



CLUB NEWS



Jim Roberts

March 3 Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks. Eric Milstrey opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 56 attendees. He thanked Dottie, Charlie, Dianne, Amy, 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 next repotting clinic of the

year on March 7th at the SE Branch Library.

Club Business. The Jacksonville Orchid Society Show is on March 14 and 15 at the Mandarin Garden Club. Other shows in March will be in Martin County, Naples, Savannah, Spring Hill and Sebring. Details are on our [website](#).

Virtual Show Table - Virtual Show Table will be March 18 featuring Courtney. An email invitation will be sent with the link and details. Send in your photos for the next show by the 23rd of this month.

Supplies – SAOS T-Shirts, Potting Mix and Timed Release Fertilizer were available on the back table. Email staugorchidsociety@gmail.com if you need supplies.

Membership - Rachel announced our visitors and new members Mary Bracey, Sheryl Bray, Violet Miles and Paige Priester. She then thanked all that renewed their memberships on time. If you forgot, check with her at the Welcome Table. Dues are \$20 for an individual or \$30 for a family. Next, she asked all March 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 know.

Members Choice - Christine reminded all to vote for their favorite orchid during the break after the Show Table Review.



Library - Our librarian, Howard reminded all that if you would like a book, magazine or light meter from the Library list on the

website, send him a request to staugorchidsociety@gmail.com and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting. He brought in the book *Dendrobium and Its Relatives* to augment our guest speaker’s topic.



Show Table. Courtney started with two Central American terrestrials, *Stenosarcos Vanguard* with its striking upright spikes and *Sarcoglottis sceptrodes*. Courtney was sent the latter plant from a friend in Belize asking him to identify it, which is how it came to his collection. *Dendrochillum wenzelii* had beautiful inflorescences surrounding the plant with many coppery flowers on each. A Bull Dog *Paphiopedilum Misty Rose* had four blooms showing off spots on dorsal petals. These like cooler conditions than most. Courtney noted that Paphs are from Asia and Phrags are from South America as he showed his Phrag. Eric Young which is a sequential bloomer. Next was an *Ascocentrum miniatum*, which led to a discussion on nomenclature. *Ascocentrums* are now known as *Vandas*. This orange flowered minature is easy to grow in baskets as it branches at its base and flowers in a swirl growth pattern. *Den. lindleyi* was flowering completely around the plant which is the ideal display. A *Den. Spring Dream* was blooming on a cypress mount with a striking display of white flowers. Then there was a purplish black *Epicat* (now called *Guarechea*) *Black Comet*, which is a *Prosthechea cochleata* hybrid whose flower has an unusual clamshell like shape.

The spring blooming *Cattleyas* were next. Courtney started with two color versions of *C. aurantiaca*, yellow and orange. The orange is the natural color used most often in hybrids.

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Upcoming Orchid Events

March

- 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
- 11 JOS Meeting, Show Update, 7 pm
JOS Show Chairman
- 14-15 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show
The Garden Center of Jacksonville
- 14 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 18 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 20-22 Gulf Coast Orchid Alliance Show
North Collier Regional Park, Naples
- 21-22 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show
St. John of Arc Church, Spring Hill
- 28-29 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show
Agri-Civic Center, Sebring
- 28 Deep South Orchid Society Show
Georgia Botanical Gardens, Savannah

April

- 3-5 Flamingo Gardens Orchid Society Show
Flamingo Gardens, Davie
- 4 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Ben Oliveros, Orchid Eros
Bifoliate Cattleya Hybrids
- 10-12 Apopka Int'l Spring Orchid Show
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
- 10-12 South Carolina Orchid Society Show
Garden Clubs of Greater Columbia
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11-12 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Polish American Club
- 14 JOS Meeting, Cattleya Breeding
Courtney Hackney

- 15 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 19 SAOS Orchid Swap and Picnic, 4 to 6 pm
SAOS Turns 20 Celebration
Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086
- 25-26 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show
Riverside Park

