



## CLUB NEWS



**Fred Keefer**

### July 2 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark,  
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#### Welcome and Thanks.

President Jeannette Pacetti opened the meeting at 7:20 pm with 40 people present. Debbie Sandy announced that we had 4 guests. This is one of the best meetings we have all year and with the rain we've had all week,

some were not expecting so many! It was a great meeting! Jeannette thanked Jeanette Smith, Barbara Conrad and Sue Bottom for the food table which included cake, cookies, drinks, coffee and sandwiches. Linda Stewart reminded the July birthday folks to be sure and get their birthday raffle tickets at the August meeting since we do not have a raffle table when we have our July auction. She asked that if anyone needs a sunshine card to please get in touch with her. Jeannette reminded everyone to vote for their favorite on the show table, which gets better every month!



#### We had a nice variety of plants on the show table

it! The potting supplies we all use are always on sale at the side table during our regular monthly meetings. These supplies, for those not familiar with them, are purchased by the club, stored at the Bottom's home and available all year. These supplies are specifically put together for orchids in this area and are not available in any store. Each item is priced at \$5.00.

**Keiki Club** - The Keiki club will probably not meet during the summer unless we can find a place to meet out of the heat. If anyone has an idea of where that might be, please get in touch with Mary Colee, Keiki Club Coordinator.

**Ace Repotting** - The repotting clinic at Hagan Ace Hardware on US 1 South will be this weekend on Saturday July 6 from 9 am to 1 pm.

**Orchid Events.** The Third Annual Cattleya Symposium is going to be held at Fort Pierce this year on July 19 and 20. You can sign up at Odoms Orchids. The cost is \$150 for the two day event. There are no orchid shows in our area this month!



**Fred & Coral did a great job with the auction**



**Club Business.** Penny Halyburton had several books with her tonight to show those interested and announced that the new Cymbidium book has been loaned out monthly since it was purchased in January. Someday we'll all get to read



**Continued on page 3**



# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### July

- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 9 JOS Meeting, 7 pm, Rupicolous Laelia  
Francisco Miranda, Miranda Orchids
- 19-20 Third Annual Cattleya Symposium  
Indian River Research & Education Center,  
Fort Pierce

### August

- 3 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Roy Tokunaga, H & R Nurseries  
Flower Boosting Orchids
- 13 JOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Roy Tokunaga, H & R Nurseries  
Specimen Plants

### September

- 3 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Mac Rivenbark, Mac's Orchids  
Vandas and Vandaceous Orchids
- 7 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 10 JOS Meeting, 7 pm, Topic TBA  
Brian Monk. BluLlama Orchids
- 15-16 Ridge Orchid Society Show  
Lake Mirror Center, Lakeland

### October

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Dr. Courtney Hackney  
Hackneau's Art and Orchids  
Orchid Growing Tips
- 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, Topic TBA  
Louis Del Favero. Del Favero Orchids
- 11-13 South Florida Orchid Society Show  
Bank United Center, Coral Gables

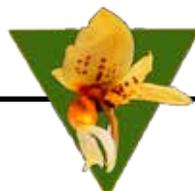
- 12-13 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show  
Fort Pierce Shrine Club
- 18-20 Orchtobertfest at EFG Orchids  
4265 Marsh Road, Deland
- 19-20 Gainesville Orchid Society Show  
Kanapaha Botanical Gardens
- 25-27 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show  
Old School Square
- 26-27 Brevard County Orchid Society Show  
Melbourne Auditorium

### November

- 2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic - tentative
- 3 Open House at Orchids by Del Rei  
Orchids, Food and Libations, 1 to 4 pm

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Jeannette Pacetti <a href="mailto:jdp187@aol.com">jdp187@aol.com</a>
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Librarian	Penny Halyburton <a href="mailto:phalyburton@comcast.net">phalyburton@comcast.net</a>
Membership Committee Chair	Gail Marshall <a href="mailto:gamarshall1@bellsouth.net">gamarshall1@bellsouth.net</a>
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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

**Program.** Following a short break to allow everyone to snack and vote for their favorite on the show table (which seems to get better every month!), the meeting was turned over to our ace auctioneer, Fred Keefer. We had 24 absolutely gorgeous orchid plants to auction. The prices bid by members and guests ranged from a pitiful \$28 to a grand finale of \$175! These plants came from several members and several nurseries and all were in excellent shape.



