

CLUB NEWS



December 3 SAOS Auction

Bob Schimmel welcomed about 70 members and guests to the Annual Christmas Dinner and Auction at the Memorial Lutheran Church. Events Veep Dianne Batchelder did a great job organizing the party. Mary Ann Bell made the roast pork with a yummy glaze and Susan Smith prepared the lasagna. Members supplied everything else. The food was terrific and the desserts were irresistible. We've had some requests for recipes that we will try to compile, let us know if you had a favorite dish.



Terry Bottom produced our 2020 calendar showing all the Member's Choice plants during this past year, we have a few more that we'll be offering at the January meeting. In addition to the calendars, we had some small cattleya plants for sale for those that don't enjoy the bidding wars.

Sue thanked outgoing Directors Susan and Doug Smith for their contributions and welcomed new directors Debra Brandt and Cathy Mayo. All the remaining officers from the prior year will continue to serve the Society, along with our committee members.

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

December

- 14 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.

January 2020

- 4-5 Sarasota Orchid Society Show
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids
Oncidium Intergenerics
- 10-12 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
War Memorial Auditorium
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11-12 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Pinellas Park Performing Arts Center
- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Speaker TBA
- 17-19 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center

February

- 1 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til noon
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 1-2 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Rare and Unusual Orchids
Arthur Katz, Orchid Hobbyist
- 7-9? Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show
Orlando Garden Club
- 7-9? South Carolina Orchid Society Show
Riverbanks Zoo & Botanical Garden
West Columbia, SC
- 8-9 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 11 JOS Meeting: Topic TBA, 7 pm
Speaker TBA
- 15 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave

- 15-16 Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 15-16 OS of Highlands County Show
Agri-Civic Center, Sebring
- 16 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 - 3 pm
Growing Area Tour - Winterizing
Susan and Doug Smith's Home
- 22-23 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

- 3 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Growing Specimen Plants
Bill Thoms, Bulbophyllums.com
- 6-8 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 7 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til noon

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

We had some special commemorative awards. In honor of Jeanette Smith's 13 years of hosting our meetings and handling the refreshments at Watson Realty, Sue Bottom and Linda Stewart presented Jeanette with an orchid pin. Our treasurer Bill Gourley was given the Orchid Digest Diamond Award in honor of his many years of service, which will continue after his relocation to Atlanta later this year. We are all waiting to read about his contributions that will be published in the Orchid Digest magazine.

We had quite a variety of orchids to auction. Courtney arranged to receive budded and blooming cattleyas from Ben Oliveros of Orchid Eros, and needless to say Ben's plants never disappoint. We had a few plants from Thanh's October visit. George Hausermann of EFG Orchids donated five flashy oncidium alliance plants to the SAOS auction. Sue Bottom, Courtney Hackney and Tom Sullivan donated plants to the auction. Eager bidders received bidding numbers and Courtney started the auction after desserts. It was quite a lively and successful event, and the proceeds will help pay for the great line up of speakers we have scheduled for 2020.

Mary Ann made flower centerpieces for each table, which were gifted to the person at the table with the lowest bidding number. Thanks to all who stayed and helped clean up. Another great party, here's wishing a happy holiday season to all and the best year yet in 2020!



Jeanette Smith sporting her new orchid pin



Bill Gourley inspecting his Orchid Digest Diamond Award



CLUB NEWS

2020 Calendars

Terry prepares a SAOS calendar each year featuring the Member's Choice orchids from the Show Table. Calendars are \$15 each or 2 for \$25 if paid by cash or check, or \$16 each if paid with PayPal. We'll deliver calendars at the January meeting. We only have a few left, so [email us](#) or make your PayPal order before they are all sold out.



Deep Slotted Orchid Pots

Marv Ragan purchased Mike Heinz' inventory of plants and supplies, and he donated the pots to SAOS. Tom and Dottie Sullivan brought them home and cleaned them up. They still have to be sterilized (bake at 425 for 2 hours, leave the windows open!). These are the real deal, terra cotta pots with the deep side slots; you cannot buy them in the stores. We are offering them to members: \$1 for a 3 inch pot, \$2 for a 4 inch pot, \$3 for a 5 inch pot, \$4 for a 6 inch pot and \$5 for a 7" pot. [Email us](#) if you want to reserve pots, to be picked up at Sue and Terry's. First come, first serve!

