



CLUB NEWS

January 6 Monthly Meeting

by Janis Croft, croftie1984@gmail.com

Welcome and Thanks. President Bob Schimmel opened the meeting at 7:15 pm with 43 attendees. Bob welcomed our six visitors including Cathy Mayo who joined the club. He also thanked Jeanette Smith, Barbara Conrad and Shirley Browning for their wonderful refreshments and reminded all to enjoy while dropping a dollar in the jar.

Linda Stewart recognized two birthday people with free raffle tickets and Bob reminded all to vote for their favorite orchid on the show table. Gail Marshall then commended two members for their recent accomplishments. Jeannette Smith received the Realtor Emeritus Award in St. Johns



Sue Bottom

The next Keiki Club will be meeting at the home of Kathy and Mark Young on 160 West Genung Street at 1 p.m. on January 18. The topic will be Bringing Home New Orchids.

The Repotting Clinic starts up again on February 7 at Ace Hardware on U.S. 1 from 9 am to 1 pm.

Orchid Events. There are two big shows in southeast Florida this month.

- Tamiami International Orchid Festival, January 16 to 18. See <http://miamiorchidfestival.com>.

- Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show, January 23 to 25. See <http://flos.org>.



Linda Stewart

County for her over 40 years of full time realty work. Terry Bottom was recognized for his artwork on the Anastasia Island Friends of the Library for the T-Shirts and library bags.

Club Business. Annual Dues are now being collected. \$15 individual and \$25 for a family. Remember to pay early.

Orchid Supplies, particularly fertilizer, were discussed as being needed at each meeting. There was an overwhelming request for potting mixes to still be sold but that only the time released fertilizers would be regularly brought to the meetings. If anyone wants anything else just e-mail Sue Bottom a few days in advance of meeting with a list of what you need.



Bob & Yvonne Schimmel

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CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

January

- 13 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Courtney Hackney, Talk to the Professor
- 16-18 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center
- 18 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Bringing Home New Orchids
Mark and Kathy Young
160 West Genung St, St. Aug 32086
- 23-25 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
War Memorial Auditorium

February

- 3 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Guillermo Salazar, Horticulturist
Orchids of El Savador, A Hidden Treasure
- 7 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 7-8 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
- 10 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Speaker and Topic TBA
- 14-15 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 15 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Spring into Action
Bob and Yvonne Schimmel's Home
702 Wilkes Court, St. Aug 32086
- 20-22 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

- 3 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Peter Lin, Diamond Orchids
Neofinetia falcata and Its Hybrids
- 6-8 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Englewood Methodist Church
- 6-8 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 7 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm

- 3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 7-8 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show
Egypt Shrine Center
- 10 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Speaker and Topic TBA
- 13-15 Fairchild's International Orchid Festival
Fairchild Botanic Garden, Coral Gables
- 20-22 Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 22 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Spring Repotting
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 28-29 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show
The Garden Club of Jacksonville

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Program. The evening's program was by six SAOS members, Sue Bottom, Linda Stewart, Bob and Yvonne Schimmel, and Terry Bottom speaking for Bill Gourley, on the topic of Growing Orchids in St. Augustine. Each showed slides of their particular setups for summer and winter growing which covered a wide range of options. These included greenhouses, shade structures, home interiors, porches, lanais, shade trees, fences, pergolas and garages. The many slides depicting these setups revealed how many options one has to actually grow orchids in NE Florida.

Each speaker discussed their various trials and errors. Sue Bottom encountered many challenges when moving from Texas to St. Augustine. First was how to keep the greenhouse from becoming an oven and cooking her orchids. She learned that they not only wanted fans to move air, they really wanted fresh moving air so she tore down a solid wall and replaced it with metal lath. Another challenge was finding the right mixture of water for her growing conditions which led to using her pond's water a majority of the time. Her best advice was to remember your main goal in the winter is to keep your orchids alive from November through March. Anything more is icing on the cake.

Linda Stewart moved to St. Augustine after ten years of growing orchids in Plantation, FL. She encountered many differences and described her issue with well water. She now uses rain water and is putting in a second 325 gal. tank to be sure she doesn't run out. She had to change her former potting medium because it wasn't drying out up here and now only mists her mounted plants and vandas every other day.

Bob and Yvonne have only been growing orchids for the past four years and are now up to over 275 plants. They built a 10 x 12 greenhouse for the winter months but otherwise



move everything outside to the pergola, poles under trees, and hang pots from their stockade fences. Yvonne does the watering twice a day and as needed (approx. every third day) in the winter. Bob said he has learned a lot by losing plants and advised all to not be afraid of trial and error.

