

CLUB NEWS



Linda Stewart

January 5 SAOS Meeting

by Janis Croft, secy@staugorchidsociety.org

Welcome and Thanks.

President Bob Schimmel opened the meeting at 7:15 pm with approximately 45 attendees. Bob welcomed our three guests and two new members Roberta Hicks and Sherrie Jenkins. He also thanked Sandra Taylor, Persia Tuvim,

Dianne Batchelder and Rae Coletti for the refreshments. Bob reminded all to enjoy the coffee and treats while dropping a dollar in the jar.

Our Sunshine Coordinator, Linda Stewart recognized our January birthday people with free raffle tickets. She also informed us of the passing of Jan Ragan on Christmas Eve and of the recent heart attack of Fred Keefer. See the January edition of SAOS Happenings for addresses to send cards.

Bob reminded everyone that membership renewals are now due and to provide Bill with your check. He also encouraged all to vote for their favorite orchid on the show table.

Club Business. If you want to borrow an orchid book (see our website), email SAOS Librarian Penny Halyburton and she will bring your requested book to the next meeting. The next Keiki Club will cover "Preparing Your Plants for Display" on Jan. 17 at the Young's Garage, 160 West Genung Street. The Ace Repotting Clinic will resume on the first Saturday in February.

Orchid Events. There are two big shows this month, Fort Lauderdale and Tamiami. Check the events page on the website for details.



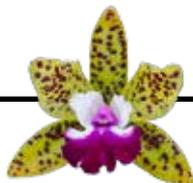
Show Table Review. Courtney Hackney started his review of the Show Table by discussing the amazing range of genera that our club members grow. He thinks it's



quite unusual for a small club to have such a variety grown in one location. He started with one of the Cattleyas on the table, an Lc. Orange Trick x Epi. ciliare. He has tried unsuccessfully to make hybrids with Epi. ciliare and this one combines the best of both worlds, with the orange coloration and ciliare form. Next he discussed the beautiful Samba Splendor 'Carmela' with its intense pigmentation which can be near black purple on one blooming and less pigmented on the annual second blooming. Then he moved on to Paphiopedilums which he grows in lava rock and has found it necessary to give them a dousing of dolomitic lime monthly. Courtney then turned the Cymbidium discussion over to Harry McElroy. Harry explained the fragileness of cymbidium inflorescences and the danger with staking them. He accidentally broke off one spike by trying to stake it before it was ready. He displayed a spike trainer that he had made out of bamboo. He uses the trainer in front of the spike and they guide the growth upward while protecting the spike from wind damage. He also makes these out of PVC pipe. Cut either in half longitudinally and place the curved face towards the spike. The trainer provides a channel for the spike to follow as it grows without being tied down or handled and broken. Check out the photos of all our show table examples.



Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

January

- 12 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Ron Midgett, New Earth Orchids
- 15-17 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
War Memorial Auditorium
- 17 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Preparing a Plant for Display
Mark and Kathy Young
160 West Genung St, St. Aug 32086
- 23-24 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center

February

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Orchid Growing Basics
Mac Rivenbark, Mac's Orchids
- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6-7 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
- 9 JOS Meeting, Schombo Sex 102, 7 pm
Paul Storm, Meke Aloha Orchids
- 12-14 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show
Orlando Garden Club
- 13-14 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 21 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Collecting Rainwater for Watering
Linda Stewart's Home
342 Cracker Swamp Dirt Rd, E Palatka
- 26-28 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

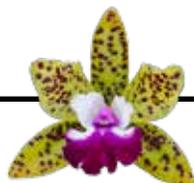
March

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Orchid Leaves and Roots
Vern Bloch, Orchid Hobbyist & Grower
- 4-5 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Englewood Methodist Church
- 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
- 5-6 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show
Egypt Shrine Center
- 8 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Speaker TBA
- 11-13 Fairchild's International Orchid Festival
Fairchild Botanic Garden, Coral Gables
- 13 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Mounting and Repotting Orchids
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct, St Aug 32086
- 18-20 Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Community Center