Virus Test Strips

We ordered virus test strips from the Taiwanese company Rega Biotechnology, who offers virus test strips at about half the cost of Agdia strips. They are sold in kits containing 50 strips. We split one kit for individuals who were only interested in obtaining 10 or 20 strips. We have two sets of 10 strips left at a cost of \$35 for 10 strips. If you want to order via PayPal, the price is \$37 for delivery to the meeting or \$45 if shipped to you. Only two sets left, when they're gone they're gone!

American Orchid Society Corner

[Webinars](#)

December 10, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Conservation of *Sacoila lanceolata* – J. Reinoso
January 9, 8:30-9:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Orchid Travels in Peru – Ken Jacobsen

[Orchids Magazine this month:](#)

Cynoches warszewiczii – Fred Clarke
Orchids in the Gilded Age of New York
Orchid Growing in a Retirement Community
Pass on Your Love of Orchids

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)

Catasetinae Competition Grow

No more fertilizer and limit watering this month. Your leaves are probably looking pretty pitiful around now. The good news is they will yellow and drop and grow a whole new set next year!

Keiki Club Programs for Beginners

The Keiki Club is on winter vacation. The days are getting shorter and cooler and your orchids are thinking about taking a winter nap. Make sure they are protected in the event of cold winter weather and then focus on enjoying this glorious thing we call life. Enjoy your friends and family during the holiday months. We will start talking about orchids again in the new year. Until then, enjoy every moment!

Keiki Club: January Road Trip Opportunity

If you are up for a road trip, one of the big south Florida shows is the Tamiami International Orchid Festival on Friday January 17 through Sunday January 19. Here's a link to all the [vendors](#). You'll see orchids there you won't find in any of the local haunts, it's worth the trip!

January 7 Monthly Meeting Oncidium Intergenerics

What a great way to start off the new year with a program on oncidium intergenerics presented by Philip Hamilton of Bredren Orchids. Oncidiums and their hybrids are floriferous and long lasting, with long sprays of colorful flowers.



Phillip has been growing orchids since he was 8 years old under the tutelage of his dad, Claude Hamilton of Hamlyn Orchids. He was raised on the island of Jamaica, surrounded by orchids, and has managed commercial orchid production nurseries in Central Florida before focusing on his own nursery..

Bring your flowering orchids to exhibit on the Show Table. We will have our normal raffle at the end of the meeting. Friends and guests are always welcome!

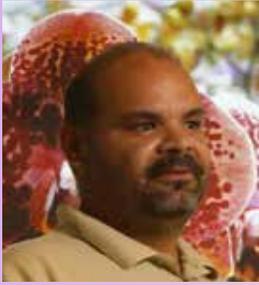
When: Tuesday, January 7, 6:30 til 9 pm

Where: Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



CLUB NEWS

Programs Scheduled for 2020

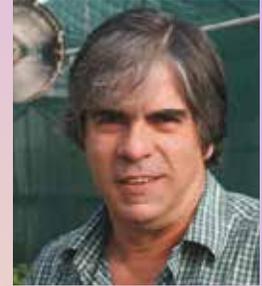


January 7 – Oncidium Intergenerics
Phillip Hamilton, [Bredren Orchids](#)
Oncidiinae-colorful, floriferous & long lasting



August 4 – Brazilian Catasetums
Francisco Miranda, [Miranda Orchids](#)
How catasetums grow in their natural habitat

July 7 – Ask the Master
Andy Easton, New Horizon Orchids
Open dialogue, get answers to your questions



February 4 – Rare and Unusual Orchids
Arthur Katz, Hobbyist and AOS Judge
Less common orchids to grow



March 3 – Specimen Plants
Bill Thoms, [Bulbophyllums](#)
Growing and showing specimen plants



September 1 – You Bred What?
Dave Off, [Waldor Orchids](#)
Try making your own hybrids

April 7 – Potting & Mounting Orchids, Tony Millet, [Bonnet House Museum & Gardens](#)
Learn some new potting tricks



October 6 – Home Orchid Sex
Allen Black, [Allen Black Orchids](#)
Learn what happens behind greenhouse doors



May 5 – Water Quality and Orchids
Courtney, Sue and SAOS Members
Good water helps orchids grow better



November 3 – Cattleya mossiae
Fred Clarke, [Sunset Valley Orchids](#)
Venezuela's national flower, in the wild