May

- 1-3 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show
Kiwanis Island Park Gym, Merritt Island
- 1-3 Rare Plant Festival
Fair Expo Center, Miami
- 2 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

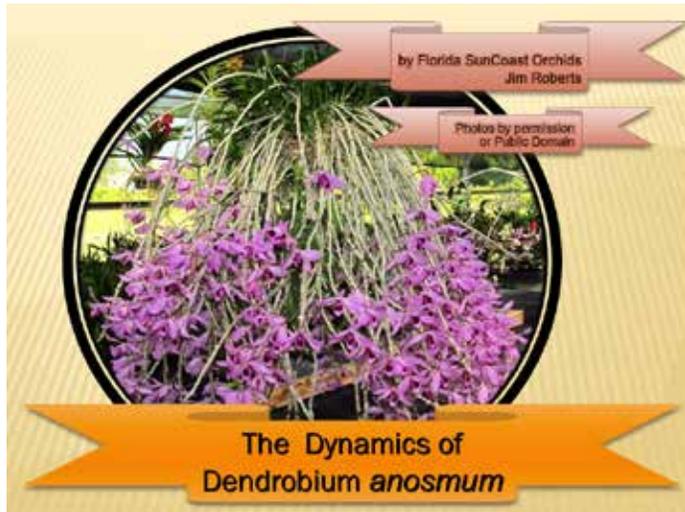
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Continued from page 1

Because it has many flowers on a stem, they do not open to the fullest flat position. The yellow or albanistic version has a smaller number of flowers that grow flatter. He then showed Princess Buttercup, Orange Nugget and Butterfly Kisses. All of these have aurantiaca in their background.



SAOS Program. Jim Roberts has 30 years of experience growing orchids in climates from Minnesota to Florida and built a reputation as one of the top hybridizers in the country. Since founding Florida SunCoast Orchids in 2004, he has registered over 200 hybrids across nearly 60 genera, with a strong focus on the Cattleya alliance. His work has earned him the prestigious AOS Hybridizer of the Year award.

Jim's presentation focused on the pendulous dendrobium section and was titled The Dynamics of Den. anosomum. Dendrobium is the second largest genus after Bulbophyllum with over 1200 species. This section of the Dendrobium Subtribe is native to all parts of Asia and the Pacific. His first slide showed him standing next to a plant whose pendulous inflorescences were as long as Jim was tall (6'4"). This Dendrobium was of the "long style."

Then Jim described the nomenclature of Dendrobium orchids. As example, for D. anosomum 'Celle', Dendrobium is the genus, anosomum is the species and 'Celle' is the cultivar. Den. anosomum was originally described by John Lindley in 1845 as a soft cane orchid with distichous leaf growth. The species grows in warm to hot climates, loses leaves in the fall and flowers best with a winter water rest. Nodes appear on the bare canes from which the flowers appear in abundance with a strong fragrance reminiscent of raspberries. Jim then showed slides of Dendrobium species in full pendulous display including D. monoliforme, D. primulinum, D. parishii, D. cretaceum, D. heterocarpum, D. amoenum, D. cucullatum and D. unicum.



Jim then shared his secret sauce for controlling the main Dendrobium pests, Thrips. He uses Safer Insecticidal Soap early in the season as buds are forming. If that isn't enough, he then goes to Orthene. He said that the main secret to getting plants to flower is to stress them by withholding water starting around Thanksgiving and going for 2-3 months. Dendrobiums like the cool temperature drop in winter which stimulates leaf drop. Then the flower nubs start to form under high bright light. When you see new growth (not the flower buds) start to water again. He then showed slides of his growing area. After plants have been established in pots, he then hangs them from the ceiling or side wall rack. He even hangs pots upside down so the canes hang freely. Jim closed by cautioning us to not give up on our plants when they go semidormant and drop their leaves. That means spring is around the corner and they are getting ready to burst into bloom.



Meeting Conclusion. Christine announced that the Members Choice went to Laura Kissee for her Den. Spring Dream 'Apollon'. Dianne then announced winning ticket numbers for the raffle table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



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Have You Renewed Your Membership?

