

CLUB NEWS



Dave Off

January 9, 2019 Monthly SAOS Meeting by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks. Tom Sullivan, in his first meeting as President, opened the meeting at 7:05 pm with a large crowd of 75 attendees. Tom introduced two special guests from the American Orchid Society, President Susan Wedegaertner and Orchids magazine editor, Ron McHatton. Susan

proceeded to ask Sue and Terry Bottom to come up front where she presented the couple with a Certificate of Meritorious Achievement in Orchid Education, in recognition of outstanding contributions to the AOS *Orchids* magazine. She stated that our club and the AOS are extremely fortunate to have Sue's orchid expertise and Terry's illustrative photography shared throughout the world. The couple received a standing ovation from the membership.

Tom thanked Dottie and Lucy for their delicious home baked treats as well as Jeanette and Shirley for organizing the refreshments. Next, Susan introduced our guests and welcomed our new members Deborah Green who joined via PayPal and Scott and Michele Campbell, Judy Lemen, Teresa Sellars and Maggie Riemersma who joined at the meeting. He then reminded all to drop a dollar in the basket while enjoying their refreshments.

Club Business. Sue announced that the club would proceed with permanently changing the January and July meetings to the second Wednesday of each month to avoid conflicts with New Year's and 4th of July holidays, with members nodding their agreement. The Tamiami and Fort Lauderdale *Orchid Shows* are this month; check the SAOS website for more details. The *Ace Repotting Clinics* will resume February 2.

Catasetum Raffle. Sue also announced that Fred Clarke had sent us 20 plugs of one of his new catasetum hybrids, which were on the raffle table. We will have a competition with awards for the Best



Susan Wedegaertner presents AOS Award to Sue & Terry Bottom

Grown, First Flowered and Best Flowering, with Courtney as judge. We will have monthly culture tips, for those trying to grow this genus for the first time.

Supplies. email info@staugorchidsociety.org if you need supplies, we'll be provisioning soon. The Purely O should be available for pickup around the 20th, Sue will send out an email notice to those who prepaid.

Keiki Club/Mentoring Program. Mentoring Coordinator Susan invited all to a January 27 "Meet Your Mentor" meeting at Sue and Terry's house. She encouraged all to come with ideas of what they want from the Keiki Club including ideas for road trips that her Keiki Coordinator husband Doug will be organizing.

Library. Bea Orendorff, our new librarian, brought three books on Cattleyas and announced that the online catalog has been updated, and includes e-books to borrow. Send requests to orendorff3@gmail.com and Bea will bring the item(s) to the next meeting. The library collection is listed on our [SAOS website](#).

Shade Cloth. Deborah Brandt and James Woodward donated a 12' x 18' 50% Aluminet shade cloth to the club to auction off at the next meeting. Check your measurements and come prepared to bid.

Show Table. Courtney started the Show Table by commenting on the quality and variety of the plants starting with the well-grown Cymbidium Mini Sarah, with its petite green flowers, and the larger Cym. Yellow Candy, both grown by Harry. The purple Cattleyas were well represented, as this is their blooming time. There were two Brassavola Little Stars that can fill a pot quickly.

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Upcoming Orchid Events

January 2019

- 11-13 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 25-27 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
War Memorial Auditorium
- 27 Keiki Club Get-Together, 1 pm
Meet Your Mentor
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct, St Aug 32086

February

- 2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 2-3 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Judging Plants on the Show Table
Courtney Hackney and Eric Cavin
- 8-10 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show
Riverbanks Zoo&Botanical Garden
Orlando Garden Club
- 8-10 South Carolina Orchid Society Show
Riverbanks Zoo&Botanical Garden
West Columbia, SC
- 9-10 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 12 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Speaker TBS
- 16 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 16-17 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 17 Keiki Club Get-Together, 1 pm
Growing Area Tour – Winterizing
Susan and Doug Smith's Home
148 Sarah Elizabeth Dr., St Johns 32259
- 23-24 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

- 1-2 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Englewood Methodist Church
- 1-3 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
- 2-3 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show
Tampa Scottish Rite Masonic Center
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Tolumnias
Daryl Venables, Tezula Plants
- 8-10 Gulf Coast Alliance Orchid Society Show
North Collier Regional Park, Naples
- 8-10? Orchid Society of Coral Gables
Fairchild Botanic Garden

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Courtney commented on one with a tea bag filled with fertilizer and advised to water twice, first to soak the bag contents and second watering would cause the fertilizer to come out with the water onto the plant below. Another easy to grow orchid is the Bardendrum Nanboh Pixy that is a cross of Barkeria and Epidendrum. There were two C. Hagan's Ace 'Mandarin Orange' with exquisite color; they will fill a pot quickly. Courtney then held up the Clowesia Rebecca Norman 'Grapefruit Pink' with its spray of flowers. He said that in judging, one looks at the individual flower and suggested we all look closely at the many flowers on this example to see how hard judging can be. The other Clowesia warczewitzii with its white and yellow lips will produce lots of blooms once grown to maturity.