*Nicky & Mary inspecting a newly acquired plant*



*Yvonne reacts to husband Bob's winning bid*



*Coral was kept busy all night showing plants*

**Meeting Conclusion.** Following the auction, we had door prizes and Dick Roth announced that the Member's Choice plant on the show table was Bob and Yvonne Schimmel's Miltassia Shelob 'Red Spider'. Anyone who missed the meeting should be sure and put the date on next year's calendar to attend a fun filled and very lucrative evening.



*Barbara Conrad with her prize of the night*

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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## August 6 Monthly SAOS Meeting

### Flower Boosting Orchids: Culture and Strategy for More Flowers

Roy Tokunaga, H & R Nurseries

We are happy to welcome Roy Tokunaga of H&R Nurseries in Hawaii to St. Augustine. Roy will talk about how to flower boost orchids. His August 6 talk will focus on orchid culture and strategies for more flowers. Roy will be traveling a long way and talking to several orchid societies while he is stateside. You can preorder plants from [www.hrnurseries.com](http://www.hrnurseries.com). Make



sure to note that you are a member of the St. Augustine Orchid Society and plants are to be delivered to the meeting.

Roy Tokunaga was recruited out of college by Ernest Iwanaga to set up an orchid lab, where he spent the next seven years honing his skills at cloning and germinating orchids. At about the same time, Harry Akagi was growing bromeliads, and in 1981, together Harry and Roy established an orchid lab in Waimanalo, giving birth to H&R Nurseries. Today, Roy is credited with 30 years of experience in hybridization with several thousand hybrids.



## June 23 Keiki Club Repotting Phalaenopsis

A dozen new and familiar faces came to the June Keiki Club meeting where we discussed growing and repotting phalaenopsis. Keiki Club Coordinator Mary Colee talked about how to grow phalaenopsis as well as when and how

to repot them. These shade loving orchids have only their fleshy leaves and roots to store food and water, so they must be watered more frequently than some of your other orchids. You have to be careful to not let water accumulate in the crown of the plant where it can quickly rot the plant.

Mary brought some phals she had mounted, one mounted on a clay saucer hung vertically. This plant has already acclimated and roots are adhered to the clay surface. She just put a multifloral phal on a flip flop mount and it was happily getting established. She talked about some of her other unique plantings, like putting a small phal in a teacup that husband Louis drilled holes in for drainage.

Mary talked about what to do with keikis growing on the flower spike, either wait for them to grow roots so the keiki can be separated from the mother plant or pot them in sphagnum moss and a small pot so they can get established in a pot while still attached to the mother plant.

Mary talked about how to revive a dehydrated plant, one whose leaves are thin and wrinkly rather than firm and plump. If the plant looks dehydrated, it probably is dehydrated, either because it is not being watered enough or because the roots have rotted and cannot absorb water into the plant. Root rot can occur if the potting mix is degraded. Most commonly available sphagnum moss has a pot life of a year, and most commonly available bark and coconut husk will last for one or two years. Once the mix starts to degrade, the plant must be repotted or root loss will occur. The soilless mix (half ProMix and half Sponge Rok) recommended for phalaenopsis plants is great because it doesn't rot.

People brought in plants they had questions about. There was one phalaenopsis that had mealy bugs feasting on the back of a few flowers and one phal that had some brown scale. They were sprayed with isopropyl alcohol and a systemic solution of imidacloprid poured through the plant.