June 2 – African Orchids
Daryl Venables, [Tezula Plants](#)
Learn about angraecoids from a South African



December 1 - Christmas Orchid Auction
Spread holiday cheer with orchid friends



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

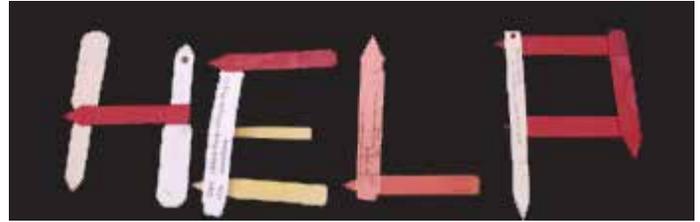
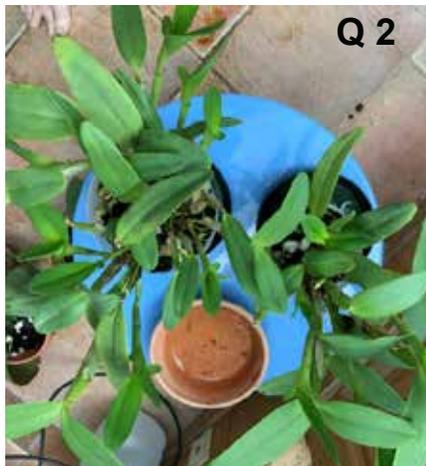
by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. I was at a friend's house yesterday, an orchid lover. She does really well with them, but she doesn't know how to separate this overgrown monster. Can you help her?

A1. If she is not comfortable tackling this repotting project, she should seek assistance from her local Orchid Society or a local nursery with experience in orchids. One approach might be to locate the youngest growth out of the pot and follow the rhizome back until there are three to five growths, and then sever the rhizome to create a division. Those aerial roots have acclimated to growing without mix around them, so placing in a basket

with a minimum, if any mix, might be preferable to a pot. Another alternative is the 'over the pot' technique where a pot is situated next to the growing lead and the plant is allowed to grow into the new pot and once three growths are situated in the pot, it can be cut from the mother plant. There are many suggestions on the [SAOS Repotting](#) page, but sometimes help from an experienced grower can make the process less traumatic.

Q2. I raised a *Cattleya skinnerii* from a flask in 2002, now growing in 3 pots, but it hasn't bloomed even though it is grown with my other cattleyas that do bloom. It has plenty of new growth, and lives in a sunroom with 3 sides and roof of glass, so it gets a



lot of light. I about ready to discard them. I actually put the third one outside a couple of months ago, to see if that would make a difference, so far nothing. I think I am ready to say good-bye.

A2. Some orchids have a genetic predisposition to be reluctant bloomers, but this occasional trait is more likely in hybrids than in species. If you have other cattleyas that bloom and they are all in good bright light, it may be a genetic shortcoming. Your plants are fully mature, and look healthy with plenty of new growths; they should bloom for you. I think that if I had a plant for 17 years and it didn't bloom, I would be tempted to bid it adieu. Put it in the brightest location you have, and if it doesn't reward you with spring blooms, well, you tried!



Q3. This *Epidendrum* has really grown, and has 2 keikis. It is very top heavy for the plastic pot it came in, Should I repot in a larger clay pot?

A3. That bark looks tired, so it does look like it would enjoy some fresh mix and being planted at the proper height. If you look at the roots, you can see how they were damaged as they grew toward the mix and then were abraded before they could enter the mix. However, the best time to repot is when new roots are forming, likely to occur in the spring. Until then, drop that

plastic pot into a clay pot, or two clay pots, to help stabilize the plant.



CULTIVATION



Growing Cool Growing Orchids in Florida

by Dr. Courtney Hackney,
hackneau@comcast.net

Winter, at least for those of us in Florida, came suddenly in November. Freezing temps were widespread in the northern third of the state. The first cold snap reminded me of an issue that seldom impacts those of us in Florida; using cold water on our warm orchids. For me now, this is not usually a problem because the water out of the hose in my greenhouse is always warmer than the temperature in the greenhouse in the early morning when I water. If, however, I wait until noon on a clear day, I could damage sensitive leaves and buds by applying water significantly colder than leaves. In the morning, the coldest the air temperature in the greenhouse is 58 F and the water from the tap is 68 F, thanks to the fact that our water flows some distance in the warm earth.

