

# St. Augustine NEWSLETTER

## Orchid Society April 2020

Volume 15 Issue #4

## CLUB NEWS



### April 7 Virtual Meeting

All of our regularly scheduled April events have been rescheduled to May, including the monthly meeting, Ace repotting and the spring picnic. Carolyn Smith, one of our smiling faces at the Welcome Table, suggested that we replace the monthly meeting with an online presentation using the Zoom platform. Courtney has agreed to go into Cyberspace to weave orchids.

his tales about our blooming orchids. For those that get their pictures in by March 29<sup>th</sup>, thirteen pics will be selected and featured on the Show Table pages of this newsletter, and the pics will be incorporated into Courtney's show table presentation on Zoom.

Zoom is an application that allows you to have an online meeting using your desktop computer, tablet or smart phone, both Windows and Apple based. You can download the Zoom Client for Meetings from <https://zoom.us/download>. Alternatively, this app can be downloaded when you join your first Zoom meeting. It is not necessary for you to set up a Zoom account, but having that account allows you to upload a picture of yourself or choose no video (rather than a live shot if you would like to attend the meeting in your pajamas).

We will set up the meeting to begin at 7 pm sharp on April 7<sup>th</sup>. You will receive an invitation to join the meeting, and all you have to do is click on the link in your email and follow the short instructions. You will have to click yes to the trust question in order for the download to proceed. To be safe, you should log on by about 5 minutes before 7 so you will be logged in when the meeting begins.

To prevent background noises like ice clinking in your cocktail, set your device to mute and don't share your screen. Terry will run the slideshow and Courtney will give us his insightful comments on all the beautiful blooming plants. There is a chat

button you can click on to ask any questions you might have. Courtney will address questions at the end of his show table review. We expect the meeting will last for 30 to 45 minutes. Let's have some fun with the Show Table in April!

You can download the program in advance from <https://zoom.us/download> and set up a personal account. This allows you to upload a photo of yourself to use instead of using the live camera image on your device. Here are some stepwise instructions with labelled screen shots.

Step 1. At 6:55, you will click on the email link under "Join Zoom Meeting" and follow the instructions.

From: sbottom15@gmail.com ★  
Subject: Please join Zoom meeting in progress  
To: Terry Bottom ★  
[Join Zoom Meeting](#)  
<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/280046659?pwd=b09Va3h5ckQ3V0R5enpxV2QxbHFGUT09>

Meeting ID: 280 046 659  
Password: 588597

Step 2. You may see a screen like this if you join before we open the meeting.

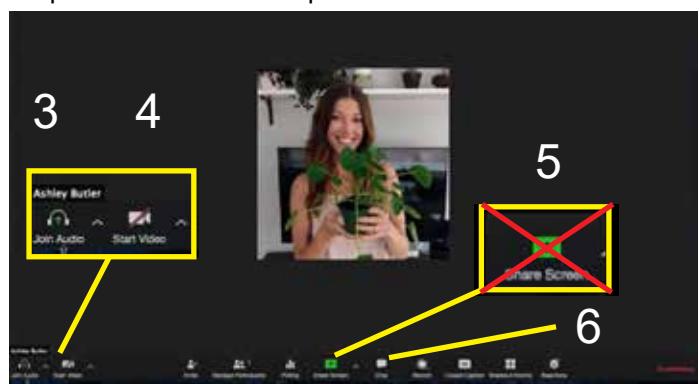
Please wait for the host to start this meeting.  
Start: 2:00PM  
Team Meeting  
If you are the host, [sign in](#) to start this meeting  
Test Computer Audio

Step 3. Once the meeting begins, make sure you are muted.

Step 4. Click turn off my video if you don't want to share your image.

