



# CLUB NEWS



## December 3 Christmas Auction

We had lots of fun at our annual Christmas Auction. About 50 members and guests met at the Moultrie Trails Clubhouse for camaraderie, food and flowers.



We honored former president Jack Higgins, who is moving to California to seek fame and fortune, for his years of dedication to the SAOS. We thanked outgoing president Jeannette Pacetti for her service and she passed the gavel

to new president Bob Schimmel. We installed our 2014 officers and directors, including our newest board member Linda Stewart.

Our pot luck dinner was delicious. Barbara Conrad made a southern ham and there were salads, appetizers, potato and vegetable casseroles, and smoked turkey for dinner and lots of cakes and pies for dessert. Yum!

Then it was time for the auction. There were many gorgeous orchid plants supplied by the Orchid Specialist, EFG Orchids and Orchids by Del-Rei. Fred Keefer

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### January

- 7 SAOS Meeting 7 pm  
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids  
Paphiopedilums
- 11-12 Sarasota Orchid Society Show  
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 17-19 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show  
War Memorial Auditorium
- 24-26 Manatee River Orchid Society Show  
Manatee Convention & Civic Center
- 19 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Staking Your Orchids  
St. Augustine Beach City Hall  
2200 SR A1A S St. Augustine Beach 32080
- 25-26 Tamiami International Orchid Festival  
Dade County Fair Expo Center

### February

- 1-2 Venice Area Orchid Society Show  
Venice Community Center
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Dr. Ruben Sauleda, Ruben in Orchids  
Brassavola nodosa and Its Hybrids
- 8-9 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show  
Safe Schools Institute
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 14-16 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show  
Orlando Garden Club
- 16 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Growing Cymbidiums  
Harry and Celia McElroy's Home  
12010 Hood Landing Road, Jax 32258
- 21-23 Naples Orchid Society Show  
Moorings Presbyterian Church

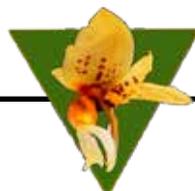
### March

- 1 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 28-1 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show  
United Methodist Church, Englewood
- 1-2 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show  
Egypt Shrine Center

- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Jim Roberts, Florida SunCoast Orchids  
Pendulous Dendrobiums
- 7-9 Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show  
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 15-16 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show  
The Garden Club of Jacksonville
- 21-23 Martin County Orchid Society Show  
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 23 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners  
Spring Repotting  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 29-30 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show  
Bert J Harris Jr. Agricultural Center

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Bob Schimmel <a href="mailto:yrs58@bellsouth.net">yrs58@bellsouth.net</a>
First Vice President Program Chair	Sue Bottom <a href="mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net">sbottom15@bellsouth.net</a>
Second Vice President Publicity Chair	Yvonne Schimmel <a href="mailto:yrs58@bellsouth.net">yrs58@bellsouth.net</a>
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Exhibit Committee Chair	Harry McElroy <a href="mailto:cymbidiuman@msn.com">cymbidiuman@msn.com</a>
Librarian	Penny Halyburton <a href="mailto:phalyburton@comcast.net">phalyburton@comcast.net</a>
Membership Committee Chair	Gail Marshall <a href="mailto:gamarshall1@bellsouth.net">gamarshall1@bellsouth.net</a>
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	Sue and Terry Bottom <a href="mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net">sbottom15@bellsouth.net</a>
Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith <a href="mailto:jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com">jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com</a>



# CLUB NEWS

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conducted a lively auction the proceeds of which help fund our efforts to entice the best speakers to come to St. Augustine and talk to our group. You are really going to enjoy the speakers we have lined up for 2014.

We had a wonderful time, a testament to our members' guiding principle: we like to have fun. Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah, Feliz Navidad and a very Happy New Year to all!



