



CLUB NEWS



Ruben Sauleda

February 5 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark,
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Welcome and Thanks. President Jeannette Pacetti opened the meeting at 7:15 PM with 71 people present including 15 guests and 5 new members. The president thanked Jeanette Smith for the refreshments and reminded those present to "Drop a Dollar" to help pay

for the refreshments. Gail Marshall reminded those whose birthdays are in February and all Guest and new members to get their free tickets for the raffle. Jeannette reminded everyone present to vote for their favorite on the show table and tonight our show table was filled with remarkable plants! Dick Roth will announce the winner after the break.

SAOS Club Business. Yearly membership dues are being accepted at this time by Bill Gourley and Debbie Sandy at the welcome table accepts new memberships, \$15 per member or \$25 for a family. The Keiki Club will resume on the 17th of this month at Sue and Terry's home. The subject this month will be Orchids in Spring, how to select an orchid at the spring shows, what to do with your new orchid when you bring it home and changes in your orchid culture during the spring months. The repotting and help clinic at Hagan Ace Hardware on US 1 will resume on March 2.

Orchid Events: All are listed on the events page of our Website. Shows this month will be in Naples, Orlando and Boca Raton. The Jacksonville Orchid Show will be March 9th and 10th. We would like to do a display by the SAOS, but we need a chairman to spearhead the effort. If

you would like to do the job, please call Jeannette (477-8605). Haley Bastian will be speaking about orchids at the Palencia Club of St. Augustine on February 13. Please call Betsy at 826-6760 for dinner reservations.



Program. Our program for the evening was by Ruben Sauleda from Ruben in Orchids of Miami, The Propagation of Orchids. Ruben first showed us a picture of an orchid with all the parts labeled: the dorsal sepal, the lateral sepals, the petals, the lip, the column, the anther cap that covers the male pollinia, the female stigmatic surface and the rostellum that separates the male and female parts. He then explained in detail how the flower is pollinated, usually by bees, but sometimes by birds and in the greenhouse by Ruben and his wife Claudia.

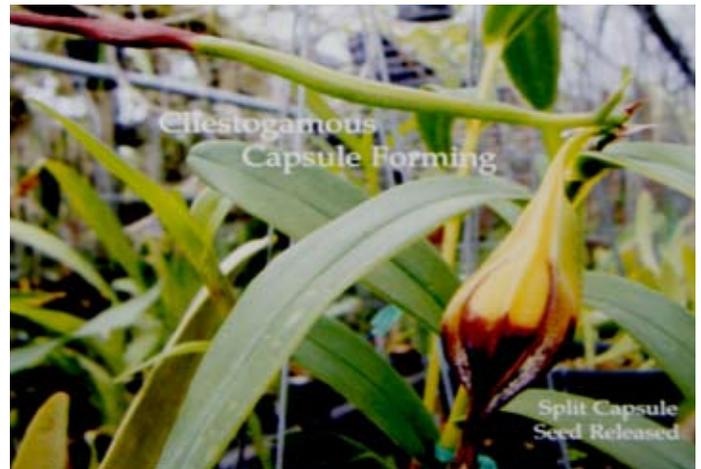


Image showing self pollinated seed pods

Once pollinated, pollen tubes form in the stigma and grow into the ovary. These pollen tubes make a passageway for the pollen grains to find the ovum and unite the genome of the pollen with that of the ovum. In a good pollination, the ovary will begin to swell, usually in a matter of days. It can take up to 12 months to bring the seed pod to maturity. When the seed pod is opened, the fertilized seed will be slightly yellow. If the area looks white, there are probably no viable seed and the wait for the pod has been futile.