Courtney then held up the black orchid, Monnierara Millennium Magic 'Witchcraft.' Then he showed the Dendrochilum longifolium that needs rainwater to grow into this spectacular size. The Blc. Ports of Paradise 'Emerald Isle', one of Courtney's plants, had pale green flowers. He noted that he had seen others much greener than his and asked how to keep the green color longer, he was told to keep it in the dark when it is in bud. He then went to the hanging plants and pointed out the well-grown Angraecum sesquipedale. Check out the photos of our show table examples at the end of the newsletter and on the SAOS website.



Dave & Sarah Off of Waldor Orchids

SAOS Program. Courtney introduced our evening's speaker, Dave Off from Waldor Orchids in New Jersey, who presented his talk on Cattleya Collecting in the 21st Century. His family has been in the orchid business since 1925 and Dave refers to himself as an orchid nerd. As evidenced by his talk, he loves the history of orchids, their lineage and the personal stories that are behind each plant. He asked the audience how many of us collected other things besides orchids. Many hands went up. He then proceeded to define what makes things collectible as age, rarity and historical value. Next, he asked how one knows what to collect? The answer was doing research. He then listed several books he highly recommended for use in collecting Cattleyas including the following: Quality



Courtney discussing Linda Stewart's Dendrochilum

Cattleyas in Colour, Quality Stream Cattleyas (800 book), American Cattleyas, and Classic Cattleyas. He also advised using and collecting catalogs both old and new such as Jones and Scully, Stewart Orchids, Armacost and Royston, Patterson, Ron McLellan, Hausermann and Carter and Holmes.

The older the orchid, the more that may desire to collect it. Dave showed slides of orchids that were descendants of jungle collected plants. For example a C. labiata 'Cooksoniae' dating from 1895 and a C. trianae 'AC Burrage' from 1939. Then he asked the audience what was important about the C. schroederiae 'Hercules' dating from 1925? The answer was that it was the first plant ever awarded an AOS award in 1932. The C. mossiae 'Mrs J. T. Butterworth' flowered over 300 8" flowers when exhibited in 1946. It was subsequently purchased for multiple thousands of dollars as were many of the older examples he showed. Another reason to collect a species is its color form such as C. trianae 'Jungle Feather' that has an inverse flare; or a species is collectible due to its mutations such as Blc. Waianae Leopard 'Ching Hua'.

How does one start to collect modern hybrids? Dave listed several options including the local commercial growers that you can visit routinely to see what they have growing. Go to your local orchid society meetings and buy from the speakers and auctions or trade with members. Use the Google search engine as well as other internet resources such as Orchid Mall and BlueNanta.com. Buy on eBay but research what is offered carefully. He then encouraged all to get his newsletter at <https://www.waldor.com>.

Meeting Conclusion. Tom announced the Member's Choice Award as Linda Stewart's Dendrochilum longifolium. The evening concluded with the Silent Auction winners and Raffle, presented by Doug and Susan. Thanks to all the helpful hands that stayed to reset the tables and chairs 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

February 5 Monthly SAOS Meeting Judging the Plants on the Show Table



We all enjoy Courtney's review of all the plants on the show table. He somehow manages to weave a story about commonalities in hybridizing, habitat, etc. and gives plenty of orchid cultural information.

AOS Judge Eric Cavin from the Jacksonville Orchid Society will follow Courtney's talk with a short discussion of what American Orchid Society judges look for when giving cultural and flower quality awards, the differences between ribbon and award judging, etc. Then, Courtney and Eric will select some potentially awardable plants from the show table, to talk about their desirable qualities and how the flower presentation might have been improved. Should be fun and informative for all, particularly with the Jacksonville Orchid Society Show coming up the next month.

There will be plants available on the sales and raffle table.