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Bob Schimmel schimmelr55@bellsouth.net
Vice President Membership	Linda Stewart lindstew@hotmail.com
Vice President Programs	Sue Bottom sbottom15@hotmail.com
Vice President Publicity	Yvonne Schimmel yrs58@bellsouth.net
Secretary	Janis Croft croftie1984@gmail.com
Treasurer	Bill Gourley wgourley@bellsouth.net
Directors at Large	Dianne Batchelder ladydi9907@aol.com Mary Colee mcolee4@gmail.com Kathy Young 123kathrynyoung@gmail.com
Exhibit Committee Chair	Harry McElroy cymbidiuman@msn.com
Librarian	Penny Halyburton phalyburton@comcast.net
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	Sue and Terry Bottom tbottom14@hotmail.com
Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com



CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

SAOS Program. Our guest speakers were fellow members from three areas around St. Augustine who discussed how they grow their orchids locally. Mary Ann Bell started with a brief history of how she moved from growing roses in Switzerland, FL, traveled to Hawaii where she visited her first orchid nursery in Hilo and bought a dozen orchids which she brought home and unfortunately killed all of them. She then joined the Jacksonville Orchid Society and learned how to grow orchids and started having success. She then moved to World Golf Village where one could not have outdoor structures for orchids due to HOA restrictions so she now grows her orchids on her screened in porch. She built a PVC structure that she covers with sheets and uses a small heater for warmth during the winter months to keep her orchids alive. Mary Ann stated that she follows the Rule of 45. If the orchid can't survive to 45 degrees, too bad. She has started using the P. O. fertilizer from Keith Davis's friend and has seen a real improvement in her flower production. She graciously made up small bags of the fertilizer for the club to sell for \$2 for 10. One would place it on top of their orchid's medium and water through them.



Next Art Russell from Fleming Island introduced himself as the Son of the Orchid Man. Turned out his father had a knack for growing orchids while in the service and Art has been around white corsage type orchids since he was 2 years old. When he went to the Jacksonville Orchid Show in 2010, he was amazed that orchids came in other colors and types. He joined their society and learned how to grow all the other types of orchids besides cattleyas. He is enthralled with statistics and his slides were a humorous display of his statistical facts. He showed his 345 orchids, how many he's lost, how many types he has and the loss per type, and another showing cause of death. Turns out overwatering is his nemesis which was proven by his stats. During the winter months he moves his orchids into two poly covered greenhouses. One is his wet house in which it "rains" 15 minutes every day. The other gets regular



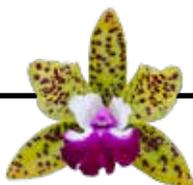
waterings. He sprays with insecticide routinely and uses a 1500 watt heater hooked to a thermostat as needed. Once winter is over, he moves his orchids outside under the oak trees onto chains strung between the trees where they are quite happy.

Thirdly, Suzanne Susko shared her years of experience growing in Palm Coast where it is routinely 5 to 7 degrees warmer than St. Augustine. She also lives near the water which helps moderate temperatures and humidity. She grows her 150 orchids on her lanai covered with Super Screen which provides 25% shade. All of her orchids are mobile! She has purchased movable carts from Home Depot and stages the plants from top to bottom based on their light needs. These units can be moved under the covered part of her pool lanai when there is excessive rain and also moved into a pop up greenhouse during the winter. She uses a small space heater set to 70 degrees for warmth and when the weather gets too warm, she is able to unzip the sides and provide natural cooling with air movement. Suzanne's fertilizing routine includes BioGold in the Spring, Peter's Excel Cal-Mag (15-5-15) used every other watering and Ferti-Lome Blooming and Rooting for every 4th feeding (5-59-8). Finally, she applies Epsom Salts once a season at 1 tbsp/gal. She grows Neofinetia in the Japanese Style and brought in a sample pot to show us. When she repots, she knows it's hard to figure out the new medium's watering requirements so she uses bamboo skewers to assist. She inserts one in the center of the pot, and then pulls it out. If the stick is damp when removed, she know the plant doesn't need water and she checks again in a day or two. For her tall growing dendrobiums, she uses cotton kitchen twine rather than metal halos as the twine does not damage the stalk or leaves. Another tip she provided was to use fine point acrylic paint pens for those plant labels that you can't write on with a pencil. She also grows Bonsais and her favorite tool for separating orchid root masses when repotting is the Bonsai Root Hook which can be sterilized with a torch.