*Jeannette passes the president's spoon over to Bob*

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



*Jack says goodbye to the SAOS after receiving a plaque for his dedication & service to the club.*

## Keiki Clubs Scheduled for 2014

January 19: Staking Your Orchids  
City of St. Augustine Beach, City Hall  
2200 SR A1A South, St. Aug Beach 32080

February 16: Growing Cymbidiums  
Harry and Celia McElroy  
12010 Hood Landing Road, Jax 32258

March 23: Spring Repotting  
Terry and Sue Bottom  
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

April 27: Orchids Outside the Pot  
Terry and Sue Bottom  
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

May 18: Summer Orchid Care  
Bob and Yvonne Schimmel  
702 Wilkes Court, St. Aug 32086

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

July 27: Growing Different Types of Orchids  
City of St. Augustine Beach, City Hall  
2200 SR A1A South, St. Aug Beach 32080

August 17: Understanding Your Plant Labels  
Moultrie Oaks Clubhouse  
245 Wildwood Drive, St. Aug 32086

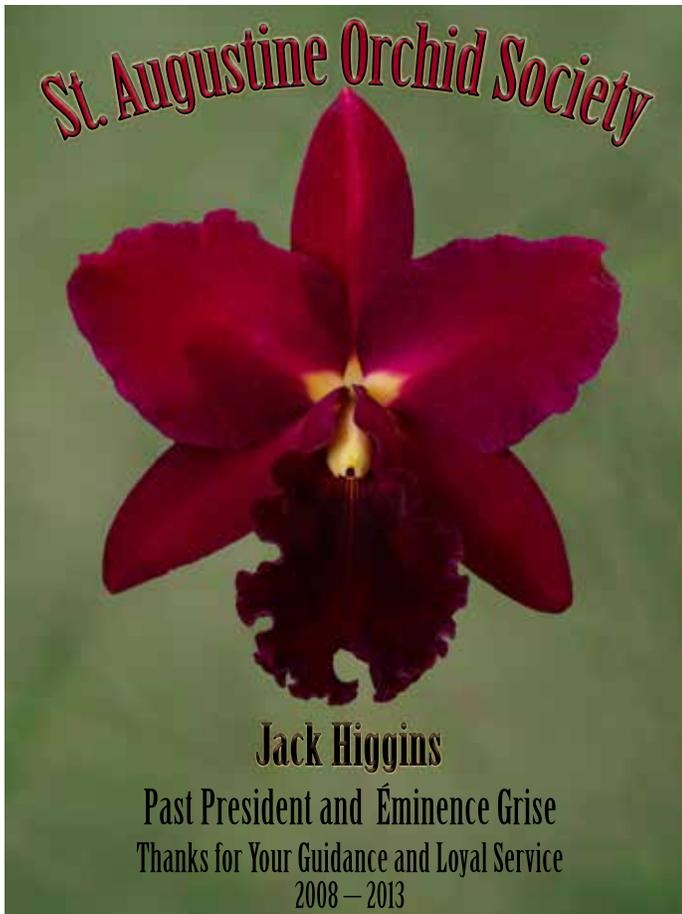
September 14: Fall Preparations  
Mary and Louis Colee  
855 Oak Ridge Road, St. Aug 32086

October 17: Field Trip to Orctoberfest  
EFG Orchids  
4265 Marsh Rd, DeLand 32724

November and December  
Winter Hiatus  
No Get Togethers Scheduled



# CLUB NEWS



## **January 19 Keiki Club Staking Your Orchids St. Augustine Beach City Hall**

We're trying something new this year, meeting at different locations each month. The first Keiki Club get together of the year will be on January 19 from 1 to 3 pm at the St. Augustine Beach City Hall Building where we'll discuss staking your orchids. Your phalaenopsis should be spiking now getting ready to bloom for you by Valentine's Day. We'll talk about how to stake your phals for the best presentation of their flowers. Bring any plants you have questions about, although we will not be repotting any orchids at this meeting. Friends and guests are always welcome!