American Orchid Society Corner

January 10, 8:30-9:30 pm, AOS Members Only
[Cattleya Species Culture](#) – Bill Rogerson

January 29, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited
[Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A](#) - Ron McHatton

Orchids Magazine this month: [request free issue](#)
Search for *Maxillaria crispiloba*, Pascal Sauvêtre
Ecuador & My Orchid Obsession, Larry Sexton
Japan Grand Prix Orchid Festival, the Hermans
Try New Things, Sue Bottom

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)

January 27 Keiki Club Meet Your Mentor

Our 2019 mentoring program is being kicked off this month. Susan Smith, our Mentoring Coordinator, has paired up mentees who signed up for the program with mentors that live in close proximity to them. We will have a meet and greet at Sue and Terry's to begin the year and get to know each other better.

Think about what you want to get out of the program, and how we might integrate it into and improve upon our Keiki Club programs and Ace repotting clinics. Doug Smith, our Keiki Club Coordinator, will be listening attentively to your suggestions! If you are interested in more information, feel free to email Mentoring Coordinator [Susan](#).

Where: Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Augustine 32086

When: January 27, 1 to 3 pm



Time to Pay Your 2019 Dues

Dues for 2019 are now due. Dues are \$20 for an individual and \$30 for a family. You can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080. If you prefer to renew your membership online, you can use the link on our website to pay using PayPal. Easy Peasy!



INSPIRATION



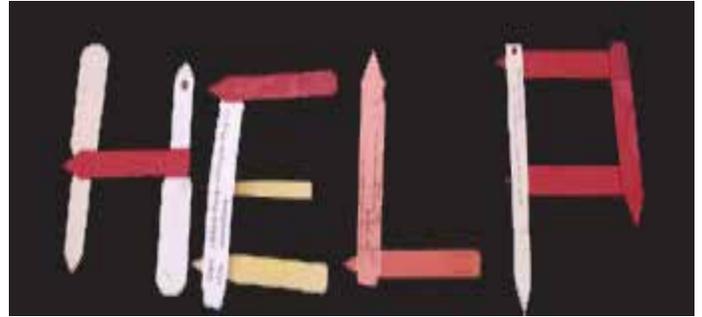
CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. Some of my angraecums lose many leaves that come off at the base. The leaves that fall are seemingly healthy, why?



A1. I suspect water is accumulating at the base of the leaf and causing the rot. The thick angraecum leaves are so close together that unless there is really buoyant air movement, you can get this sort of rot at the base of the leaf.

Q2 I've got snow mold growing in my pots. The mix is 60% Orchidata and 40% clay pebbles, less than 2 years old. What causes it and what can I do to get rid of it.



A2. Our go-to-guy Courtney handled this one: That does not look like the Snow Mold I "know and love". Snow Mold becomes hydrophobic when it forms its mats and almost peels like skin. Usually the bark it is on also feels dry even after you water. Snow mold was especially a problem with fir bark as it was not very acidic even when it was decomposing. In the old days redwood chips were added to keep the pH acidic in bark mixes. Orchidata is supposed to become very acidic as it ages.

The white stuff looks like hyphae, indicating filamentous fungi, hence the mushroom. My guess from the photos is that the fungi is feeding on the Orchidata. I am surprised that you are getting it using rain water as the Orchidata should be acidic enough to keep fungi off.

Follow-Up Comments: The filamentous fungi is feeding on the bark, so it will ultimately decompose the mix although the grower says the mix was not decomposing after 2 years in the pot. This kind of fungus does not cover and smother the roots the way snow mold does. Snow mold poses an immediate threat to the orchid's health and this filamentous fungus does not appear to pose this same danger. The sure fire way to get rid of the fungus is to repot the orchid.





January Observations Courtney's Growing Tips

Each fall, fire ants slip quietly somewhere into the back of my greenhouse and take up residence. Usually, I do not notice them until I pick up a pot and get a few nasty stings. For those that have not experienced this garden pest, fire ants are an imported species that

has gradually spread across the Southeastern U.S. They have a very nasty sting, which they tend not to use until a large number of individuals have swarmed onto a pant leg where they all sting at once. They are easily eliminated with available pesticides. Many people are allergic to their stings, so, it is best to get rid of them whenever they are found in an orchid pot. Otherwise, they can get carried into the living room inside a prized flowering orchid.