Many thanks to all of you who have already renewed your membership. At the end of this month, we'll update our email and newsletter distribution list. If you are interested in continuing as a member, 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](#). Thanks to all our great members!

Culture Notes

Signs of spring abound with an abundance of emerging flower spikes and buds. The flush of spring growth will follow soon so plan your repotting program that should begin in earnest this month. The best time to repot is right before the new roots start growing so the plants will reestablish quickly. Watch for signs of mites, particularly on thin leaved orchids like the catasetinae and grammatophyllums, and treat any problems promptly.

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

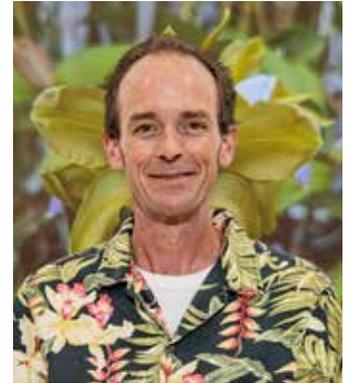
March 3, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton
March 18, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Serena Roman, Vanda Culture

Orchids Magazine this Month
Cattleya violacea Hybrids,- Juraj Kojš
Cymbidium devonianum - Graham Guest
Tree Fern Baskets - Sue Bottom

April 7 Meeting

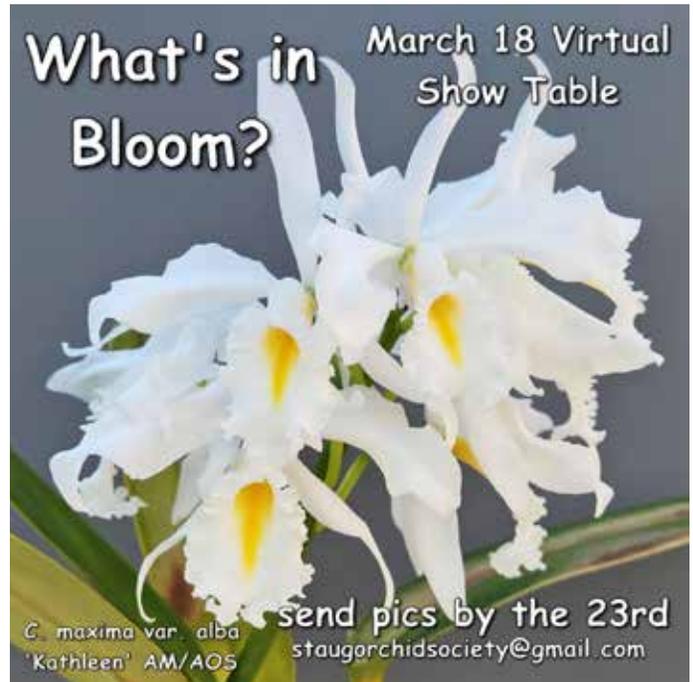
Bifoliate Cattleya Hybrids
Ben Oliveros, [Orchid Eros](#)

Last year Ben talked to us about all the bifoliate species, those beautiful cattleyas that bloom in the spring through fall with clusters of flowers. This year he is going to talk about bifoliate hybrids, giving his thoughts on how to improve on Mother Nature. You can learn a lot from this expert grower about how to grow your orchids to be the best that they can be.



Ben Oliveros is the owner of Orchid Eros, a mail order orchid nursery located on the slopes of Kilauea Volcano on the Big Island of Hawaii. He specializes in quality, not quantity, growing and breeding award quality Cattleya species and hybrids. Ben is an AOS judge who has judged in many regions as well as internationally at the World Orchid Conference and the Tokyo Dome orchid show.