When man finally realized the seed needed sugar for germination, they began to use an agar based nutrient medium in which to grow the seed. Sometimes germination is good and other times nothing grows. The sterilized medium with the seed is placed in flasks where it will grow from seed to protocorm to plantlets for up to 18 months, being transferred into new flasks for further growth and

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CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

February

- 12 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Dr. Martin Motes, Motes Orchids
Vanda Hybridizing
- 17 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Getting Ready for Spring
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 22-24 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

- 1-3 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show
Egypt Shrine Center
- 1-3 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Dr. Hal Hills
Orchid Fragrances; Causes and Effects
on the Orchid
- 5 JOS Meeting, 7 pm, Show Preparations
- 9-10 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show
The Garden Club of Jacksonville
- 9-10 Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 24 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Spring Repotting
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 30-31 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show
Bert J Harris Jr. Agricultural Center

April

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Francisco Miranda, Miranda Orchids
Orchids of the Brazilian Amazon
- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic

- 6-7 Central Florida Orchid Society Show
Maitland Civic Center
- 9 JOS Meeting, 7 pm, TBA
- 12-13 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Englewood United Methodist Church
- 14 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Getting Ready for Spring
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 20-21 EPIC Celebration of Spring
Annual Flower and Garden Expo
Ag Center, St. Augustine
- 20-21 Tallahassee Orchid Society Show
Doyle Conner Building
- 27-28 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show
Riverside Park

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

| | |
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separation of the multitude of new orchids. When the plants become a bit more mature the whole flask is emptied onto growing media in the greenhouse and allowed to start growing by photosynthesis rather than the photorespiration process they used while in the flask. It may take 2 to 5 years for the seedlings to grow to blooming size.

The mericlone process is a way to vegetatively reproduce a plant to produce genetic duplicates of the plant. This involves taking apical tissue and growing it in the lab to plantlets. Mutations can occur in this process, particularly when more than 5000 plants are created from a single meristem, so the flowers are no longer identical. It may be preferable to buy the plant in bloom to make sure the plant will have the flower you are expecting.



Mike & Courtney cutting up before Ruben's talk

It has been found that species seldom will allow cloning of themselves. If you want a good copy of a species, you must try self pollination (selfing) or crossing with the same species from a different plant (sib cross). If a selfing is made of a species, the progeny should be relatively similar. Sometimes species selfings result in a wide variation in the progeny, in which case your suspicion would be the plant that was selfed is not really a species.



Show Table was packed with a wide variety of orchids



Ruben gives the SAOS Membership 'The Talk' on where orchids come from

Ruben then showed us many examples of his hybridizing efforts, showing how different the progeny of two given parents can be. The hybridizer is basically trying to reshuffle the genetic deck of cards in the hopes of being dealt a royal flush. Sometimes the new flower is so astonishing that it justifies the wait between pollination and blooming. It was an extremely interesting program that could get some folks wanting to break out the toothpicks.



Claudia explains how to de-flask orchid seedlings

Meeting Conclusion. Following the break, we had our raffle and silent auctions. The winning plant on the show table was Mike and Kaycee Heinz's *Pleurothallis* (Pths.) *grobyi*.

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



CLUB NEWS

February 17 Keiki Club Orchids in Spring

We'll be talking about Orchids in Spring at the February 17 Keiki Club Meeting. In anticipation of the spring show season, we'll discuss how to select an orchid, what to do with it when you bring it home and spring preparations, so your orchids will get the most out of the summer growing season. We'll meet at 6916 Cypress Lake Court in St. Aug from 1 to 3 pm. Bring a folding chair and any plants you have questions about. Guests and visitors are always welcome. Call Sue at 797-4360 if you have any questions.

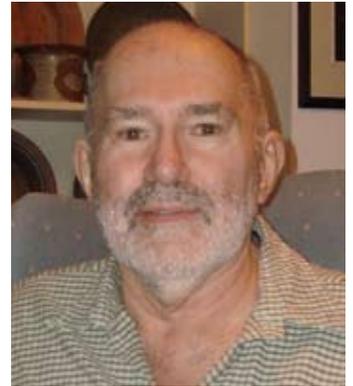


2013 Dues Are Now Due

Membership dues for 2013 are now due. We'll be collecting dues at the January, February and March meetings, after which we'll update our 2013 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.

