



CLUB NEWS



Ed Bugbee

October 13 Monthly SAOS Meeting by Lola Stark, seacuter@bellsouth.net

Welcome & Thanks. The meeting was called to order by President Jack Higgins at 7:15 pm with 5 guests and 44 members present. Jack thanked Jeanette Smith for the refreshments and suggested to all that they donate to the

dollar jar to help pay for our refreshments that Jeanette takes care of every month. (Note: \$18 was collected! Did we see you over there without donating? - Please donate if you want to have the refreshments continued). Gail Marshall reminded those who have birthdays in January to be sure and get their raffle tickets from Christie. Jack referred everyone to the gorgeous show table where members could vote for their favorite plant.

SAOS Club Business. The election of officers for the coming year was held. Nominated were: Jack Higgins, President; Sue Bottom, First Vice President; Vivienne

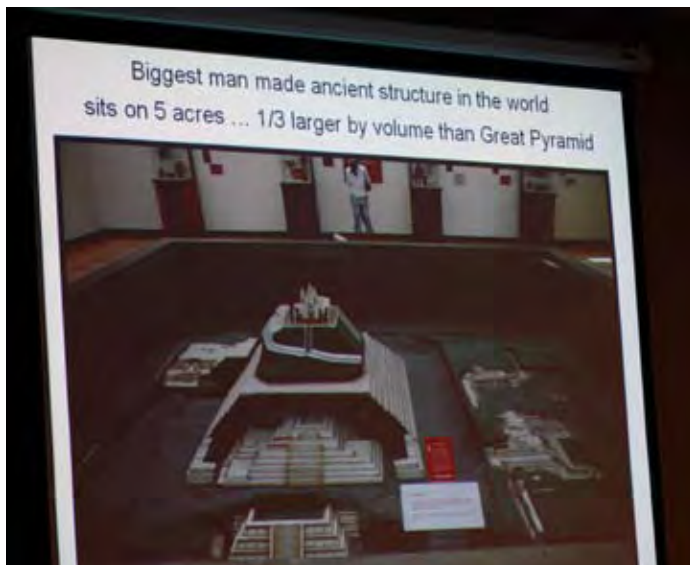


Beautiful Talavera pottery

Rowe, Second Vice President; Lola Stark, Secretary; Bill Gourley, Treasurer; Terry Bottom, third year Director; Mike Heinz, second year Director and Bob Martin, first year Director. There were no nominations from the floor and Rosemary Comtois made the motion that we accept the slate as presented. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Upcoming Events. Sue Bottom announced that the Keiki Club (for everyone to get involved with hands on programs) will resume in February with the program on "Selecting an Orchid". It will be held at the Bottoms home. The repotting clinic at Hagan Ace Hardware will resume the first Saturday of the month, March 5. Our librarian is on vacation, so those that brought back books were invited to keep them another month, which they did!

SAOS Monthly Program. Our program for the month was by Ed Bugbee of Featherstone Orchids. He took us by slides on his vacation to middle Mexico where he and his wife visited Cholula which lies just south of Mt. Ixtacihuatl,



Model of biggest ancient manmade structure.

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Upcoming Orchid Events

January

- 8-9 [Sarasota Orchid Society Show](#)
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 11 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Topic TBA
Francisco Miranda, [Miranda Orchids](#)
- 14-16 [Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show](#)
War Memorial Auditorium
- 22-23 [Manatee River Orchid Society Show](#)
Manatee Convention & Civic Center
- 29-30 [Tamiami International Orchid Festival](#)
Dade County Fair Expo Center

February

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Prem Subrahmanyam, [Fl Native Orchids](#)
Native and Naturalized Orchids
- 5-6 [Venice Area Orchid Society Show](#)
Venice Community Center
- 8 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
TBA
- 12-13 [Boca Raton Orchid Society Show](#)
Safe Schools Institute
- ?? Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
How to Select an Orchid
Date and Venue to be Determined

March

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Ernie Gemeinhart, [Enlightened Orchids](#)
Semi-Hydroponic Orchid Culture
- 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
- 8 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Growing Vandas in Northeast Florida
Ed Cavin
- 11-13 [Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show](#)
Port St. Lucie Community Center