Thanks to Linda Stewart for organizing the presentations and to the speakers for sharing their growing experiences.

Meeting Conclusion. Harry McElroy announced the Member's Choice Award: Suzanne and Robert Susko's beautiful Phal. Kaoda Twinkle 'Chocolate Drop'. The raffle table was the final event of the evening with Dianne Batchelder and Linda Stewart presiding. Thanks to all of those that volunteered to stay and clean 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 17 Keiki Club Preparing Your Plant for Display

The first Keiki Club meeting of the new year will be on Sunday, January 17 from 1 to 3 pm where we'll discuss preparing your plant for display. Preparing your plant for display on the SAOS show table or in an orchid show exhibit is simply a matter of having the plant cleaned and flower spikes staked for their best presentation. Linda Stewart will discuss techniques for staking plants and cleaning leaves, along with some other tricks. You won't have to worry about cold or rainy weather, because Mark and Kathy Young have graciously offered their climate controlled Garage Mahal as our meeting place.

[160 West Genung Street, St. Aug 32086](#)

When: January 17, 1 to 3 pm



February 2 Monthly SAOS Meeting What Orchids Grow Well & How to Grow 'Em

Mac Rivenbark of Mac's Orchids will talk about the basics of orchid growing. He will talk about which orchids grow well and how to grow them, sharing some of the tips and tricks he's learned in growing a wide variety of dendrobiums and other genera from the Philippines. Mac is a dynamic speaker who, with wife Helen, you've probably met at orchid shows where they offer a great selection of plants. Orchids will be available on the sales and raffle table. Friends and guests are always welcome.



Jan Ragan

Long time SAOS and JOS member Jan Ragan departed this earth on Christmas Eve after a short hospice stay. Jan was an AOS judge who was very well known throughout the orchid world. A funny and sweet lady, she taught a lot of people a lot of things about putting in orchid exhibits... always while keeping an eye on Marv in a valiant attempt at keeping him out of trouble. If you wish to send Marv a card, his address is 126 Wild Orchid Lane, Orange Park, FL 32065.

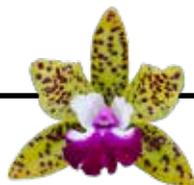
Fred Keefer

Our old friend Fred Keefer has suffered a heart attack and had emergency bypass surgery. He is rehabbing at home now under his brother Richard's watchful eyes. If you wish to send him a card, his address is 10115 Jeffreys Street, Apt 1137 Las Vegas, Nevada 89183.

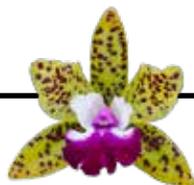


2016 Dues Are Now Due

It's that time again, membership dues for 2016 are now due. We'll be collecting dues through the March meeting, after which we'll update our 2016 SAOS roster and email distribution list. Dues are \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a family. If you can't come to the meeting, you can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080. Thanks, and welcome back!



INSPIRATION



CULTIVATION



Winter Watering Courtney Hackney's Orchid Growing Tips

Days are finally getting longer now that we have reached the winter solstice. Many orchids use a lengthening day as a cue to begin the flowering process. Greenhouse growers can sit back and let Nature do its thing, but those growing indoors need to provide an increase in day length in the

next month to initiate spring flowering.

While we typically think that winter is a difficult time for our orchids, remember that many tropical orchids come from relatively high elevations and so the cooler nights and days are ideal for them. Miltoniopsis, Lycastes, Odontoglossums, Phragmipediums, and numerous other genera that suffered from the heat for much of the year now thrive. Some orchid growers include cool growing orchids in their collections and provide lots of shading or even air conditioning in summer to provide cooler temperatures. Even many orchids that do well in summer thrive when the stress of high temperatures is relieved.