Step 5. Do not click on share computer screen

Step 6. Use Chat to ask questions



# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### April

- 7 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Virtual Show Table  
Courtney in Cyberspace  
11 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm  
CANCELLED  
11-12 Flamingo Gardens Orchid Society Show  
CANCELLED  
14 JOS Meeting - Topic TBA, 7 pm  
CANCELLED  
18-19 Tallahassee Orchid Society Show  
CANCELLED  
19 SAOS Picnic and Orchid Sale, 4 to 6 pm  
MOVED TO May 17  
24-25 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show  
Riverside Park

### May

- 1-3 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show  
Kiwanis Island Park Gym, Merritt Island  
2 Repotting & Plant Clinic, 9 am til noon  
Ace at 3050 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086  
St. Augustine 32086  
3 JOS Picnic, 12 pm  
3611 Richmond Street, Jax 32205  
5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Potting and Mounting Orchids  
Tony Millet, Bonnet House  
9-10 Volusia County Orchid Society Show  
Hester Exhibit Hall, Volusia Fairgrounds  
9 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave  
15-17 Redland International Orchid Festival  
CANCELLED  
17 SAOS Picnic and Orchid Sale, 4 to 6 pm  
Memorial Lutheran Church  
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

### June

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Daryl Venables, Tezula Plants  
African Orchids

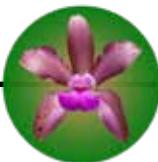
- 6 Repotting at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
9 JOS Meeting, Oncidiums, 7 pm  
Steve Hawkins, The Orchid Specialist  
13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.  
28 Keiki Club, 1 – 3 pm  
Growing Area Tour: Sue & Terry Bottom  
Repotting and Potting Mixes  
6916 Cypress Lake Court 32086

### July

- 4 Repotting at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Ask the Master, 7 pm  
Andy Easton, New Horizon Orchids 13

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Tom Sullivan <a href="mailto:tomjs91@gmail.com">tomjs91@gmail.com</a>
Vice President Communications	Janis Croft <a href="mailto:croftie1984@gmail.com">croftie1984@gmail.com</a>
Vice President Events	Dianne Batchelder <a href="mailto:ladydi9907@aol.com">ladydi9907@aol.com</a>
Vice President Membership	Linda Stewart <a href="mailto:lindstew@hotmail.com">lindstew@hotmail.com</a>
Vice President Programs	Sue Bottom <a href="mailto:sbottom15@gmail.com">sbottom15@gmail.com</a>
Treasurer	Bill Gourley <a href="mailto:wgourley@bellsouth.net">wgourley@bellsouth.net</a>
Directors at Large	Debra Brandt, 2020 <a href="mailto:dbb@cfl.rr.com">dbb@cfl.rr.com</a> Cathy Mayo, 2020 <a href="mailto:allatoonalady@gmail.com">allatoonalady@gmail.com</a> Bob Schimmel, 2019 <a href="mailto:schimmelr55@bellsouth.net">schimmelr55@bellsouth.net</a>
Exhibit Committee Chair	Janis Croft <a href="mailto:croftie1984@gmail.com">croftie1984@gmail.com</a>
Librarian	Howard Cushnir <a href="mailto:hscushnir@gmail.com">hscushnir@gmail.com</a>
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	Sue and Terry Bottom <a href="mailto:sbottom15@gmail.com">sbottom15@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:bottom406@gmail.com">bottom406@gmail.com</a>



# CLUB NEWS

## Hanging Racks

by Sue Bottom



We always seem to run out of bench space for our orchids. Perhaps it is time to start thinking vertically and create some hanging racks. A simple rack can be made using wire fencing.

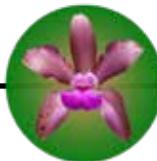
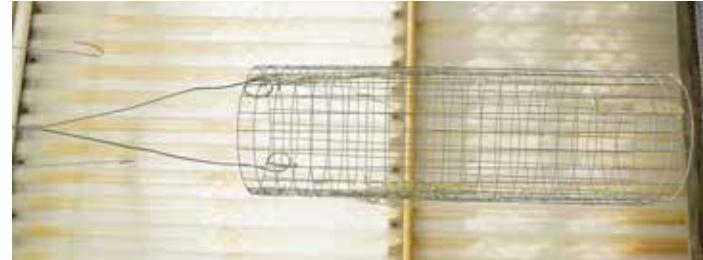
Terry cut a section of fencing for Linda so she could easily hang all the miniatures she loves and grows so well. Linda, being Linda, had a frame made for the wire rack to hold it more rigid and also to dress up the display. The rack hangs on brackets secured to a fence. It is held several inches away from the fence for air movement, easy watering front and back and hopefully to keep the roots from attaching. It can also be easily moved in case of inclement weather.