When: Tuesday, April 7, 6:30 til 9 pm
Where: Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



INSPIRATION



Dendrobium aphyllum

© Terry Botta



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

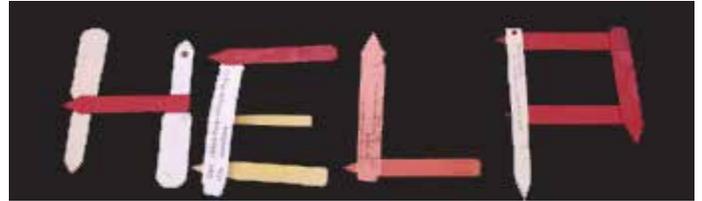
by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. My Blc. Lily Marie Almas has 4 new growths, 2 of them are deformed and the flowers have black on the tips. It tested negative for virus. It's growing in a sphagnum/styrofoam combo (it's how I bought it a couple years ago, I usually grow in bark), and generally, I never let it go completely dry, just when the moss is just about totally dry will I water again. I pulled the plant out of the pot and was surprised at how much styrofoam was in there. The new growths make me think of dehydration. Google told me the black on the flowers could be fungus. I'm really stumped.



A1. I agree with your thoughts on the new growths, it looks like they didn't get enough moisture when all those new growths were forming. The styrofoam/sphagnum moss combo isn't bad for cattleyas, but it is different from your normal mix so you would water it differently from those in bark. I tend to have all my similar type plants in a similar potting mix so when I water one, I can water them all. In the spring or whenever you see the beginning nubs of new roots, pot it up in your normal mix, I'm guessing it will recover well. The flower looks like bacterial blighting to me, which is the opposite problem from dehydration. If you've had it under lights during the winter, perhaps the flowers got burnt.

Q2. This cattleya's leaves are turning yellow from the top down. Several months ago, two other leaves did this and the pseudobulbs turned mushy and almost black. I cut them off at the rhizome and treated with Subdue Max and



thought I fixed it but here I am again. This plant has been in the house since the cold weather started so I don't think it's related to the weather. Any advice you can give will be greatly appreciated!



A2. I think I would repeat your earlier treatment, cut off the yellowing bulbs at the rhizome and treat with Subdue. Once you see the new root nubs beginning to form in the spring, you can think about repotting the youngest section of the plant into fresh mix. Looks like you're getting a beautiful flower on it.

Q3. I would like to repot this Cattleya but I'm not sure about the timing. It's a bifoliate and it's in bloom. But the medium has broken down and the back bulbs look very dehydrated and lackluster. Could you give me advice?



A3. The best time to repot is right before the plant sends out new roots. However, if the mix is starting to degrade, perhaps you could turn the pot upside down and jet away what you can with a hose end sprayer. If the plant falls out of the pot, then you can pot it up as you normally would, but if it is still stable in the pot, either drop a few pieces of bark back in or leave it with the void space until you see new roots.



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The ABC's of Watering by Dr. Courtney Hackney

The most frequent question asked is how often should I water my Orchid? Unfortunately, there is no simple answer. Most novice growers want to be told "once a week" or "every other day". The only correct answer is "as frequently as they need water". The amount of water a plant needs depends on an array of different factors, which, like the weather, change daily. Good Orchid growers have learned how to answer this question for their own growing area. Knowing when to water requires knowledge of many factors that affect Orchids, which takes years to learn. Nevertheless, every hobbyist has gone through the same learning process and we all continue to learn. Here are the basic cultural elements each grower must understand and the questions you must ask before attempting an answer.

First, what "kind" of Orchid do you have? It may not be necessary to know the species or the name of the plant if it is a hybrid Phalaenopsis because this group will likely respond to the general culture of Phalaenopsis. On the other hand, members of the Dendrobium genus, including hybrids, may have very different water requirements. Some species require a dry rest period, while others need constant moisture. So, one must become an expert on the natural habitat of species or an expert on species in the background of hybrids to correctly answer the question.

How is the Orchid in question growing? Is it in a pot? What type of media is being used? How old is the media? Some media hold water, while others do not. Decomposing bark or old peat-dominated mixes become mushy once they reach a certain state of decomposition and may take twice as long to dry as when they are fresh. How is the novice to answer such a complex question? Even experienced growers have trouble answering this one. Novices growers often have the disadvantage of having purchased or received the plant and have never repotted an Orchid themselves so they are totally unfamiliar with the attributes of different media.