- ?? Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Repotting and Potting Mixes
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
[6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086](#)
- 19-20 [Jacksonville Orchid Society Show](#)
The Garden Club of Jacksonville
- 25-27 [Naples Orchid Society Show](#)
First Presbyterian Church

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



Watson Realty Corp. REALTORS*

www.staugorchidsociety.org

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Secretary AOS/Orchid Digest Rep	Lola Stark seacuter@bellsouth.net
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Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com



CLUB NEWS

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Example of a spiral compot mounting on a stick.

an active volcano and Puebla which is near Mt. Citlaltepetl also a volcano, but dormant. Cholula has an active orchid industry which supplies mostly Europe and Ed showed us many pictures of the orchids he saw there, mostly epidendrums, encyclias and similar species. In Puebla he found that many years ago when it was legal, folks would go up to the mountain and bring back many bromeliads and orchid plants, which they then took home, but left at the resort some of the plants in case their plants didn't live. Then they would get more plants from the ones they had left at the resort the next time they visited. The area was quite beautiful and had lots of trees covered with orchid and bromeliad plants.



Shirley & Ralph DePasquale chat with guest Joshua Jones during break.



Ed brought a nice assortment of plants for members to purchase.

Meeting Conclusion. Following the program and break, Dick announced that Sue's Laelia Santa Barbara Sunset 'Peaches' and Bill's Fredclarkera After Dark 'SVO Black Pearl' tied for Member's Choice. We then had our regular raffle and auction before closing at 9 pm. John Van Brocklin and Marv Ragan stood in for ailing Fred Keefer and did a bang up job!

Jacksonville Orchid Society
Presents
The Magic of Orchids
Orchid Show & Sale
The Garden Club of Jacksonville
1005 Riverside Avenue
March 19 - 20, 2011
www.jaxorchidsociety.org
Terry Bottom



CLUB NEWS

Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners Winter Hiatus and Spring Line Up

With the cold weather, we're on winter hiatus. Keiki Club meetings will resume in the spring beginning in February. Here's the spring 2011 lineup:

- February: How to Select an Orchid
- March: Potting Mixes and Repotting
- April: Mounting Orchids
- May: Watering and Fertilizing Your Orchids
- June: Summer Orchid Care

Let Keiki Club Coordinator Bob Martin know if there's a topic you'd like covered at one of the Keiki Club get-togethers.



February 1 Monthly SAOS Meeting

[Prem Subrahmanyam](#) will be talking about Florida native and naturalized orchids at the February 1 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Prem is an orchid aficionado and award-winning photographer, whose works have appeared in many magazines, textbooks, educational displays, orchid society newsletters, and brochures, as well as several key websites devoted to information about orchids and native plants. Over 20 years of field observations, and driving untold miles and cataloguing native orchid localities across the state, have gone into the making of his presentation. Prem also maintains a website devoted to educating the public about Florida's native orchids www.flnativeorchids.com.

Prem makes his living as a software engineer, primarily in the field of 3d simulation and video game development. He is also a graphic designer and 3d computer animator. His most widely seen animations can be found in the series "Florida, the Outdoor Adventure" and "Florida Takes to the Trails", both of which have aired on PBS nationally. He has also worked on or contributed to 3d effects shots for many broadcast and film publications

2011 Dues are Now Due

Dues for 2011 are now due. We'll be collecting dues at the January, February and March meetings, after which we'll update our 2011 SAOS roster. Dues are \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a family.

You can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080.

January Library

Ultimate Orchid

by Dr. Thomas J. Sheehan

Dot and Waverly Fant, members of our sister society in Jacksonville, have donated many books to the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Ultimate Orchid includes more than 400 dazzling full-color photographs that present a cross-section of the orchid world. The authoritative text contains essential facts and interesting details for all of the major orchid groups. Beginners and seasoned fanciers alike will find inspiring and useful information throughout the book. Thank you Dot and Waverly for your wonderful contribution!