If your water is from a surface source, such as a lake or pond, be sure you check the water temperature before watering. Water colder than 5 degrees F than the plant can cause damage to new leaves and buds, especially on thin leaved or sensitive orchids, e.g., phals and jewel orchids. Depending on your water source, the temperature can vary greatly. Years ago, when I was using rainwater and there was a snow, the temperature of my water was so low that I could not use it for over a month, even though it was stored underground.

There is some good news this time of year despite heating bills. Thanks to lower day temperatures, I am able to bring my heat sensitive species and hybrids out from the dark areas and into more light. Even in a greenhouse where day temps often top out around 100 F near the ceiling in summer, there are places that stay cooler and where I put those orchids.

My prize *S. coccinea* and many of its 1st, 2nd, and 3rd generation hybrids, e.g. Pot. Gene Crocker, are put into heavy shade where they stay at least a little cooler. Even some more complex cattleyas hybrids that have heavy doses of *S. coccinea* can be surprisingly intolerant of Florida's heat. There is still stress on those orchids and some clearly suffer, such as Phal. parishii and Phal. lindenii, but they survive and then thrive during the cool parts of the year. If a species or many of the parents in the background of a hybrid are from higher elevations, there is



S. coccinea

the likelihood that high temperatures in summer will be a problem.

A few years ago, I received some heat intolerant hybrids in clay pots growing in New Zealand sphagnum. It was surprising how cool the outside of the pots were in the heat of the day. It turns out that the key is to keep the roots cool when the temperature is hot. Generally, high heat leads to faster decomposition of the medium, so I was surprised to find that the sphagnum lasted several years. When I finally repotted them, the sphagnum was still fresh and just a little decomposed. When I asked about the medium from the originator of the cross, I was told that it was high quality New Zealand sphagnum.

This was totally different than the Chilean sphagnum that I had been using on some orchids, which totally disintegrated after just six months. For my prized, heat intolerant orchids, I now use New Zealand sphagnum in new clay pots. I also found that flushing the pots with rainwater at least once a month prevented the buildup of salts. In addition, fertilizer on these orchids is minimal because I want to limit the soft summer growth that always seems to come with high temps.

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 December 2012.



CULTIVATION

Orderly Orchids - Sequentially Flowering Species and Hybrids Extend the Blooming Season

by Ken Slump, reprinted with permission



Galeandra dives 'Countryside Orchids', HCC/AOS. Grower: Bill Schneider, Photo: Karl Siegler.

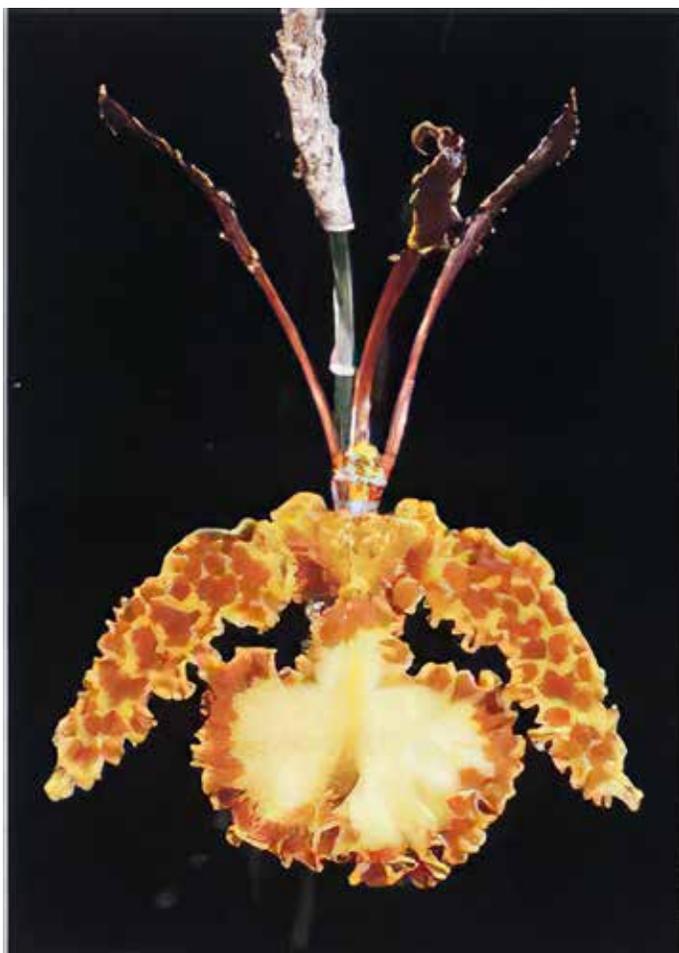
If you are like most of us and want to have some orchids flowering at all times, the orchid species and hybrids with a sequential flowering habit can give even the smallest orchid collection a high level of flower power. Unlike many orchids, which produce a comparatively short-lived inflorescence consisting of several to many flowers that open more or less together, these orchids tend to have only one or two flowers open at a time, in succession, and often flower over a very long period. Interestingly, orchids with this type of flowering habit occur in many branches of the orchid family.