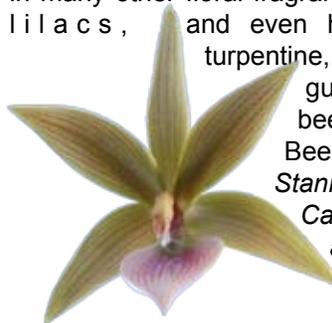
March 5 Monthly SAOS Meeting

Fragrance in Orchids:
Causes and Effects on
Orchids
Dr. Hal Hills



Dr. Hal Hills will give a presentation on Fragrance in Orchids at the March 5 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Hal's talk is about orchid fragrances, not fragrant orchids. He gives a general overview of how fragrances are collected and analyzed. He talks about when fragrances are produced and how the fragrances change over the course of the day and life of the inflorescence. He also talks about how changing light period affects fragrance. It is a fairly technical talk but includes lots of photos of orchids are included particularly of *Catasetum*, *Clowesia* and *Dressleria*. Hal retired in June 2008 from the University of Massachusetts Medical School. He received his PhD from University of Miami under the direction of Dr. Calawy H. Dodson. Dr. Robert Dressler served on his doctoral committee. Some of Hal's publications have been on orchid fragrances and fragrance cycles.

Orchid floral fragrances of Euglossine pollinated orchids are made up of common perfume substances that occur in many other floral fragrances such as narcissus, roses, lila cs, and even household products such as turpentine, cough medicine and chewing gum. His fragrance work has been mostly on Euglossine Bee pollinated orchids including: *Stanhopea*, *Gongora*, *Coryanthes*, *Catasetum*, *Clowesia*, *Mormodes* and *Dressleria*. Come to the meeting and learn more about this fascinating subject.



INSPIRATION



Catasetum pileatum



CULTIVATION



Growing Tips for February

Dr. Courtney Hackney,
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Florida

The only real rule of orchid growing is that the rules are just guidelines. Winter was brief and many different orchids are both blooming earlier and initiating growth early relative to most years. Orchids that rely on day length instead of temperature for blooming are following their normal blooming and growth pattern. Readers of this column know my normal advice is to limit fertilizer applications to warmer months, but this year is different because the environment where my orchids are growing has been different. My orchids that rely on temperature to start are in a different growth stage than those that rely on day length. How do I know that some have started their growth cycle and others not? Should fertilizing applications begin if some orchids are growing and others are not?

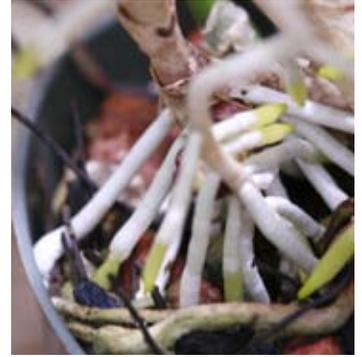
There are many hanging orchids in my greenhouse, not just because of space, but because they are some of the “canaries” that tell me how my orchids are interpreting light levels and temperatures.



Especially important in my greenhouse are bifoliate cattleyas, such as *C leopoldii* and *C guttata*. When these species initiate their new growth, spring is officially here no matter what the calendar says and they are getting close to initiating new growths.

Many of my spring blooming cattleyas and paphs are orchids that use temperature to tell them when to grow and flower. Unfortunately, this year these will be finished flowering when the spring orchid shows need exhibition plants. Many of these have almost always bloomed within a week or so of the same time each year, but this year will be an exception based on buds I see swelling in the sheaths.

When orchids initiate new growths, it is time to begin using fertilizer regularly and at higher doses. After several months of flushing during the fall and winter, nutrients adhering to media have largely been lost or used up. During the last several years, I have limited fertilizers in an attempt to avoid producing lush foliage that can be attacked by bacteria and fungi.



There are some orchids that do receive regular fertilizer, albeit at lower levels in winter. Those include orchids that are growing and blooming such as phals and paphs, which I keep in different places. Many cymbidium growers follow a similar fertilizer regimen, but use fertilizer higher in phosphorus, the middle number, starting in fall.