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St. Augustine Orchid Society Website SAOS Products



We try to offer [products of interest](#) to our growers that are not generally available for purchase at the local stores. You can take advantage of lower prices due to the wholesale buying power of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. All products are packaged to sell for \$5. If there is a product you would like us to offer, please let us know.

Potting Mix. We offer three different mixes you might find suitable for some of your orchids:

- **Coarse Potting Mix.** This is a blend of tree fern, red-wood bark, sponge rok, hydroton and charcoal that drains rapidly. It is well suited for your cattleyas and dendrobiums.
- **More Water Retentive Mix.** This is a blend of presoaked coconut husk, sponge rok, hydroton and charcoal that holds more water. It is well suited for your oncidiums and phalaenopsis (once they get acclimated to it if they were previously grown in sphagnum).
- **Most Water Retentive Mix.** This is a 50-50 blend of sphagnum moss and the more water retentive mix that is ideal for phalaenopsis. It doesn't stay as wet as pure sphagnum but the phalaenopsis that were accustomed to growing in sphagnum don't have to grow completely new roots when moved into this mix.

Pot Clips. We offer pot clips that you can attach to fences or posts and hang up to 6 in. clay pots securely.

Fertilizers. Due to popular demand, this year we are going to buy good orchid fertilizers in 50 lb. bags that we will repackage into approx. 1 lb. bags.

- **MSU Cal Mag Water Soluble Fertilizer.** This is the much recommended Michigan State University Formula 15-5-15 fertilizer with calcium, magnesium and micronutrients and is ideal for all your orchids for those of you that fertilize weekly weakly.
- **Time Released Dynamite.** This is a great way to apply your fertilizer once at the beginning of the spring season in lieu of water soluble fertilizer. For heavy feeders like cymbidiums and catasetums, you can use both the water soluble and time released fertilizer for the best growth.



[Linda Petchnick](#)

Botanical artist Linda Petchnick has some beautiful orchid prints to her credit, available for viewing and sale on her Orchid Painter website. She has a BFA in Industrial Design from the University of Washington in Seattle and has worked as a product designer, muralist, and watercolorist. Linda recently finished painting 50 of the more than 1,000 orchids from the teaching collection of the University of Washington's Biology Department. Her botanical prints have been exhibited across the country and published in numerous orchid books authored by world renowned orchid taxonomist, Dr. Guido Braem.



Linda on site painting a mural.



INSPIRATION



Cattleya Amigo



Cattleya rex



Cattleya Peach Parfait

Botanical Illustrations

By

Linda Petchnick

Phalaenopsis Brother Lancer



Epidendrum radicans



Paphiopedilum David Edgley
(glaucophyllum x delenatii)



CULTIVATION



Growing Tips for January

Dr. Courtney Hackney,
hackneau@comcast.net
Dept. Biology,
Univ. North Florida

This has been a year of extremes; hot and cold. Questions addressed to me these past months reflect that fact. Most questions this month related to cold. Even hobbyists who thought that they were ready for winter were caught off guard. My greenhouse heating system is based on the historic coldest night. I also build in redundancy. If one system fails all will not be lost. This past month, the value of that planning has paid off, but that does not mean that there was no damage. Record low temperature coincided with a failure in the automatic vent that allows fresh air in when ventilation fans turn on. The vent was open all night when I was away and temperatures fell below freezing.

No plants were lost as a result because a backup heater kept the greenhouse warm enough to avoid catastrophe. However, my orchids were below the minimum lowest temperature orchids should experience and were damaged by the cold.

The most likely result from excessive cold (above freezing) is future bacterial rots. If this happens to all of your orchids it is a good idea to be proactive and treat all of your orchids and growing area. I sprayed everything with Kocide at half strength as a preventative. There are other copper based sprays that are equally effective. When using copper sprays make sure that the water you use is above pH 7 to prevent copper toxicity to your orchids. This treatment usually limits damage to only the newest growth or to tender orchids. If there are a few plants that show damage after the preventative treatment, remove the damaged tissue and treat the wound with hydrogen peroxide. Be sure to let any damaged plants dry more than usual before watering.