If you are into dumpster diving, you can also repurpose refrigerator shelving, closet shelving, etc. We found some racks in our neighbor's trash the other day and Terry hung them in the shade house, voila, more space.



If you are handy, you can make a circular hanger. Take your fencing material, cut one end flush and on the other end, leave the length of wire. Then you can bend it into a circle and secure it by bending the wire around the flush end. You can hang it with a wire, or get really fancy and tie a swivel on the top so it can rotate in the wind. It will tend to get sun from more directions that way and make it easy to water the plants front and back.



# CLUB NEWS



## Beginners Culture Classes

We have been enjoying the culture class for beginners, now starting at 6:15 before the meeting. In May, we'll have a demonstration on how to make different wire products for your orchids, such as rhizome clips, plant stakes, etc.. Send your suggestions for future topics to [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org).

## Catasetinae Competition Grow

Perhaps by the end of this month, your new growth should be 5 inches or so tall and the leaves unfurled. That's when it is time to water, top dress with some time release fertilizer too. Your catasetum will enter an exponential growth phase in that it has to do all its growing in 8 months or so so.

## American Orchid Society Corner

### Webinars

April 8, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited  
Orchid Pro – How to Use It, Laura Newton  
April 28, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited  
Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A - Ron McHatton

### Orchids Magazine this month:

FCC's of 2019  
Special Awards from 2018  
Repotting Through the Year – Sue Bottom

### Photos of Latest AOS Awards

## 2020 Membership Roster

Most of our members have already paid their dues for this year; membership is up to 141 people. After the May meeting we will be updating our membership roster, newsletter distribution list and the name badge box. If you haven't had a chance to rejoin, dues are \$20 for an individual and \$30 for a family. You can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177. If you prefer to renew your membership online, you can use the PayPal link on our [website](#).



## May 5 Monthly Meeting

Potting and Mounting Orchids  
Tony Millet, The Bonnet House



Tony was scheduled to talk to us in April, but rearranged his schedule to talk to us on Cinco de Mayo. Tony will be showing us his special methods of mounting and repotting orchids, with emphasis on techniques and the use of different materials including cork, driftwood, plaques, baskets and mounts. Proper sterilization of tools will also be discussed in order to limit spread of virus to your collection. He breeds and grows unusual hybrids in the large Cattleya alliance, and also performs all hybridizing and flasking activities. Many of Tony's hybrids have been AOS awarded.

Bring your flowering orchids to exhibit on the Show Table. We will have our normal raffle at the end of the meeting. Friends and guests are always welcome!