Phrag. Cape Suns

Cool days and even cooler nights slow down plant metabolism (activities in the plant that use energy). When light is hitting orchid leaves the temperature inside the orchid leaf is much higher and the plant can regulate that temperature to maximize photosynthesis even in cooler conditions. At night, however, cooler temperatures also slow down an orchid's metabolism allowing your orchid to retain and store more of the energy it captured during photosynthesis. If you have a cattleya that grows new pseudobulbs in winter and summer, winters bulbs are usually thicker as a result.

Unfortunately, orchids from very warm, tropical environments, such as phalaenopsis and vandas, may almost cease growth if temperatures remain below 60 F for long periods. Remember that there are exceptions to every rule and hobbyists that have added species to their collections need to consult the orchid literature to determine the natural conditions for a species and do their best to maintain those conditions. While most phals like it warm, >65 F, some of the miniature species and their hybrids, e.g. *Phal parishii* and *lobbii* do better with cooler nights.

Cymbidiums are a group that suffers during hot summers, but grow extremely well in winter. They will even thrive outside in the southern part of the country, as long as

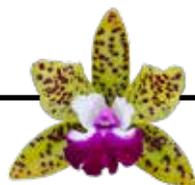


they are not allowed to freeze. Once spikes are observed, however, move them inside or somewhere where they can be maintained above 50 F to avoid damage to sensitive buds.

Most cattleyas need to be kept on the dry side now. It is OK if there is some shriveling of the bulbs, but the leaves should not shrivel too. A dry period is especially important for cattleya species to ensure quality blooms and to maintain a healthy root system. One common mistake is to substitute misting for watering. Misting can help maintain higher humidity in winter, when low humidity can be a problem, but plants still need a thorough soaking just less frequently. If you do mist, use deionized or distilled water to prevent salt buildup on leaves.

Phalaenopsis and most of the popular intergeneric oncidiums are in bloom this time of year and require more moisture than cattleyas. They too, are growing more slowly and care is required to prevent rotting roots.

Note: Courtney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years, we're reprinting some you might have missed, this one from January 2009.



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. I have a frustrating leaf spot problem in which clusters of dark spots appear typically on the underneath tip of the leaf of my mature cattleyas. This problem is new in my collection, occurring just in past year. I have treated with Banrot but the the problem persists. I grow on NE facing screened pool cage, use MSU type fertilizer and monthly add physan to control fungus. Have you seen this and do you have any suggestions for treatment?



A1. The spots are isolated and sunken which suggests a bacterial infection like bacterial brown spot, in which case copper is your friend. Bacterial brown spot can affect older cattleya leaves but in mature plants it is slowly progressing. Your worst fear would be that it is viral, so rule out virus first. Assuming it's not virus, apply an antibacterial. There are fancier antibacterials like Zeritol, but copper is tried and true as long as you avoid dendrobiums and some of the thin leaved genera that may be sensitive to it.

If it's widespread in your collection, then you may have to think about how you could change your growing conditions so conditions aren't favorable for bacteria. If it is just here and there and it really bothers you, break out the razor blades and remove the source of infection although each cut would introduces a pathway for more pathogens.

Q2. I have a vanilla orchid that I bought 10 to 15 years ago. When I got it, it was growing on sterile medium and was about an inch tall. I brought it home, planted it in regular potting soil and it grew great. At one point the stems with leaves were 10 to 15 feet long, but it never gave any sign of blooming. It finally got so big that I took some cuttings from it, and gave the large plant to a friend with more room. The cuttings are doing fine, but why can't I get it to bloom? It gets sun 3 to



6 hours a day depending on the season and I've tried no direct sun. Any suggestions?