Are you growing your Orchids inside, under lights, or on a windowsill? Orchids growing inside are often subjected to much drier conditions than would be found in nature or in a greenhouse. Dry air can be a big problem when outside conditions are such that heaters or air conditioners run more. Heating air drops the relative humidity and air



conditioning intentionally removes water from the air. In general, the greater the difference between the inside and outside temperatures, the greater the drying effect on the Orchid and the more water Orchids require. Also remember that Orchids obey a physiological law that dictates that growth rates increase 10 times every time temperature doubles. If your home is 60 deg. F your Orchid will require significantly less water than when grown at 78 deg. F.

Finally, what is the condition of the plant? A healthy plant with lots of live roots can remove water quickly from even a soggy media while a plant with only a few roots may rely on the drying effect of the surrounding air to dry the media. The more leaves, the greater the potential for water uptake if the roots are alive. Was the plant just repotted? Newly repotted plants will need time to grow roots to replace those lost to repotting and so may require less water. Remember too, different types of Orchids use more or less water. Almost never, however, do Orchids use as much water as the annuals we plant in gardens.

After fielding the "water question" dozens of times and seeing that puzzled look on the face of novice growers, I decided that a poor answer would be better than the one you just read, at least for new Orchid growers. Here is the short version that works (most of the time).

First, determine the general type of media in which your orchid is growing by pushing your finger into the media. How easily could you push into the media? If it was difficult to push a finger into the media then the media is likely some type of bark. If it is bark, determine if the media is dry. If the media feels dry and warm then it is time to water. If you are not sure if it is dry, then wait a day or two and water the plant. The types of Orchids potted in a bark mix can usually handle a little extra drying with no deleterious effect.

If it was easy to push your finger into the mix, then your Orchid is likely potted in either a "soilless mix" or Sphagnum. If you cannot tell if the media is wet then it is time to water. If the media is wet or soggy then do not water. Continue checking until it is difficult to tell if the media is wet or dry. If the media suddenly feels hard, like a pad of steel wool, then there is an excellent chance that the media has degraded. This plant needs repotting and should be repotted as soon as possible.

While overly simplistic, this procedure works most of the time. Now all the novice needs to learn is repotting, which will be the subject of next month's "Tips Column".

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 March 2001.



CULTIVATION

Dendrobium anosmum

Everyone Should Have One

by Dr. Yin-Tung Wang

I was conducting my regular weekly orchid tour in my orchid research greenhouse on Thursday afternoon, when I overheard a man telling another: "John, this orchid flower has an odor." An older gentleman stared at the man for a moment and corrected him. "Men and pigs have odor. Ladies and flowers have fragrances." How right he was.

I love fragrant orchids. If you share this passion with me, there are plenty of orchid species and hybrids for you to collect. Some orchids have pleasant fragrances. The popular *Oncidium* Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance' has flowers that may lure chocolate lovers. Flowers of *Maxillaria tenuifolia* smell like coconut oil. The bright yellow *Lycaste aromatica* flowers have a strong cinnamon scent.

Many *Cattleya* Alliance plants have fragrant flowers. When my *Brassolaeliocattleya* Ronald Hausermann 'Betty Jo' put out 25 flowers at once last autumn, I could smell its wonderful fragrance more than 60 feet downwind. The scent of other orchid flowers (such as some *Bulbophyllum* species), however, may keep people from entering a greenhouse.

The excellent book *Scent of Orchids*, by Roman Kaiser, tells us the composition of fragrances of various orchids. Many fragrant orchid flowers smell much better during the morning hours under bright light. The fragrance fades after noon. Others, such as the *Brassavola* species and many of their hybrids, do not emit fragrance until the plant has experienced complete darkness. However, one may fool it to emit fragrance by placing it in a dark place for 20 to 30 minutes. In general, good lighting is essential for sustained fragrance over an extended period of time.