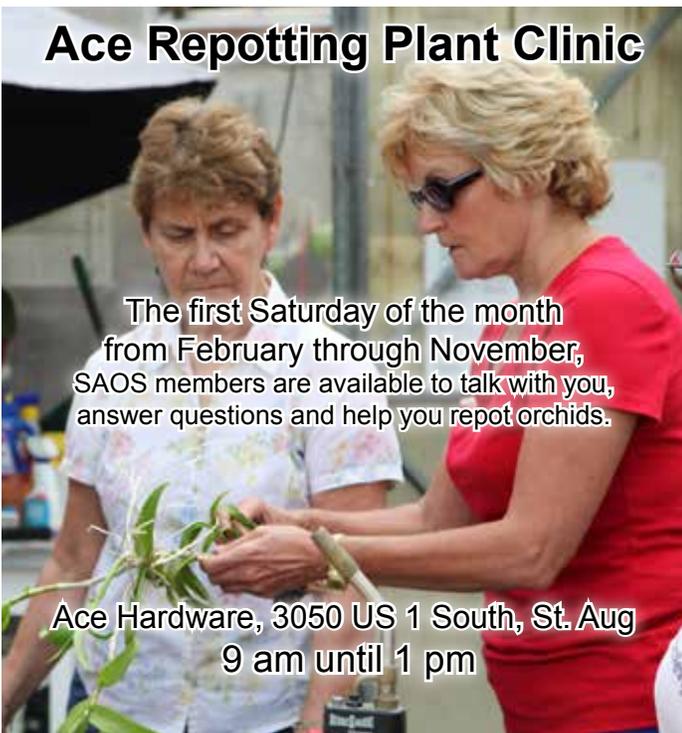
**Where:** St. Augustine Beach City Hall  
2200 SR A1A South, St. Aug Beach 32080  
**When:** January 19, 1 to 3 pm

## **January 7 Monthly SAOS Meeting**

Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids

Thanh Nguyen operates Springwater Orchids in Melbourne, FL. Thanh works as an engineer by day, and has been collecting and growing orchids for over 25 years. His orchid business began in 2001, selling orchids on the internet and at orchid shows.

Although he grows and sells many types of orchids, his forte has always been the genus *paphiopedilum*. His paph passion is reflected in his award winning plants and ongoing paph breeding program. He wants to bring the excellence of a paph breeding program back to America and is willing to experiment and try new things, so support your American breeders and buy their seedlings!



# CLUB NEWS

## Programs Scheduled for 2014

**January 7:  
Paphiopedilums**

Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids



**July 1:**

**Summer Orchid Auction**  
Fred Keefer, Auctioneer  
Extraordinaire



**February 4:  
Brassavola nodosa and  
Its Hybrids**

Ruben Sauleda, Ruben in Orchids



**August 5:  
Watering, Water Quality  
and Fertilizer**

Sue Bottom, St. Augustine Orchid Society

**March 4:**

**Pendulous Dendrobiums**

Jim Roberts, Florida SunCoast Orchids



**September 2:  
Species Habitat, Hybrid  
Culture**

Alan Koch, Gold Coast Orchids



**April 1:  
The Ultimate Florida  
Hobby Greenhouse**

Terry Bottom, St. Augustine Orchid Society



**October 7:  
Spotted and Flared  
Cattleyas**

Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids

**May 6:**

**Angraecums**

Tom Kuligowski, Orchid Hobbyist



**November 4:  
A Hybridizer's  
Perspective with  
Emphasis on Latouria  
Section Dendrobiums**

Jamie Lawson, Orchid Hybridizer and Hobbyist



**June 3:  
Potting Without Pots**

Michael Polen, Art Stone Orchids

**December 2:  
Christmas Orchid Auction**

Fred Keefer, Auctioneer Extraordinaire



# CULTIVATION



## Growing Tips for December

Dr. Courtney Hackney,  
[hackneau@comcast.net](mailto:hackneau@comcast.net)  
Dept. Biology, Univ. North  
Florida

After 20 years, I am putting down my pen (or keyboard), at least when it comes to the monthly column. I do plan to write the occasional column when something new comes along or there

is a new problem to solve. After 20 years, it seems as if the column has covered everything one could ever ask about orchid growing, but I know there will be new issues. We have archived all of the old columns delivered via email for new hobbyists or for those looking for some item published in a past column. They can be found on the web at <http://www.rose4art.com/orchid-growing-tips-index-to-articles.htm>.

Looking over all those old columns reminded me how many of the new products that came along never quite lived up to the hype, but also that there were some that did. There were also a number of recommendations I made that followed all published material on orchid culture that are no longer followed because good scientific studies showed they did not work. The use of fertilizers with lots of phosphate (middle number) comes to mind. It still bothers me to hear speakers and new books continuing to make the same statements.