Mary brought a variety of phalaenopsis orchids donated by Janet Skinner, SAOS member and orchid guru at Ace Hardware. Everyone got to pick a phalaenopsis to repot and bring home with them.

Then it was time for the birthday party. Mary is another year wiser this month so we had cake and iced tea to celebrate!

## Keiki Club on Hiatus Until 2014

We've had our last scheduled Keiki Club meeting of the year. The summer heat and fall football season limit attendance so unless we get requests for meetings during the summer and fall, we'll start meeting once again in February of next year. Contact Keiki Club Coordinator Mary Colee at [mcolee4@gmail.com](mailto:mcolee4@gmail.com) if you have questions, requests or suggestions for future Keiki Club get-togethers.



# INSPIRATION

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# CULTIVATION



## Growing Tips for July

Dr. Courtney Hackney,  
[hackneau@comcast.net](mailto:hackneau@comcast.net)  
Dept. Biology, Univ. North  
Florida

Just for fun, I took a look at some of the old "Tips" columns for July and found a common theme: heat and humidity. One might think that given the fact that most horticultural orchids come from tropical environments,

summer's heat and humidity would be an ideal time for orchids. While that is true for some orchids, such as strap-leaved vandas and many encyclias, species from the tropical environs and their hybrids often struggle this time of year because many of them come from higher elevations where temperatures do not reach levels found in our greenhouses or yards.

In addition, the large number of growers who grow under lights or windowsills must contend with family members who "insist" on air conditioning the indoor environment. This produces an ideal temperature for humans, but reduces humidity to levels that cause most orchids to dry out when they should be producing luxurious new growths or leaves.



It is usually obvious from the questions that arrive at the "Tips" email this time of year where a grower has their orchids. "My phal was growing well with flowers, but they dried up and my leaves are shriveling, the lower ones turning yellow. What do I do?" is a common question and suggests that the orchid is growing indoors. The solution is to provide more humidity. While this is a good solution, often the hobbyist has already succeeded in killing the phal roots because their response to flower drop was to water more frequently. Typically, the orchid is in sphagnum that now holds only dead roots. Can the orchid be saved? Yes, but only if repotted and kept under ideal conditions for some time. If this is a "Big Box" pot plant-type phal, my suggestion is to discard it and get a new one in flower and provide a new location with better humidity this time.

The other scenario I get sounds much the same, but the description usually mentions leaves turning black or mushy indicating that this plant is almost certainly being grown outdoors where it receives lots of rain from afternoon showers followed by high temperatures, an ideal environment for bacterial rots.

If you have experienced one of these scenarios be assured that many of us have had this experience, but are now able to grow great orchids despite a few missteps in the beginning. Remember that commercial nurseries grow under many different conditions, but each had to learn what worked for them, just as every new grower must. They also have the luxury of access to many kinds of pest and disease control products that a new grower may not have. There are some hybrids and species that are almost impossible to grow in hot humid climates without such products.

The advice to understand your new orchid's natural habitat if you want to grow it well works for species, but may not for hybrids. Plant labels are often missing for many pot plants or the abbreviations impossible to interpret for a new hobbyist. Even an experienced grower would find it difficult to guess what conditions a Vuyl. (Vuylstekeara = *Miltonia* x *Cochloida* x *Odontoglossum*), requires since there are so many different species that could be in the background. When I am asked about growing complex hybrids such as a Vuylstekeara, I tell the novice to grow it like a cattleya, since the goal of those generating pot plants is to produce an orchid that grows easily in a variety of conditions.



# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in July

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



**General Growing Tips.** The heat and humidity of summer are here. When day time temperatures rise above the 90 to 95F range, you'll see orchid growth start to slow. Water slightly less frequently than during the spring. Orchid plants require lots of fresh air to keep the plant leaves cool. Consider spraying under benches or the planting area to lower temperatures a few degrees. Pests are most active during the warm months. Be vigilant in observing signs of damage and treat quickly if they appear. The bulk of your repotting should be complete.

