



## CLUB NEWS



Jill Godfrey

### June 2 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Janis Croft, secretary@  
staugorchidsociety.org

#### Welcome and Thanks.

President Bob Schimmel opened the meeting at 7:15 pm with approximately 37 attendees. Bob welcomed our four guests. He also thanked Jeanette Smith for the refreshments and offered our condolences for the death of a family

member which kept her away tonight. Bob reminded all to enjoy the coffee and treats while dropping a dollar in the jar.

Linda Stewart recognized our six birthday people with free raffle tickets and Bob reminded all to vote for their favorite orchid on the show table.

**Club Business.** SAOS Librarian Penny Halyburton brought in a classic to share, The International Book of Orchids. Remember to email SAOS Librarian Penny Halyburton if you want to borrow a book (see our website) and she will bring your requested book(s) to the next meeting.

The next Keiki Club on June 14 will be on Repotting Phalaenopsis at the Bottom's home. 6916 Cypress Lake Ct, St. Aug, 32086, where our normal repotting charges are \$2 for 4" pot, \$3 for 6" pot.

T-Shirts, Name Badges and Orchid supplies were available for sale. T-Shirts for \$20, Name Badges for \$8, Potting mix for \$5 and slow release fertilizer for \$3.

There was also a sign up sheet for Purely Organic Fertilizer which we are ordering in 25 or 50 lb. bags. There will be 2 lb. bag lots for sale on the side table after bulk delivery is received. Expected delivery is mid-June.

The next Ace Repotting Clinic is on June 6 at Ace Hardware on U.S. 1 from 9 am – 1 pm.



**Orchid Events.** The spring show season is over. You may be interested in attending the Annual Cattleya Conference on August 8 and 9, check out [odoms.com](http://odoms.com) for more info.

**Show Table Review.** Courtney Hackney started his review of the Show Table by commenting that it's too bad the orchid shows are over as the coolest plants bloom in summer. This was definitely proven by the wide variety of blooming plants on this month's show table. There were several examples of Laelia purpurata that originates from Brazil and has over 150 - 170 named varieties. Courtney stated they are fairly cold tolerant in winter and have a wide variety of brilliant, rich colors. Summer is time for Encyclias to bloom and he stated that they are good for hybridizing with Cattleyas. He specifically pointed out the bifoliate cattleyas which are summer blooming with massive heads of flowers. Check out the photos of all our show table examples.



*Courtney analyzes the variety of show table orchids*

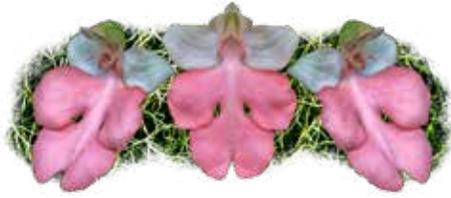
**SAOS Program.** From Clermont, our speaker Jill Godfrey spoke on Stanhopeas. Jill is a Miami native who started growing orchids at the age of 12 and joined the North Miami Amateur Orchid Club. She worked for the firm of Jones and Scully. Jill is an AOS judge and avid orchid hobbyist, who loves her cattleyas and also grows dendrobiums and a wide variety of species.

Stanhopeas are the unusual thin leaved orchids whose bloom emerges from the bottom of the plant. Their flowers have been used in some cultures to flavor tortillas and their pseudobulbs can be used in various glues. In order to flower they must be planted in hanging wire or plastic baskets that let their inflorescences grow downward under

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### June

- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 9 JOS Meeting, 7 pm,  
Speaker and Topic TBA
- 14 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Repotting Phalaenopsis  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct., St. Aug 32086

### July

- 4 **SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm**  
**Canceled due to Independence Day**  
**3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine**  
**Repotting and Plant Clinic**
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids  
Orchids 101
- 14 JOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids  
Topic TBA
- 19 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Growing Different Types of Orchids  
Mark and Kathy Young's Home  
160 West Genung St, St. Aug 32086
- 27 Coalition for Orchid Species  
Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden

### August

- 1 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Orchid Growing Basics  
Michael Polen, Art Stone Orchids
- 7-8 Fifth Annual Cattleya Symposium  
Sponsored by Odom's Orchids  
Indian River Research & Education Ctr  
Fort Pierce
- 11 JOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Speaker and Topic TBA

- 17 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Staking Your Orchids  
Mark and Kathy Young's Home  
160 West Genung St, St. Aug 32086

### September

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Orchids by the Yard, Gorilla Growing  
Ernie Gemeinhart, Enlightened Orchids
- 5 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 8 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 20 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Fall Preparations  
Carolyn & Eric Smith's Home

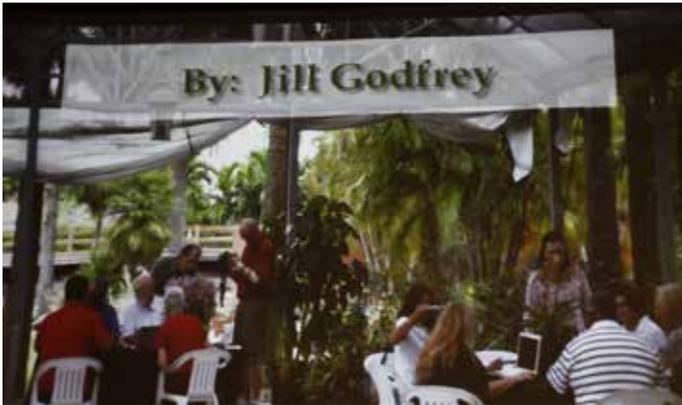
## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Bob Schimmel <a href="mailto:schimmelr55@bellsouth.net">schimmelr55@bellsouth.net</a>
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Vice President Membership	Linda Stewart <a href="mailto:lindstew@hotmail.com">lindstew@hotmail.com</a>
Vice President Publicity	Yvonne Schimmel <a href="mailto:yrs58@bellsouth.net">yrs58@bellsouth.net</a>
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Librarian	Penny Halyburton <a href="mailto:phalyburton@comcast.net">phalyburton@comcast.net</a>
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Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith <a href="mailto:jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com">jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com</a>



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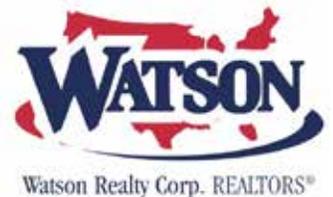
the plant to flower. The pseudobulbs are unusual and pretty. All of a sudden, the flower will “pop” open making a distinct sound. The flowers only last a few days so they have a strong pleasant scent to attract pollinators. The petals pull back quickly to allow ease of access for bees. Due to this short time frame, she noted it’s very hard to get a Stanhopea to AOS judging. They are easy to grow, like the same shade as phalaenopsis, grow well in sphagnum moss and love good air movement. They are great for hanging under our oak trees in Florida. The only potential issues Jill has noticed are scale brought in by ants and our lubber grasshoppers.

Jill repots once a year when roots are growing and sending out shoots. She disinfects her sphagnum with SA-20 (same active ingredients as Physan and pool algacide) solution for 30 minutes and wears gloves to press the moss under and around the plant on a wire raft. With volunteer Suzy from the audience, she demonstrated how to repot a plant. She fertilizes with a cal-mag fertilizer and waters with rain water. During fall and winter, water less and protect when under 50 degrees. Jill ended by sharing slides of some of her favorite flowering Stanhopeas and encouraging all to share cuttings of your favorites with friends.



**Meeting Conclusion.** Dick Roth announced that Sue Bottom’s Paphiopedilum Saint Swithin received the Member’s Choice Award. The raffle table was the final event of the evening with Mary Colee, Linda Stewart and Bob Schimmel presiding. Thanks to all of those that volunteered to stay and clean up the room.

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



# CLUB NEWS

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## May 17 Keiki Club

### Summer Orchid Care

Almost two dozen familiar and new faces came to the May Keiki Club Get Together where Mary Colee talked about summer orchid care. Mary talked about her different growing areas including the shade house, under trees and front and back porches. She talked about how she waters each season during the summer months and where she moves her plants when the weather turns cool.