Unfortunately, not every grower will be aware that their orchids were damaged. This seems to happen more to

windowsill growers who do not realize that their orchids adjacent to the window had leaves touching the glass and became so cold the plant was damaged. If rot develops on leaves it can spread to the entire plant. Phalaenopsis are especially vulnerable.

Some of the questions that came last month initially



sounded like cold damage. However, the damage to leaves was brown and hard, not black and soft. Brown and hard indicates sunburn. Despite cold weather and dim light levels, the sun is at its lowest level of the year and reaching into windows with more intensity and longer than in summer. Typically, cold weather also brings with it extremely clear skies and low humidity and this combination can increase light intensity and burn tender leaves.

Usually, an orchid on a windowsill will not experience this type burn damage because they slowly adapt to a change in light intensity if they have not been moved. Just about every time an email arrives with the above damage description, the orchid was recently moved, even if it was just an inch or two. In one case, a cattleya was put back in the exact spot where it had grown for a year. While in flower, it was moved into the kitchen. After flowering it was placed in the exact position, where leaves burned within a few days.

Orchids produce pigment in leaves to prevent sunburn, just as people do. Orchids can also locate chloroplasts closer to the leaf surface when light levels are low. Placing an orchid under low (or no) natural light for a couple of weeks is enough time for an orchid to adapt and be unprepared for its previous light level.



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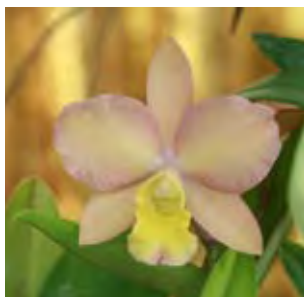
Your Orchids in January

[based on Robert Scully articles,](#)
[courtesy of the AOS](#)



General Growing Tips. Plants will continue to manufacture food during the winter, albeit at a reduced rate. Everything will occur at a slower pace until spring arrives so the need for water and fertilizer is reduced. Indoor growers: pull you orchid away from the window if its leaves are touching the exterior glass. Outdoor growers: keep an eye on the minimum projected temperatures, such as the hourly forecasts by zip code from Wunderground.

Cattleyas. Tie up Cattleya pseudobulbs. Watch for signs of red spider mites on the undersides of leaves or scale in the sheathing on pseudobulbs. Remove the sheathing (cataphylls) carefully so as not to nick the soft tissue of the newest bulbs, which could result in rot or the introduction of disease.



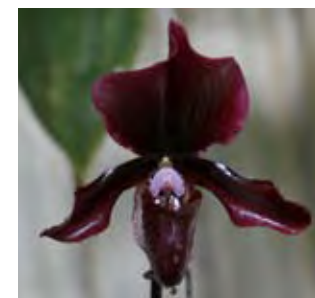
Cymbidiums. Keep the humidity high around cymbidiums to prevent shriveling of the pseudobulbs and to prolong flowering. Later varieties are beginning to push up their inflorescences. Watering frequency and volume is important to support their development. Cool temperatures are beneficial.



Dendrobiums. Continue to water sparingly, or not at all, those dendrobium species that require a dormant period before flowering this spring (*Den. lindleyi* (syn. *Den. aggregatum*), *Den. chrysotoxum*, *Den. farmeri*, *Den. densiflorum* and *Den. nobile* or its hybrids). As the buds emerge, gradually increase the watering frequency and amount. Do not expose evergreen-type hybrids to temperatures below 60 F or plants in flower may drop leaves and buds.



Paphiopedilums. Do not allow the roots of paphiopedilums to dry out. On a windowsill, use a pebble tray, with water in the pebbles, to increase humidity. Keep water out of sensitive pouches. Accumulated moisture in the pouch shortens flower life. Watch for insects, particularly red spider mites, on the foliage.



Phalaenopsis. The phalaenopsis flowering cycle is about to start. Constant air circulation is essential to avoid Botrytis-spotted blooms. Water carefully to keep flowers dry and to minimize risks of soft rot in the fleshy leaves. Continue to use a dilute water soluble fertilizer. Monitor for scale and mealy bugs on the inflorescences and undersides of leaves.