This year something interesting occurred when fire ants took up residence among a group of paphs that have been in my collection for many years. These paphs are nothing special from an award standpoint, but have sentimental value, because I used them to learn how to grow paphs. They are usually the last to be repotted or cared for unless I am using them for a new experiment. I had noticed the vigor of these plants this fall because the leaves were especially large and colorful. While watering heavily one day, I noticed that the base of the plant was covered with fine soil that I washed away. The next time I watered it was there again and I realized there were ants in the pot. Fire ants had taken up residence among these old paphs and every paph was growing extremely well.

Paphs are one of the few orchid groups that prefer continual repotting to keep them growing well. These paphs were in a mix of fine bark, peat, lava rock, and perlite that had exceeded its lifespan. Usually, newly repotted paphs in this medium grow very well for 4-6 months then growth slows until they are repotted. If not repotted by the end of a year growth stops and the plant declines or dies. The ant infested pots had reached the end of the annual cycle and were scheduled to be repotted. These paphs were growing in clear, plastic pots so it was obvious what had happened. The fire ants had increased aeration and drainage within the pots. Their droppings also likely increased the available nitrogen within the pot as well. The lesson here is not to import fire ants into your growing area, but that paphs need good aeration to grow well.

In general, the problem with growing all orchids is that the



medium tends to compact after several months leading to less aeration. The more dense and fine the medium, the faster compaction occurs. In nature, roots are attached to the outside of trees in the case of most epiphytes. Orchids growing among the decaying leaves and stems on the ground, have earth worms and other insects to rework the medium in which they grow, as well as a constant supply of new material added as leaves and twigs fall onto the soil below. These are the conditions we try to replicate in our culture. Good culture recognizes the natural environment and cues found in the environment where orchids grow.

When the sun is low on the horizon and solar radiation weak, many tropical orchids do not receive enough light to grow or flower well. Shading can now be removed with little danger of leaf burn except on the South side of the greenhouse or South-facing windows. Each growing area is a little different, so it may take a few years to get the optimum shading required for maximum growth without burning. I usually remove all shading around the Winter Solstice (21 December) when the days are shortest and sunlight least intense and add shading in late February or March as the sun gets higher.

In winter, most phals need to be staked to keep the weight of newly opened flowers from breaking the bloom spike. Stakes can also be used to guide spikes if light direction is causing spikes to orient poorly. This can be a serious problem in window culture and even in greenhouses this time of year. The spike should be securely staked, almost to the first bud before it matures. The goal is to produce an inflorescence that arches gracefully away from the stake with each flower almost touching the previous one on both side of the spike, an orientation known as shingling. Multifloral phals should be staked differently. The objective is to stake the main spike vertically, so that the flowering branches can hang down and not touch flowers on the main stem. In locations, such as windows where there is little room for an arching bloom spike, standard phals can also be tied using this method.

If older flowers drop as new flowers open every 3-4 days, there may be either a cultural problem, i.e. no roots, lack of water, etc. or an environmental one such as low humidity or unvented combustion gases.

Note: Dr. Courtney Hackney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years; we are reprinting some you might have missed, this one from January 2006.



CULTIVATION



This Cattleya mossiae, photographed in Lara State, Venezuela, clearly illustrates the bright and breezy conditions that are favored by most cattleyas.

The Catt House

by Ken Slump, courtesy of the American Orchid Society

In orchid literature and discussions, it is common to read or hear references to “typical orchid conditions” or “basic orchid culture.” Often the understanding of those phrases is taken for granted. Since orchids have rather different requirements compared with many other sorts of plants of horticultural interest, it is worthwhile to review a bit of the physiology and basic cultural requirements of an orchid.

As orchids make up one of the largest of all plant families, it is fair to ask what is typical or basic among them all. A mental comparison among the genera *Masdevallia*, *Cattleya*, *Phalaenopsis* and *Paphiopedilum* would likely lead one to conclude that the answer could be “not a lot.” Nevertheless, there is a need for a point of departure when one discusses tropical orchids and their care.

For that purpose, the cattleya has become the standard bearer for the sizeable clan. In Western cultures, it is the first flower most envision when the word “orchid” is heard. Indeed, basic orchid culture is synonymous with what most growers refer to as cattleya conditions, allowing for the notion that not even all cattleyas require an identical environment.