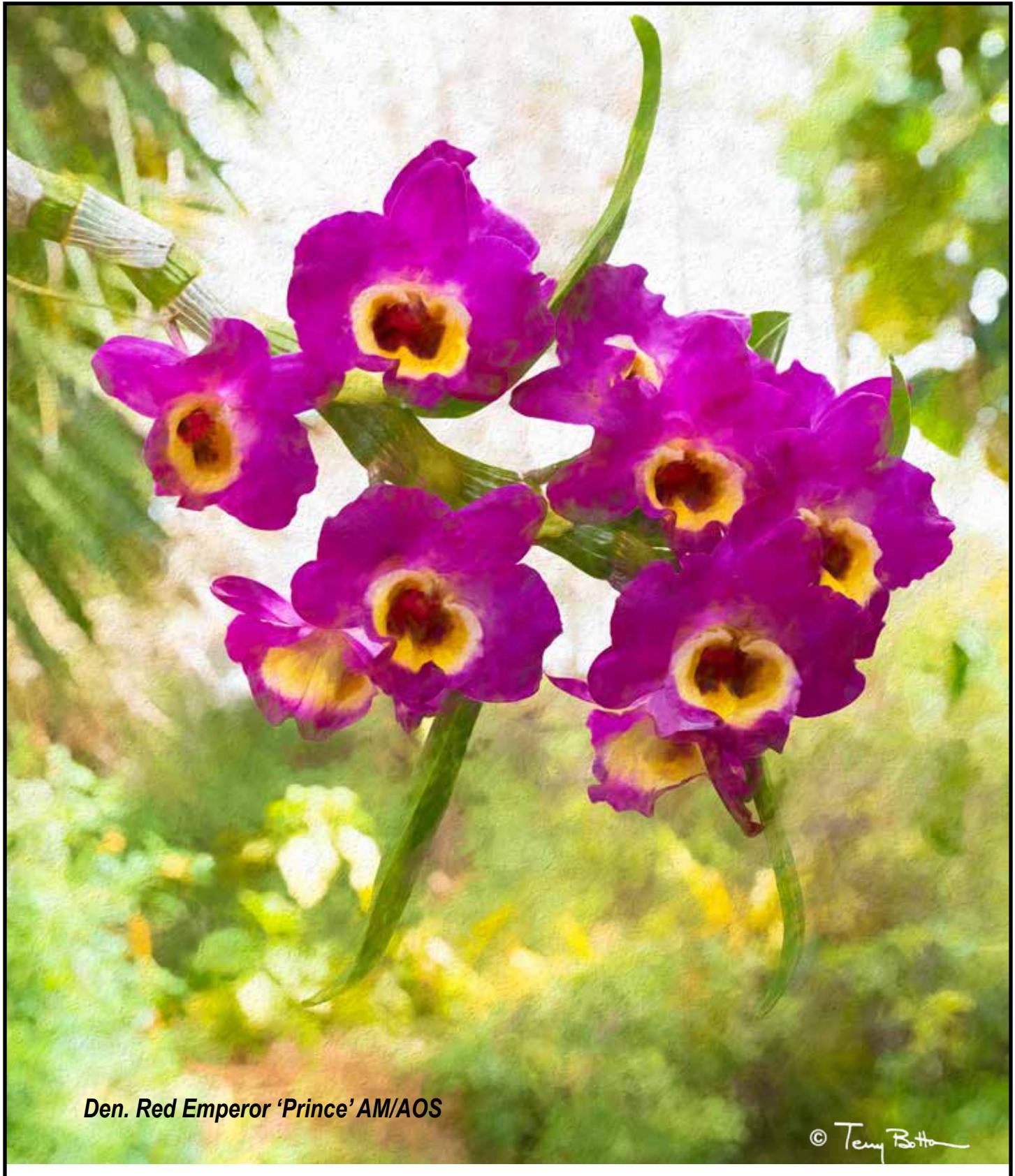
**When:** Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 til 9 pm

**Where:** Memorial Lutheran Church  
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



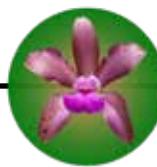
# INSPIRATION

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*Den. Red Emperor 'Prince' AM/AOS*

© Tony Bottoni



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions &

### Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@gmail.com

**Q1.** My dendrobium has developed spots on the leaves and I'm unable to identify the cause. I have been spraying with a systemic fungicide.



**A1.** I would say that is bacterial rather than fungal, particularly if it happened pretty quickly. Copper is a very effective bactericide but of course you can't use it on dendrobiums because they are so sensitive to it. You can pour or spray the leaves with a fresh bottle of hydrogen peroxide. There are not many great options for dendrobiums. The systemics you are using are good fungicides for the leaf spotting fungi, but not for bacterial infections.

The question is, how did the bacteria get a stronghold in the plant. Low air movement and excess leaf moisture are conditions conducive to bacterial blighting, particularly if you are growing outdoors where the plants are watered by Mother Nature, so the leaves are wet at night.

**Q2.** I am located in Melbourne, Australia. When my orchids bloom mainly in our winter, I get a healthy number from each. However, there are a large amount number of dead looking growths in my pots. Should I be re-potting to remove them or leave things as they are?

**A2.** Harry, the Cymbidium Man, advised Nigel to repot: If cymbidiums are not repotted every 3 or 4 years, the center part does tend to die and should be discarded when repotted. Potting media tends to break down and decay over time and encourages rotting of the plants as well.

