St. Augustine Orchid Society NEWSLETTER
January 2026
Volume 21 Issue #1

# Club News


## January 6 Meeting

by Janis Croft

**Welcome and Thanks.** Eric Milstrey opened the meeting at 6:55 pm with 45 attendees. He thanked Dottie, Dianne, Christie, Julie and Paul for the treats and reminded all to remember to "Drop a Dollar" if you enjoyed them. The dollar helps us pay for the coffee and paper good supplies. Eric reminded all to bring their plants to the first repotting clinic of the year on Feb. 7th at the SE Branch Library. Orchid Show season has started with shows this month in Sarasota, Fort Lauderdale, Tamiami, Krull Smith in Apopka and Seminole, details on website (https://staugorchidsociety.org/eventscalendar.htm).

**Club Business.** Rachel Biello welcomed our guest and announced our two new members, Lisa Allen and Tracy Brogan. She then reminded all that with the new year comes the time to renew your membership dues. You can pay in person at the Welcome Table, send via Zelle (904-501-0805 or staugorchidsociety@gmail.com), Venmo at St. Aug Orchid Society under charities, or use the PayPal link online for an extra dollar. Dues are $20 for an individual or $30 for a family. Next, she asked all with December or January birthdays to raise their hand for a free birthday raffle ticket. If anyone is having a major life event or needs cheering up, let Linda Stewart know.

*Virtual Show Table* - Courtney Hackney will conduct the Virtual Show Table starting at 7 pm on Wednesday, January 14. An email invitation will be sent with link and details.

*Repotting Supplies* - The repotting season starts soon so check your supplies and if you need any, email staugorchidsociety@gmail.com and they will be brought for your pick up at next meeting. Sue mentioned that there was a possibility to place a large order for high quality Kiwi Bark (probably $80 for a 50 liter bag) and New Zealand sphagnum moss (probably $200 for a 3 kg compressed cube) if enough people are interested. These products are probably twice the cost of material you can find locally, but they have a longer life so you can extend the time between repotting by several years. If you want to go in on the order, email as soon as possible. T-shirts and 2026 Calendars were available on the back table.

*SAOS Email Address* - Sue announced that with the new Constant Contact program, it was decided to change the email address as several members have had issues with notices going to Spam. You need to make two changes to your email address book. Retire/delete the info@staugorchidsociety.org email and use staugorchidsociety@gmail.com instead. Also, if you haven't been receiving the newsletters, add sue@staugorchidsociety.ccsend.com to your address book.

*Members Choice* - Christine reminded all to vote for their favorite orchid during the break after Courtney's review of the Show Table.

*Library* - Howard announced that he will continue handling the library book requests until a member steps up to take over the role of Librarian. Howard brought in Miniature Orchids and How to Grow Them by R Northen. If you would like a book, magazine or light meter from the Library list on the website, send Howard a request to staugorchidsociety@gmail.com and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.

**Show Table.** Courtney started with two encyclia/brassavola/cattleya intergenerics (Vnra. Dick Pippen's SunCoast)

**Continued on page 3**

# Club News

## Upcoming Orchid Events

January

9-11 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
Charles Dodge City Ctr, Pembroke Pines
10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
10-11 Sarasota Orchid Society Show
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
13 JOS Meeting, Cattleyas of Brazil
Francisco Miranda
14 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
16-18 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center
23-25 Apopka Int'l Winter Orchid Show
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
31-1 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Seminole Recreation Division

February

3 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Eric Milstrey and Linda Stewart, SAOS
Tips and Tricks for Growing Orchids
7 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
7-8 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
10 JOS Meeting, Orchids of Jamaica
Claude Hamilton
11 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
13-14 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show
Orlando Garden Club
14 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Bob Foster Center, Mt. Dora 32757
14-15 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
20-22 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

3 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Jim Roberts, Florida SunCoast Orchids
Spring Pendulous Dendrobiums
6-8 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
6670 US-1 N, 32086
7 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
7-8 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show
Tampa Sons of Italy
11 JOS Meeting, Show Update, 7 pm
JOS Show Chairman
12 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email