One of the orchid species with a powerful fragrance is *Dendrobium anosmum* (syn. *Dendrobium superbum*). Anosmum means "without scent" in Latin. This species is native to New Guinea, the Philippines and north to Sri Lanka and Thailand. The long, slender pseudobulbs are said to grow to nearly 10 feet in length. However, in cultivation, especially when it is mounted, the pseudobulbs often do not even reach 3 feet. When well grown in a pot, the pseudobulbs can easily reach 5 to 6 feet. This species has lavender flowers that have two burgundy spots on either side of the lip toward the inner base. An albino form



Dendrobium anosmum var. *coerulea*, Grown and photographed by Sheila Nathanson

with pure white flowers is available. The flowers of some forms open only halfway, while others open fully. Although the literature says that each node produces one to three flowers, my specimen-size plants produced four flowers on many nodes.

Although I enjoy it, the fragrance of these flowers can be overpowering to some people. It smells like raspberry, strawberry, rhubarb or hyacinth, depending on one's imagination. Even the dried-up flowers keep the fragrance for a while. Flowers of *Dendrobium parishii* have a similar fragrance, but they have much shorter and stockier pseudobulbs. Roman Kaiser, in his book *The Scent of Orchids* describes that 2-penta-decanone is responsible for 50 percent of the fragrance that is accompanied by a series of odd-numbered 2-alkanones and some of their 2-alkyl acetate derivatives. Both the lavender and white flowers have identical fragrance.

In warm south Texas, flowers of *Den. anosmum* reach full bloom in late March and remain in bloom for about four weeks. Under cooler conditions, the flowers may last longer. A well-grown pseudobulb can produce more than 100 flowers.

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After flowering is over, the unbloomed nodes near the tip of the pseudobulbs and a few nodes just below the lowest flowers will start to produce keikis. A keiki can be removed from its parent plant when a good root system has developed in a couple of months. These plants normally do not produce flowers during the first year in existence, but will bloom during the next season. I pot these keikis one to a 4-inch pot in late spring or early summer. These plants remain in such small pots until plants have ceased growing in December the following year. The medium consists of equal parts of medium-grade orchid bark, hardwood charcoal, sponge rock, and chunky peat (I secure mine from Stewart Orchids, although these potting-mix ingredients are available at many orchid nurseries and garden supply stores). I use this same medium for catasetums, cattleyas, cymbidiums, dendrobiums, oncidiums, phalaenopsis and just about all orchid species and hybrids that I grow.

The new growth starts at the base of a one-year-old pseudobulb when flower buds start to swell. That is in late February in deep south Texas. There may be as many as four to five new growths from the base of a three-year-old plant and one to three from a two-year-old plant. When the pseudobulbs of the current season are in active growth, plants need a liberal supply of water and nutrients. I apply Peters 20-20-20 in the amount of about one teaspoon per gallon of water at each and every watering. I leave the young plants on the bench and allow the pseudobulbs to stay there until they cease growing in early December. These first-year growths are usually no longer than one and one-half feet and do not flower. The next year's growths usually reach four feet long. At the end of this growing season, I move them up to one-gallon pots and use bamboo sticks to stake the stems straight up. However, many people grow this species in baskets.



Dendrobium anosmum var. alba
Grown and photographed by Glo MacDonald

When measured at noon in the summer, my *Den. anosmum* plants receive 4,500 foot-candles of light. They receive 3,800 foot-candles in the winter. However, lower light intensities close to 3,000 foot-candles during the entire year may be adequate for good flowering. Maximum air temperature in the summer reaches 95 F in the summer. My three-year-old plants produced pseudobulbs over 6 feet in length.