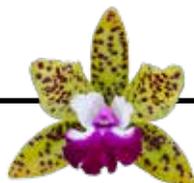
A2. Vanilla has to be really big to bloom, say about 2 inches in circumference minimum. I also wonder whether it would get enough light indoors to bloom. It looks like it is growing next to a very happy african violet, and these are typically low light plants. I had my vanilla in a greenhouse and it finally got big enough to bloom but it also decided to take over the greenhouse space. So I gave the pieces away to a new home to make room for something that would bloom more easily in the allotted space.

Q3. I have a Cattleya Chongkolnee 'Kayla' HCC/AOS (bowringiana x Chocolate Drop). I know it has bifoliate as parents. What causes some of the pseudobulbs to have two leaves while others only have one? I also have two bifoliate I'm struggling with that came to me being potted too deep in their medium. I'd love to repot them but I know it's not the right time of year. These two plants have a fungal issue. Question is, should I take my chances and repot during the wrong time of year with a sick plant in hopes to "fix it" or leave it be until spring?



A3. The C. Chongkolnee has all bifoliate parents so I can't imagine why some have single leaves and some double. Usually when a bifoliate hybrid has single leaves, it's because there is a unifoliate somewhere in the parentage, but that isn't the case in your plant. I suppose it's possible the second leaf got damaged and fell off, look closely at the apex of the pseudobulb and see if you can see where a second leaf used to be attached.

I think I'd be inclined to wait until new roots are beginning to show on the bifoliate before repotting, and it may be summer rather than spring. You can also just knock out the top layer of potting mix without disturbing the roots. That one Portia x labiata has some rough leaves. I think I'd remove that most damaged leaf, and if you want to spray something, copper is a very good, cheap and effective fungicide and bactericide, just don't spray it on dendrobiums or something in bloom.



CULTIVATION

Top Ten Signs that Your Orchids are Happy

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

1. You can pick up plant by the vegetation and the pot doesn't fall away. Roots are the secret to an orchid grower's success. If you want beautiful flowers, you need a healthy plant and for a plant to be healthy, it must have a vigorous root system. The rule in nature is there is a 10 to 1 ratio of the roots to the shoots. When the roots have filled the pot, you can pick up the entire plant from the leaves and the plant does not wobble in the pot.



2. The newest growth is larger than the prior growth. A great indicator of a well growing plant is that the new leads and leaves are larger than or at least as large as the prior year's growths. Don't fret too much if the year after repotting the growths are a little smaller than the prior year, that is probably just a short term case of transplant shock. If that trend continues though, ask for a consult with one of your orchid club's members.



3. Your orchids have thick, turgid leaves. If your leaves look dehydrated, they probably are dehydrated and you'll have to follow the old tried and true advice, knock it out of the pot and look at the roots. If the roots are rotten, you'll have to repot and consider whether it was overwatering or late repotting that caused the problem. If the roots are still viable, you may have to increase your watering frequency and or the amount of water you pour through the pot when you water.



4. Pseudobulbs and canes are plump. The canes and pseudobulbs on your sympodial orchids like the leaves on your monopodial orchids function similarly to the hump on a camel. They should be full of water and energy reserves to get your orchid through the dry spells as well as to make sure your plant has enough energy in reserve to develop flowers. After all, most orchids aren't grown for their foliage.

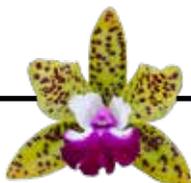


5. Plants in growth show long green root tips. You know you are a real orchid addict when you are just as excited about a new root as you are a new flower bud. When a plant is in active growth, it throws off new roots and the faster it grows, the longer the root tip.



6. Plants are flush with new growth, trying to jump out of the pot. When your plant is growing well, it is throwing off new growths, more leaves on a phalaenopsis or vanda, more pseudobulbs on a cattleya, more canes on a dendrobium, etc. With each new growth, comes the potential for new blooms. Dendrobiums are the exception, many will bloom from older growths, but cattleyas will only bloom from new growth, and somehow they always seem

Continued on page 9



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8

to bloom best when they're a bulb or two out of the pot. A monthly application of seaweed or kelp which contains some plant hormones will encourage new growths on your plant.