Remove all rotten material including roots. Pots should be just large enough to allow for 2 yrs growth.



I like to divide my plants when I repot and pot two or three good growths and a nice firm back bulb. Two years growth for a division is 2 inches between the plant and pot rim all the way around.

Not sure what material they use for potting in Oz but fine bark should be good, like the Pinus radiata bark from New Zealand. Some of the Australian growers I know have mentioned that they use it.

**Q3.** What is causing this flower blighting? The white cattleya flower opened in perfect condition and developed the black streaks after a few days, and the pink cattleya is starting to show some streaking. These plants are being boarded and are now in a more humid environment.



**A3.** When you get that necrotic streaking in the flower about a week after it opens, and if it seems to follow the veining in the flower, I would be very very afraid that it is virused. If it is, I would suspect it is brown necrotic streak which some believe is caused by a strain of Cymbidium Mosaic Virus and others believe is from a dual infection of CymMV and Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus. The white cattleya is almost certainly virused. The pink cattleya may just have some bacterial blighting, but if in a few days that necrotic streaking appears through the midribs, then you would be afraid of virus. Do you have any test strips to verify whether or not they are virused?



# CULTIVATION



## Listen to Your Plants

by Courtney Hackney

Folks used to claim that my mother talked to her plants because they always grew so large and beautiful, winning blue ribbons at every flower show. While she did not literally "talk" to her plants, she did listen to them. Plants, including orchids, emit a variety of signals that can tell us what they want or when conditions

are not right. Leaf color can indicate a lack of nitrogen and subtle differences in colors of flowers and shape indicate various other nutritional problems. Look at orchids at the end of a cold, gray day and one can almost "feel" their distress. Orchids emit gases as well as take them in so a day with no sun limits photosynthesis, raising carbon dioxide levels. You can detect these subtle changes, but only if you learn to listen to your orchids.

No matter how many books one buys on the subject of growing orchids, each grower must learn to listen to your plants. Plants under stress eventually produce more obvious symptoms, but the trick is to recognize the problem before there is damage. Often, there will be just one or two plants out of the collection that seems to be struggling. Check these plants for insects, especially scale.

Recently, one Phal seemed to be slightly different in color or vigor despite repotting at the same time as its neighbors. Each week it seemed to be more different. Only when it finally started losing leaves did I remove it from the pot to find that a perfectly round piece of potting material had blocked the only drainage hole in the pot causing the loss of most roots. I could have prevented severe damage to the plant if I had only listened.

Longer days are here with days now longer than nights and your orchids are telling you that they are ready to begin to take advantage of the more intense light by putting out new leaves and growths, new roots, and even flowers for spring blooming forms. Repotting is in order for plants that need it. Vandals hate repotting and seldom need it if they are in baskets or rock. Baskets will eventually rot, especially if you have anything besides roots in them. If a plant is in a decaying basket it can be repotted by simply soaking the plant for 30 minutes so that roots become supple. Then carefully separate roots from wood. If the wood is totally decayed just remove what comes off easily and replace the entire plant in a new basket. In some cases, the vanda will have grown too tall and unstable even in its new basket.

If this is the case, wait to repot when there are new roots. Cut the stem of the plant so that there are at least three old roots plus one or more new ones. Usually the old stem will develop a new lead and you will have two plants. If space is a problem put both the old stem and new one in the same basket to produce a basket that will have twice as many flowers each year once the cut stem matures and the lead stem re-grows some roots. While vandas need infrequent repotting, the other end of the spectrum is the terrestrial orchids notably paphs.

Most paphs cannot tolerate degraded media, especially when it becomes soggy and acidic. Different media and watering regimens can lengthen the time between repotting, but semi-annual repotting is not uncommon with this group. Generally the smaller the pot, the more frequently they must be watered, which leads to more frequent repotting. Other terrestrials may vary, but generally require moist media that in turn, degrades faster.