Terry Bottom helped Bill Gourley develop his solution for orchid growing in a gated community with many restrictions. Bill has a moving commercial grade rack on casters that he has modified with shade cloth and polycarbonate panels as needed. He uses wiggle wire to tightly secure the plastic around the cart when temperatures drop too low and adds a small electric heater with thermostat along with a few fans to keep his orchids safe out on the lanai during the winter cold spells. Like the other speakers, he has developed a special treatment for his water. He uses a 2:1 mixture of well water with distilled water.

In summary, all have to find their own solution to fit their needs and their orchids preferences. These speakers gave us some real life examples of how to do it on a realistic scale here in St. Augustine.

Meeting Conclusion. Dick Roth announced the Member's Choice Award as Linda Stewart's Tubecentron Hsinying Girl, a little miniature vandaceous orchid she got from Alan Koch of Gold Country Orchids last summer. The raffle table was the final event of the evening with Mary Colee, Christie Peppard and Dianne Batcheldor presiding. Special thanks to Lola who brought in several divisions of an anthurium plant she had. Thanks to all of those that stayed and cleaned up the room.



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



CLUB NEWS

January 18 Keiki Club Bringing Home New Orchids

The first Keiki Club meeting of the new year will be on Sunday, January 18 from 1 to 3 pm where we'll discuss bringing home new orchids. The spring orchid show season is beginning so there will be plenty of orchids vying for your attention. We'll discuss how to select an orchid, as well as what to do with your orchid before it is introduced to your growing area and what to do with it after it is done blooming. You won't have to worry about cold or rainy weather, because Mark and Kathy Young have graciously offered their climate controlled building as our meeting place. We're looking forward to our first time visit to their home behind Tropical Rattan.

Where: Mark and Kathy Young's Home
[160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086](#)

When: January 18, 1 to 3 pm

February 3 Monthly SAOS Meeting

Orchids of El Salvador, A Hidden Treasure

Guillermo Salazar will speak about the Orchids of El Salvador, Land of Hidden Treasures. If you like miniature orchids, this program is for you! Guillermo was born in Miami but grew up in El Salvador in Central America. He started collecting orchids at the ripe age of 9 years. He is a Landscape Designer with degrees in landscape design and environmental horticulture. He currently works for the Miami Dade County Extension IFAS and is a professor for the Landscape Technology Dept. for Miami Dade College.



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- 10% discount on purchases on-line at aos.org including back issues of ORCHIDS magazine and AOS published books

Keiki Clubs Scheduled for 2015

January 18: Bringing Home New Orchids
Mark and Kathy Young
160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086

February 15: Spring into Action
Bob and Yvonne Schimmel
702 Wilkes Court, St. Aug 32086

March 22: Spring Repotting
Terry and Sue Bottom
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

April 19: Orchids Outside the Pot
Terry and Sue Bottom
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

May 17: Summer Orchid Care
Mary and Louis Colee
855 Oak Ridge Road, St. Aug 32086

June 14: Repotting Phalaenopsis
Terry and Sue Bottom
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

July 19: Growing Different Types of Orchids
Mark and Kathy Young
160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086

August 16: Staking Your Orchids
Mark and Kathy Young
160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086

September 20: Fall Preparations
Linda Stewart
342 Cracker Swamp Dirt Rd, E Palatka 32131

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

November and December
Winter Hiatus
No Get Togethers Scheduled



INSPIRATION



Habenaria erichmichelii

© Terry Cotton 2015



CULTIVATION

Your Orchids in January

based on Robert Scully, Ned Nash & James Rose checklists, 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.

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.



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Q1. My potted dendrobium is blooming beautifully but it is three feet tall! Any way to shorten it without killing it?

A1. That's just how those phalaenopsis type dendrobiums grow. Perhaps you would be more interested in the minicattleyas and more miniature growing orchids for your windowsills. Try visiting some of the spring orchid shows to find lots of variety in orchids at a single venue.



Q2a. I have dark spots on the back of the petals on my phal. They fall off if I rub them with my finger. The stem seems to be leaking sticky sap. It started some 10 days ago, and now I see that it is spreading to the baby plant. The roots and leaves are thick and strong, what next?



Q2b. There are small dark drops forming on leaves and gooey honey smears on the flowers. Note there are small ants taking interest in this stuff.