**Cattleyas.** Cattleyas can be watered and fertilized daily if mounted or every second or third day if in a coarse, freely draining medium. Applying adequate fertilizer is the best way to ensure the



best blooming in that the growths your plants are making now are the source of future blooms. Be careful to peel back the flower sheaths so the emerging buds don't rot. Also remove dried cataphylls to eliminate hiding places for scale. Higher temperatures and humidity may lead to fungal or bacterial rot. Watch for signs of pests or diseases and respond quickly.

**Cymbidiums.** Growth should be developing strongly now. The leaves of the new growths are best when they are broad and fairly stiff. The color should be a light green to nearly yellow. Cool



your plants in the early morning and late evening using a hose or automatic misting system. Use pots with a 1 inch water reservoir in the bottom or set the pots in shallow pans to ensure that the cymbidium is never without water.

**Dendrobiums.** It is almost impossible to overwater dendrobiums this time of year, assuming you have them either mounted or in a coarse, mostly inorganic medium. Lots of heat and light call for liberal applications of water and fertilizer.



**Oncidiums.** Many of the intergeneric crosses between odontoglossums and oncidiums (*Odontocidium*, *Wilsonara*, *Colmanara*, etc.) will be blooming now. Take special care to train the spikes for best floral displays. Keep plants under fairly shady conditions. Watch for snails and slugs.



**Phalaenopsis.** Most, if not all, repotting should be complete by now. Once root growth begins after repotting, you can continue watering with a dilute fertilizer solution every week or so if your phals are in a soilless or coco type mix; the frequency might be every 2 weeks or so if your plants are potted in the more water retentive sphagnum moss. The summer growth phase is the source of energy for next spring's flower spikes. The more leaves the plants grow, the better potential for flower spiking will be realized. Don't let water accumulate in the crowns of plants, or crown rot can occur and quickly kill your plants. If grown outdoors, grow the plants with the pots tilted so rainwater will freely drain from the crown.



**Vandas.** Plants will be growing quickly now and really enjoying the hot humid days. Continue giving vandas what they want, light, water, fertilizer and air. Watch for signs of thrips that will mar the flowers and cause girdling on the roots. Respond promptly to any problems found.



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@bellsouth.net

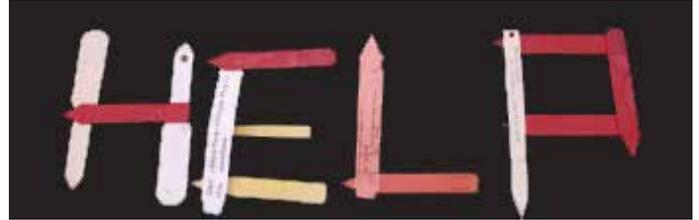
**Q1.** My orchid was doing fine until this morning. One of the leaves fell off and it was black at the end. What should I do?



**A1.** That is Southern Blight or collar rot, caused by the fungus *Sclerotium* that has destroyed the heart of your plant from which new leaves grow. The center of your plant is dead though you still have two live leaves. If you kill the fungus so it doesn't destroy those two leaves, it is possible that a new growth will emerge from adventitious tissue on the stem of the plant over the summer. You will have to cut away any discolored tissue in the heart with a sterile tool and then drench the heart with hydrogen peroxide. If you know anyone that has the specialty fungicide Cleary's 3336 (repackaged as Thiomy), apply it to the plant. Then, cross your fingers that a new plantlet will grow from the mother plant this summer. If the other two leaves die, you will have to replace the plant.



**Q2.** I have a phal that still has blossoms on it, but the bottom leaves are turning orange, the whole leaf. Older leaves are thin and wrinkly. Is this a fungus?