**St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization**

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Eric Milstrey<br>eric.milstrey@gmail.com |
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| Vice President Membership | Linda Stewart<br>lindstew@hotmail.com |
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**Continued from page 1**

which showed the great variation that can be seen in the offspring of complex crosses. He advised all to not overpot and provide medium that drains well. Courtney then moved on to the Angcm. superbum with its high flower count and noted the flowers were upside down. They become quite fragrant at nighttime. This large plant was 15-20 years old. Courtney noted that Angraecoids do not like to be repotted. If you must, do so very gently to minimize disturbing the roots. There was a small cattleya with a white miniature flower; Courtney commented white coloration is difficult to achieve in minicatt breeding. Blc. Ports of Paradise x Mem. Gladys Young had four beautiful flowers with frilly lips. Courtney noted that green cattleyas are difficult to cross and the Ports of Paradise was one of the premier green growing cattleya hybrids used. C. Louis Chaton is a purplish cross that was first made back in 1898. Next were two prime examples of Dendrochilums with their miniature, star shaped flowers. Ddc. formosanum and Ddc. bicallosum are examples of plants that like to be wet all the time. Sue said she keeps hers sitting in a tray of water. There were two beautifully grown Vandas with very large flowers. Courtney stated that for some reason Vandas are blooming late this season and he's not sure why.

**SAOS Program.** Judie introduced Luis Ortiz, our guest speaker, who is the orchid curator at McKee Botanical Garden and also serves as a student judge for the American Orchid Society. He has been growing orchids since the age of 12 and grew up in Puerto Rico near the El Yunque rain forest that is host to over 50 species of orchids. While visiting the forest in 2021, he discovered a new species, Eurystyles luisortizii, and published a paper on it. Luis grows a variety of orchids but his favorites are the miniatures that he grows inside his home using tent structures. His talk provided us with tips and tricks to explore and preserve miniature orchids indoors. Luis told a story about a science teacher showing her students during a field trip into the El Yunque an orchid found underneath moss called Lepanthes caritensis, which has now become one of his favorite miniatures.

Luis defined miniature orchids as those species and hybrids where the vegetative growth is 6" or less excluding inflorescences. He stated that to successfully grow miniatures one must research their original habitat and try to duplicate that in your growing area. He uses Orchidspecies.com as a resource along with a series of books by Ron Parsons and Mary E. Gerritson entitled A Compendium of Miniature Orchid Species.

The typical habitats for miniatures fall into three types:

- Tropical Rainforests occur in regions near or at the Equator and at low elevations. There is year round humidity and warm to hot conditions (68-104 F) with little to no seasonal water shortage.

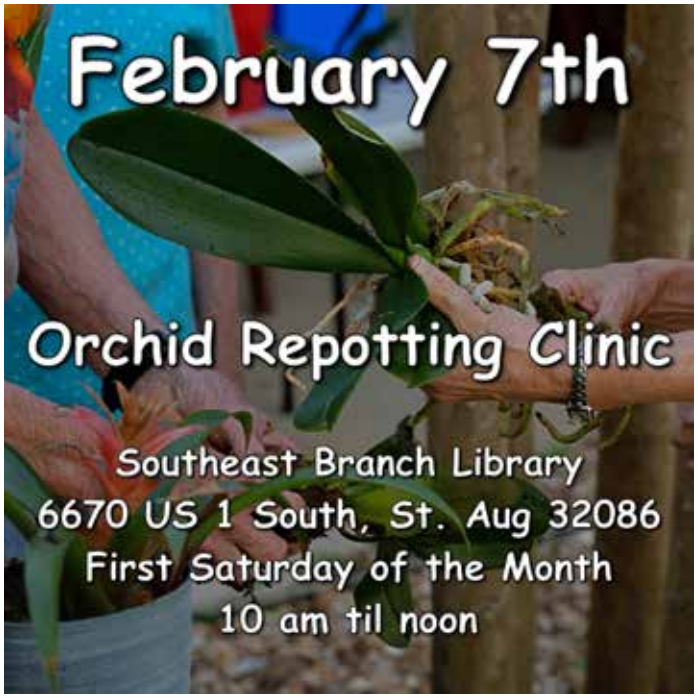
- Tropical Montane Forests are found in mountainous regions (1000-3500 meters) near or at the Equator with year round humidity and moderate to cool temperatures (45-77 F) depending on the elevation.