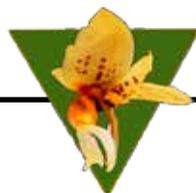
Some wonderful new products have come along that solved age-old problems, while other products that worked well are no longer available. Scale, once the bane of every cattleya grower, is now easily controllable through hormonal pesticides such as Distance. Fertilizers that are easy to use and avoid the burn that used to be common are available, e.g. Nutricote. Even so, it still takes time to learn to grow orchids because there are so many different kinds, many with particular requirements of water and temperature.



I have tried to pass along a simple principle over these 20 years; follow the KISS principle (Keep it Simple). While you, as a hobbyist, may not grow your orchids as fast as a commercial grower, your orchids will still thrive. Everyone can grow great orchids without all of the exotic fertilizers and media. More harm has been done trying to grow the way commercial nurseries do than can be imagined.

The best way to learn how to grow orchids is to ask advice from those who have already figured it out. That will always be the best place to start. Most orchids are not delicate and can handle just about everything we do to them with the exception of over-watering, over-fertilizing and over-repotting. It is difficult for the new hobbyist to avoid this, which is why so many kill their first orchid. Once the novice grasps a few terms and concepts, growing orchids becomes easier as does learning from books and fellow hobbyists.

Orchids are more available now than ever before. Supermarkets, hardware stores and many other retail outlets have them available in bloom, yet there are now fewer orchid hobbyists than a decade ago. Perhaps the availability and the fact that it is easy to replace them make the prospect of growing them less interesting. Just like every hobby, there will always be those people that enjoy the challenge of growing one orchid and then another until you have mastered it. Of course, when it comes to orchids, there are always different genera or more unusual orchids to find and learn to grow. That is what makes this such a special hobby.



# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in December

based on Robert Scully, Ned Nash & James Rose checklists, courtesy of the AOS



**General Growing Tips.** Winter's cool days and nights have already affected most collections; if all plants are not already indoors, they soon may be. Concerning daylight intensity and its duration, the seasonal change must be obvious by now. Don't allow daytime temperatures to rise too high before ventilating the growing area. Fresh air is important for healthy plants and their owners. Just remember that if the grower can be reasonably comfortable with the temperature and humidity conditions in the growing area, the plants are likely to be satisfied too.

**Cattleyas.** Plants are responding to the shorter, cooler days and less intense sun by slowing and ripening their growth, so reduce your frequency of watering as the plants dry out more slowly and have a lesser need for fertilizer. *Cattleya skinneri* should be pushing its buds up into dried sheaths for a January flowering; do not cut the sheaths off or open them. *Cattleya trianae* and its hybrids ought to be blooming for several months beginning now. Many *Sophranitis* hybrids typically flower this season. *Laelia anceps*, the Christmas orchid, will have well defined buds just waiting for nature's signal to open.



**Dendrobiums.** Generalizations are hard within this very diverse group. The winter resting deciduous dendrobiums of the *Dendrobium* (*Nobiles* and *Seminobiles*) and *Callista* sections can be kept dry and cool this month. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 40 F. *Nobile* type dendrobiums may show some swollen nodes on their leafless

pseudobulbs and flowers may appear by the month's end. Your other dendrobiums will also be resting up this month though not dormant. You'll water these half as often as you did in the summer. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 45 to 55 F and 55 to 60 F for the *biggibum* types.

**Oncidiums.** The mule-ear oncidium, *Oncidium splendidum*, and the popular thin-leaved type, *Oncidium maculatum*, should be producing inflorescences. Stake the oncidium inflorescence as it grows upward, but do not allow the tip to droop as you would for a *phalaenopsis*.

**Paphiopedilums.** Some of the mottled leaved species like *Paphiopedilum fairrieianum* and *sukhakulii* bloom now. Keep their potting medium moist and avoid getting water in the pouch.



**Phalaenopsis.** Groom and stake each *phalaenopsis* spike. Avoid excess plant movement while the buds are developing or the buds may blast (wither). High humidity in a closed house can lead to flower spotting caused by *Botrytis*; provide supplementary air circulation with fans and/or increase temperatures above 60 F.

**Vandas.** *Vandas* are starting to rest now. You can gradually reduce your watering to every other day and cut back on fertilizer. *Ascocentrum aurantiacum* may have some beautiful orange to yellow flowers in bloom by the end of the month.