Phalaenopsis are well-known for their long-lasting inflorescences, and most hobbyists who grow them have had spikes that, either when cut back or without encouragement, branch and produce additional blossoms after the initial flowering. Within the genus, however, are some genuine sequential bloomers that typically produce one or two flowers at a time on an inflorescence that may continue to flower for many months. Mostly, these are small-flowered types derived from species such as *Phalaenopsis cornucervi* and several of those species that were once classified under the *Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana* umbrella. These small-flowered species and hybrids also tend to produce keikis (plantlets) along their flowering stems, so they are often passed along among orchid-growing friends.

A favorite of mine among this type is the old hybrid *Phalaenopsis* Mahinhin. It is a purple star-shaped primary hybrid that was produced by crossing *Phalaenopsis equestris* with *Phalaenopsis lueddemanniana* (probably a Phal. *lueddemanniana* type that would be called

Phalaenopsis pulchra today). Mine has been known to flower for 18 months without a rest and it readily produces keikis. You may have to hunt a bit to find these types, as they are not much in fashion today. Still, they can add a nice dimension to a small grouping or exhibit of flowering orchids and it is always gratifying to see another bud forming as one fades. Check with established orchid nurseries and *Phalaenopsis* enthusiasts and you might discover some.

The New World genus *Psychopsis*, which is among the best known of the sequential-blooming orchids, is hard to resist. They are called butterfly orchids and were once classified as part of the New World genus *Oncidium*. Every collection should have one, whether you choose one of the species such as *Psychopsis papilio* or *Psychopsis krameriana*, or opt for a hybrid such as *Psychopsis* Butterfly (*sanderiae* x *papilio*).



Oncidium kramerianum 'Holly', HCC/AOS. Grower: F. Arnold, Photo: T.O. McIntosh

The slipper orchids also offer some good selections for those seeking orchids with a sequential flowering habit. While some of the most dramatic of all orchid

Continued on page 9



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8

inflorescences are produced by those *Phragmipedium* species that open their flowers simultaneously, others, such as *Phragmipedium longifolium* and *Phragmipedium pearcei* flower successively, for a longer-lasting, if less dramatic show. You can look for this characteristic in some of their hybrids too.

The stars among the sequential-flowering slipper orchids, however, are those species in *Paphiopedilum* section *Cochlopetalum*, among them *Paphiopedilum victoria-regina* (syn. *chamberlainianum*), *Paphiopedilum primulinum*, *Paphiopedilum liemianum* and *Paphiopedilum moquettianum*. *Paphiopedilum Pinocchio* (*glaucophyllum* x *primulinum*) is a popular hybrid. All of these charmers produce a succession of flowers that may continue many months, their twisted petals are often warty and hairy. Hybrids made with genera from other sections of the genus *Paphiopedilum* have rarely, if ever, produced plants with the same ability to flower successively over such a long period.

Although they are not exactly sequential bloomers, equitant oncidiums (now classified in the genus *Tolumnia*) will usually branch and produce additional flowers as the original inflorescence begins to fade. You must be careful not to cut the flower stem back too soon or you will lose out on this bonus of bloom. I have had the same experience with species of the genus *Galeandra*. Not only do their flowers open somewhat sequentially, the inflorescence usually branches when the last flowers on the peduncle are opening. Last summer my *Galeandra* dives continued to produce its cornucopia-shaped flowers for several months.

For fans of African orchids, genera and hybrids within the genus *Aeranthes* offer multiple blossoms, one after another. I find their rather large, pale-green flowers among the most interesting in the orchid world. *Aeranthes* Grandiose 'Shooting Stars', AM/AOS (*grandiflora* x *ramosa*), is a good one.