Cattleyas are a mixed lot with most doing well if repotted now, even if they are coming into flower. The best time is always just before they begin to grow new roots. Repotting will stimulate root growth in most hybrids and species, but avoid repotting bifoliates until new root growth begins no matter what time of year. This group can easily be lost if repotted at the wrong time. This general rule applies to hybrids as well. Every good Cattleya grower knows that the best flowers are produced when new growths are outside the pot. This has less to do with being out of the pot and more to do with the fact that such a plant has developed a large root mass to support larger flowers.

Phals should be repotted as soon as they finish flowering. If you use one of the peat-based media, such as ProMix, repotting is an annual affair. Bark mixes may last two years, but that is usually the limit. If you want a large plant next year do not wait for every flower to drop, as most will keep putting out new flowers for months unless the spike is removed. Once the spike is removed the plant will initiate new leaf and root growth, which is the perfect time to repot. It is best if the plant is reestablished in its new pot before summer's heat arrives. Seedlings are a special case, no matter what type, and generally need more frequent repotting. Phal seedlings may be repotted three times in a year going from com-pot, to 3" pot, to 6" pot (flowering size) all in one year.

Other genera vary, but seldom last more than a year in a seedling size pot. Fertilizer and water are applied more frequently to seedlings thus causing media to degrade quickly.

Determining when to repot an orchid is difficult for beginners and expert growers alike, but listening to your orchids will help you know when it is time.

Note: Dr. Courtney Hackney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years; we are reprinting some you might have missed, this one from April 2003.



# CULTIVATION

## Spring Migration

by Sue Bottom

Punxsutawney Phil did not see his shadow this year, so we hoped for an early spring. If you have ever brought out your plants too early thinking spring has sprung, only to find there is one more cold front on the way, you know you should first channel your spring energy into preparing your growing area.



*The spring blooming Callista and Dendrobium section Dendrobiums spent the entire winter out in the shade structure with no supplemental heat or protection from winter rain, and bloomed profusely after our mild winter.*

Preparations. There are some chores you can get out of the way while you are debating whether or not it is too early to move your plants out from their winter home. It is not as much fun as playing with your plants, but it will pay dividends in the long run to have a clean and pathogen free growing area. Remove all the weeds in your growing area. Rake away leaves, particularly those dropped orchid leaves from last year with the evil dotting on the undersides that are disease spores just getting ready to infect your new leaves. Spread a herbicide containing Diuron (Karmex and others), to prevent weeds from sprouting. If you have benches, sterilize them before moving plants out. You can use Physan or pool algaecide to disinfect, or go full metal jacket and spray with pool chlorine. If the weather forecast still looks good, you can think about your next dance moves.

Tough Guys. We all have those tough guys, the nobile and seminobile dendrobiums that have incredible spring blooms and enjoy a coolish, dryish winter rest to produce them. You may or may not water them during the winter, though once or twice a month watering may mimic the dew they receive naturally. Cymbidiums can live outdoors during most of our winters and require protection only from

hard frosts. Harry McElroy, the Cymbidium Man, grows them in an unheated shade house. My Coelogynes, that Marv has recently identified as Unchained Melody and flaccida, spent the winter in an unheated hoop house and bloomed incredibly in their wire baskets.

Which Plants First? It's not quite as simple as last plants in, first plants out. The last ones you brought into the protected area in the fall are the ones that are the most cold tolerant, so logically they are the first ones to move out since they are the most likely to withstand a late season cold spell. The exception would be your winter dormant orchids that are not yet ready for Mother Nature to water them lest they develop rots.

Check the forecast for the next month to check whether the nighttime lows are projected to be above 50F, realizing the uncertainty in such a forecast and assuming temperatures may really drop down into the 40s.

Stanhopea Relatives. The Stanhopeas and Gongoras were moved from their winter homes first because many of these can tolerate cool nights. Most weathered the close winter quarters fairly well, but without great air movement, they are prone to fungal leaf spotting and Anthracnose on the leaf tips. Each plant was inspected as it was moved out and infected leaves were removed to prevent the spores from spreading. In the past, I have cut away just the leaf tips but this leaves a big open wound and it seemed like the remaining part of the leaf showed signs of infection a month later, so now the whole leaf is removed and discarded. No repotting was necessary because in the late summer/early fall the tired sphagnum moss was jettisoned away and replaced with fresh moss. The Stanhopea grandiflora was in bloom and the Stanhopea nigroviolacea has four early season buds emerging from the bottom of the basket.