7. You get multiple bloom spikes. Your orchids expend a tremendous amount of energy to form flower buds and then to carry the flowers in the hopes one of their pollinators will drop in for a visit. The more energy they are able to generate and store, the more energy reserves are available when it is time for them to start flowering. A drop in night time temperature also helps many plants conserve their energy stores. Multiple bloom spikes are your reward for meeting the cultural needs of your plants.



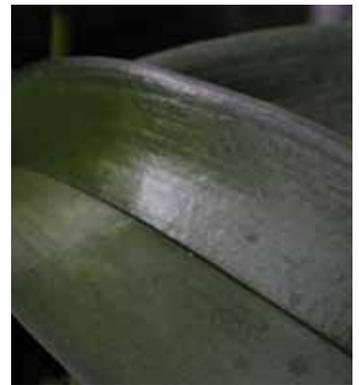
8. Your orchids don't complain about being hungry. Orchids aren't like teenagers, they can't keep saying I'm hungry every couple of hours. Your orchids will grow fine with little fertilizer and many people proudly say they never fertilize their orchids. The real orchid food is light, but fertilizer contains the essential mineral building blocks for your plant. Get into a fertilizer routine. Use either

water soluble or timed release fertilizer, whichever suits you better. Your orchids may not burp in appreciation, but you'll see an improvement in growth vigor.



9. "No Vacancy" for disease and pests.

A vigorously growing plant is much more capable of withstanding problems. It is axiomatic that if you have found the sweet spot for your orchid, you also have found a location where there is enough air movement to keep your orchid happy which means you'll have fewer fungal infections. While orchids don't have an immune system similar to we humans, a healthy plant can mount a greater defense against disease and to some extent pests. You always have to be vigilant looking for scale, mealybugs, mites and other opportunistic devils.

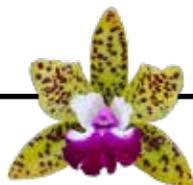


10. All your friends want divisions.

The ultimate compliment is when friends come into your growing area and say I'd love a piece of that whenever you divide it. It means you've grown the plant to its maximum potential and gotten it to produce beautiful blooms. Do share your divisions with friends, it is one of the joys of gardening in general and growing orchids in particular. And who know, someday you may be asking for a piece of that plant back.



C. Sue Bottom 'St Augustine'



CULTIVATION

Demonstration of Orchid Staking

by <http://www.repotme.com>, 302.855.5859

Reprinted with Permission

This pictorial is an example of staking an orchid. Here we have a miniature dendrobium which is already in bloom. Ideally, staking would be done before the inflorescences mature allowing for superior flower presentation. We have chosen [green painted wire](#) and [green paper ties](#) from our [orchid supply](#) section. The green will blend in with the orchid and the wire is thin and will be relatively inconspicuous. We will need a minimum of two wires strategically placed.



One wire will be used to bring the center most pseudobulb upright and support its inflorescence. The wire is clipped just above where the twist tie is attached. The twist tie is also clipped with the wire cutters for a clean look.



The second wire to be placed will bring upright the side pseudobulb that has two inflorescences. We will stake the pseudobulb for support and allow the wire to extend up and support the top inflorescence and allow the second inflorescence to arch naturally lower giving a nice full look.



In this example we also staked the third blooming pseudobulb but clipped the wire right at the top of the pseudobulb.



We finish up the presentation of this beautiful miniature dendrobium, biggibum species, by placing it inside of a decorative [orchid pot](#) of corresponding color.



EDUCATION

Webinars Available on AOS Website

If you are not already a member, membership in the American Orchid Society is a rewarding experience. Join today and begin receiving a wealth of membership benefits including webinars. These internet conferences are great. You can hear the speaker and view his presentation, ask questions, and hear interactions from other members of the audience. You can join either on your computer or by phone. Look for the [Webinars tab](#) at the top of the AOS page to sign up for new webinars.

The system is a little quirky for watching prerecorded webinars. Once you click on a link for either an upcoming or recorded webinar, the system will ask you to fill out a registration form. Then, a button for viewing the recorded webinar will pop up. You will have to have the Go To Meeting codec loaded on your PC or the Windows Media Component if you are using a Mac. Then sit back and enjoy the show!