- Tropical and Subtropical Dry Forests occur in regions near the Equator between about 10° and 20° N and S latitude and the temperatures tend to be warm year round. They are a frost free region with annual precipitation of 19.7 – 78.75 inches but also have a 4-7 month dry season with less than 2 inches rain.

Luis then discussed the temperature ranges for growing miniatures. There must be a nightly drop compared to the daytime temps. For intermediate growers the daytime should be around 73-80 degrees with a drop at night to 55-60 degrees. For warm-intermediate growers the daytime temps should range from 78-83 degrees and drop at night to 60-65 degrees. For most miniatures, the general temperature in your house should be fine. But for the few that need extreme cold or hot environments, he uses a heat mat or small air cooler.

Luis reminded us that light is the fundamental requirement for photosynthesis and there are two methods for giving the appropriate amount of light for orchids indoors: window position and artificial lighting. It's also important to be aware that light duration sometimes signals orchids to bloom or controls the growth cycle. Again, be aware of your orchids habitat and choose an appropriate window to match their needs. For artificial lights, one can use high intensity discharge lights, fluorescent lights, or LED grow lights. He uses full spectrum plus optimum orchid LEDS which one can purchase from BotanicalLEDS.com and they have lasted him for years.

**Meeting Conclusion.** Christine announced the Angraecum superbum (syn. eburneum) grown by Steve Hawkins was the Member's Choice winner. Thanks to all the helping hands that cleaned up after the meeting.




## Renew Your Membership

It's that time of year! The dues are $20 for an individual or $30 for a family if paid by Zelle (904-501-0805), Venmo (StAugOrchidSociety under charities) or check (mail c/o Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177). For an extra dollar, use the PayPal link on our website. Easy Peasy!

## American Orchid Society Corner

*Webinars*
January 8, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton
January 14, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Phragmipediums - Frank Cervera
February 10, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton
February 12, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Happy Roots - Harvey Brenneise

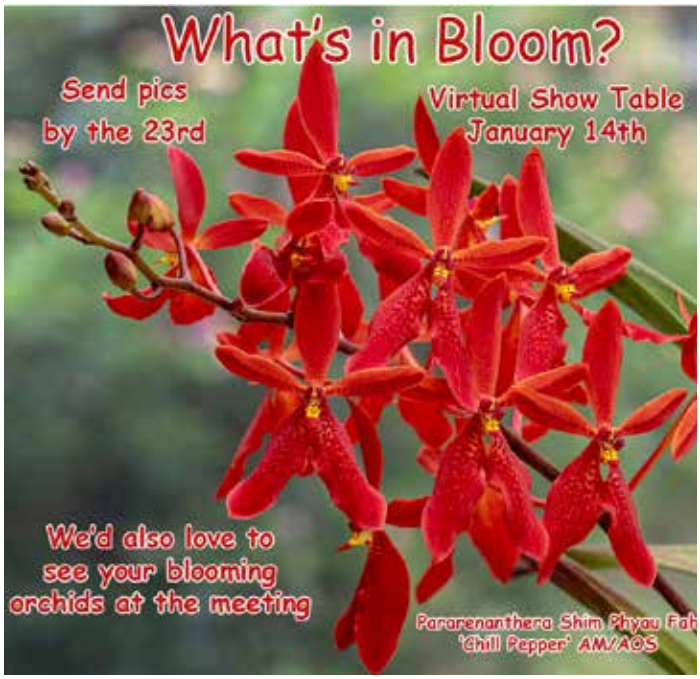
## February 3 Meeting

Wardian Case – Linda Stewart, SAOS
Tips and Tricks – Eric Milstrey, SAOS

Linda will show how she customized a Wardian Case for her cool growing miniatures. Linda has grown orchids for many years in a variety of environments, including an atrium, greenhouse, under eaves and a pergola and now in her home under lights

Eric's program will focus on ways to grow your orchids using locally available materials (moss, fern and palm fiber) and how to make and use hand-made baskets. He'll also demonstrate some safe modifications to low cost plastic and clay pots and show how to make fence cages for epidendrum and vandaceous orchids. Eric has been growing orchids for decades and has a deep personal knowledge of orchids growing in their natural habitats from having lived for years in the Caribbean, Central and South America while serving in the Army.