**Other Genera.** The *Catasetinae* (*catasetums*, *clowesia*, *cynoches* and *mormodes*) are going dormant now and their leaves have been yellowing and dropping. Once the leaves yellow, restrict watering until the spring growth is a few inches tall. The jewel orchid *Ludisia discolor* will begin to develop inflorescences soon. Clean the foliage now before the inflorescences grow.



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

**Q1.** I was hoping you could tell me what these white cottony blobs on the buds and the stems of my phalaenopsis orchid are?

**A1.** Those are mealybugs. Pour some isopropyl alcohol into a spray bottle and spray the plant from the top of the flowers down to in between the leaves. You won't kill them all because the babies are hiding in the crevices of the leaves. You'll either have to repeat the treatment every week or pour an insecticide drench through your potting mix. If you have some of the Bayer product containing imidacloprid, use 1 tablespoon per quart for the 0.74% strength imidacloprid product or 1.5 tbs/qt for the 0.47% strength product.



leaves that I cut about one inch below the yellowing last year are visible in the photo and you can see the cut leaves are in good shape. Any idea what is causing the yellowing?



**A3.** I think that's anthracnose, you can see the advancing edge and the concentric rings. Cut away the infected part of the leaf well below the affected area, spray it with thiophanate methyl (like Thiomyl, Banrot and Cleary's 3336) and then drench the root ball. Maybe you should keep it a little drier this time of year so the plant can have the cool dryish rest period it likes.

**Q4.** This is my second year growing orchids and I just noticed black spots and growths at the base of some of my cattleyas. I suspect it is black rot. Can you help me diagnose this problem and recommend treatment?



**A4.** Your orchids are perfectly fine, you are seeing the blackening of the paper sheath rather than blackening of the pseudobulb itself that would be indicative of black rot. The papery sheath protects the new growth from chewing insects as it emerges and provides some structural support. As the pseudobulb matures, the papery sheath is no longer needed and can be peeled away from the pseudobulb. This is often a good practice because pockets can form between the pseudobulb and the sheath that can accumulate water in which bacteria can proliferate and this can cause rot. You have normal senescence (die back) of this papery sheath, simply peel it back away from the pseudobulb. As long as the pseudobulb is green and hard (not soft and mushy), you have no problems.



**Q2.** In March I bought a beautiful orchid that had flowers cascading down both sides of the stalk. I was told to stop watering it in November. Now what?

**A2.** That sounds like one of the soft cane, deciduous dendrobiums, probably one of the seminobiles. They like a cool dryish winter rest period with no fertilizer after Thanksgiving. They can be chilled down to the upper 30's and

watered infrequently, maybe every second or third week, just to keep the canes from shrivelling. They may lose their leaves, but this winter stress encourages bountiful spring blooms.

**Q3.** This time last year some of the leaf tips on my Den. started turning yellow with slow progression toward the pseudobulb. It is happening again this year. Some of the



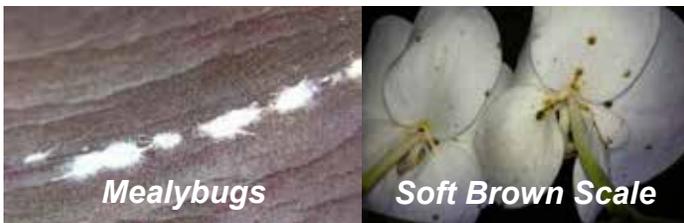
# CULTIVATION

## Phalaenopsis – What Can Go Wrong

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Phalaenopsis are easy to care for and they bloom and bloom, some for more than three months at a time. They enjoy bright shady conditions and a somewhat water retentive growing medium. They are sensitive to the cold so they'll need a winter home indoors, an eastern window is ideal. Finding a location outdoors in the summer months where they are exposed to loads of fresh air and the day night temperature change will pay big dividends when it comes time for them to bloom. Just be careful to have them in a location where water cannot collect in the crown of the plant causing rot. A covered porch or pergola is an ideal place to summer your phals. So if they're so easy to grow, what can go wrong? Phals are prone to several maladies, some are pests, some are diseases and some are caused by environmental conditions.