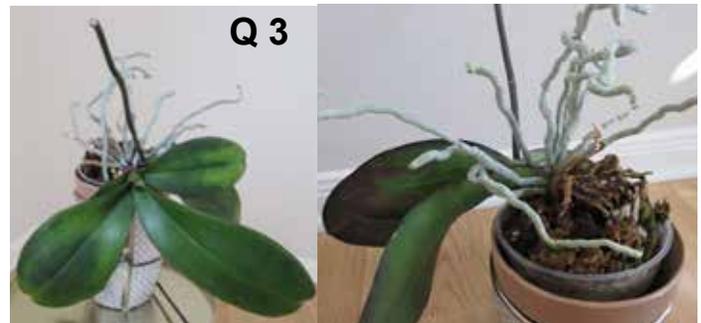


A2. That looks like soft brown scale on the flowers and armored scale on the leaves. Get some isopropyl alcohol and a Q tip and wipe all the scale away from top to bottom. Then fill a spray bottle with isopropyl alcohol and spray the plant, top and bottom leaves, in leaf crevices, everywhere they can hide. You'll probably have to retreat weekly for a couple of weeks. You can also pour some of the Bayer product containing imidacloprid through the pot cause scale can also infest the roots. That's a mighty pretty phal!

Q3. I accidentally broke a spike of Phalaenopsis that has been blooming for just a week. I am very mad at myself.



This pot has a lot of aerial roots. I should repot it as soon as possible but I do not know what to do with the aerial roots, they are very difficult to water. Should I push them into the pot, leave them as is, or cut them off?



A3. That's a shame about breaking the spike! The aerial roots have acclimated to growing surrounded only by air and they may get smothered growing inside the pot. You can go ahead and transplant, get the roots good and wet for an hour so they'll be pliable. Cut off the old dead roots and resituate the plant in the pot. If the aerial roots go into the pot fine, if they don't, that's fine too. You can give the roots a hair cut so they'll fit without bending and then perhaps they'll grow new roots acclimated to the potting mix. Then put some peanuts in the bottom of the pot and backfill around the roots and you're done!

Q4. This is my orchids new little friend. He sleeps with my plants all day long. Will he hurt the orchids?



A4. I am sure they'll be very happy together. You probably won't be surprised to hear how helpful your natural population of anoles and frogs can be. I've seen anoles capture and eat cockroaches in my growing area. You'll often see anoles licking the honeydew off flower buds, eating any thrips or scale that might be in the vicinity. Who know what this toadie might be snacking on at night?





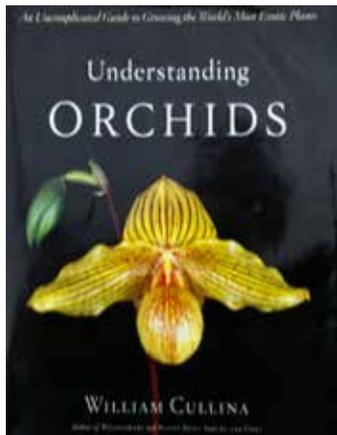
Learn from Your Mistakes

by Courtney Hackney
Reprinted with Permission,
February 2011 Tips

There are many keys to becoming a great orchid grower but the most important is learning from your mistakes. That does not mean that reading "How To" books is not useful. In fact, they provide a wealth

of information easy for a novice to understand, whereas long-time growers tend to go into too much detail for beginners. The problem is that books for the beginner provide a generic approach that experienced growers have then modified as they learned from their mistakes.

The best place to learn from more experienced growers is at your local orchid society. There you will see orchids brought in by different levels of grower who grow under an array of different conditions. Rarely will you find a hobbyist unwilling to share their experience and techniques. The problem is that there are many different ways to grow orchids to perfection and it can be difficult to determine whose advice to follow. But, hobbyists at your local orchid society can provide you with a place to start.



Most of us continue to learn about the orchids we grow and sometimes in ways that we wish would not have occurred. This winter, I arrived home after several days away to find an exhaust vent locked open. The max-min thermometer told me that those cold nights reached into the greenhouse wasting lots of propane and creating temperatures below a healthy minimum for most of the orchids I grow. The cold winter had already produced night temperatures lower than what I try to maintain.