She talked a bit about some of the harder lessons she's learned hoping we can avoid making some of the same mistakes. Beware the shifting sun angles because unsightly sunburn can happen in a single day. Also be careful with all fertilizers, supplements and chemicals. Take the time to read the labels before using. For fertilizers and supplements, a good rule of thumb is to apply them at half the recommended rate. Pesticides and fungicides should be applied exactly as the label recommends, not less to avoid pests and diseases from developing a tolerance and not more to prevent burning the plants.

We then had a show and tell session where different problem plants brought by members were discussed. This time of year, plants should be watered liberally because they are in the growth mode. If your plants look dehydrated, they probably are! Mealybugs have been a real problem this year. Take a close look at your plants and if you see little cottony masses on them, grab the isopropyl alcohol and start killing the buggers. If there is a real infestation, get the Bayer product containing imidacloprid and apply a drench through the potting mix so the systemic insecticide can kill the mealybugs from the inside out. If you have plants that need repotting, we'll be at Ace on June 6<sup>th</sup>.

## June 14 Keiki Club

### Repotting Phalaenopsis

The Keiki Club for orchid beginners will be Sunday afternoon on June 14 from 1 to 3 pm. It's time for the annual phalaenopsis repotting marathon. They've been in bloom for 3 months now and it's time to cut the spikes, repot them and let them gather strength for next year's show of flowers. Depending on your mix, they benefit greatly from being repotted each year. There will be a demonstration on how to repot and then it will be your turn to go to work. Bring one of your phals that needs repotting. To cover the cost of potting mix, we'll charge \$2 for a 4 inch pot and \$3 for a 6 inch pot. Call Sue at 797-4360 if you have any questions.

**Where:** Sue and Terry Bottom's Home

6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086

**When:** Sunday, June 14, 1 to 3 pm

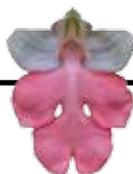
## July 7 Monthly SAOS Meeting

### Orchids 101

Alan Koch of Gold Country Orchids in Lincoln, California will talk about Orchids 101 at the July 7 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Alan will give a basic program suitable for all growers covering orchid nutrition, basic genetics, how to anticipate what will bloom out of a cross and which plant you should purchase. Any grower will be sure to learn something from this talk. Alan offers a 10% discount on preorders. A preorder list will be sent around well in advance of the meeting.