Structurally, the cattleya is a sympodial orchid, i.e., a plant that typically produces one new growth each year from the base of its last growth. Each new growth produces a pseudobulb, foliage and its own set of roots. Mature plants in good condition will also put forth flowers. Particularly healthy or vigorous plants may produce more than one new lead each year. Cattleya flowers may appear rather delicate, but anyone who handles and closely examines a mature cattleya plant cannot help but be impressed by their sturdiness. Healthy plants have rather thick leaves and pseudobulbs that are quite strong and rigid. You may be reminded of some cacti and succulents you have known, and indeed, there are some functional similarities.

The thickened leaves and pseudobulbs store water and nutrients to nourish the plant through periods of drought. A thick waxy outer layer helps prevent leaves and pseudobulbs from desiccation. Cacti and succulents often grow where rainfall is infrequent and soils are often dry. Cattleya plants, as epiphytes (“air plants”), typically dwell on tree limbs and occasional rocks where moisture is also sporadically available. Cattleya roots are thick and covered with a white spongy coating known as velamen that quickly absorbs water when moistened. The velamen on the

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CULTIVATION

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This well-shaped Cattleya schroederae is considered by some aficionados to be merely a form of Cattleya trianaei. Grower: Kathy Figiel.

rambling roots of a cattleya plant also enables the plant to cling tightly to its perch. A number of Cattleya species grow where rain, fog or dew moistens the roots almost daily, but the roots tend to dry quickly because of their exposure to air. Other Cattleya species grow in habitats where there are definite periods of dry weather.

Another reason that the roots of wild cattleyas dry quickly is that the plants tend to thrive in locations that have good air movement. These are not dry breezes, however, as relative humidity levels in cattleya habitats stay comfortably moist. Cattleyas should not be grown in stagnant air that is either too dry or too moist; a relative humidity range between 40 to 60 percent is ideal. You should be able to sense air moving when you enter a cattleya house, but no hurricane-force winds please. Among the best adjectives for cattleya house air quality is that it should feel "buoyant."

Light is essential for plants, as it drives the photosynthetic process that enables them to grow and reproduce. As orchids go, the cattleya is generally considered to be one that prefers rather high levels of light. A range of 2,000 to 4,000 foot-candles, or about 20 to 40 percent of full sun is a good goal. Cattleya plants grown in a greenhouse or sun porch will need to be protected from full sun. Shade can be provided with mesh, lattice, slats or blinds. White shading compounds can also be applied to the greenhouse covering or windows to reflect some of the sun's rays. In nature, many cattleya orchids are situated where foliage above them shifts with the breeze to keep excessive light from burning the foliage. Other habitats favoring the cattleya orchid include those where only the early morning or late afternoon rays of the sun strike the plants.

As far as temperatures are concerned, the cattleya generally thrives when nights are in the 55 to 60 F range, with daytime levels 10 to 15 F warmer. This temperature preference puts them into the group of orchids popularly known as "intermediate growers." Note that these are moderate temperature regimes. Most growers imagine the tropical habitats of orchids as rather steamy and hot. This was also the misunderstanding of early orchid enthusiasts who, in their 18th and early 19th century naiveté, cooked more than a few of them. Certainly many cattleya orchids will tolerate temperatures higher and lower than these, but interrelated environmental factors such as light and humidity need to be in proper balance. Also, the importance of air movement must not be ignored.

If you can provide growing conditions such as these, you will have an ideal environment for cattleya orchids. In other words, these are the growing conditions that are often described as basic orchid culture and you will find that many types of popular orchids will thrive alongside catts. It is probably not hard to appreciate how modifying the light, temperature or humidity from those described here would create an environment that would be suitable for a different type of orchid from a slightly different tropical habitat.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine, in November 2008 (Vol. 77:11, pp.818-819).



The spring-blooming Cattleya gaskelliana requires the typical bright filtered light that best suits most cattleyas. Grower: Kathy Figiel.



CULTIVATION

Orchids by Month by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com



January - Cattleya Schroeder's Catt
(*C. Ruth Gee x C. schroederiae*)

First bloom seedling of one of Courtney's hybrids. Large, flat, translucent white flowers with a lovely yellow throat, as well as the long-forgotten characteristic that hybridizers loved a century ago, the longevity of flowers.



February - Cattleya Lulu Land
(*C. Lulu x C. aclandiae*)

Roy Tokunaga of H&R bred *aclandiae* onto Lulu to produce smaller plants with spotted flowers that bloom several times a year. Typical of Roy's genome breeding, the progeny are very similar and the flowers are uniformly high quality.