Hobbyists with just a few plants have an easier time making the decision because they can look at each plant and decide to fertilize or not. This is really easy if Nutricote, which lasts six months, is your fertilizer of choice. The balanced formulation is an excellent one for all orchids and safe to use. I usually add it to the surface of the medium in early March, but recommend adding it now if your orchids are starting to grow new leaves or breaking eyes for new pseudobulbs. If you cannot find Nutricote in your local store, check with Carter & Holmes Orchids. They sell small quantities. If your temperatures have not been as warm as here in north Florida, you might need to wait a little longer. Let your orchids tell you when you need to begin adding fertilizer.



It will be interesting to see if there will be extra bulbs or leaves this year with a longer growing season.



CULTIVATION

Your Orchids in February

based on Robert Scully articles,
courtesy of the AOS



General Growing Tips. Spring is around the corner. Order your potting supplies early to make sure they are not sold out when it's time to repot. Observe plants (including companion plants like bromeliads) carefully for signs of disease and insects. Avoid having heated or air-conditioned drafts blowing directly on orchids. Don't bring you plants out too early. It is starting to warm but you can expect more orchid threatening cold fronts through March.

Cattleyas. Your cattleyas are starting to rouse, even though temperature and light conditions are not yet ideal for growth. Continue to use dilute water soluble fertilizer on your orchids at 1/4 to 1/8 strength. New green root tips are starting to emerge on the unifoliate, marking the beginning of the spring repotting season. Sometimes it is necessary to split open a sheath with a sterile blade to reduce pressure on the emerging buds or to allow accumulated condensation (possibly from fluctuating temperatures) to dissipate.



Cymbidiums.

Stake cymbidium inflorescences that emerge from the mass of foliage on these winter-spring bloomers. Maintain temperatures at 50 to 60F to keep the flowers opening slowly. Dramatically higher temperatures and hot drafts cause bud drop.



Dendrobiums. Watch for flower buds on dendrobiums like *Den. lindleyi*, *Den. nobile hybrids*, *Den. superbum* (syn. *Den. anosmum*) and other deciduous species and hybrids. These have longer flowering when exposed to cooler night temperatures as the blooms open and mature. Avoid dousing open flowers when watering. Give slightly more water to these plants (that have been kept reasonably dry prior to flowering) once they begin to bloom. Continue to protect evergreen-type dendrobiums from low temperatures that may cause leaf loss.



Oncidiums. Do not permit miltonias and odontoglossums to dry out because this is a critical time for flower-spike development. Stake the spikes. Continue to use a dilute water soluble fertilizer before the flowers begin to appear.

Phalaenopsis. Continue to use a dilute water soluble fertilizer on phalaenopsis. Be careful not to splatter the flowers or they will stain. Phalaenopsis exude a honey-like substance on the developing inflorescence that attracts scale insects. Watch for signs of any problem that can be spot treated before it becomes a major situation. Avoid spraying insecticides on blossoms.



Miscellaneous Genera. The Catasetinae (catasetums, clowesia, cynoches and mormodes) have dropped most of their leaves and should be kept dry. Watch for signs of new growth that marks the beginning of the repotting season for the catasetum relatives. Remove the old medium, cut off dried roots and pot in a sphagnum moss or coco husk mix interlayered with the time released fertilizer Dynamite but DO NOT WATER. If you water before the new growth is about 4 inches tall, it will probably rot. Your *Ludisia discolor* is in bloom this month.