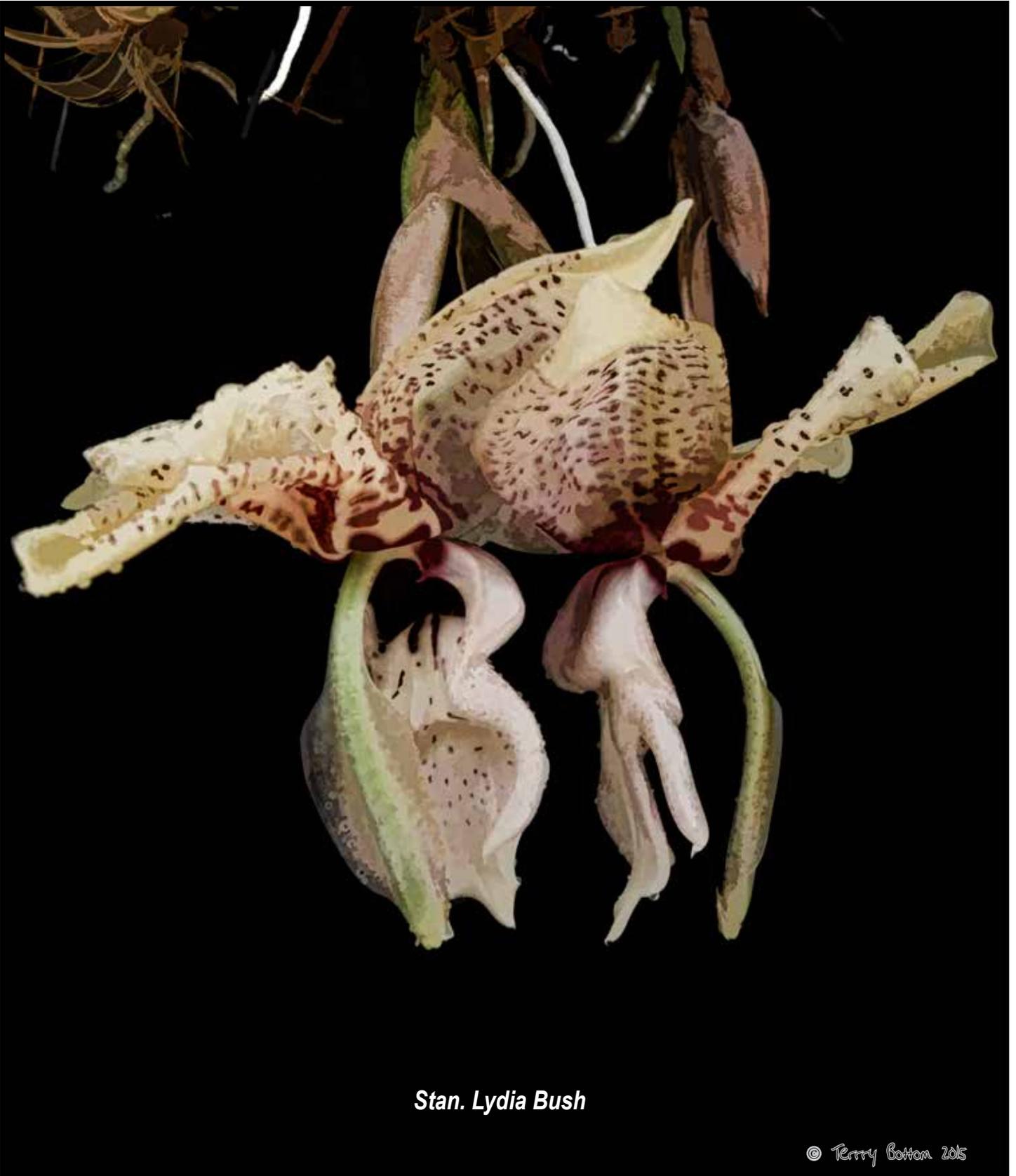


Alan Koch is the owner of Gold Country Orchids where he specializes in miniature orchids and compact Cattleyas. He has been growing orchids since 1969, helped by his degree in plant physiology to breed plants that grow fast with attractive clean growth and plants that flower young. He has moved five times as his orchid obsession has led to the need for more growing space. With the last move, he purchased 10 acres of land in Lincoln, California for his 300,000 orchids. He is recognized as an expert in the Brazilian Cattleya alliance and a trend setter in miniature Cattleya breeding.



# INSPIRATION

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*Stan. Lydia Bush*

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# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in June

based on Robert Scully articles,  
courtesy of Robert Scully and the AOS



**General Growing Tips.** Spring's mild days are gone. The late spring-early summer growing conditions induce vigorous vegetative activity. Orchids repotted earlier should be showing abundant root development and new growth. With the sun higher and more intense for more hours each day, higher day and night temperatures, excellent air circulation and a fresh growing medium, orchids will consume more food for high quality flowers next season. If you switched to nighttime watering during spring, it is time to resume morning watering so the leaves will be dry by evening.

**Cattleyas.** The showy *Laelia purpurata* and *tenebrosa* are in bloom this month. You can repot individual plants later in the year if they need it, but the bulk of your cattleya repotting should be completed this month. The remaining months of the growing season will give the plants time to develop adequate new growth for next season's flowers. Cattleyas grown outside should be protected from excessive rainfall.



**Cymbidiums.** Cymbidiums are heavy feeders and the plants are growing fast now so fertilizer is a must. Use a good Cal Mag fertilizer and top dress with a 50/25/25 mix of crushed seashell, gypsum and granular dolomite lime and 15-8-11 controlled release fertilizer. Fertilize devonianum and its primary hybrids at half that rate.