March - Fergusonara Chichiriviche Sunset
(*Pot. Orange Pocket x Schom. undulata*)

Schomburgkias are large, vigorous growers that often throw off long spikes with twisty floral parts. Interbreeding with cattleyas can make the size and spike length more manageable. Plantio la Orquidea is a great source for Schomburgkias



April - Phaius Dan Rosenberg

(*Phaius tankervilleae x Gastrorchis tuberculosa*)

These Nun Orchid hybrids are terrestrials that can be grown in a pot or in the ground. In a cold winter, the naturalized Phaius may die back, but will come back in the spring. EFG Orchids is a great source for Phaius.



May - Cattleya skinneri

This species grows quickly into specimen size with closely spaced pseudobulbs and long lasting spring flowers. The very floriferous plant has many color forms, including this lavender tipo form.



June - Lc Canhamiana 'Azure Skies FCC/AOS

(*Cattleya mossiae x Laelia purpurata*)

Canhamiana is a famous primary hybrid with many color forms, including this coerulea form. The semialba form was known as the wedding orchid back in the cut-flower days.



CULTIVATION



July – *Laelia tenebrosa*
Almost extinct in the wild, AA Chadwick says “most of the fine old clones of *L. tenebrosa* have been lost to cultivation and appear only in the rich coloring of our *Cattleya* hybrids.”



August - *Cattleya Bactia* var *coerulea*
(*C. bowringiana* x *C. guttata*)
A primary hybrid typically seen with lavender coloration. Michael Blietz of Exotic Orchids of Maui remade the cross with *coerulea* parents producing blue flower clusters.



September – *Catasetum Jamie Lawson XOXO*
(*Ctsm. pileatum* x *Ctsm. John C. Burchett*)
This Sunset Valley Orchids hybrid by Fred Clarke combines the beautiful large flat *pileatum* species with the dark *John C. Burchett*, the best of both.



October - *Cattleya Bow Bells 'Elzada'* AM/AOS
(*C. Edithiae* x *C. Suzanne Hye*)
A gift from Helen Hoffman, *Bow Bells* was registered in 1945 and was considered the pinnacle of white *cattleya* hybridizing. This cultivar was awarded in 1952.



November – *Habenaria rhodocheila 'Nora'*
Habenarias are winter dormant terrestrials that bloom in the fall. This large-flowered bright orange cultivar came from H&R in Hawaii, named for Roy's wife Nora.



December - *Potinara Memoria Mario Lanza '#20'*
(*Pot. Carolina Splendor* x *C. Chocolate Drop*)
This hybrid is a cross between a unifoliate and bifoliate *cattleya*, producing deep red flowers, from Lenette's in North Carolina



IN MEMORY

Tropic 1



Cynthia Sabetto In Loving Memory

Cynthia Sabetto passed from this earth in December. Jim and Cynthia Sabetto owned and operated Tropic 1 Nursery for many years prior to its sale to Ritter's Orchids. They grew incredible vandas in Kissimmee and all kinds of cattleyas, phals and vandas when in Haines City. Cynthia visited our club back in 2009, when Cracker gone Cajun Jim Sabetto talked to us about vandas. You have seen the displays they put into the Jacksonville show, finished by noon while the other vendors toiled on, and usually bringing home a blue ribbon for the Ritters. Cynthia loved life and fought hard against the cancer that took her. Rest in Peace Cynthia.



SHOW TABLE



Terry Bottom

Grower Suzanne Susko
Clowesia warzewiczii



Terry Bottom

Grower Courtney Hackney
C. Horace x Blc. Jeremy Island



Terry Bottom

Grower Se Bottom
Dtps. Jia Ho Summer Love



Terry Bottom

Grower Sue Bottom
Blc. Rose Ganucheau



Terry Bottom

Grower Bob & Yvonne Schimmel
C. trianae



Terry Bottom

Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Yellow Candy



Terry Bottom

Grower Tom & Dottie Sullivan
Blc. Triple Love



SHOW TABLE



Grower Suzanne Susko
Clowesia Rebecca Northern 'Grapefruit Pink'



Grower Linda Stewart
Dendrochilum ongifolium



Grower Sue Bottom
Lc. Carolyn Reid 'Lynchburg'



Grower Tom & Dottie Sullivan
Blc. Temple Bells x Blc. Oconee



Grower Susan Smith
Blc. Memoria Anna Balmores 'Hawaii'



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. Ports of Paradise 'Emerald Isle' FCC/AOS

Link to all Pictures. <https://flic.kr/s/aHsm85NtbV>