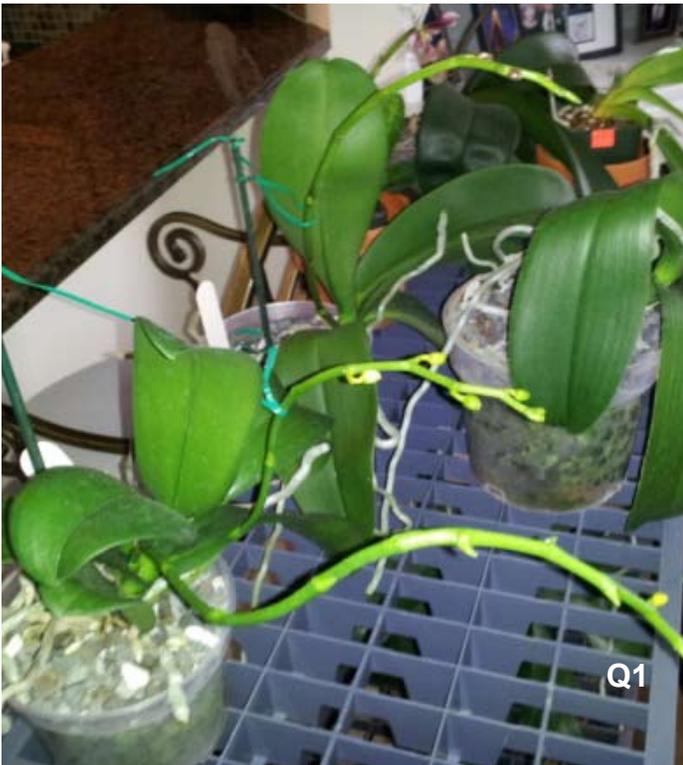
CULTIVATION

Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@bellsouth.net

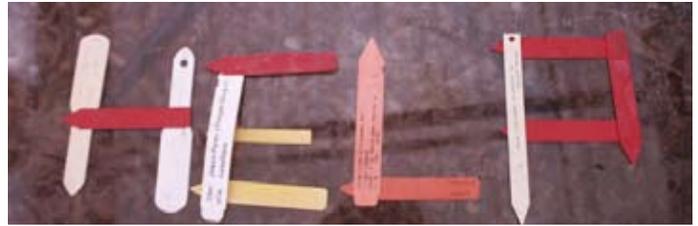


Q1. What can cause yellowing and dropping of buds? This Phal. amabilis has already dropped four buds.

