would think that the plants would at least have the decency to flower regularly once they have matured. But no-o-o-o...



*Paph. Prince Edward of York*  
(*rothschildianum* x *sanderianum*)

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I am firmly convinced that there is no way, despite what others may say and do, to make these plants flower. The late Dr. Walter Bertsch claimed that a twice yearly cooling would induce even the most recalcitrant plants to bloom relatively regularly. However, under further questioning and more than a little inducement of the vine, he admitted that it was still basically hit-or-miss. We all know growers whose plants flower with ruthless regularity, but if they have a secret, they won't admit to it. One of the more amazing sights I have seen recently was approximately 1,000 *Paph. rothschildianum* plants approaching flowering size, some with leaf spans of more than 36 inches. With so many plants, it is easy to see how you would need never hunger to see a "roth" in bloom, and Val and Jack Tonkin, whose plants these were, don't. They have received several First Class Certificates, more Awards of Merit, and an Award of Quality on this batch of seedlings. The one thing that growers of *Paph. rothschildianum* learn is patience. In my opinion, this is the only way to enjoy a "roth" in bloom.

Fortunately, hybrids from *Paph. rothschildianum* tend to be much more free-blooming, especially if made with one of the more closely allied species, such as *Paph. philippinense* (= St. Swithin), *Paph. lowii* (= Julius), or *Paph. stonei* (= Lady Isabel). Other good bets for more reliable blooming are the hybrids made with members of the Maudiae-type paphiopedilums, such as *Paph. curtisii* (= A. de Laresse), *Paph. Gowerianum* (= Shillianum), *Paph. maudiae* (= Roth Maud), and *Paph. callosum* (= Callo-Rothschildianum). These will still make the rather large, robust plants for which *Paph. rothschildianum* is noted and will grow in much the same way, but they tend to be relatively free-flowering. Note that I said "relatively." Even this type of hybrid is slower-growing than most and will require some patience to achieve the plant size necessary for "regular" flowering. An added attraction of the hybrids with the Maudiae type is beautifully mottled foliage.

As an interesting segue into the next topic, the Brachypetalum group, it should be noted that perhaps the very most beautiful and unique of paph hybrids are those between *Paph. rothschildianum* and a member of the Brachypetalum group. The exotic appeal of such plants as *Paph. Rolfei* (x *bellatulum*), *Paph. Delrosi* (x *delenatii*), or *Paph. Woluwense* (x *niveum*) never fails to draw envious glances, not to mention well-intentioned purchases. However, if anything is more difficult to bloom than *Paph. rothschildianum* itself, it is a hybrid of this type.

Again, some claim success in blooming these with obscure cultural techniques, but I believe that, as with "roth" itself, more luck and patience are involved than any



*Paph. Saint Swithin*  
(*philippinense* x *rothschildianum*)

other factor. (I am sure that there are those who would disagree, and I love to be proven wrong. Perhaps more articles can be generated this way!) In any case, there are growers who seem to do very well with this type. J. Frank Hughes even managed to get an AM from the American Orchid Society one year on a *Paph.* Mike Roccaforte and a Certificate of Cultural Merit the next. But, when one does manage to bloom one of these hybrids, all else is forgiven. They are simply wonderful flowers. I sometimes think of these in the same context as Brassia hybrids. That is, the ones that bloom regularly are the good ones. What good is a clone with an FCC if it never blooms?

Before going on to the Brachypetalum section, another of the writer's prejudices should be discussed briefly. Throughout the history of hybridizing with *Paph. rothschildianum*, breeders have attempted to cross it with *Paph. insigne*-type complex standard paphs. These crosses, to my mind, have been absolutely woeful. They seem to have taken the worst traits of both parents and even amplified them. The plants are huge and almost as hard to flower as a straight "roth." The flowers are ugly and more prone to crippling than almost any other type of paph hybrid in my experience. My advice to all but the true lovers of the bizarre is to leave this type of hybrid alone because you probably will be greatly disappointed.

*Extracted from an article that appeared in the American Orchid Society Bulletin in June 1985 (Vol. 54:6, pp. 672-679), reprinted with permission.*



# CULTIVATION

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## The Species Behind Standard Cattleyas, Part I

by Don Herman



*Cattleya dowiana* var. *aurea* "You Are My Sunshine" FCC/AOS grown by Ben Oliveros, photo by Glenn Barfield

In the hybridizing of standard cattleyas, one looks to the influences and qualities of certain species. When referring to this type of cattleya, the basic consideration is of those unifoliate plants that produce larger flowers that tend to be full and round in shape.