*The Gongoras and Stanhopeas were the first plants brought out to the shade house this spring. Fungal leaf blighting had to be removed before the plants were hung in their summer home.*

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# CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8



*The Coelogynes overwintered in an unheated hoophouse, protected from cool winter winds and watered with an automated spray system. They bloomed beautifully in their wire baskets.*

Zygotepetalum Relatives. The Zygos love these cool nights so let them enjoy them while they can! Put them in a night bright spot for now, but you will have to provide them with more shade as the season progresses to protect them from overheating. This is a good time to repot them. You can consider using the double potting technique where you pot them in clay in either a ProMix or sphagnum based mix and then wrap the outside of the pot in some sphagnum moss and drop it into a larger pot. This can help keep the roots a little cooler in the heat of the summer.

Paphiopedilums. Many of the paphs thrive with cooler nights that can drop into the 40's. As you move the plants out, check to see whether they need repotting. Try picking up the plant by the vegetation rather than the pot and see if it is wobbly in the pot. If it is wobbly, the roots would

probably benefit from being moved into a fresh potting mix. Courtney Hackney has great success with growing in lava rock, but I have been unable to duplicate his regimen. I use a blend recommended by Jim Krull of Krull Smith, consisting of medium bark, sponge rock, charcoal, clay pebbles and maybe 5% ProMix to increase water retention.

Once you have some degree of certainty that temperatures will remain above 50F, you can move most of the rest of your plants out, the cattleyas, Angraecoids, bulbophyllums, etc. As with all your plants, inspect each plant as you move it to its summer home. Check for signs of pests, particularly scale, mealybugs and mites. Also check leaves for evidence of fungi, including the spores that are often present on leaf undersides. You can spot treat isolated problems. If you find widespread issues, you

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# CULTIVATION

Continued from page 9

may have to rethink your winter care options to eliminate the conditions causing the problem.

Dendrobiums. The dendrobiums are a very diverse group. Your nobile and seminobile (Dendrobium section) dendrobiums, often called the soft canes, the callista dendrobiums with the spring blooming flowers that look like grape clusters, and the Aussie dendrobiums probably spent most of the winter outdoors enjoying the cooler weather. Your other dendrobiums can be moved out now, except for the phalaenopsis type dendrobiums, which have long flower sprays emerging from the top of their hard canes. Wait until nighttime lows are going to be reliably above 60F so you don't risk leaf drop in these warmth loving dendrobiums.



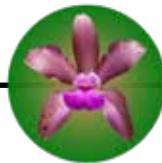
*The warm growing vandas summer in a shade house with a misting system set on a timer. The big two toned vandas are less tolerant of cool weather than some of the other vandas.*

Catasetum. Then there are the winter dormant orchids that endure droughty conditions in their natural habitat by avoiding it, dropping their leaves and going into a deep slumber, like some lycastes, habenarias and catasetum relatives. These may well be able to tolerate cooler conditions if your summer growing area has a roof. If the plants are rained on before the roots have elongated and the leaves unfurled, the new growths may perish as a result of crown rot. Catasetum repotting starts in December and continues through March, after which the plants are kept dry. Only when the roots have grown down to the bottom of the pot and the leaves are 5 inches tall or so and open are they moved out to the shade house to happily soak up all the summer sun and rain.



*Only when the new growths are about 5 inches tall and the leaves unfurled are they moved out into the shade house where they are watered every other day when we are without rain.*

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# CULTIVATION

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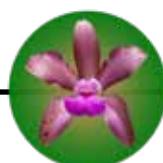
*The Cattleya seedlings love growing outdoors, drying out rapidly in the low humidity spring air. They will be moved under cover when the rainy season starts, to avoid rots.*

The spring migration should not be a slam bam move from winter to summer homes. Look at each plant as you move it. Make an assessment of how well or poorly it did and what you might change next year. The Stanhopeas did particularly well, so perhaps we have found their happy place. The Bulbophyllums, well perhaps not so much. Growing them under the vandas has subjected them to too

many rots so we are emulating Linda Stewart's approach. This year we will be growing them out in the shade house with more air movement and less continuous leaf wetness. We also want to learn more about how Walter Muller grows his incredible Phalaenopsis, in wooden baskets with almost no potting mix. Who says you can't teach an old dog new tricks?