Vandas. Many of the popular Thai hybrids and African angraecoids begin their winter flowering now. Watch for signs of inflorescences; help them away from the main stem of the plant to ensure proper display. Water the roots every other day and fertilize once or twice a week if light levels are sufficient.



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[Winter Orchid Growing Tips](#)

by Susan Taylor, BellaOnline.com



Dendrobiums. Nobile Dendrobiums should be kept dry during winter months and they will lose their leaves during the cooler weather. Phalaenopsis Dendrobiums should retain their leaves, but if your winter temperatures fall below about 55 to 60F, they will shed leaves on the older pseudobulbs. The plants will still be alive and grow and flower the following year, but you will have only old leafless pseudobulbs and one or two new growths with leaves -- not a good look.

Reduce your fertilizer concentration to 1/4 for the winter. Many growers recommend that fertilizer be reduced during cooler winter months. This does not mean that you should stop fertilizing completely, but you should reduce the amount of fertilizer down to about 1/4 strength if you have been using more than this. Since you will also be reducing watering at the same time, the combination will reduce the total amount of fertilizer the plants are getting.

Check your temperature differential. Make sure that your

orchids are getting a temperature differential of between 10 to 15F between night and day. Your orchids will not grow well in a constant 65 to 70F environment. A window with sun should increase the daytime temperatures up to about 80F which will provide good growing conditions.

Recommended low temperatures. Warm growing orchids such as vandas, dendrobiums and phalaenopsis will react badly to temperatures down in the 50F range. Remember phals need a drop in temperature in order to initiate spikes for spring blooming but it should not be allowed to go below 50F. Cattleyas can stand cooler temperatures, but will continue to grow well in the same ranges as the warmer growing varieties.

Clean up your plants and check for pests. When it is too cold to do much else with your plants, it is a good time to spend time cleaning them up. Removing dead sheaths and cleaning up the leaves will eliminate hiding places for pests which might have gotten on your plants during the summer months. Use lemon juice to remove mineral buildup and give your plants the ability to use the light they need to continue to grow.

Use air temperature water. One issue which is very important to remember is that your plants need water which is approximately the same temperature as the air or you will shock them. It is very easy to use water which is too cold or too warm when you are guessing and it's a pain to have to use a thermometer each time you water. If you have a greenhouse, put out water in containers so that you will have a supply of adequately warmed water. In the house, put out water the night before watering so that it will be the right temperature. The environment will do all the work for you and you will not kill or shock plants unintentionally.



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@bellsouth.net



Q. I have had a *Den. polyanthum* for a while though it is a poor bloomer. Is this one of those that does not want water during the winter? I also have a *Den. Himezakura 'Sanokku'* which is a great grower, I think it is a nobile dendrobium. It has no leaves but is starting to bud. Due to the fact that it has buds, should I keep watering?

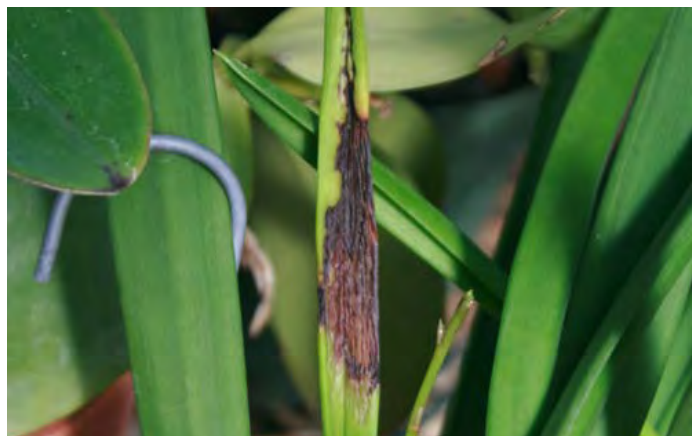
Q. My *Brassavola nodosa* has four new leads with four new spikes emerging. There is dark, sunken discoloration on all the new growth. What's the problem?