While most of the species to be considered are unifoliate cattleyas, one bifoliate cattleya, two laelias and one brassavola have been included, for they are greatly involved in the genetic development of the type. With each species is included a brief history of its introduction and some of the characteristics, both positive and negative, that have helped and are still used in determining its use in hybridizing.

*Cattleya dowiana*, as presented in Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids, is actually composed of two species. The first is *C. dowiana*, which is native to Costa Rica and was originally discovered by Warscewicz in 1850. His discovery was in the form of dried specimens that were lost or destroyed after their arrival in Europe. Rediscovered in 1865 by M. Aree, a naturalist who collected for George Ure Skinner, the species was returned as live specimens to England. The flowers are 5 to 7 inches in horizontal spread and are yellow with dark red-velvet lips with golden veining. Sometimes the petals will have a degree of red veining or shading. They can prove difficult to grow.

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*Cattleya dowiana*  
grown and photographed by Courtney Hackney



*Blc. (syn. Rlc.) Oconee 'Iwata'*  
(*C. Belle of Celle* x *Rlc. Norman's Bay*)  
grown and photographed by Keith Davis



*Blc. (syn. Rlc.) Edisto 'Carol' AM/AOS* (*C. Maria Ozzella* x *Rlc. Oconee*)  
grown and photographed by Courtney Hackney



*Blc. (syn. Rlc.) Norman's Bay 'Lucille' FCC/AOS* (*Rlc. Hartland* x *C. Ishtar*)  
grown and photographed by Courtney Hackney

The second species is *Cattleya aurea*, which is native to Colombia. It was first introduced to Europe through Jean Linden in 1881. It is a deeper and clearer yellow than *C. dowiana* and has large yellow "eyes" or markings in the throat and on the lip. It is more free flowering than *C. dowiana* and has been used in hybridizing to a much greater extent than its northern relative. Both species flower in late summer and early autumn and transmit a lemon fragrance to their progeny. When bred with purple cattleyas, they will intensify color, producing the dark purples and red-purples found in such hybrids as

*Brassolaeliocattleya* Edisto, *Brassolaeliocattleya* Norman's Bay and *Brassolaeliocattleya* Oconee. This makes them very desirable to be used in hybridizing. Unfortunately, neither are vigorous growers and both seem susceptible to disease or certain forms of rot. They both seem to transmit to their progeny a tendency to deform in later years. By selective breeding with other species, some of these poor qualities can be overcome.

Extracted from an article that appeared in the *American Orchid Society Orchids* magazine in March 1997 (Vol. 66:3, pp 234-243), reprinted with permission.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Krull Smith Spring Show

Krull Smith in Apopka hosts orchid shows in the fall, winter and spring, but they really outdid themselves at the April show this year. Held in conjunction with the AOS members meeting, there were many international vendors including AWZ, AfriOrchids, Wilson and Ching Hua. Our American favorites were there too, lots of temptations!

The Krull Smith showroom was jam packed with flowering beauties of many genera, cattleyas, bulbophyllums, vandas, phals, you name it and they had it! The Krull Smith orchid display was absolutely gorgeous, with a fabulous *Bulbophyllum cercanthum* among other beauties. Great show!



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Sheila Nathanson**  
*Den. thyrsiflorum*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Phal. Ashleigh Lawson*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Paph. wardii var. album*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Iana. Appleblossom 'Kalei Pink'*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Bulb. maximum*



**Grower Gordon Cromwell**  
*Pot. Biltmore's Tropical Sunset*



**Grower Allen Black**  
*Barkeria spectabilis*



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Mps. Herralexandre*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*C. skinneri var. albescens*

Terry Bottom



**Grower Steve Dorsey**  
*Den. farmerii*



**Grower Allen Black**  
*C. mossiae var. coerulea*



**Grower Janis Croft**  
*Lc. Lake Tahoe 'Blue Sky'*



**Grower Sue Broussard**  
*Lc. Park Ridge*

Link to all Submissions: <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjBpjN6>