A sequential bloomer I am hoping to add to my collection is *Coelogyne usneoides*. It is an Asian species that produces a large waxy flower of a creamy hue, with contrasting dark brown markings in the throat. *Coelogyne speciosa* is another sequential bloomer from this genus.



Pleurothallis erinacea
'Free Spirit', CBR/
AOS. Grower: Lynn
O'Shaughnessy,
Photo: John H.
Lewis.



Paphiopedilum primulinum 'Key Lime', HCC/AOS. Grower: Ken Slump, Photo: J. Stewart.

Even pleurothallid fans can extend the flowering season of their collection with sequential-blooming species. *Pleurothallis erinacea* and *Pleurothallis ornata* (syn. *schiedei*) are but two of a number of species in this diverse group that produce their flowers in order, rather than simultaneously.

The Cattleya Alliance is not without plants with this flowering habit. A well-grown example of the charming cockle-shell orchid, *Prosthecea cochleata* (syn. *Encyclia cochleata*), will produce one spidery flower after another for months. The genus *Epidendrum* has some examples too, including *Epidendrum longipetalum* and *Epidendrum nocturnum*.

You will find many more examples than these once you start to look for orchids with this characteristic. Sequential-flowering orchids are not the ones to choose if you value the "wow" factor of an orchid plant with a large number of showy flowers or inflorescences covering the plant at one time. What these types lack when compared with some of their splashier cousins, however, is often more than compensated for by the sometimes remarkable duration of their flowering season.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in March 2004 (Vol. 73:03, pp. 172-174).



CULTIVATION

Try New Things - 2019

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com

True orchid addicts are always searching for some new trick or snake oil that will make their orchids grow better and bloom more profusely. We talk and listen to other growers and often try out their ideas in our growing area. Some new things this year.

Wonder Waterer. Christmas came in August this year when Keith Davis sent me a care package. He sent a *C. harrisoniana* 'Streeter's Choice' (that was awarded as *C. loddigesii*), a water nozzle for cleaning orchids, a special pen for orchid tags and a Wonder Waterer, a really nice water wand. If you use a water wand, you know they often have considerable wobble where the wand connects to the hose. Not the Wonder Waterer. It also has a laser-cut faceplate with a multitude of small holes for a great spray pattern that aerates the water on its trip to your plants. You can remove the faceplate for easy cleaning. Just drop it in some Lime-Away overnight if it plugs from hard water deposits. There is an in-line filter in the handle. Keith added a brass ¼ turn valve for ease of use. It is so nice, I bought another one for the shadehouse!



The Wonder Waterer is available for \$30 at [Shop at Waldo](#). Get the brass shut off valve too for easy watering.

Nitrozime. Daryl Venables of [Tezula Plants](#) introduced us to Nitrozime, made by Hydrodynamics International. This is a marine algae extract derived from *Ascophyllum nodosum* seaweed that is reported to be eight times more concentrated than typical seaweed extracts. You can use it as a monthly supplement to your fertilization program, or apply a more concentrated spray on roots and rhizomes during the repotting process to stimulate root growth. I

have modified my repotting routine to include a spray of Nitrozime or the more concentrated Dip 'n Gro hormonal product to encourage root growth and minimize transplant shock.



Nitrozime contains growth-stimulating compounds. These new roots formed about a month after spraying.

Pool Chlorine. During one of our repotting clinics at Ace after Hurricane Dorian, Janet Skinner was spraying all the benches using a pump up sprayer with something that smelled like bleach. It was pool chlorine, which contains 10.5% sodium hypochlorite vs. the 5.25% found in bleach. She was nuking the benches because she had found some rots after the storm. I got out the pump up sprayer, some old gardening clothes with bleach stains and went through 6 gallons of chlorine, disinfecting walls and floors and empty benches. Places that had resisted prior pool algacide, bleach and Zeritol sprays were suddenly algae free and I suspect latent virus and fungal and bacterial spores were likewise zapped. It is a powerful chemical, you need plenty of fresh air when you are spraying it and absolutely you cannot contact plant tissue with this concentrated chemical. But, for annual disinfection on greenhouse surfaces, liquid chlorine is great in your arsenal.