**Dendrobiums.** Dendrobiums resent being repotted, but if you have some that have grown totally out of their pot or the potting mix has degraded, finish repotting them this month. Dendrobium canes grow closely together and many years growth can be accommodated in the same pot. Use a small pot and a largely inorganic mix that won't degrade like lava rock or aliflor; add just a little nutrient holding tree fern, coco husk or bark to the mix. Look at your deciduous cane-type dendrobiums that bloomed this spring and consider mounting them. They should be drenched with water and fertilizer during the summer months.



**Phalaenopsis.** Complete repotting of phalaenopsis this month, they benefit from being repotted each year. If your phal is still in bloom by the end of the month, consider cutting the inflorescence and placing it in a vase to enjoy for another week. Don't be greedy, a phal will deteriorate if forced to carry its inflorescence too long during the long, hot summer days. Repot and allow it to develop new roots and leaves for next year's blooming season. After new roots appear, water more frequently with a dilute fertilizer solution.



**Vandas.** Vandas enjoy bright, but not direct, sunlight, an abundance of water and fertilizer and copious amounts of fresh air. Wet the roots once or twice a day until they turn green and after an hour or two, spray the roots with a fertilizer solution. With enough light, water, fertilizer and air, your plants will reward you with beautiful blooms.



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

**Q1.** I've not been able to find any pictures on any site with this raised line/vein. This orchid is very healthy, fast growing, large leaves, and it blooms often. Have you ever

seen this?



**A1.** That is one healthy and happy looking phalaenopsis. I think that raised streak is just a weird mutation that happened as the leaf was growing and expanding rapidly. I don't think it's anything to worry about, you're doing a great job.

**Q2.** I have had two vanda plants for three years. They are very healthy but they don't flower. What could be the problem?



**A2.** If they're not flowering, they're not getting enough light. They look nice and healthy and they're growing well. But they're growing next to flowering phalaenopsis that like perhaps a third as much light as vandas. Move them slowly into brighter light so you don't sunburn them.

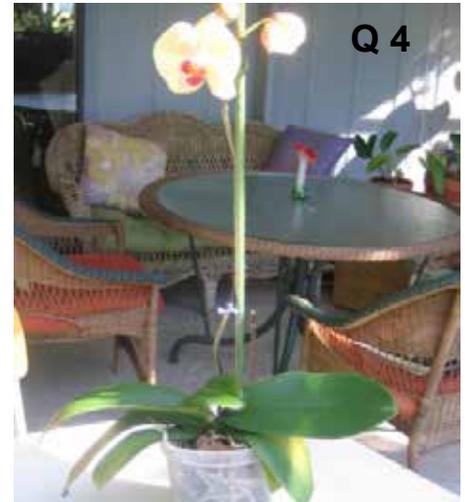
**Q3.** I purchased a new Den from a nursery on Saturday. I have repotted it with fresh media and inspected it for any pest issues. Today I was inspecting it again and saw a glistening sticky substance on a single leaf under a bloom. I rubbed around the bloom stem and it was sticky. I do not see any sign of mealy bugs crawling around.



**A3.** That sticky substance is plant sap, sometimes called "honeydew" and sometimes a vigorously growing plant simply exudes the plant sap. Other times a sucking insect like scale or mealybugs might pierce the leaf and cause the plant sap to be exuded. If you have inspected and find no signs of pests and your plant looks healthy and happy, just kick back and enjoy the flowers!

**Q4.** Several of my phals have lower leaf loss, starting with droopy leaves which then become yellow and die. They are starting to make new leaves at the top of the plant and have bloomed beautifully this season so I think they are otherwise healthy. This one has 3 of the lower leaves that are droopy. I let them totally dry out before watering and they could be getting too dry.

**A4.** That phal is in lava rock isn't it? You should probably be watering every 2nd or 3rd day. The roots look fine so my guess is that you need to increase your watering frequency. I'm not sure but that your leaf yellowing is from too much sun, they shouldn't get direct light between around 11 am and 2 pm, maybe you should move it to a shadier location or closer to the house. They yellowing appears to be on the higher points of the leaf where you would first see the sign of sunburn, so you may not be so bright to cause sunburn but bright enough to cause chlorophyll damage. Your plants are going to be fine, just a little fine tuning.