This species, like *Dendrobium nobile*, must be exposed to moderately low temperatures to induce flowering. In its natural habitats, *Den. anosmum* may be exposed to temperatures as low as 50 F, but, in cultivation, 60 F is adequate to trigger flowering. When growth has ceased, I move plants either to another, much cooler, greenhouse or outside. After three to five weeks of lower-temperature treatment, the upper two-thirds of the leaves start to turn yellow and fall off. The lower leaves may stay green if the temperature during this period is not too low and or roots do not become very dry. High light is said to be necessary during this period for maximum flowering. Reduce watering to just enough to keep plants from shriveling. However, in south Texas, I do water them as soon as the medium becomes dry, even in the winter. Fertilization can be reduced to quarter strength or stopped completely. As a precaution, do not leave plants outside if the temperature is predicted to fall below 50 F for long. For best flowering, increase watering when buds on the nodes start to swell.

Unless keikis are being produced, I cut off the upper portion of the pseudobulbs after the blooms have fallen. If an old pseudobulb has some green leaves remaining on its lower portion, do not remove them because they provide food to the new pseudobulbs for faster and better growth to ensure good flowering the next season.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in October 1999 (Vol. 68:10, pp 1026-1028), reprinted with permission.



The flowers of Dendrobium anosmum smell like raspberries, which adds to the enjoyment of growing this Old World orchid. Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom



CULTIVATION

Make Your Own Wooden Baskets

by Eric Milstrey

This cutting guide is designed for most orchid basket needs, with a basket depth of about three inches. Some may wish for deeper baskets, especially for plants that are transferred from deep pots or if used to go around some Vandas that have encased their existing basket. If that is required, just add more side pieces. For fast-growing orchids like Cattleya, you can use pine, but if the basket is to last 4 years or more, use harder woods or rot-resistant woods like cedar or cypress.

Steps to make these baskets:

1. Rip the Boards: Rip boards into $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " strips using a table saw, band saw, or a circular saw with a guide jig. Using standard 1-inch lumber (which is actually $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick) from a hardware store is the simplest method, as it only requires one $\frac{1}{2}$ " rip adjustment. 1x3, 1x4, or 1x6 boards are relatively inexpensive at 8-foot lengths.

2. Cut to Length: Cut the strips to your desired basket length. Note that the basket's internal width will be 1.5 inches less than the side length (e.g., a plant in a 6-inch pot requires an 8-inch basket).

3. Drill Wire Holes: Create a paper template of a side piece. At each end, mark a $\frac{3}{4}$ " square and draw an "X" from corner to corner to find the center. Use a pen or preferably an awl to mark the drill spots on the wood. For the inner floor pieces, use a small bit to pre-drill holes for the $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ " nails. For all other pieces, switch to a drill bit slightly larger than your corner wire.

4. Secure the Bottom: Lay down the bottom two pieces and place the exterior side pieces on top. Insert stout nails (like roofing nails) upward through the corner holes to maintain alignment. Evenly space the center cross-slats between the side pieces and nail them into place using the pre-drilled holes to prevent splitting. Ensure the nails do not protrude through the bottom. If building a large basket, nail in the center cross brace now.

5. Prepare the Wire: Cut four pieces of wire to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths. Using needle-nose pliers, form a small loop at one end and bend it 90 degrees to create a "foot." Insert the wires through the corner holes of the bottom assembly, ensuring the floor slats face upward.

6. Build the Sides: Thread the side pieces over the wires, alternating directions for each layer until you reach the desired height.

7. Form Top Loops: Ensure the bottom wire loop feet are aligned with the bottom piece. Use needle-nose pliers to twist the top wire away from the corner to form a loop. Reposition your pliers and continue twisting in a spiral until

the wire is flush with the wood, clamping the basket tightly. Repeat for all four corners.