Continued on page 11



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 10



Virus Testing. Cymbidium and Cattleya growers are often concerned with virus infecting their prized orchids. You can send samples off to a laboratory like [Critter Creek](#) for testing, but of course you'll have to wait a week or two for the results. You get virtually instantaneous results using the test strips from Agdia (\$6 to \$12 per test strip, depending on whether you order 5 or 25 strips), or the Taiwanese company [Rega Biotech](#) (\$2.50 to \$4.00 per strip depending on order size with a 50 strip minimum). The test involves cutting a small sample of tissue from the plant, mashing it in a buffer solution and inserting the test strip to wait for the results to appear.



Sometimes you can recognize the symptoms of virus in a plant, but sometimes it is too difficult to part with a beautiful flower unless you can confirm that it is virused.



Interestingly, very little is written about exactly where to obtain the sample. Some like to sample an almost spent flower, some sample the roots, and others the leaves; but, which leaves? I have always sampled the older symptomatic leaves under the assumption that these had the most time for the virus to replicate inside. The Good Doctor Hackney says he always tests a leaf from the youngest mature growth because that is where the virus will be most concentrated. Per Randall and Ogle:

When the virus reaches the vascular tissue, it is distributed rapidly through the plant via the phloem and becomes systemic. Viruses generally move first to the roots and top leaves before infecting the remaining leaves from the top of the plants downwards.

The phloem, which transports sugars and carbohydrates throughout the plant and fuels the growth of newly developing tissue, also carries the viral particles concentrating them in the new growths, while it is possible for the virus present in the older parts to become dormant. Anecdotal evidence supported this assumption. I had given Courtney a division of a *Laelia* he admired and he wrote to tell me it tested positive for ORSV, though my sampling of an older leaf showed it to be nonvirused. However, a retest on a newer leaf confirmed Courtney's results. Ancient Energy Orchids wrote an [interesting article](#) about virus testing an orchid collection for virus; it is food for thought.

Always be receptive to new ideas and new ways of doing things. That does not mean you change your whole regimen after hearing a suggestion, but if something sounds interesting, give it a whirl. Read, observe and listen, never stop learning!

Citations and Additional Reading

Randles J, Ogle H. 1997. Viruses and viroids as agents of plant disease. In: Brown JF, Ogle HJ, eds. Plant pathogens and plant diseases. Australia: Rockvale Publications, 104–126.



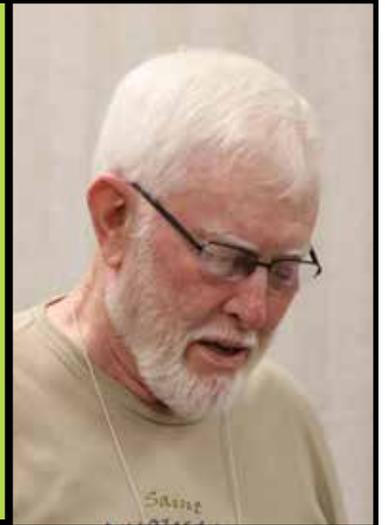
MEETING REVIEW



Looking Back on 2019

2019 was a great year for the SAOS. We moved our meeting location to the Memorial Lutheran Church. The club has blossomed in size to an incredible 158 members! We welcomed new president Tom, who always has a smile on his face. Many members have signed up to committees to help us achieve our goals.

Courtney continues to wow the crowd with his show table reviews and presentations. Sue and Terry received an education award from the AOS. We continue to attract great speakers, like the famous Gene Crocker and Andy Easton and some of the younger kids on the block like Dave Off and Daryl Venables. Wonder what 2020 will bring!



SHOW TABLE REVIEW



Grower John Van Brocklin
Dracula cordobae



Grower Debra Brandt
Phal. Samera var. coerulea



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Memoria Dick Swain



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Lovely Rain 'New Horizon' HCC/AOS



Grower Linda Stewart
Lysudamuloa Red Jewel



Grower Steve Hawkins
Habenaria Jiaho Yellow Bird 'OS' HCC/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
Lc. Maui Plum 'Volcano Queen' AM/AOS



SHOW TABLE REVIEW



Grower Sue Bottom
C. Bow Bells 'Elzada' AM/AOS



Grower Linda Stewart
Dendrochilum longifolium



Grower Tom & Dottie Sullivan
Bc. Digbyano-mossiae



Grower Sue Bottom
Laelia Pulcherrima var. alba



Grower Linda Stewart
Bulb. maximum



Grower Leslie Brickell
C. skinneri 'Casa Luna' AM/AOS

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