# CULTIVATION

## Repotting Stanhopeas

by Robert Lauri, [Stanhopea Culture](#)

Permission to Reprint Requested

*Stanhopea* can be very rapid in growth and often need repotting every two years. In fact, I have some forms that grow so quickly that they need repotting after only one year. Seedling *Stanhopea* have been the slowest growers for me and may not need repotting as frequently, though large divisions can outgrow their containers rapidly. I often use the term re-basketing to describe the repotting process for *Stanhopea* because mature specimens are grown in baskets. Baskets are the most common containers because *Stanhopea* produce pendent inflorescences that either grow downward through the growing medium or along the top of the medium and out of the basket. Immature *Stanhopea* can be grown in pots until they are mature enough to bloom. It is much easier to care and grow immature *Stanhopea* in pots because they can be kept moist, thus preventing large shifts in the wet/dry cycle. For this reason I usually do not place an immature *Stanhopea* into a basket until it will easily fit into a 6 inch one.

**When to Repot or Rebasket.** Once *Stanhopea* reach a mature size they can be re-basketed every two years because they usually fill the container, or the growing medium begins to break down. However, if your intent is to grow a trophy *Stanhopea* in a large basket then you may be able to delay re-basketing for three or four years. For smaller *Stanhopea*, I usually don't have to wait until the pseudobulbs fill the container, but rather if the new growth begins to appear at the edge of the container, then I determine that it is time to re-basket.

There are two times of the year that are the best to repot or re-basket. I usually like to repot in fall because the majority of the *Stanhopea* have bloomed and there is little chance of damaging a developing inflorescence. Early to mid-fall seems best for this type of repotting. The second best time I find to repot is in early spring after growth begins but before inflorescences have initiated. This also coincides with a time before major root growth, so there is little chance of damaging new roots.

**Materials.** The materials needed for repotting or re-basketing are rather easy to obtain. These materials include either pots or baskets, growing media, basket lining material, cutting tools, plastic labels and a disinfectant (Phyosan 20). Growing media includes small seedling or terrestrial mix and *Cattleya* mix that I soak overnight in a mixture of Phyosan 20 and water to ensure that the media is sterile, and allow it to remain moist for potting purposes. If the potting medium is of excellent quality, then there will be few pieces of wood or poor quality bark that are included in the mix. However, if you are unsure of the quality of

the growing medium you can soak it overnight, and allow the poor quality bark to sink to the bottom of the container while retaining the good quality bark at the top. You will want to do this before charcoal and perlite are added to the mix. New Zealand moss is also used as growing media for seedling and small *Stanhopea*. For specific growing medium details see the [Stanhopea Growing Media](#) post. There are also some basket options listed here:

You will also need a label and a permanent marker to make sure that your *Stanhopea* remains correctly identified. Sterile razor blades or scissors and cutting tools are necessary to prevent transmission of viruses and bacterial infection from one plant to another. It is always a good idea to sterilize your tools, pots, and potting media especially if you have invested a good deal of time and money into your orchid collection. Make sure to sterilize your cutting tools between use on each individual plant.



***Polyethylene 6 inch basket (left). Same basket lined with green moss and allowing a pocket in the center where the plants roots can be placed (right).***

**The Process.** When it is time to repot a smaller *Stanhopea* this is a rather simple process. I make sure I have a pot that is at least 1-2 inches larger in size than the pot I currently have the plant growing in. I then have the appropriate growing medium available to fill the new pot.

**Seedlings** - If the *Stanhopea* is a seedling and is planted in moss, the old moss should be carefully removed from the roots. If the *Stanhopea* has grown through the media well it may be difficult to remove all of the moss from the roots, but try to remove as much of the old material as possible to prevent it from rotting the roots and pseudobulbs in the future. Remove any dead roots with a sterile razor blade or cutting tool. You can now place new moss around the root ball and fill the bottom of the new pot with approximately 1 inch of moss. Place the root ball of the orchid in the new pot and position it so that the bottom of the pseudobulbs are at the same level as, or just below the top of the pot, and fill the remaining space in the pot with extra moss.