**Pests.** Mealybugs, scale and mites are the most common enemies of your phalaenopsis.



**Mealybugs and Scale.** While they have different appearances, the damage they cause and their treatment is the same. *Mealybugs* appear to be white cottony masses that can occur on any part of the plant from the roots to the flowers, though they tend to hide in plant crevices. There are different types of *scale*, but the kinds that typically infest phalaenopsis are soft brown scale, that forms light yellowish to dark brown oval to circular shells, and armored scale, that ultimately forms a brown conical structure protecting the scale underneath it. Scale can appear on leaves, flowers, flower spikes and sometimes roots. Soft scale produces honeydew while hard scales do not.



If there are only a few scale or mealybugs, use a Q tip dipped in isopropyl alcohol to physically remove the pests, or put the alcohol in a spray bottle and spray all visible pests and hiding places. For more severe infestations, use

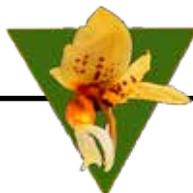
repeat applications of a contact pesticide or use the home made remedy of 1/3 isopropyl alcohol, 1/3 409 soap and 1/3 water. Be sure to spray all plant surfaces and pest hiding places. Drenches, in which the insecticide is poured through the potting mix, are easier to apply than contact pesticides and probably more effective with the added benefit of lowering your potential exposure to chemicals. You can use one of the Bayer products containing the active ingredient imidacloprid and the orchid will move the chemical through the roots into the leaves and kill the pests from the inside out. For the product containing 1.47% imidacloprid, add 6 tsp per gallon of water (1 oz/gal); for the 0.74% strength product, add 2 oz/gal; and for the 0.47% strength product add 3 oz/gal and pour it through the potting mix.

**Mites.** Mites are not insects, they are members of the arachnid family. There are three groups of mites infesting cultivated orchids, spider mites, flat mites and broad mites. The red spider mite causes a chlorotic spot or stipple at each feeding site as chloroplasts are sucked out along with the plant sap. Leaves eventually develop a mottled or stippled appearance with webbing under the leaf in severe infestations. Flat mites often feed on the upper surfaces of leaves creating a pock-marked appearance from empty and collapsed leaf cells. Broad mites are microscopic in size and the initial symptom is chlorotic discoloration.

Mites proliferate during warm, dry conditions and are often pests on indoor phalaenopsis. To prevent and/or treat for mites, spray upper and lower leaf surfaces with the home cure mixture of 1/3 rubbing alcohol, 1/3 409 or Murphy's Oil Soap and 1/3 water. Plants can also be sprayed with a miticide like Avid, Talstar or Kelthane following label instructions being particularly careful to contact all the undersides of the leaves. During warm weather, new generations mature every 6 days so repeat applications will be required.



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# CULTIVATION

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**Diseases.** Bacterial soft rot, bacterial brown spot, collar rot and botrytis are the enemies of phalaenopsis.

**Bacterial Infections.** With *bacterial soft rot*, small water-soaked spots appear on the leaves and often are surrounded by yellow halos. If unchecked, the infection spreads so rapidly that plants may be completely rotted in 2 to 3 days. This wet rot may have a foul odor and has a water soaked appearance. *Bacterial brown spot* is the most common disease of phalaenopsis. The symptoms may appear anywhere on the leaf as a small, soft, water soaked blister that may be surrounded with a yellowish or pale green halo. Initially dirty green in color, spots coalesce and enlarge, and eventually becoming brown or black, dried up and sunken. If the diseased area invades the crown, the plant will die.



For the fast moving soft rot, immediately remove infected tissue an inch below the affected tissue using a sterile instrument, then pour peroxide over the wound. For bacterial brown spot, pour peroxide over the infected tissue and if it continues to enlarge, consider removing infected tissue. Bactericides like Physan or copper compounds can be sprayed on infected and adjacent plants following label instructions (copper should not be used on dendrobiums or blooming plants). Treat nearby plants as well as those that are diseased.

**Collar Rot.** The main symptom of Southern Blight or Collar Rot is a rapid collapse and rotting of the roots, pseudobulbs and lower parts of the leaves. The base of the stem turns creamy yellow, later dark brown and infection spreads to the roots and leaves. The disease eventually girdles and destroys the entire basal portion of the plant. Small yellow or tan sclerotia resembling mustard seeds form on the affected tissue. You can treat the plant with a systemic fungicide containing thiophanate methyl (like Thiomyl,

Cleary's 3336 or Banrot) and perhaps save the plant if the disease has not progressed too far. Sterilize benches and surrounding area with bleach or pool algacide.