A. That looks like Bacterial Brown Spot caused by *Acidovorax cattleyae* (syn. *Pseudomonas cattleyae*) on your cattleya. It is particularly serious on phalenopsis though it obviously affects cattleyas. On cattleyas, the disease appears as sunken black spots that are clearly delineated. On older seedlings and mature plants, the disease does not travel rapidly, but as you have discovered, a young lead can be quickly killed. It probably entered the plant through the stomata rather than damaged tissue. The most effective treatment is a copper bactericide/fungicide such as Kocide, although hydrogen peroxide will do in a pinch. If the spots enlarge, you may have to sanitize the plant by removing infected tissue with a single edged razor. That one lead where the spots have all coalesced should be removed entirely.



A. *Den. polyanthum* (previously known as *Den. primulinum*) is indeed a nobile dendrobium. Baker's culture notes state that "Growers sometimes recommend eliminating water in winter, but plants are healthiest if for most of the winter they are allowed to become somewhat dry between waterings but do not remain dry for extended periods. For 1-2 months in late winter, conditions are clear, warm and dry with humidity so low that even moisture from morning dew is uncommon. Plants should be allowed to dry out completely between waterings and remain dry longer during this time". Baker also notes that "*Den. primulinum* is difficult to grow in warm uniform climates or warm greenhouses. The cool, dry rest is essential to induce flowering". You should find a cool, bright place for this one in your house and let it dry a bit between watering.

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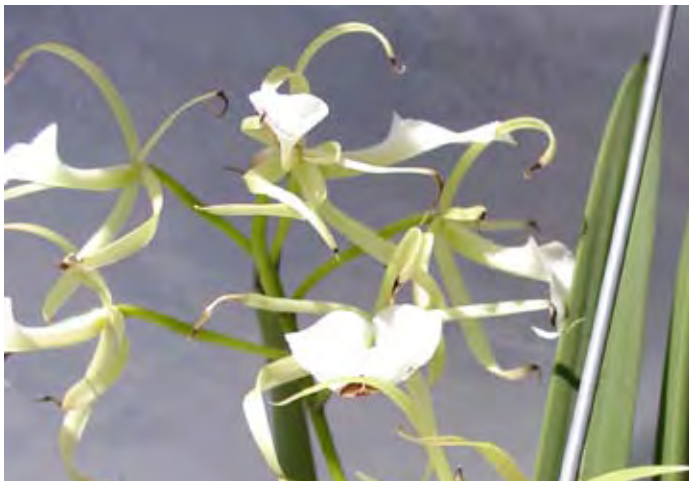
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The Den. Himezakura is a hybrid of several nobile dendrobiums, mostly Den. nobile and moniliforme. Hybrid vigor may be responsible for its good growth habit. If it is budding already, it never slowed down for its winter rest. Let it dry a bit between watering and resume heavy watering and fertilizing after the new growth begins.



Q. My B. Little Stars has 4 spikes, one of which is fully opened. As each bloom opened, the tip would not separate to complete the opening process. Now the tips of the petals and sepals are brown. I grow it in bright light with other brassavola primary hybrids. What's wrong?



A. We were stumped, we thought possibly sepal wilt or genetic defect, but we were guessing so we asked He Who Knows Such Things. Courtney Hackney says "I was going to diagnose a genetic defect until I saw the photos. It looks like the dorsal tip of the sepal is glued to the lip. That happens a lot in vandas too and is caused by an excess of secreted nectar. The solution for vandas is to provide lots of water on the buds when they are forming until they open. Usually that dissolves the sugar and keeps it from crystallizing and holding other flower parts. The brown damage is coming from the sepal trying to pull free from the lip damaging the sepal."



Q. This summer some of my cattleyas developed large irregular yellow spots with reddish purple to dark markings on the leaves but I could not find any pictures of similarly afflicted orchids to make a diagnosis. Enter Dr. Ruben Sauleda!



A. Ruben took one look at the leaf and said it was the fungus *Cercospora*. Baker's description of the pathogen is very apt "The first symptom is light yellow spots on the underside of leaves. Soon after infection occurs, the yellow-green area may be noted on the top surface of the leaf. The spots continue to enlarge in a circular or irregular pattern and may eventually cover the entire leaf. With age, the spots become slightly sunken and necrotic and change to purple-brown or purple-black. The advancing margin remains yellow". Mystery solved! The cure is to cut away any infected leaves to prevent spread of the disease and spray with a good quality fungicide like Banrot or Cleary's 3336.