**A2.** Your new leaves look healthy, though they're not as large as the older leaves which suggests the plant is not getting something it wants. It's not unusual to lose a bottom leaf or two and gain a top leaf or two, though losing four bottom leaves is a lot. I don't see any disease so I'm guessing it needs to be watered more frequently. When you water, water thoroughly until water runs out the bottom of the pot and then water some more. After that, water again when the mix approaches dryness.

**Q3.** My phals have leathery looking leaves that are dark green and droopy. They are grown under grow lights, doing well otherwise and blooming.**A3.** It looks like the



phal is dehydrated, either because it needs to be watered more or the roots aren't absorbing moisture because the potting mix has started to deteriorate. When they're done blooming, repot them into fresh mix. A trip outdoors for the summer time can do wonders for them if you have a covered or screened porch with an eastern exposure.



# CULTIVATION

## Vegetative Orchid Propagation

Sue Bottom, [sbottom15@bellsouth.net](mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net)

### There are many ways to propagate orchids:

- In **hybridizing**, two orchids are selected to interbreed with the hope of creating a completely new plant having the best qualities of both parents. Seedlings of a cross (otherwise known as a grex) may vary widely, just as your children are all different.

- In **mericloning**, a sample of apical meristem tissue (similar to stem cells in humans) is removed from the plant and processed in the laboratory in order to produce clones, hopefully genetically identical to the original plant. There are mutations and genetic shifts that can occur in the mericloning process so the resultant clone may or may not be an exact copy.

- In **vegetative reproduction**, an orchid is divided or a plantlet (keiki, the Hawaiian word for baby) is produced that is an exact genetic duplicate of the original plant.

Hybridizing and mericloning orchids are beyond the reach of most orchid hobbyists, but there are many ways of vegetatively reproducing your plants for you to have extras to share with friends. Orchids with a



**sympodial** growth habit grow horizontally along a rhizome and new growths emerge to grow vertically along the growing rhizome. Cattleyas, dendrobiums and oncidiums are all sympodial. The easiest way to propagate these orchids is by division, separating sections of the horizontal rhizome although some also readily produce keikis. Orchids



with a **monopodial** growth habit grow upward from the top or heart of the plant. New leaves, blooms and roots emerge from the vertical stem. Vandas and phalaenopsis are both monopodial. These orchids often produce keikis and occasionally can be propagated by division. Some

orchids can be propagated from cuttings, where either the bulbs/canes or flower stems are cut and lain atop a potting mix so plantlets can sprout from the nodes.

### Here are some vegetative propagation techniques for common genera you may grow.

**Divisions.** Sympodial orchids with pseudobulbs (including cattleyas, dendrobiums, oncidinae, catasetinae, cymbidiums, etc.) can be propagated by division. Cattleyas are easily propagated by division of the mother plant and

there are many tricks to facilitate this process. If you look at the base of the youngest cattleya pseudobulb, you will notice that there are two 'eyes' or growth points. Typically the next growth will occur when the eye starts to form a new pseudobulb leaving the second 'blind' eye that is currently dormant. If that new emerging pseudobulb becomes damaged, the plant will channel its energy into the blind eye and that eye will start to grow into a new pseudobulb. If you look at the base of all the pseudobulbs on a cattleya plant, you will note that on many of the backbulbs the dormant eye is intact but not actively growing. You can use this knowledge to induce growth on the backbulbs to form new plants.



- **Simple Division.** Simply cutting a plant into two pieces during the repotting process is the simplest way to propagate cattleyas. The front lead is usually considered to be the more valuable piece, but the backbulbs can also be potted up and new growths will emerge from the dormant eyes.

- **Pseudobulbs Growing Out of the Pot.**

If your cattleya is growing out of the pot, you can either cut off the new growth (as long as you have at least 3 bulbs) or you can attach a medium filled pot to the mother pot and let the new overgrowing pseudobulbs establish in the adjacent pot. Once there are at least 3 growths established, you sever the rhizome and have two established plants. This is particularly useful for bifoliate orchids that are fussy about the repotting process (typically they must be repotted only as new roots are emerging).