**Botrytis.** Botrytis is a fungal infection that causes very small, black or light brown spots on the flowers. The spots may enlarge and cover the entire flower. If conditions are moist, a gray fungal growth may appear on severely infected or decaying flowers. This fungus is common in the environment and cannot be eradicated. Remove infected flowers since these are reservoirs of infection. Infection may be reduced through careful sanitation, increased air circulation, reduced humidity and warmer night temperatures (mid 60's). You can spray with a protectant fungicide like Daconil or the home remedy of baking soda at 2 tsp/gal.

**Problems Caused by Environmental Conditions.** Crown rot, sunburn and edema can occur as a result of cultural problems.



**Crown Rot.** If water is allowed to stand in the crown of your plant, naturally occurring bacteria will proliferate which can cause the growing crown of the plant to rot. This is a major concern for outdoor growers who do not have an overhang or cover to prevent water from accumulating. Normal watering can also cause water to pool in the crown. Tilt the plant to allow water to drain and you can add a few drops of hydrogen peroxide to the crown to kill any bacteria.



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# CULTIVATION

**Sunburn.** The sudden appearance of black spots can be caused by sunburn, a result of leaves becoming overheated from too much light such as from a sudden increase in light during a change in seasons or moving plants outdoors in the spring. The burn occurs on the highest point of the leaf where it is exposed to the most sun. The burn fades to thin tannish leaf scar over time.



**Edema.** Watering late in the day on a day the nights turn cool can cause more water to be absorbed by the roots than can be lost by the leaves, causing swelling of plant cells and producing a blister-like lesion. During the cooler months, water early in the day.



***Phal. Kirsten Touve***

**Seasonal Care.** In the spring, once nighttime temperatures stay about 60F, move your phal to its shady summer home. Water with a dilute fertilizer solution when the potting mix approaches dryness. When we get our first cold snap around Halloween, leave the plant outdoors to receive a chill as long as temps don't drop below 50 or 55F. This signals the plant to start the bloom cycle. Then the plant

comes indoors in mid-November. Continue watering with a dilute fertilizer solution when the potting mix approaches dryness. You should see flower spikes starting by Christmas and flowers by Valentine's Day. By Independence Day, you'll remove the spent flower spike and decide whether your plant needs to be repotted, normally needed every year or two. During the summer, your phal will gather its strength for next year's blooms.



***Phal. Baldan's Kaleidoscope***

Finding the right spot to grow your phalaenopsis will prevent many disease and environmental problems from developing. A bright shady spot with fresh air bathing your plant will help keep it healthy. Observe your plant to make sure the leaves are plump and green, and respond to any problems quickly. Then kick back and enjoy the blooms!



***Phal. Cradle Song x Phal. aphrodite***



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Orchid Adventures Plantio La Orquidea in Sarasota

Rafael and Tina Romero are familiar faces at orchid shows and have talked to the St. Aug Orchid Society on several occasions. What fun it was to get to see their nursery in Sarasota, where they specialize in Schomburgkias, Schombocatts, Vandas and Venezuelan species. Their breeding program has produced many incredible plants that one just can't live without, as evidenced by my empty wallet. And if you like bromeliads and tillandsias, Tropiflora is right next door!



# SHOW TABLE 2013



Terry Bottom

**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
**Cym. Laura Valine '523' x Cym. Alice Williams 'Emerald'**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Ctsm. pileatum**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Linda Stewart**  
**Aerctm. Fuchs Gem**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
**Cym. Wendy Doyle**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
**Ascda. Somsri Gold 'Pachara'**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
**Paph. Ma Belle**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**C. Orlades Palette**



# SHOW TABLE 2013



**Grower Dick Roth**  
**Den. Adastra 'Berkeley' AM/AOS**



**Grower Helen Hoffman**  
**Stan. platyceras**



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
**Bulldog Paphiopedilum**



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
**Blc. Mahina Yahiro 'Ulii'**



**Grower Helen Hoffman**  
**Angcm. distichum**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Paph. Emerald Sea x Paph. henryanum**