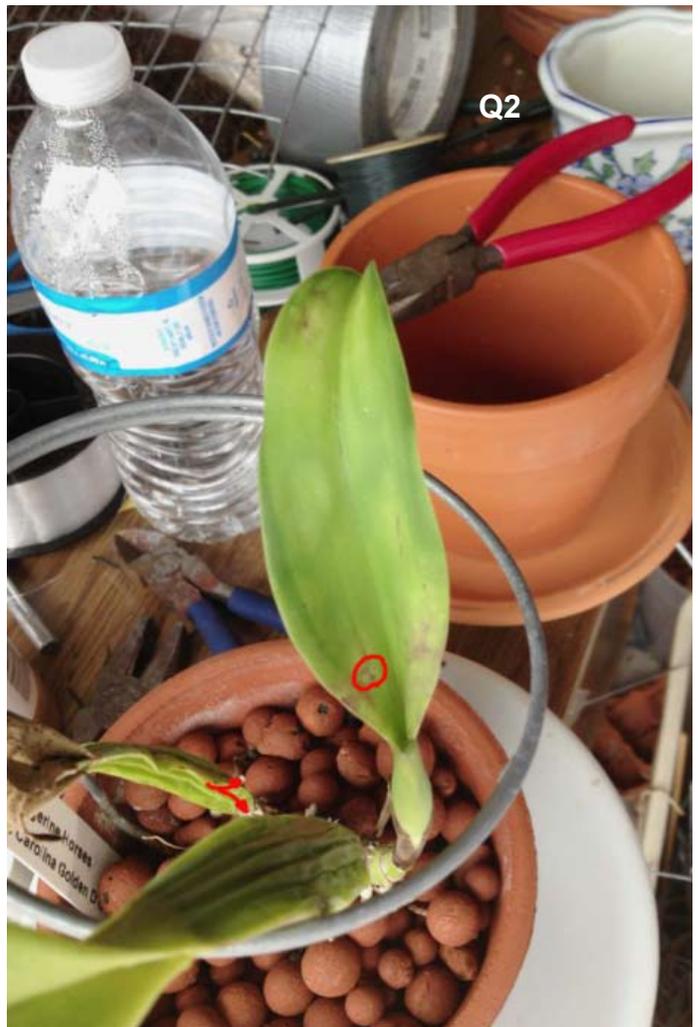


A1. You've had that plant for a long time and it is obviously healthy and growing well. Read Courtney Hackney's [article](#) about Blooming and Bud Drop in Phalaenopsis. Courtney writes that the hobbyist must remember that there are different breeding lines among Phalaenopsis and they are not all equal when it comes to holding onto their flowers. While there are some phalaenopsis that are relatively more cold tolerant, many phalaenopsis like minimum temperatures of no less than 60 F to 65 F. At lower temperatures, they may drop flowers.

Q2. As shown on the photograph, the cattleya leaves are pale in color and twisted or spiral shaped. They the leaves are not 'right' beyond the spiral. In addition, the leaf appears mottled. Do you have any recommendations?



A2. It looks like there is scale about an inch above the pseudobulb. The scale will suck the juices from the plant and give it that mottled appearance. Look at the underside of the leaf and under the papery sheath on the pseudobulb and see if you see scale. A drench with one of the Bayer products containing imidacloprid will kill them. If you find the Bayer product containing 1.47% imidacloprid, add 1.5 tsp into a quart of water and pour it over and through the mix to thoroughly drench the potting mix. The orchid will absorb the imidacloprid through the roots into the leaves and kill the scale from the inside out.



CULTIVATION

The Importance of Fresh Air to Orchids

Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net



The importance of fresh air to orchids is possibly the least appreciated aspect of growing orchids. All the orchid books tell you to ensure there is air movement around your orchids. For years I kept adding fans to my growing area thinking I was satisfying this basic requirement. But orchids don't want recirculating stale air, they want to be bathed in fresh air particularly the wafting breezes they get when they are outdoors.

The first time Dr. Ruben Saulea of [Ruben in Orchids](#) visited our greenhouse, we talked about how I could improve my orchid growing. At that time, we had the traditional greenhouse with a water wall at one end, exhaust fans at the opposite end and polypropylene covering all the other surfaces. Ruben took one look at the greenhouse and said rip out the water wall and replace the side wall with stucco metal lath, keep the vents open at either end of the greenhouse and open the top vent. This allowed free movement of air throughout the greenhouse during the growing season. A retractable curtain closes off the stucco metal lath during cold weather, but otherwise the plants are always bathed in fresh air. That was the year the greenhouse exploded with new growth and an incredible display of blooms.

I struggled trying to grow vandas in the hoophouse that was covered with greenhouse film with doors at either end. When Rafael Romero of [Plantio La Orquidea](#) looked at our growing set up, he told us to rip out the film on the side wall and replace it with stucco metal lath and a retractable curtain. Voila, the vandas bloomed freely and the incidence of leaf spotting and rots was greatly diminished. During the summer growing season, the vandas are now all moved out into summer shade structures that allow free air movement on all four sides. The vandas grow like weeds in the fresh breezes.

The demand for fresh air makes sense if you think about

how many orchids evolved from understory terrestrials to epiphytes. The orchids left the forest floor to grow high in the canopy on the trunks or branches of tall forest trees where more light was available and where winds were stronger than on the ground.

The wafting breezes offer many benefits to your orchids:

- Fresh moving air improves gas exchange through leaf pores and around the rhizomes and roots, a process which is required for the plant metabolic processes to proceed.
- Fresh moving air cools the leaves during warm weather when high light and high temperatures could otherwise cause the plant to overheat and restrict its metabolic processes, and possibly result in leaf sunburn.
- Fresh moving air help distribute warm and cold air so harmful air pockets will not form.
- Fresh moving air helps dry excess moisture from the leaves so bacteria and fungi will not proliferate.