Upcoming Webinars:

January 7: *Greenhouse Chat*
Ron McHatton, Free for Everyone

January 14: *Judging Cymbidiums*
George Hatfield, Free for Everyone

January 20: *Brazilian Laelias*
A Tour of the Habitats
Francisco Miranda, AOS Members Only

Recorded Webinars – Free for Everyone:

Orchids and Their Culture
Greg Allikas

Greenhouse Chats
Ron McHatton

It's All About the Roots
John Salventi

Growing Phalaenopsis
Tom Harper

Visiting a Rainbow
The Reed-Stemmed Epidendrums
Cheryl Erins

Ecuador: Land of Orchids
José "Pepe" Portilla

Demystifying AOS Judging
Harry Gallis, MD

Orchids Plus AOS Digital Awards Program
Greg Filter

Recorded Webinars – AOS Members Only:

Catasetums, Growing and Loving!
Fred Clarke

Demystifying Dendrobiums
Ron McHatton

Lycaste skinneri and Its Hybrids
Mario Ferrusi

Phragmipedium Species and Hybrids
Lois Cinert

Orchids of Madagascar
Ron McHatton

Cattleya lueddemanniana
Greg Allikas

Novelty Phalaenopsis Breeding
Peter Lin

Neofinetia (Vanda) falcata History and Mystery
Peter T. Lin

Odontoglossum, the Lost Genus
Tom Etheridge

North American Cypripediums
Nile Dusdieker, MD.

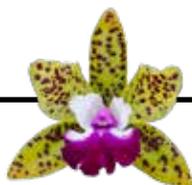
Spiders, Gnats, and Greenhoods
Nile Dusdieker, M.D.

Orchid Pests and Their Management
Ron McHatton

Orchid Pests and Diseases Part II
Ron McHatton

Orchid Nutrition, The How and Why of Fertilizer
John Salventi

Semi-hydroponic Orchid Culture
Ray Barkalow



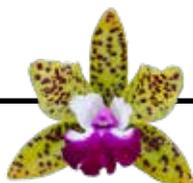
ORCHID ADVENTURES

Springwater Orchids



Orchid Adventures
Springwater Orchids in Melbourne

We wanted some blooming plants acclimated to our Florida climate for our Christmas auction and thought of the great plants Thanh Nguyen always has at the orchid shows and brings when he talks to orchid clubs. His true love is paphiopedilums and he has garnered many AOS awards for his paphs. But his greenhouses contains an eclectic group of different types of orchids. Linda, Terry and I had a wonderful time oohing and aahing over his plants and trying to decide which ones would be most appreciated by our club members. Thanh's plants were a big hit with our enthusiastic bidders. It was a great fund raiser, money which we'll use to get the best speakers at our monthly meetings!



SHOW TABLE



Terry Bottom

Grower Nicky Makruski
Gga. Sunbittern



Terry Bottom

Grower Sue Bottom
Den. bullenianum



Terry Bottom

Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Golden Doll



Terry Bottom

Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Paph. Raisin Pie



Terry Bottom

Grower Suzanne Susko
Coelogyne mayeriana



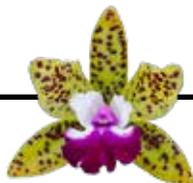
Terry Bottom

Grower Linda Stewart
Zygolum Louisendorf 'Rhein Moonlight' AM/AOS



Terry Bottom

Grower Nicky Makruski
Tubecentron Hsinying Girl



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Blc. Samba Splendor 'Carmela'



Grower Suzanne Susko
Phal. Kaoda Twinkle 'Chocolate Drops'



Grower Suzanne Susko
Phal. Princess Kaiulani



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Beallara Tahoma Glacier 'Ithan' AM/AOS



Grower Courtney Hackney
Paph. sanderianum 'Rosemarie'



Grower Sue Bottom
Clo. Jumbo Circle 'Claire' AM/AOS