- **Sever Rhizome in the Pot.** You can sever the rhizome in the pot and let the front growth continue to grow while the backbulbs will begin to sprout new pseudobulbs from the dormant eyes while both halves of the plant are still in the pot. The two plants can be separated once the new growths have become established.

**Keikis.** Many dendrobiums, vandas, and phalaenopsis will spontaneously produce keikis. Catasetinae, oncidinae and some other orchids with pseudobulbs will also occasionally produce keikis.



- **Dendrobiums.** Dendrobiums tend to keiki at one of the

Continued on page 10



# CULTIVATION

## Continued from page 9

nodes along the cane. The keiki can be allowed to grow on the other plant until several roots are 2 inches or so long and then removed and potted up. Alternatively, you can 'air layer' the plantlet by placing sphagnum moss around the plant and tying it off with a piece of nylon stocking so the roots will grow into the sphagnum moss and it will be quasi established before you sever it from the mother plant.

- *Phalaenopsis*. *Phalaenopsis* sometimes produce a keikis on the flower spike instead of a bloom. These keikis can be removed and potted up once they are 2 inches or so long. You may be able to bend the flower spike and keiki downward and set the keiki into a small pot while still attached to the mother plant. The keiki will grow and establish itself while still being nurtured by the mother plant so it can be fully self sufficient when severed from the mother plant.



- *Vandas*. *Vandas* often keiki at the base of the mother plant, particularly when the mother plant has lost its lower leaves and begins to look like a palm tree. If there are not roots at the top part of the 'palm tree', the stem can be wrapped in some sphagnum moss tied off with nylon hose to encourage root formation. Once the top part of the vanda has developed at least 3 new roots, it can be severed from the rest of the plant and rebasketed. The



bottom part of the plant can be left in place to allow the future development of keikis from dormant eyes if the keikis are not already growing.

- *Oncidiinae*. *Oncidium* alliance plants sometimes grow keikis at the top of the pseudobulb. These keikis can be potted up once there are enough roots to support the new plantlet.



- *Catasetinae*. *Catasetinae* alliance plants sometimes sprout keikis from one of the nodes along the pseudobulb. Once the roots are a couple inches long, the keikis can be potted up and allowed to grow to blooming size.



**Cuttings.** Some canes/flower stems can be cut from the mother plant

and placed on a bed of sphagnum moss or other potting medium to sprout new plantlets from the dormant nodes. *Dendrobium* canes and *catasetinae* bulbs can both be propagated this way. The flower spikes from a *Phaius* can be treated similarly to produce new plantlets.



**Growth and Root Enhancing Products.** There are several products that can be used to facilitate plant propagation by encouraging keiki formation or root growth from synthetic or naturally occurring cytokinins and auxins. Err on the side of caution because too much of these plant hormones can result in unintended consequences, like mutated flowers.



- *Rooting Hormones*. Keiki Pro, Keiki Paste and similar products contain phytohormones such as cytokinins that can be used to activate the dormant nodes of orchid plants by promoting cell division. Keiki products and rooting hormones may also contain synthetic auxins that are used to stimulate root growth.

- *Seaweed*. Seaweed extract is an organic product derived from harvested brown seaweed that contains major and minor nutrients, amino acids and growth promoting substances like auxins, cytokinins and gibberellin. Seaweed extract is often used to start the growth cycle in spring, enhance root growth on seedlings and divisions, and initiate multiple new growths from back bulbs

- *Superthrive*. SuperThrive contains a synthetic auxin and vitamin thiamine, also known to stimulate root growth. Many growers soak newly deflashed plantlets in a SuperThrive solution or use SuperThrive when repotting to help stimulate root growth.