Of course, air movement and humidity must be in balance. In a low humidity environment, excess air movement will cause more evaporation and possibly result in dehydration of the orchid. In a high humidity environment, air movement is a must to prevent orchid disease problems.

During the cooler months, your orchids are probably in their winter homes inside. You can group your plants on humidity trays with filled with pebbles to hold the extra water after watering and provide some humidity around the plants. A fan blowing a gentle breeze around your plants is good. When the temperature is right, you can open a window by your plants and let them get a taste of the fresh air they crave.

When the warm weather returns, try to find a location outdoors where the orchids can get loads of fresh air. A screened porch is great, particularly for your phalaenopsis that want shadier conditions and a covered roof where water won't accumulate in the crown of the plant causing rot. Hanging your orchids under an oak tree where they'll receive dappled light and fresh breezes 24 hours a day will result in an incredible summer growth surge, particularly if you ramp up your watering and fertilizing schedule to match the increased plant vigor.

Proper air movement is just as important to your orchid as providing the proper amount of water and light to your plant. It is also the least appreciated aspect of orchid growing. If you find fungal and bacterial problems on your orchids, you can apply chemicals to treat the symptoms. However, in many instances, proper air movement would have prevented the problem from arising in the first place.



CULTIVATION

Introduction to Dendrobiums

Sections and Culture

By Joshua Jones, jajone@comcast.net

Dendrobiinae and its relatives occur from India and Sri Lanka in the west to Tahiti in the east, and from Japan and Korea in the north to the south in the Stewart Island, which lies south of the most Southern islands of New Zealand. It is a diverse genus of orchids with different cultural needs. Olaf Swartz originally established the section Dendrobium in 1799 and since then, there appear to be about 1230 species currently valid. Many large genera, such as Dendrobium, have been subdivided into many sections to make it easier to deal with.

Dendrobium species are divided into six (6) main sections: Phalaenanthe, Spatulata, Dendrobium, Callista, Latouria, and Formosae. There are other sections that a few species

fall into, but we will focus on the main six for now. Dendrobiums grow in habitats ranging from semi-desert to rainforest, in the hot steamy lowlands of Borneo, to the Himalayan foothills, which are more seasonably cooler. They also grow in the year-round, cooler and moist conditions of the Central Ranges of New Guinea, where they have been reported up to 11,400 feet in altitude.



Den. aggregatum
(*Callista*)

There are many climates in which Dendrobiums live and survive. They are found fringing coral beaches, in tall rainforests, mangrove swamps, rock faces, misty mountain ranges, in freshwater swamps, beside waterfalls, and on street trees in towns and cities. Some are epiphytes, where others are at home as lithophytes. Even a few grow as terrestrials, which can grow to fifteen (15) feet tall. The geographical range of the Dendrobiinae can be split into five major regions. These are: Mainland Asian flora, Malesian flora, Papuasain flora, Australian flora, and Pacific flora.



Den. Enobi Purple 'Splash'
(*Phalaenthe*)

The section of **Phalaenanthe** consists of plants that remain evergreen for years, with thin, tall pseudobulbs, terminal inflorescences, usually appearing in the autumn or twice a year. Species such as *Den. biggibum* (*phalaenopsis*) and *Den. williamsianum* are both good representatives of this section. Culture includes growing warm year round; 60 F nights; medium light; fertilize and water heavily when roots first appear.

The section **Spatulata** (antelope type) consists of plants that are also evergreen for years. Most grow to be quite large, vigorous plants with long lasting flowers in summer to several times a year. Species such as *Den. antennatum* and *Den. canaliculatum* are great examples of this wonderful section. The spatulata's culture requirement is warm all year (60-65 nights, 75-90 F days); no rest period; can be kept cool in the winter if kept dry; medium to high light.



Den. antennatum
(*Spatulata*)

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For the section **Dendrobium**, the plants are either erect (nobile type) or pendulous (semi-nobile type) with leaves all along the canes that often drop with cool, drier weather. One to five flowers form at the nodes on the leafless canes in mid-winter through early spring. *Den. friedricksianum* and *Den. anosmum* belong to this section. This section will grow in the summer; give warmth, water and fertilize heavily from when roots appear to when top leaf appears on canes. Then give high light, little or no water, no fertilizer, and cool nights (40-50 F). Just forget about them.