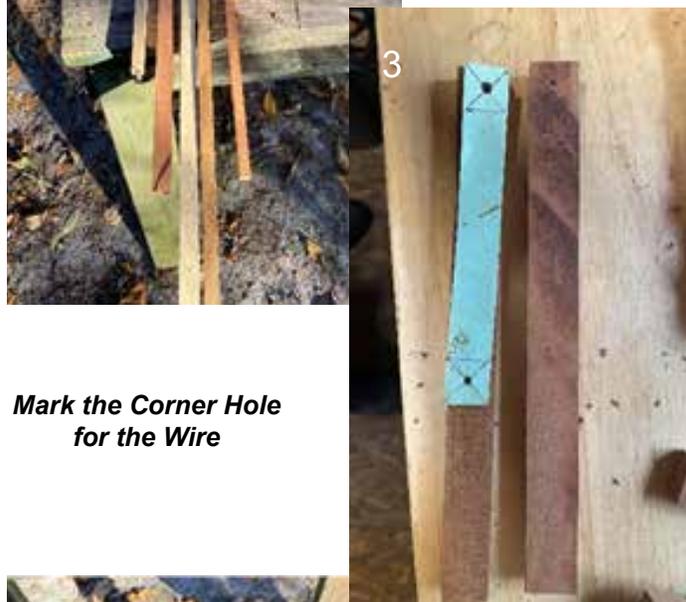
8. Adjust for Depth: For deeper baskets, increase the wire length by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " for every additional pair of side pieces.

9. For smaller orchids, such as Tolumnia, the pieces should be smaller, and $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ is recommended.

10. Happy Growing



Basket Sticks



Mark the Corner Hole for the Wire



Basket Pieces

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Square Basket Side Width (inches)	Number of Pieces Required for the Sides	Number of Cross Pieces Required for the Base	Number of Pieces Required for the Base	Total Number of Pieces Required***
4*	12	2 or 3		14 -15
6	16	4		20
8	16	6		22
10	16	7		23
12	16	9		25
14**	16	11	1	28
16**	16	13	1	30

*4-inch baskets can be made with 1/2 x 1/2 or 1/2 x 3/4 pieces

**Baskets over 12 in needs center brace for strength

***always cut one or more pieces than you need for breakage

Use Stout Nails to Line Up Bottom



Evenly Space the Cross Pieces



Evenly Space the Cross Pieces



Insert Bottom Cross Piece (if used)



Alternate Adding Side Pieces



Form Top of Wire into Loop

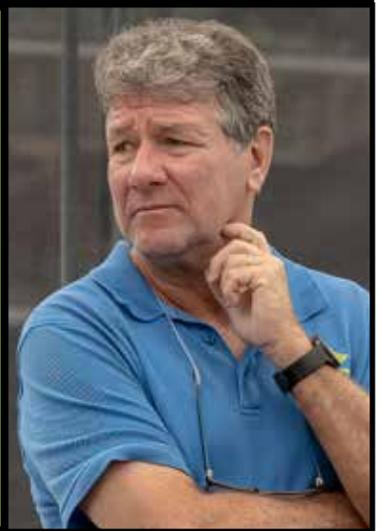


ORCHID ADVENTURES



Winter Orchid Festival at Krull Smith

Krull Smith has started a new tradition of seasonal orchid festivals at the Apopka nursery, in the winter, spring and fall. The nursery offers an incredible selection of a wide variety of orchids, from vandas to bulbophyllums, cattleyas to phalaenopsis and everything in between. They also bring in guest vendors from all over. Alan Koch, Dave Sorokowsky, Phillip and Liz Hamilton, Thanh Nguyen and Bill Fagen are regular vendors at the events. We go to all the shows, to catch up with friends, see what's new in the orchid world and bring home some new beauties. It's an easy day trip, and entry and parking are free!



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Stenosarcos Vanguard



Grower Sheila Nathanson
Vf. Joannah's Delight



Grower Joe Sayer
Asctm. garayi



Grower Suzanne Susko
Phal. Mini Lemon Drops 'Sweetheart'



Grower Steve Dorsey
V. coerulescens



Grower Joe Sayer
Den. amethystoglossum



Grower Gordon Cromwell
Paph. Norito Hasegawa



SHOW TABLE



Grower Steve Dorsey
C. walkeriana



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. Luscious Blush



Grower Sheila Nathanson
Pot. Laura Santora



Grower Allen Black
Sic. Golden Treat



Grower Sue Bottom
Dtps. Kaoda Twinkle 'Chocolate Drops'



Grower Suzanne Susko
Lepanthes saltatrix