- *Mega Thrive*. Many growers are enamored of the foliar spray Mega Thrive which is a 3-0-3 fertilizer (mostly urea-based nitrogen) that contains boron and molybdenum in higher levels than most other fertilizers. The urea-based nitrogen and micronutrients are better absorbed through the stomata in the leaves than through roots. The boron and molybdenum stimulate auxin and cytokinin circulation in the plant that stimulates plant growth. Caution should be exercised because if boron reaches toxic levels, dwarf stunted yellowish plants can result, particularly in the *onciidiinae*.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Orchid Adventures [The Orchid Specialist](#), Apopka

Linda Stewart suggested we get our auction orchids from the nursery her brother Steve operates. Steve Hawkins is The Orchid Specialist and he pulled together a great selection of orchids for the auction, cattleyas, encyclias and oncidiums. He also grows quite a few unusual tropicals. The auction plants were a huge success. We're looking forward to the day he moves up to Palatka and is a regular at our meetings!



# MY FAVORITE ORCHID

## My Favorite Orchid

by Mary Colee, [coleem2009@comcast.net](mailto:coleem2009@comcast.net)

When I was asked to write "What is your favorite orchid?" I thought it would be easy. Being the newbie I am, the standard answer would be "One I haven't killed yet!" but I needed my own answer. So notepad in hand I headed out to write down all the names of my orchids and get reacquainted with everyone.

Since the majority of my orchids up until the last few months have been Phalaenopsis that's my answer. Oh wait. They require low light and not too much water... and that was the first one I killed. Nope. Not the answer.

Dendrobiums! I have a few of them...Oh wait. They need more light and fast draining mix so they don't rot. They defy everything I know about flower growing. Nope. Not the answer.



Stanhopeas! How I love them! My first "fancy" orchid. It was a birthday gift from a friend that has been very helpful in my orchid education. Oh wait. Talk about fussy! With just the right amount of water, fertilizer, and light you might get a bloom once a year that lasts 2 or 3 days tops. Nope. Not the answer.

Zygopetalums! First one I couldn't spell. Oh wait. Major fussy but reliable. Nope. Not the answer.

Paphio-something-or-others! Still can't spell them and talk about fussy! Oh wait. I have one in every window in the house trying to figure out the "right" light. I have finally figured out the difference between damp and drown. Nope definitely not the answer.

Cattleyas, Blc. & Pot.! Gave up spelling them but have discovered if I mumble the name it sounds like I am saying it right. My collection of them has grown quite a bit in the last few months. Oh wait. Full sun vs. partial light vs. bright light... Mounted vs. potted vs. basket... bare rooted or with medium... Too many choices. Nope. Not the right answer.



Vandas! Oh my! These are the latest orchids I have begun collecting. Oh wait. Water all the time. Full sun but not really. Nope. Not the answer.

My newest Gramm-what-cha-ma call it (another one I can't spell) must be it! Well not really. I haven't quite figured out this monster yet. Nope. Not the answer.

After a long hard think I have decided my favorite orchids are the ones that have died. I learn something new every time one goes to the big trash can at the curb. Whether it was too much or too little water, fertilizer or sun or the wrong potting mix, they have all taught me how to be a better orchid grower. Just wait until next year! I'm going to be bringing orchids to every meeting to put on the monthly show table!



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Schoenorchis fragrans*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Psycattleytonia Zunzun*



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Aerctm. Fuchs Gem*



**Grower Dick Roth**  
*Ascda. Sweet Cherry*



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
*Brassidium Shooting Star 'Black Gold' HCC/AOS*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*L. tenebrosa*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Den. dearei*



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Lola Stark**  
**Brs. Eternal Wind 'Summer Wind'**

Terry Bottom



**Grower Bob & Yvonne Schimmel**  
**Miltassia Shelob 'Red Spider'**

Terry Bottom



**Grower Coral Goodwin**  
**Phal. Marit**

Terry Bottom



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**C. Gail Perri 'Blue Lace'**

Terry Bottom



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
**B. cucullata 'Pinkie' x self**

Terry Bottom



**Grower Dick Roth**  
**Rhy. retusa**

Terry Bottom