It is hard to avoid frustration when an event such as this occurs. Close examination of my orchids in the following weeks noted a few that looked better than they ever have before. Several phals with origins in the Himalayas have exploded with branched spikes and buds. Usually, they only produce a few buds each year and typically suffer



badly during summer. While I have figured out how to nurse them through our hot summers, they have never bloomed this well. Most surprising were other orchids that I did not associate with cooler climates. They have also responded similarly and I am hoping to see more blooms from them this spring. Next year, I will treat these orchids as I do the ones that I know come from colder climates. These are placed outside or in the coldest corners of the greenhouse and monitored with a max-min thermometer.

Nothing in the greenhouse froze, but the typical problems of increased bacterial infections and loss of buds occurred within the next week or so. One particularly cold spot in the greenhouse was treated with a weak solution of copper hydroxide and individual orchids sprayed with hydrogen peroxide as small spots appeared. At this time it does not look like any orchids, even seedlings, will be lost. Cymbidiums are already treated differently from my other orchids, i.e. lots of light and cold in winter and heavy shading in summer. Windowsill growers may not appreciate how much colder some windows are than others and can use this to their advantage if they just attach some thermometers to their windows and note the early A.M. temperatures.



CULTIVATION

Root Rot Caused by *Rhizoctonia*

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

When Courtney gave a presentation to our club, he showed a picture of a cattleya with a darkening pseudobulb and said it was *Rhizoctonia*, and then asked if I had ever experienced this problem. I thought it looked like Black Rot but when Courtney said the tissue was hard rather than soft like it would be if it were Black Rot, I thought yes remembering some recent mortalities from the greenhouse.

Time for a little research. You won't find too much written about *Rhizoctonia* and orchids, even Rebecca Northen's classic *Home Orchid Growing* contains no mention of this disease. Margaret and Charles Baker's books on *Orchid Species Culture* have an Orchid Growing Problems appendix that contains a wealth of information, very helpful in diagnosing problems. They describe *Rhizoctonia* as primarily a root disease, though the symptoms typically are first noticed on the aerial parts of the plant that look shriveled, twisted and generally dehydrated similar to what you would see if the plant were infected with *Fusarium*. Then I turned to William Cullina's *Understanding Orchids* and looked at his pictures of a plant infected with *Rhizoctonia* and had that aha moment. So that's what's going on in the greenhouse!

Luckily that was the day Terry and Courtney went out fishing, so I knew the doctor would be making a house call. I took off my blinders and inspected each plant on the greenhouse benches and pulled any that looked unhappy, shriveled as if dehydrated and wobbly in the pot. I arranged them on the table from the least to the most sickly and waited for the fishermen, I mean the professor and the photographer, to return.



The plant is very wobbly in the pot and if you lift it out of the pot, you'll see that the roots are dead starting at the oldest growth. The only live roots are those that are outside of the pot and potting mix. Severely degraded organic potting mixes will cause root rot, but with *Rhizoctonia*, this can occur in inorganic mixes or organic mixes that are relatively fresh.



The initial symptoms of *Rhizoctonia* are similar to those caused by *Fusarium*. The leaves and pseudobulbs become yellow, shrivel, thin and may become twisted.

Unlike the fast moving black rot caused by *Pythium* and *Phytophthora*, the brown rot caused by *Rhizoctonia* causes a gradual deterioration of mature plants as the roots rot. Plants that are overwatered or that are in decomposing mix are especially vulnerable to this brown rot. The rot tends to occur in the oldest part of the plant and moves slowly through the rhizome toward the younger part of the plant. Eventually, you might notice a brown discoloration line creeping up the pseudobulbs which will eventually brown, wither and die. Seedling and compots can be killed quickly from damping off.

When you find a plant that looks dehydrated, whose pseudobulbs are shriveled and yellowing or whose normally fat leaves are thin and limp, you know it's time to knock it out of the pot and check the roots. It is possible that you

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have overwatered and drowned the roots, particularly if the plant was potted in a water retentive mix. The potting mix could be degraded and caused the roots to rot or the roots are rotted because the *Rhizoctonia* fungal population has exploded. Your solution is the same in either case, repot in fresh mix and then drench the potting mix with the fungicide Banrot. Keep the plant on the dry side while you are waiting for new roots to form.



If the disease is not controlled, the fungus can travel up the pseudobulb and cause brown rot, eventually killing the plant.



You'll most often notice the dying back bulbs as the disease progresses through the rhizome to the youngest part of the plant.

Banrot is a great fungicide for orchids because it treats both leaf spotting fungi and the more troublesome fungi that cause Black Rot (*Pythium* and *Phytophthora*), Fusarium Wilt (*Fusarium*) and Root/Rhizome Rot (*Rhizoctonia*).