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***Stanhopea frymirei* seedling needing new moss to be added to the pot. This is one of the difficulties of growing *Stanhopea* outdoors where birds and other animals steal the moss from pots to make nesting**

Make sure to water the medium so that it is able to keep the plant moist.

**Small *Stanhopea*** - Repotting a small *Stanhopea* is similar to seedlings. Remove the orchid from the old pot and remove as much of the old potting medium to prevent rotting of pseudobulbs and roots. Remove any dead roots with a sterile cutting tool. Select a pot that is at least 1 - 2 inches larger than the old container and fill the bottom with 1 - 2 inches of growing medium. Place the root ball of the orchid in the new pot, and position it so that the bottom of the pseudobulbs are just below the top of the pot, then fill the remaining space in the pot with growing media. Make sure to water the medium so that it is able to keep the plant moist. You will probably not need to water the orchid again for a few days after repotting.



***Stanhopea oculata* unpotted from a 4 inch pot (left). Close up of roots of *S. oculata* showing good root growth, and potting mix that should be removed from roots before repotting (right).**



***Stanhopea oculata* after repotting into a 6 inch basket (left). The same *S. oculata* approximately 1 year after repotting (right)**



# CULTIVATION

## Repotting Hoss Cattleyas

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com



*I got this Lc. Panipasa 'Royal Satin' from Bill Tippit when we lived in Houston. It is a cross between Lc. Adolph Hecker and C. guttata made by Raymond Burr of Sea God Nurseries. This prolific fall bloomer was in a place of honor in a 16 inch pot until it outgrew it. Time to find it a new home(s).*

Seedling cattleyas are so much fun. They don't take up much space in your growing area when you first bring them home, so you can buy lots of them at orchid shows without worrying about where you're going to put them. You get to watch each plant grow bigger and stronger and imagine what its first blooms will look like. If you decide the flower was worth the wait, you give it a permanent home in your growing area. When it starts growing out of the pot, you move it up into a larger pot and look forward to it throwing off multiple flower spikes and putting on a real show. Then one day your plant is growing out of an 8 or 10 inch pot, you start running out of options, and eventually you have to decide to either find a bigger pot or divide the plant.

I have a serious orchid addiction so it goes without saying that I am always running out of bench space. A compounding problem is my love of the large standard cattleyas that not coincidentally take up a lot of space. I needed a way of potting up my overgrown cattleyas without having one pot turn into two or three or four, so I often pot divisions into the same pot. Spoiler Alert: You will be ineligible for AOS cultural awards by having more than one plant in a pot, but if your primary goal is getting the most flowers per square inch of pot space, read on.

Before you start, work out a plan for how you're going to repot that hoss cattleya. Start pondering by finding the youngest growth and working backward until you have counted off three to five pseudobulbs, that is a potential cut point. If you have the plant growing in several different directions, trace all the growths back from youngest to oldest. Envision how the cut up pieces will look in the pot.

## Slc. Tuchenbach – an Overgrown Bifoliate



*This bifoliate cattleya is starting to grow new roots so it is time to stop neglecting it and start the overdue repotting session.*

*There are two active leads growing. Work from the back of the plant to protect the tender young growths. Remove the old tired pseudobulbs.*



*You may have to use a knife to separate the roots attached to the outside of the pot, making sure the roots are wet and soon they're free!*

*If this plant is potted in a single piece into this 10 inch pot, the lead on the left will be out of the pot within a year.*



*Cut away the older growths that will never bloom again, and rid the plant of ugly leaf syndrome at the same time.*

*Trimming the second growth is tougher because I left only two pseudobulbs plus the new growth, ugly leaf syndrome prevailed over leaving the desired three growths.*



*Situate the first piece in the pot and splay the roots over a layer of lava rock placed at the bottom of the pot.*

*Then situate the second piece in the pot and spread those roots out, hold both pieces so they will be at the right elevation in the pot.*



*Backfill with your potting mix of choice making sure the midpoints of the rhizomes are about even with the top of the potting mix.*

Choose the right time to repot, when new root growth is initiating, so your plant will reestablish the most quickly. Always work from the back of the plant so you won't inadvertently break off a tender new growth or root. Whether water blasting, pulling off papery sheaths or performing surgery, work away from the tender new growths so you won't break off a new lead and take the

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# CULTIVATION

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Lord's name in vain. Once you've made your cuts, orient the growths in their new home with no media to get an idea of whether your plan will work, whether additional surgery is necessary or whether you should break down and put those pieces into more than one pot. Once you've settled on a plan, you can start backfilling and securing the plant.