*Catasetums are repotting from December through March, just as the new growths form. The repotted ones are on the left and the ones awaiting repotted*



# ORCHID VENDORS

The spring orchid show season has been a casualty of Covid-19. Our favorite orchid vendors have lots of plants you might like to give a new home. Call them! This page has contact information for some in Florida, here is a link for all our [SAOS speakers](#).

## [Bredren Orchids](#)

Phillip and Liz Hamilton  
Summer blooming phals

407-417-1415



## [Bulbophyllums.com](#)

Bill Thoms and Doris Dukes  
Bulbophyllums, Paphiopedilums

813-684-4104



## [EFG Orchids](#)

George and Paula Hausermann  
Phals, Oncidiums, Tropicals

386-738-8606



## [Florida SunCoast Orchids](#)

Jim Roberts  
Cattleyas, Pendulous  
Dendrobiums, Vandals

941-544-6831



## [Mac's Orchids](#)

Mac and Helen Rivenbark  
Philippine Dendrobiums  
& Vandals

954-410-8580



## [Miranda Orchids](#)

Francisco and Cristina Miranda  
Brazilian Cattleyas and Laelias

863-662-5224



## [Plantio L'Orquidea](#)

Rafael and Tina Romero  
Schomburgkias, Cattleyas,  
Stanhopeas

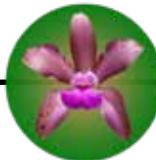
941-504-7737



## [Springwater Orchids](#)

Than Nguyen  
Paphiopedilums, Species,  
& Oddities

321-223-6174



# SHOW TABLE

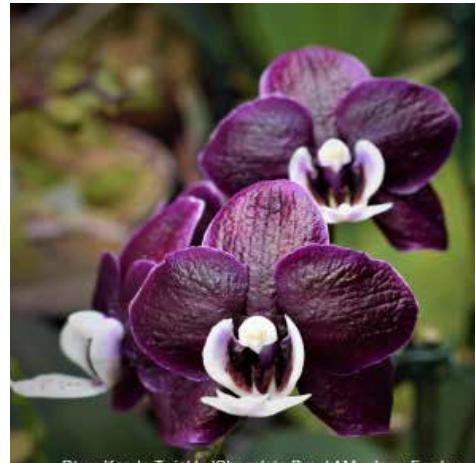
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Grower Jerry Fowler  
*Phal. Summer Candy Girl*



Grower Lorene Raynor  
*Den. Love Memory 'Fit'*



Grower Jerry Fowler  
*Dtps. Kaoda Twinkle 'Chocolate Drop' AM/AOS*



Grower Bill & Deb Bodei  
*Blc. Sarah Palin 'Hockey Mom' HCC/AOS*



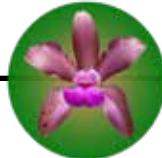
Grower Larry McNally  
*C. Earl 'Imperialis' FCC/AOS*



Grower Sue Bottom  
*Phal. Kuntrarti Rarashati 'Copperstate' HCC/AOS*



Grower Glo MacDonald  
*Iwanagara Appleblossom*



# SHOW TABLE



Grower Janis Croft  
*Leptotes pohlitinocoi*



Grower Linda Stewart  
*Pomatocalpa spicatum*



Grower Suzanne Susko  
*Phal. parishii*



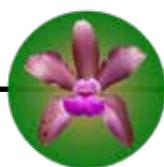
Grower Sue Bottom  
*Paraphalaenopsis labukensis*



Grower Mary Ann Bell  
*Lysudamuloa Red Jewel*



Grower Leslie Brickell  
*Asctm. miniatum*



Link to all Pictures. <https://flic.kr/s/aHsmMhcTZF>