The solution is to cut away the diseased part of the plant and repot in fresh mix, applying a protective drench of Banrot through the potting mix.

Banrot is a mixture of the active ingredient etridiazole (marketed as Truban) and thiophanate methyl (marketed as Cleary's 3336 or Thiomyl). You'll have to find it at a specialty horticultural outlet at a cost of about \$70 for a 2 lb bag, which is expensive but not as expensive as the very effective fungicide Subdue at \$175/qt. At a dilution rate of 1 tsp/gal, one 2 lb bag will make 280 gallons of Banrot solution. You can easily split the package four ways with friends so that for about \$20 you can each make 70 gallons of treatment solution. Once you have added Banrot to your arsenal, you will find many uses for it to both treat problems and prevent problems from arising. For the last several years I have applied a Banrot drench to each pot after repotting and have reduced the mortality rate of repotted plants to virtually nil.

The hardest part of solving a problem in your growing area is recognizing the fact that there is a problem in your growing area. It is so easy to focus on those plants that are growing vigorously and blooming like mad that you don't even recognize that you are selectively ignoring the problem children. Some plants are just genetic weaklings that are more susceptible to disease problems because of their lack of growing vigor. Make it a habit to stroll through your growing area once a week looking only for plants that are wilted or just don't look happy. Check to see if they are wobbly in the pot. If so, move them to your repotting bench and get to work. Cut out the infected tissue, water blast the plant from top to bottom and repot into fresh mix (or just drop it into a clay pot with no mix). Then pour a solution of Banrot (1 tsp/gallon) through the pot. You may want to move the plant into your critical care area so you can retreat with Banrot in a week or two and monitor its return to health, which will begin when it starts to grow new roots.



CULTIVATION



Growing Orchids in St. Augustine Your Wintertime Plan B

It's not so hard to find a place outdoors to grow your orchids during the warm season. All that fresh air, bright light and nighttime drop in temperatures cause your orchids to explode with growth during the long warm season. But the cool weather inevitably returns. Our job during the winter is to nurse our orchids in sometimes less than optimum conditions until they can return to the great outdoors. Porches, garages, plastic enclosures and overflowing tables are used. It's times like this that you really appreciate the winter dormant orchids like catasetums and the cold loving dendrobiums and cymbidiums.



ORCHID ADVENTURES

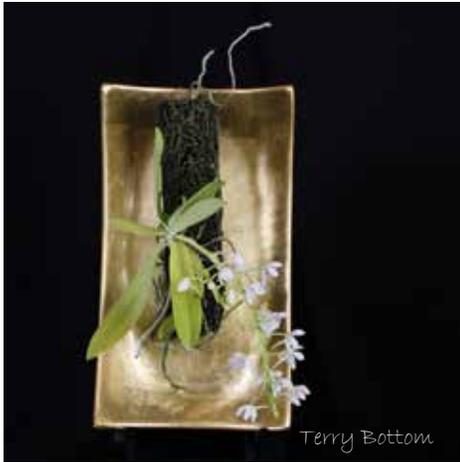


Orchid Adventures Fall AOS Members Meeting in Orlando

The fall AOS member's meeting was held in Orlando at the end of October in conjunction with meetings of the AOS trustees and committees, the International Slipper Symposium, the International Phalaenopsis Alliance, the Pleurothallid Alliance and the Slipper Orchid Alliance. There were lots of displays by societies and vendors along with a variety of great speakers. We saw lots of old friends and met others we had not met before. It was like a who's who in the orchid world. Not to mention all the great orchids they had for sale!



SHOW TABLE



Terry Bottom

Grower Linda Stewart
Amesiella philippinensis x
Tuberolabium kotoense



Terry Bottom

Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Neostylis Lou Sneary 'Bluebird'



Terry Bottom

Grower Sue Bottom
Paphinia Majestic



Terry Bottom

Grower Sue Bottom
Zygoneria Adelaide Meadows



Terry Bottom

Grower Sue Bottom
Dendrochilum cobbianum 'Elizabeth'



Terry Bottom

Grower Kathy Young
Bc. Maikai



Terry Bottom

Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Onc. Twinkle 'Snow'



SHOW TABLE



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



Grower Linda Stewart
Tubecentron Hsingying Girl



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
No Name Cattleya



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Blc. Sanyung Ruby 'Theng - Wen'



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Bc. Maikai 'Louise' AM/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
Angcm. eburneum