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Q. I see from my notes that most dendrobiums need a dry 6 weeks but not all of them. I have the “stick-like” ones, the fat, cigar shaped ones and the ones that are small and grow sideways in separate clumps with lots of roots. Which ones of these need - or don't need - water in the winter? Can you let me know how to take care of each of these?

A. The ones you describe as stick-like sound like the evergreen type dendrobiums that don't lose their leaves over winter and bloom most robustly in the fall. These are the phalaenopsis type dendrobiums because the flowers look like a phal. They like to be warm in the winter (55 to 60 min temp) and treated like a cattleya, so you can water and fertilize regularly though about half what you would normally do in the summer.

The ones you describe as cigar shaped or growing sideways in clumps with lots of roots I am guessing are the nobile or callista type dendrobiums that like to be cool, bright and drier in the winter. Most growers now recommend just restricting watering to every 2 to 4 weeks in winter and absolutely no fertilizer until the new growth begins in the spring.



Seasonal Cymbidium Advice – Winter Care

Harry McElroy,
cymbidiuman@msn.com

For 14 of the 19 years I lived in Jacksonville Florida, carrying cymbidiums in to a warm area during cold snaps was a winter ritual. It was fine when I had just a few (like 400 to 500), but became a chore after I got more. My 'warm space' just would not hold them all as the collection grew to 2500+, plus it was just too much work. Alternatives were explored through growers in California, New Zealand and Australia. Some general methods for surviving cold came from this international network of cymbidiums enthusiasts.

1. Build a greenhouse or shelter area big enough to hold the whole collection. Cymbidiums like to be exposed to the elements so an enclosed greenhouse was out. I chose the alternative which is a shade house which can be enclosed on the sides. An overhead mist system was installed which lightly mists the collection. My thermostat opens the valve for the mist system at 33 to 34 degrees. The mist system also serves as a cooling and water system in the summer. Sides of shade house are covered with frost blanket. The top has 30% shade cloth which remains in place year round. Side frost blanket rolls up in the summer. This system has kept my cymbidiums from freezing for the past 5 years. Cymbidium canaliculatum and its hybrids are the only cymbidiums I take in, not because of the cold but because this species does not like the water from the mist systems and needs to stay dry in the winter time (like a catasetum)

2. Cover the plants with a frost blanket and put a string of Christmas tree lights under the blanket.

Note: DO NOT mix method 1 and method 2. Electricity and water do not mix. This method is not good when it rains.

My cymbidiums have not been in an enclosed winter space for the past 5 years. Finding a way to cope with cold has allowed my collection to grow because it makes this genus easier to grow than all the other genera. The freezing weather hits Southern California too, though not so often. Read how the renowned Batchmans protected their cymbidiums during [freezing weather](#).



SHOW TABLE



Terry Bottom

Grower Marv & Jan Ragan
Paph. Greenvale x Paph. Denehurst



Terry Bottom

Grower Marv & Jan Ragan
Sophronitis coccinea '4N'



Terry Bottom

Grower Lola Stark
Fdk. After Dark 'Sunset Valley
Orchid' FCC/AOS



Terry Bottom

Grower Bill Gourley
C. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama'



Terry Bottom

Grower Courtney Hackney
Angcm. sesquipedale



Terry Bottom

Grower Sue Bottom
Mormodia Lime Tiger



Terry Bottom

Grower Courtney Hackney
C. walkeriana 'Tokyo #1'



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
L. Santa Barbara Sunset 'Peaches'



Grower Bill Gourley
Fdk. After Dark 'SVO Black Pearl' FCC/AOS



Grower Marv & Jan Ragan
Paph. London Wall x Paph. Limerick



Grower Trudy & Scott Endy
Otr. Hwa Yuan Bay 'She Shu' HCC/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
B. Little Stars



Grower Courtney Hackney
Den. alexandrae