When: Tuesday, February 3, 6:30 til 9 pm
Where: Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



# Inspiration


*Bulb. Elizabeth Ann 'Buckleberry' FCC/AOS*

## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

**Q1.** I have looked at many photos of leaf problems but cannot find one that resembles the problem I am having. These bruise-like spots are only on the topside of the leaf, the underside is perfect. Are you able to identify the problem?


**A1.** My guess would be that is one of the leaf spotting fungi, possible one of the cercosporoid fungi. You have already removed the severely damaged leaf, the question is whether any spores have spread the problem. You could protect the rest of the plant by spraying with one of the chemicals effective on leaf spotting fungi, such as thiophanate methyl (trade names include Banrot, Thiomyl, T Methyl, 3336F).

**Q2.** I have a persistent issue with some flowers not coming to maturity. It's always and only in plants where the flower has a sheath around it. They form and once in a blue moon flower, but usually dry up and do nothing. Anything that gets a sheath tends to not bloom. I don't think it's fungal, spraying doesn't help. Any thoughts?



**A2.** I don't think it's a fungal issue. For the first image where the sheath is yellowing, I think what happens is moisture condenses in the sheath and rots the bud. If the sheath is green or dried, leave it on the plant, but if it gets that sickly tan to brown color, gently slit the sheath and peel it down so water won't condense in there and cause rot. I think it happens mostly in the fall and spring when there is a large difference in the day night temperature. In the second picture with the dried sheath, it is possible it is natural, some cattleyas form the sheath and then rest for several sometimes many months before flowering, like a skinneri. It is also possible the plant is not mature enough or not getting enough light to form sufficient energy reserves to bloom.

**Q3.** Is it time to repot this Mormodia or should I let it bloom out?


**A3.** I'm betting those are flower spikes. This is the bloom season for mormodias. You probably won't see the new growths peeking out til February or March. That's when you can think about repotting.

## Phalaenopsis

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Winter is officially here and with the short gloomy days comes the beginning of Phal season. Phalaenopsis can put on a spectacular floral display. Several nurseries in the Carolinas are well known for greenhouses full of blooming Phalaenopsis during winter and spring. It is not unusual for a single, well-grown, mature plant to have 15-25 four-inch flowers that can last for months. Under the right conditions, they will continue to add new blooms through the spring and into summer. But what are those conditions and how can the hobbyist create them inside the house or in a greenhouse?

First, the hobbyist must remember that there are different breeding lines among Phalaenopsis and they are not all equal when it comes to holding onto their flowers. The multiflora-type that is bred from Phal. equestris is among the most temperamental. This line of breeding can produce individual plants with 50 or more 2½ inch flowers on magnificent upright spikes. Unfortunately, rapid changes in humidity, temperature, or a little unburned gas byproducts can cause these plants to drop buds and flowers.

Many types of gas heaters do not fully vent all combustion gases. During very cold weather, these gasses can accumulate leading to flower and bud loss, especially among equestris hybrids. Semi-alba Phalaenopsis are included in this group because they are bred largely from Phal. equestris. Although larger, they share the tendency to drop buds and flowers. This group is also warmer loving than other breeding lines and likes to be kept at or above 65 F at night. Pink Phals, especially those with beautiful mottled leaves, and those with Phal. stuartiana, another multifloral type, also like warmer temperatures. They share, with Phal. equestris hybrids, the tendency to drop buds and flowers when rapid changes in temperature or humidity occur.

Standard Phals, those bred largely from Phal. amabilis, seem to have the most resistance to environmental fluctuations and perform the best for hobbyists. Greater substance in the flowers and a genetic background that includes ancestors that tolerate cool nights gives them additional tolerance. While they also prefer to be 65 F at night, they seldom drop flowers if temperatures drop to 60 F but may do so if it gets much cooler.