### Blc. Mahina Yahiro – an Overgrown Unifoliate



*This unifoliate cattleya needs to be repotted or it will rapidly become too unstable in the pot to support its blooms.*

*The desirable front part of the plant has three new leads growing. Pot up the back bulbs or put them on the raffle table at your club.*



*The front half of the plant will fit into an 8 inch pot but just barely, it will outgrow this pot in a year or two. Either divide or put it in a 10 inch pot.*

*The front division can be cut into two pieces and then both pieces set in the pot. The first piece is oriented in the pot.*



*Then situate the second piece in the pot, and while holding both pieces at the proper elevation, backfill with your mix of choice.*

*Sshh. Purely Organic fertilizer is the latest snake oil I am testing, spread on the media of newly potted orchids. Report to follow!*

How many times have you repotted a cattleya only to find that the leaf on the oldest pseudobulb yellows and dies within a month or two. You say to yourself if I had removed that oldest growth, I would have another inch or two in the pot for the plant to grow and added another year before it has to be repotted. When planning on how to repot a given orchid, balance the benefit of the food and water stored in that pseudobulb against the negative of how ugly that oldest growth is. Be brutal and cut away the old growths that suffer from ugly plant syndrome. If you end up with a great looking section of backbulbs with lots of live eyes, either repot it or leave it bare root on a plant tray and bring in to the raffle table at your club (bring a picture of the plant for the newbies so they know what they're bidding on). But

if the backbulbs are suffering from ugly plant syndrome, just kiss that part of the plant goodbye.

### Several Months Later



*Sometimes you'll find a cattleya that grows radially along the rhizome rather than linearly. Pot these in the center of the pot.*



*I didn't do too well with this one when I potted it two months ago. I'll be lucky to get a year in the pot before I have to carve it up again.*



*This cattleya is recovering nicely from being repotted two months ago. I'm hoping for blooms on each of the four new leads.*

The general rule is that you should try and keep at least three and preferably five pseudobulbs to make sure the plant has enough energy reserves to recover from transplant shock. But there are strong, vigorous growers that will recover well even if repotted with fewer growths. I was once given a Schomburgkia brysiiana with a single large pseudobulb and thought hmmm, wonder how long this'll take to grow. It had a beautiful bloom less than two years later. Each cattleya is different and not too many of them have ever read the orchid books. Learn to trust your instincts. Don't be afraid to try something different if it feels like it's the right thing to do.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Orchid Adventures Redland International Orchid Festival

Oh, the anticipation. Over 60 orchid vendors from all over the world, all within the confines of the Fruit and Spice Park, each vendor striving to have something more beautiful or more unusual than the guy in the next tent. We had tons of fun talking to our favorite orchid growers and similarly obsessed orchid people, and as usual we found many orchid treasures we just couldn't live without. It is guaranteed, you will come down with the Orchid Fever during the Festival. Save up your nickels for next year so you can enjoy this annual extravaganza.



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Dick Roth**  
*Asctm. ampullaceum 'Thai Snow'*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*L. purpurata var. carnea*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*L. purpurata var. striata*



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Neofinetia falcata var. Shutenno*



**Grower Art Russell**  
*Encyclia cochleata*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*L. purpurata var. cindarosa*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*Paph. Joyce Hasegawa*



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*Epi. Annalie Wans 'Rosemarie'*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Paph. Saint Swithin*



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Epi. Memoria Young C. Lott 'Newberry'*



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
*Phal. Taisuco Tunelip*



**Grower Linda Powell**  
*L. purpurata ???*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Lyc. Groganii*