Den. nobile
(*Dendrobium*)

Callista section dendrobiums are pseudobulbous plants with pendant inflorescences. Species such as *Den. aggregatum* and *Den. chrysotoxum* are a couple examples. In the summer, give warmth (60-90 F), medium light, medium quantities of water and fertilizer. In winter, keep cool (50 F nights) medium light and just enough water to keep the pseudobulbs from shriveling up.

Section **Latouria** examples consist of *Den. spectabile* and *Den. atroviolaceum*. The leaves at the top of the pseudobulbs are large and leathery, with erect inflorescences and flowers that are commonly yellow-green. Grow these the same as the antelope (spatulata) types, but with cooler and drier conditions in the winter.



Den. spectabile
(*Latouria*)

Last is the **Formosae** section, commonly referred to as the **Nigrohirsutae** types. These have cane like pseudobulbs with black hairs on the sheaths and the pseudobulbs often apparent, leading to the popular name nigrohirsutae. Flowers are usually white, up to 4 inches across, two to three together from near the end of the pseudobulb. These have long lasting flowers and include *Den. bellatulum* and *Den. lowii*. They should be kept intermediate to cool year round (50-60 F nights) drying them out in the winter (or as growth stops).



Den. dearei
(*Formosae*)



MY FAVORITE ORCHID

My Favorite Orchid

by Lola Stark, seacuter@bellsouth.net

I don't really have one favorite orchid. If it grows and blooms, it's today's favorite. Somewhere along the line I was advised to buy at least one orchid in bloom every month of the year, and since most bloom just once a year, that takes care of having one in bloom year round.



For your information, it works. If it's a white orchid, I love it just a little more. However, to be honest, I love the Gongoras because their blooms are so weird, no one believes they're orchids. I started growing them because Mike Heinz broke up a large Gga. Quinquenervis and passed lots of them around. They're not hard to grow and though it's supposed to be winter, they are outside and getting ready to bloom again!

Sue suggested I tell you why I love the Miltonias. The first one I purchased at one of the Jacksonville shows because my Grandfather's name was Milton. Good reason to choose. Well, it was a Miltoniopsis, one that needed to have cooler weather, so it didn't last very long. It was really beautiful with its pansy like huge blooms.



Gga. Quinquenervis



Milt. moreliana

Then the following year, I heard about Miltonias that like low country and high temperatures, *Miltonia moreliana* and its progeny. I managed to find one in Jacksonville and lo and behold, it really did grow. The first year it had one bloom and I really loved it, so I kept it where I had it and the following year and it rewarded me with five blooms. I'm not sure what happened the third year, but it didn't bloom at all! I was sick. Last year, it apologized and gave me thirteen! How can you not love a plant that gives you your family's lucky number? Jack Higgins will hate it because it's lovely shades of lavender! I have mounted a picture of it in my stairwell. I've been asked to share - well, sorry folks, it ain't gonna happen! If you want one, you'll have to find one at a show.



Milt. moreliana



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Fdk. After Dark



Grower Mike & Kaycee Heinz
Pths. phyllocardiodes



Grower Sheila Heilman
Den. aberrans



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. Theresa Hill



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Laura Valine '523' x Alice Williams 'Emerald'



Grower Linda Stewart
Den. kingianum 'Stardust'



Grower Sue Bottom
Cl. Jumbo Grace 'Jumbo Orchids'



SHOW TABLE



Grower Mark Heilman & Gretchen Hall
Cym. Taste of China



Grower Mike & Kaycee Heinz
Pths. grobyi



Grower Bill Gourley
Phal. amboinensis



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Phrag. Mary Bess



Grower Dick Roth
Rhy. gigantea orange form



Grower Sue Bottom
Lc. Gold Digger x Schomb. wallisii