Hobbyists growing indoors are plagued by low humidity during cold weather because home heating systems dry air, reducing the relative humidity of the air. There can also be problems when Phals produce flower spikes indoors. Do not let the spike get too near lights or touch the cold glass on the window, as the tip of the spike will be damaged. Most commercial growers tie spikes once they begin to form buds. In the windowsill, plants have a tendency to grow spikes in unusual directions so it may be necessary to tie spikes before they begin to form buds.

*Phal. equestris 'Sunkist', grown and photographed by Suzanne Susko*

Stakes should be tied just below the first bud if you want the spike to arch gracefully. To accomplish this, place the uppermost tie about halfway between the last two nodes on the spike before the first bud. Be careful to avoid blocking the little sheath on these nodes as branches can emerge from the small soft tissue hidden there. Do not tie the spike tightly near the top until the first flower is open. Typically, the spike will elongate until buds have fully formed. As flowers appear it may be necessary to add weight to the rear of the pot, especially if the plant is in a plastic pot. Many growers put plastic pots inside clay pots to avoid having the whole plant crash off the windowsill or bench as flowers open.

What do you do if your Phals have not begun to spike yet. This is not an unusual problem for indoor growers. First, be sure these Phals are not summer bloomers. Other Phals with a strong dose of Doritis, correctly called Doritaenopsis, may also begin flowering later in the spring or early summer. Otherwise, healthy Phals should be in spike now. If they are not they may not have gotten enough light during the growing season. Or they may not have gotten the environmental notice that it is time to flower. Nature sends that message with decreasing day lengths and cool nights. Plants inside or under lights may not get the message. Try shortening the day length and cooling them at night by shutting off vents slightly to keep them cooler at night.

Paphs are also preparing to provide flowers. These spikes are usually easier to manage, as they do not typically grow as long. Given the long life of these flowers, it is worth spending some time to get them oriented properly. One odd thing about Paphs is that many also begin new root growth while in flower. New root growth is always a good time to repot even if most good growers usually advise against repotting Orchids while in flower. If you do repot it will be necessary to tie the flower spike so that the plant stays firmly in place while new roots are growing.

*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 January 2001.*

**Mini and Micro-Miniature Orchids**
**Oh My!**
by Suzanne Susko

Like many orchid enthusiasts, I'm continually seeking to expand my collection. But unless I invest in a local botanical garden, I have limited space. We have no large greenhouse, just a Florida lanai. To satisfy my addiction, I decided to try a few miniature and micro-miniature genera. WOW. I'm hooked. Pleurothallids, Lepanthes and Masdevallia were my first attempts.

The Pleurothallids are a large tribe of orchids that come from the tropics and subtropics of the Americas, including the genera Dracula, Lepanthes, Lepanthopsis, Masdevallia, Playstele, Pleurothallis, Restrepia, Specklinia and Stelis. Although many people think of this group as being cool growing, they grow in diverse habitats so there are hundreds of species that grow in intermediate to warm conditions.



***Platystele beatricis – Beatriz' Playstele  This is an easy growing charming miniature orchid species from Colombia that blooms freely thoughout the year. Shown growing in its personal terrarium.***

The plants range in size from minute to huge, I love them for their form and interesting foliage. The Lepanthes calodictyon has leaves that look like mini watermelons. Some have precious tiny flowers. Though the flowers can be small, some have surprisingly large flowers for the size of the plant.

Pleurothallis and Lepanthes orchids are miniature gems of the orchid world, thriving in humid environments and rewarding growers with intricate, delicate blooms. The Pleurothallids are almost entirely epiphytic, and most grow well mounted. Their fine roots do not like to dry out. In dry environments, you may have better luck growing them in pots.

Lepanthes (meaning "scale-like flower") is a large genus of over 1100 mini-miniature to small species within the Pleurothallid Alliance. Originating from Central and South America, the plants are epiphytic or lithophytic and grow well mounted. Because of their need for high humidity, they also do very well in terrariums.

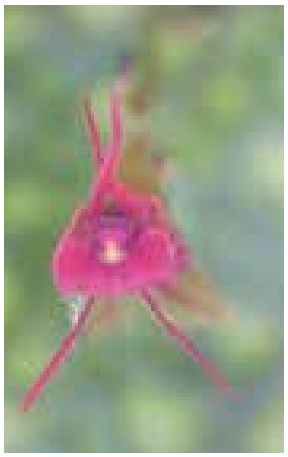
I have been successful in growing them in their own personal terrariums. The mini personal terrariums I created have water absorbing beads at the base. Water-absorbing beads, also known as gel beads or hydrogel spheres, are super-absorbent polymers that can expand significantly when soaked in water. Maintaining the water beads reduces the need for daily misting and avoids overwatering. Individual plants are snuggled into Grodon Grow cubes, which are misted about once a week with distilled water.

These delicate and beautiful plants produce some of the most complex flowers in the orchid family. Although typically small, the flowers are very colorful, often multi-colored, and open successively on racemes originating in the leaf margin.  Although I was initially intimidated by the small size, water needs, and intermediate nature of both Pleurothallis and Lepanthes, I have found they grow and bloom very well in my intermediate conditions. They are kept inside on a south facing windowsill that receives moderate light with extremely high humidity (70–100%) in the terrariums.

**Continued on page 9**

**Continued from page 8**

Masdevallias were much harder to grow in my environment. Masdevallia orchids are native to the cool, misty cloud forests of Central and South America, and the best way to grow them is by replicating those conditions: cool temperatures, high humidity, and consistent moisture. Masdevallia orchids grow from Mexico and Belize down through the Andes in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Brazil. Most prefer shady, damp environments near the forest floor. Ideal daytime temperatures are 65–75°F, with nights between 40–60°F. They dislike prolonged heat. Although more difficult to grow, the flowers are so odd they have become one of my favorites. They look like alien creatures that hang gracefully from the top of the plant. They require a much cooler environment than some of my other miniatures. These were moved into a room where I could maintain both moisture and cooler temperatures. Masdevallia are also grown in their own personal terrarium.



***Lepanthes calodictyon – The Beautiful Net-Patterned Leaf Lepanthes***
***Lepanthes calodictyon is grown in a terrarium. Every leaf has a beautiful net pattern, and it flowers prolifically in a terrarium with beautiful small pink flowers that open in succession.***

***Lepanthes telipogoniflora –The Orange Umbrellas***
***Who could resist this tiny mini-miniature with huge orange umbrella-like looking blooms that are much larger than the plant itself. It is sequential bloomer, so spikes rebloom constantly for several months. There can be dozens of spikes on the same plant blooming at the same.***

***Masdevallia erinacea – The Hedgehog Masdevallia***
***A beautiful mini miniature with clumping grass like leaves, short single flowered spikes producing alien-looking blooms. The cuppy spiny flowers are yellow, spotted red/brown with dangling globular tipped yellow tails.***

## Primary Hybrids

by Sue Bottom

Primary hybrids have always had a special appeal to me, long before I actually knew what a primary hybrid was. They are hybrids between two species, so they get half of their genetic makeup from each of the parent species. The progeny tend to be similar looking plants that are intermediate between the two species in size, shape, etc., particularly if they are closely related. Primary hybrids seem to benefit from increased gene diversity relative to their species parents, and often produce strong growers that are tolerant of a wider range of cultural conditions, exhibiting what is called “hybrid vigor”.

***C. (syn. Gur.) bowringiana ‘Augusta’ AM/AOS***
***Grown and photographed by Courtney Hackney***

***C. (syn. Gur.) skinneri ‘Casa Luna’ AM/AOS***
***Grown and photographed by Leslie Brickell***

***C. (syn. Gur.) Hail Storm ‘Nilene’ (Gur. bowringiana x skinneri)***
***Grown and photographed by Steve Dorsey***

*Cattleya (syn. Guarianthe) Hail Storm is a primary hybrid between two closely related Central American Guarianthes. It is a vigorously grower that is intermediate between the bowringiana and skinneri parents, with clusters of small to medium open flowers on bifoliate growths.*

***Bulbophyllum longissimum***
***Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom***

***Bulbophyllum rothschildianum ‘A-doribil’ FCC/AOS***
***Grown by Mike and Harriet Wright, photographed by Terry Bottom***

***Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann ‘Buckleberry’ FCC/AOS***
***Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom***

*Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann is a primary hybrid between two closely related Bulbophyllums in the Cirrhopetalum alliance. It is a vigorous grower that has red, dangling flowers that are intermediate in form between the longissimum and rothschildianum parents.*

With hybrids, the degree of variation depends on the parents. Even though primary hybrids get half the genes from the pod parent and half from the pollen parent, in many cases one. species dominates. As Courtney explains in his book American Cattleyas:

> *When a hybrid is made, traits from one parent often mask those from the other. Some genes are dominant and dictate what offspring will be like no matter what characteristics were possessed by the other parent, while other genes are recessive and disappear whenever they are matched with another type. Still other genes are additive so that the more copies a plant has the more that trait will be concentrated.*

**Continued on page 11**

**Continued from page 10**

Hybridizers have learned through trial and error, careful observation and a bit of luck that certain species have characteristics that will dominate, as well as traits that will disappear, in their hybrids. The magic of hybridizing is in combining the good characteristics of both parents without expressing their lesser qualities.

***Brassavola nodosa***
***Grown and photographed by Janis Croft***

***Laelia (syn. C.) purpurata***
***Grown by Sue Bottom and photographed by Terry Bottom***

***Bl. (syn. Bc.) Morning Glory (C. purpurata x B. nodosa)***
***Grown by Sherrie Jenkins and photographed by Terry Bottom***

*Brassolaelia (now Brassocattleya) Morning Glory is a primary hybrid between Brassavola nodosa and Laelia purpurata. Brassavola nodosa tend to be dominant for its terete leaf shape and star shaped flowers, while the purpurata tends to be dominant for the spring blooming season and lip shape and color. Bl. Morning Glory produces a multitude of flowers having an unusually full lip for a nodosa hybrid.*

***Brassavola appendiculata***
***Grown and photographed by Allen Black***

***Bl. (syn. Bc.) Sunset Surprise (C. tenebrosa x B. appendiculata)***
***Grown and photographed by Allen Black***

***Laelia (syn. C.) tenebrosa***
***Grown by Sue Bottom and photographed by Terry Bottom***

*Brassolaelia (now Brassocattleya) Sunset Surprise is a primary hybrid between Brassavola appendiculata and Laelia tenebrosa. Brassavolas tend dominate plant and flower shape, while the dark veined lip of the tenebrosa tends to be dominant in the progeny. This lovely hybrid was created and registered by Allen Black.*

Citations and Additional Reading

Hackney, C.T. 2004. American Cattleyas: Species and Outstanding Clones That Define American Hybridizing. Wilmington, NC: Courtney T. Hackney, pp. 123-127.

# SAOS Christmas Party

## Holiday Party and Auction

In December, we amuse ourselves with our annual Holiday Party and Auction. We amassed many donations from SAOS members for the auction, and George Hausermann added a bunch of his plants to the donations. Courtney did a masterful job auctioneering, adding to the fun. This is our major fundraising event of the year and our lively bidders rose to the occasion. The auction is the major funding source for our speakers' honorarium and travel expenses. We have a great line up of speakers this year, thanks to Judie Armstrong. We're looking forward to a wonderful 2026 with our friends and fellow addicts at the orchid club!

# SHOW TABLE

*Grower Janis Croft*
*B. digbyana*

*Grower Eric Milstrey*
*Stelis quadrifida 'Picolata' AM/AOS*

*Grower Shelia Nathanson*
*Cyc. warscewiczii*

*Grower Suzanne Susko*
*Blc. NP Gold 'Monkey Butt'*

*Grower Keith Davis*
*Slc. What'll It Be 'Hackneau'*

*Grower Courtney Hackney*
*Blc. Mirian Suzuki*

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

# SHOW TABLE


***Grower Sue Bottom***
***Cycd. Jumbo Puff***


***Grower Steve Dorsey***
***Stan. graveolens 'Chris Knapp' HCC/AOS***

***Grower Courtney Hackney***
***C. percivaliana 'Sonja'***

***Grower Allen Black***
***Blc. Breaking Fake News***

***Grower Steve Hawkins***
***Bulb. medusae***

***Grower Suzanne Susko***
***Neof. falcata var. Manjushage***

Link to all Submissions:https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjCEMvp