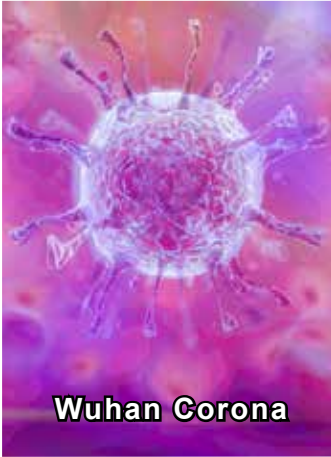




CLUB NEWS



Wuhan Corona

May SAOS Meeting

Our crystal ball has been clouded by the Corona Virus and we are having a hard time looking into the future. We had to reschedule April into May, and now it looks like events planned for early May will likewise have to be rescheduled. In lieu of our regular meeting and Ace repotting clinic, we'll be holding virtual share and scare tables.



Virtual Show Table

May 5th - What's in Bloom
with Courtney Hackney

We may not be able to get together this month for our regular meeting, but that doesn't mean we can't meet up in Cyberspace. Let's enjoy pictures of each other's blooming orchids. Courtney will weave his orchid stories in a Zoom presentation on May 5th at 7 pm. We'll select images from the high resolution pictures of your blooming orchids sent to us by April 28th. Members will be sent an invitation link to their email address. A few minutes before 7, click on the link and say hello. We'll start the presentation promptly at 7.



What the heck is wrong with these plants?

Virtual Scare Table

May 19th - Problem Plants
with Courtney Hackney and Sue Bottom

Lots of members and visitors bring problem plants to the Ace repotting clinics and we are able to talk about what can be done to bring them back to health. We haven't been able to have hands-on meetings for almost 2 months, so we're going to try to do this online using Zoom. Send high resolution pictures of your problem orchids to info@staugorchidsociety.org by May 12th. All members will be sent an invitation link to their email address. We've set May 19th at 7 pm as the tentative date.



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

May

- 1-3 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show
CANCELLED
- 2 Repotting & Plant Clinic, 9 am til noon
Ace at 3050 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086
St. Augustine 32086 CANCELLED
- 5 SAOS Meeting 7 pm pm
What's in Bloom
Courtney Hackney Virtual Show Table
- 9-10 Volusia County Orchid Society Show
CANCELLED
- 9 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm
CANCELLED
- 15-17 Redland International Orchid Festival
CANCELLED
- 17 SAOS Picnic and Orchid Sale, 4 to 6 pm
Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086
CANCELLED
- 31 JOS Picnic, 12 pm
3611 Richmond Street, Jax 32205

June

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Potting and Mounting Orchids
Tony Millet, Bonnet House
OR
African Orchids
Daryl Venables, Tezula Plants
- 6 Repotting at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
- 9 JOS Meeting, Oncidiums, 7 pm
Steve Hawkins, The Orchid Specialist
- 13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 28 Keiki Club, 1 – 3 pm
Growing Area Tour: Sue & Terry Bottom
Repotting and Potting Mixes
6916 Cypress Lake Court 32086

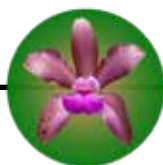
July

- 4 Repotting at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Ask the Master, 7 pm
Andy Easton, New Horizon Orchids
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 14 JOS Meeting, Words of Wisdom
Sue Bottom, St. Aug Orchid Society



St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Vice President Communications	Janis Croft croftie1984@gmail.com
Vice President Events	Dianne Batchelder ladydi9907@aol.com
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Vice President Programs	Sue Bottom sbottom15@gmail.com
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CULTIVATION

A Few Notes on Insecticide Use

by Art Russel, artrussell1@me.com

Jim Roberts of Florida SunCoast Orchids does a presentation titled 'Summertime and the Growin' is Easy' about growing orchids outside. During the presentation, Jim made a little noted comment about the application of insecticide: "Read the Instructions."

This is really a very important recommendation. Reading instructions, as we all know, tell us about the amount of insecticide to use in a given application. Many of us stop at that point, oblivious to the rest of the instructions and the warnings. As a result, many go full speed ahead and apply insecticides with little concern about their exposure. After the first time, they get some on themselves and nothing happens so they think protective equipment is not required. The truth, however, is a bit more complicated.

Many of the more effective insecticides belong to a class of chemicals known as organophosphate compounds and were first discovered shortly before World War II by German chemists looking for better insecticides. The nerve agent series of military chemical weapons are simply insecticides for bigger bugs, i.e., people, and they work the same way. The good news for us as insecticide users is that the ones we use are far weaker than those used as nerve agents. But here's the problem: they are still dangerous.

Many of these compounds act as a cumulative poison. A little bit today won't hurt, a little next week won't hurt either. However, over time these poisons – and yes remember that these are poisons – accumulate in the body's fatty tissue. Moreover, the medical research is still not complete about sub-critical dosages (and yes, that is what you are receiving!) and their long-term effects on human health. More to the point, did you ever notice a statement on some insecticides that "atropine is antidotal?" Atropine is the first of several antidotes administered to counteract the effects of nerve agent poisoning!

While not a "licensed professional," here is my approach to minimize exposure during insecticide application. Use it if you will, without warranty, or better yet, read the instructions:

- Wear a charcoal-based respirator (charcoal-filled)
- Wear clothing that leaves little to no exposed skin. Painters and vinyl suits are available cheaply - Use them or a collared long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and shoes – all of which you remove and launder immediately after use.
- Wear a hat



- Wear wrap-around eye protection.
- Wear chemical proof gloves
- Apply insecticide with the wind behind you so that it blows any excess away from you
- Don't apply around vegetable gardens or other food stuffs
- Don't allow the overspray to hit gardens, foodstuffs, others, children, or pets.
- Immediately upon finishing, wash your hands and exposed skin with cold water (which lessens likelihood of absorption)
- Immediately upon finishing, separately wash your clothes and exposed articles.
- Use only one sprayer for insecticides, don't use it for anything else (You don't want to spray high-strength insecticides on your garden by mistake!).
- Rinse-out your sprayer after use to minimize exposure later.

This seems like a lot to go through just to use insecticide. It is. Having been in the business of killing little bugs and us bigger bugs, I choose to err on the side of caution.

Art Russel is a member of the St. Augustine and Jacksonville Orchid Societies. Prior to his military career, he was an exterminator applying chemical insecticides. He retired after a career in the Army, where he spent most of his time as a Chemical Officer, an expert in the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.



CLUB NEWS

2020 Membership Roster

Most of our members have already paid their dues for this year; membership is up to 143 people. This month we will be updating our membership roster, newsletter distribution list and the name badge box. Don't let this newsletter be your last! If you have not yet rejoined, dues are \$20 for an individual and \$30 for a family. You can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177. If you prefer to renew your membership online, you can use the PayPal link on our [website](#).



Beginners Culture Classes

We have been enjoying the culture class for beginners, now starting at 6:15 before the meeting. Whenever we're able to meet again, we'll have a demonstration on how to make different wire products for your orchids, such as rhizome clips, plant stakes, etc. Send your suggestions for future topics to info@staugorchidsociety.org.

Catasetinae Competition Grow

Your plans should be ready to be watered this month. You can almost see them growing. Put a ruler behind your plant and check its progress every couple of days, you'll be amazed. Your catasetum is entering an exponential growth phase in that it has to do all its growing in 8 months or so.

American Orchid Society Corner

[Webinars](#)

May 12, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A - Ron McHatton
May 21, 8:30-9:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Aussie Dendrobiums – Fred Clarke [Orchids](#)

[Magazine this month:](#)

The Orchid Genus Fredclarkeara – Fred Clarke
Making Orchids Bloom – Ray Barkalow
Small Flowered Phalaenopsis-Coghill-Behrends
Affordable Benches - A'na Sa'tara

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)

May 17 Picnic and Orchid Sale

We rescheduled our spring picnic to May 17, in the hopes that the world will return to some degree of normalcy by then. We asked George Hausermann of EFG Orchids to join us at the picnic and bring orchids, tropical and orchid supplies to sell.

Apparently we are not intended to have a picnic this year. Our next scheduled keiki club event is the annual repotting extravaganza at Sue and Terry Bottom's home at the end of June, God willing and the creek don't rise! We are looking forward to the day that we are able to see our orchid buddies in the flesh once more.



June 2 Monthly Meeting

Potting and Mounting Orchids
Tony Millet, The Bonnet House

Tony was scheduled to talk to us in April, but rearranged his schedule to talk to us on Cinco de Mayo, and then we had to reschedule him a second time to June 2nd. Tony will be showing us his special methods of mounting and repotting orchids, with emphasis on techniques and the use of different materials including cork, driftwood, plaques, baskets and mounts. Proper sterilization of tools will also be discussed in order to limit spread of virus to your collection. He breeds and grows unusual hybrids in the large Cattleya alliance, and also performs all hybridizing and flasking activities. Many of Tony's hybrids have been AOS awarded.

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, June 2, 6:30 til 9 pm

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



INSPIRATION



Stanhopea Lydia Bush
(*nigroviolacea* x *grandiflora*)

© Terry Botto



CULTIVATION

Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com



Q1. This Clowesia is way in need of moving on to a bigger pot. Should I get rid of some of the old roots or just break them apart a bit?



A2. It looks like you are getting some sun bleaching, is that getting more light than it used to, with the longer days and increasing sun angle? And is it getting enough water and magnesium? Ursula responded saying that the changing sun angle was causing the yellowing, problem solved!

Q3. Could this be scale on my vanda?



A1. Those roots look past their prime. I would cut them all away and then repot. Fill the bottom third of the pot with styrofoam and then interlayer time release fertilizer with your potting media. Don't water until the new roots reach the bottom of the pot and the top growth is about 5 inches tall and unfurled.



A3. That looks a lot like the tent caterpillars we get in our trees. The caterpillars weave a silken tent around them to protect them from bird predators while they devour surrounding leaves. I suppose it is just one of the hazards of growing plants outdoors. You should remove and destroy the nest and give the vanda a good wash with your hose end sprayer, and perhaps spray it with isopropyl alcohol. That is one healthy vanda you have!



Q2. The leaves on my phals are suddenly turning yellow starting at the outer edges, what gives?





Repotting Orchids

by Courtney Hackney

May is the perfect time to disturb your orchids by repotting them. Cool nights and warm, long, sunny days promote root growth. A good fertilizer with the middle number highest such as 9-45-15 will help stimulate new root growth in newly repotted orchids, but is not necessary this time of year. Here is a list of what you

should be doing with your plants.

Evaluate each orchid's relative health. Did it flower last year? Is the new pseudobulb or leaf bigger than last year? How long has it been in its pot? If your plant is newly purchased you must use the powers of observation that have come with your orchid growing experience. If the medium remains moist or the pot stays heavy between waterings, chances are it needs to be repotted. Most orchids purchased from retail outlets also should be repotted as they are likely potted in a medium that is designed to last until flowers are finished and not much longer. What medium should you use? If you have had success with a particular medium for one type of orchid keep using it for that type of orchid. If you have not enjoyed the success you think you should get try a few plants in what other growers in your area use until you find one that works well for you. Remember that as plants get bigger and require larger pots, the medium used must be coarser so that oxygen can penetrate to the center of the pot. This principle holds whether you use plastic or clay pots.

Terrestrial orchids prefer a fine mix that stays damp, while epiphytic orchids must dry between waterings. A general rule of thumb is that the larger the root of the orchid, the larger the size the medium should be. If you are a novice, be sure and ask members of your local society that bring orchids to the show table what they use for repotting different groups of orchids. Remember to ask them their growing conditions and how often they water their plants. Most experienced growers have determined whether they over- or under water their plants and have adjusted their medium to accommodate that tendency.

Paphs are the easiest to repot. They generally have fine, softer roots so care must be taken in repotting. Squeeze the pot carefully until the plant is clearly loose. If they are in clay, lay the pot on the side and gently tap the pot on a table until it loosens in the pot. Carefully slide the plant with its medium onto a clean piece of newspaper being sure that the medium and root are always in contact with the

newspaper. If you do not, the weight of the medium can break roots from the plant. Gently remove the medium from the roots and once the material starts to fall off the plant can be shaken a little to remove the remaining material relatively easily. Repot in a fresh pot. How big should the pot be? Just large enough to hold the roots, no bigger no matter how large the leaves. Over potting is a major cause of death following repotting. For paphs, fill the medium to around the base of the new growth or a quarter inch above. Do not sink the plant in the medium so that leaves are buried.

My preference is to use dry medium during repotting, which prevents wounds from becoming infected by bacteria. This also stimulates the growth of new roots because the plant responds to the lack of water by growing more roots. This works best in spring or when orchids are getting new growth. For paphs, I put 1/2 teaspoon of dolomite lime on the surface of the medium after repotting. Phalaenopsis also prefer a finer medium, but not as fine as paphs. Add coarse Perlite (sponge rock) if you wish to use the same basic medium to increase drainage. My preference is to remove flowers and wait a week or so before repotting. Removal of flowers usually stimulates the development of a new leaf along with its associated roots. When the new roots begin to grow, repot. Phal roots are much stronger than those of paphs and do not break as easily during repotting. It still pays to avoid breaking them as much as you can.

Cattleyas prefer an even better drained medium and need to dry out quickly. The medium should be relatively dry before you water again so adjust the type of medium to accommodate your ability to water. If you are home every day and can water you can even mount this group and avoid having to repot every few years. Most growers use some type of bark mix, usually fir, but this frequently is mixed with large sponge rock, charcoal, and redwood bark. Redwood bark is highly acidic and should never constitute more than 5% of the volume of a mix. Miniature cattleyas, especially those having Sophronitis in the background require different conditions as they have finer roots. Again roots indicate preference for moisture. Many area growers pot these in New Zealand sphagnum, which is very acidic and holds large quantities of both nutrients and water. These can be repotted annually if the sphagnum degrades, a common occurrence when high levels of fertilizer are used.

Pests may go unnoticed until a plant is repotted. Keep an eye out for scales and mealybugs under leaves. Snails and slugs tend to be in the medium or under pots. Slime trails give slugs away, while tiny bites in new roots can tell you that pill bugs and snails are in the medium.

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 May 2003.



CULTIVATION



During the day, plants use the energy of the sun as a food source metabolizing carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and oxygen for respiration

Essential Plant Processes 1 Beginners Department - 8

by Rebecca Tyson Northen

A green plant is a living, self-operating factory. It obtains for itself the raw materials from which to build its own body. It manufactures its own food, makes its own repairs. It operates on solar energy. From a few simple materials in the soil and in the air it synthesizes its own proteins, hormones, enzymes, waxes, oils, pigments, perfumes, cellulose, and other products too numerous to name.

It is not quite proper to think of a plant as a society made up of individuals. Yet each cell is a living, working unit, which maintains its integrity as an individual while performing its particular jobs for the whole organism. The cells must carry on their own life processes while working or resting, just as human beings must carry on their own life processes while performing their job in society or while

sleeping. And the life processes are not much different. The cells of a human being have to assimilate a supply of food to keep them alive and working, and so do plant cells. The cells of a human being also have to have a regular supply of oxygen for the oxidation of sugar, the start in various reactions that supply energy for the work of the cells. And so do plant cells. Two outstanding differences between plants and animals are: first, animals must have their food already compounded into organic chemicals, while plants use simple inorganic chemicals and proceed to compound them into organic substances; and second, animals must obtain their sugar already made, while plants harness solar energy in the manufacture of their own sugar.

Every function of a plant requires energy. Absorption of water and minerals by the root cells requires energy. Cell division and the synthesis of additional protoplasm require energy. The manufacture of proteins from carbohydrates and minerals, the synthesis of hormones, cellulose, fats,

Continued on page 9



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8



Respiration continues at night, so cooler nights allow plants to store some of their energy for future flower production

etc. all require energy. It takes energy for the roots to push through the growing medium and for leaves to expand and for flower buds to push out of the sheath. To supply this energy, the plant must oxidize a goodly amount of sugar. The oxidation of sugar is called respiration. Every cell carries on respiration constantly, and without oxygen it dies. Root cells cannot function unless oxygen is available to them. When oxygen is absent the root cells die, and the dead root that results is of no use to the plant. Oxygen is seldom deficient to the upper parts of a plant. The respiration of plant cells is exactly like that of animal cells. Oxygen is taken in, sugar is oxidized, and carbon dioxide is given off as a product.

A plant has to make the very sugar it uses. But the sugar-making process does not take energy from the plant. Instead it uses the energy furnished by light. This ability of the plant to harness solar energy lies in the green pigment, chlorophyll. All cells that contain chlorophyll make

sugar, whether of stems or leaves. The chlorophyll itself does not enter into the sugar molecule, but acts as a catalyst in the reaction between carbon dioxide, water and light. Oxygen is split off from the H_2O molecules, and the hydrogen atoms are combined with the CO_2 molecules. Chemically it goes like this: $6 CO_2$, plus $6 H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6$ plus $6 O_2$. This is the basis for the fact, which we all learned in school, that plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. While the plants are busy making sugar, however, they are also carrying on respiration. During the day while the plants are taking in quantities of CO_2 for sugar making and giving off oxygen, it is not obvious that the cells are also taking in oxygen for respiration and giving off CO_2 . But during the night, when sugar making has ceased, the quantities of oxygen used and carbon dioxide given off can be measured.

The plant does many things with the sugar it makes. Much of it is used in processes other than respiration.

Continued on page 10



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 9



You'll get the best flowering from a well grown plant with lots of energy in reserve.

Some of it is combined with minerals from the soil to make proteins etc. Some is turned into starch and held for use later on. Some goes into the production of cellulose. A plant must therefore be able to make more sugar than that used in respiration. Since light is necessary in the formation of sugar, the plant must have adequate light. Too bright light destroys chlorophyll and leaves become bleached looking or yellow. An optimal amount of light must be maintained that allows the maximum amount of food to be made without injury to the plant.

Temperatures influence sugar making. Low temperature slows down the process, higher temperature speeds it up. But sugar making is increased only up to a certain maximum temperature, around 85°. Above that the process slows down again. You might think from this that it would be best to grow plants at 85° in order to obtain the maximum amount of sugar. But respiration is also increased as the temperature rises to 85°, and the sugar is used up more rapidly. It is best to find some optimal temperature at which more sugar is made than is used, so that there is sugar to spare for storage and to carry on respiration during the rest of the 24-hour period. Different kinds of plants have individual behavior patterns in the matter of reactions to temperature. For some the best balance between sugar making and sugar using is at 60° in the daytime, for others it is at 70°. Night temperatures play their part, also. Plants make their best growth at night. If the night temperature is kept too high the plants use up their supply of sugar in respiration and little is left for the growth processes. If the night temperature is kept too cool, all of the processes are slowed down and little or no growth takes place. An optimal night temperature must therefore be found which allows a good balance between all of the necessary processes. For most plants, this optimal night temperature is about

ten degrees lower than the day temperature. Our seasonal differences in temperature do not allow us to keep our plants at the same steady day and night temperatures throughout the year. Probably the biggest problem is with the heat of our summer days. Fortunately, the plants seem able to make enough sugar during the cooler mornings and evenings of the long summer days to tide them through the hotter midday hours. The heating effect of bright light is increased in hot weather, so that some of the light must be excluded by shading. Again, a balance must be reached that allows the maximum amount of sugar to be made according to prevailing conditions.

Flowers are produced partially at the expense of stored carbohydrates (sugar stored in the form of starch and broken down later into sugar when needed). Flowers make some food while their sepals are green, but this ability is lost as soon as the green color leaves the sepals. Good flower production therefore depends on the plant's having been given conditions to make and store sugar well in advance of flowering time, as well as having the proper conditions while flowers are actually developing. Other cultural conditions are important, too, but the modern orchid grower has become increasingly conscious of the importance of the balance between light and temperature in the production of good plants.



The real plant food is sunlight, not that blue stuff that you buy in the store.

This is an abridged version of an article by the legendary author of Home Orchid Growing Rebecca Tyson Northen that appeared in the September 1953 American Orchid Society Bulletin (22:9, pp. 665-669)



CULTIVATION

It Ain't the Heat, It's the Humidity

by Sue Bottom

Why is it that we have to relearn the same lessons year after year? Every spring brings warmer weather, longer days and more intense sunlight, all of which trigger our orchids to wake up and start growing. We increase watering and fertilization to match the increased growth rate. But what we seem to forget every year is that in the early spring, humidity levels can be so low that pots dry very quickly and it is difficult to keep the plants hydrated. Plants have to be watered every day or two.



Humidity is a key consideration in your watering habits.

Some people resort to double watering, watering first and then fertilizing an hour or two later. Some even water a third time with rainwater to flush the salts away. If you find you can't keep your plants hydrated, you might consider nighttime watering when the humidity is low. Courtney has long been an advocate of nighttime watering; in his June 2012 Tips column, he wrote

Watering at night or late afternoon is strongly discouraged in most "how to" books. However, this is what happens in Nature and is practiced by many commercial growers, especially in the tropics. It also works for me here in Florida if I can meet the following criteria. The daily humidity is relatively low, my greenhouse is open with great air movement, and night temperature is above 60 F. I water late afternoon and plants are still wet in the morning when I water again with a dilute dose of fertilizer. As soon as I began the practice this spring my orchids immediately perked up. Once humidity gets high again, usually in May or early June, the rate of drying declines and I begin the normal early morning soaking practice. When humidity is high and air movement low do not water at night.

You may think there is a disconnect between the general advice to water orchids early in the morning so foliage is

dry by nightfall and the fact that orchids grow naturally in areas where there are nighttime rains. Courtney explains the dichotomy in his July 2010 Tips column:

If you ever visit the tropics where many cultivated orchids originated, it is surprising to read the prohibition to never water at night. In their natural habitat, orchids are soaked at night by rain or dew. Rarely, will you ever find an orchid with rot in nature. In the wild, orchids grow very slowly and are very limited by nutrients. Their leaves are thick and hard; even immature plants.

Bacteria require nutrients to grow and the presence of water laden with nutrients in and on leaves is an invitation for bacterial and fungal invasions that cause rots. Orchids can grow quickly if pushed with lots of fertilizer. However, cell walls are thin and soft on these orchids making it easy for fungi and bacteria invasion. Cells also are loaded with excess nutrients providing fuel to any invader.

Growing under lower nutrient conditions does cause slightly slower growth and causes orchids to put more energy into root growth. This produces a better rooted orchid, less susceptible to disease, even if you water at night.

Note to self: In the early spring and fall when day-time humidity levels drop to less than say 50%, water freely because the pots will rapidly dry out. Add a day or three between waterings when day-time humidity levels are above 75% or so. It's not the heat that drives your plants' water demand, it's the humidity.



When daytime humidity is low you have to water frequently to keep your plants hydrated.



ORCHID VENDORS

The spring orchid show season has been a casualty of Covid-19. Our favorite orchid vendors have lots of plants you might like to give a new home. Call them! This page has contact information for some in Florida, here is a link for all our [SAOS speakers](#).

[Bredren Orchids](#)

Phillip and Liz Hamilton
Summer blooming phals

407-417-1415

Phillip's favorites are those fragrant summer blooming phals, though he has many types of orchids, check out his [species](#) and [hybrids](#). Also the [Facebook Orchid Exchange page](#).



[Bulbophyllums.com](#)

Bill Thoms and Doris Dukes
Bulbophyllums, Paphiopedilums

813-684-4104

Bill is a great source of the colorful and odd bulbophyllums. Check out his [website](#) for thumbpots, species, hybrids and divisions.



[EFG Orchids](#)

George and Paula Hausermann
Phals, Oncidiums, Tropicals

386-738-8606

George always has blooming phals, oncidiums, cattleyas, etc. plus tropical and exotic plants. Check out his [website](#), now with curbside pickup.



[Florida SunCoast Orchids](#)

Jim Roberts
Cattleyas, Pendulous
Dendrobiums, Vandas
941-544-6831

Jim hybridizes cattleyas, vandas and pendulous dendrobiums. He has been offering flash sales on his [Facebook page](#), check 'em out.



[Mac's Orchids](#)

Mac and Helen Rivenbark
Philippine Dendrobiums
& Vandas

954-410-8580

Mac specializes in Philippine dendrobiums, such as in this [video](#), as well as vandaceous orchids. Call him and see what he's got!



[Miranda Orchids](#)

Francisco and Cristina Miranda
Brazilian Cattleyas and Laelias

863-662-5224

Francisco specializes in Brazilian cattleyas and laelias. Check out his [website](#) for the select species and varieties he offers



[Plantio L'Orquidea](#)

Rafael and Tina Romero
Schomburgkias, Cattleyas,
Stanhopeas

941-504-7737

Rafael has many types of orchids on his [website](#), with a current 25% off sale on bare root plants. Schomburgkias, nodosa, vandas and more!

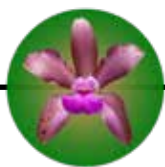


[Springwater Orchids](#)

Thanh Nguyen
Paphiopedilums, Species,
& Oddities

321-223-6173

Paphs may be his favorite, but if you like unusual orchids, check out Thanh's [ebay store](#) and the [Facebook Orchid Exchange page](#).



SHOW TABLE



Grower Allen Black
Potinara Sedona's Golden Rainforest



Grower Bea Orendorff
Psychopsis Mendenhall 'Hildos'
AM/AOS



Grower Walter Muller
Dtps. Sogo Vivien



Grower Ricky Torres
Oncidium sphacelatum



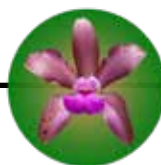
Grower Linda Stewart
Oncidium pumilum



Grower Sue Bottom
Stanhopea Lydia Bush



Grower Janis Croft
Rodrumnia Tezula Odyssey



SHOW TABLE



Grower Bob & Yvonne Schimmel
C. intermedia 'Breckenridge Snow' AM/AOS



Grower Leslie Brickell
Lycaste Nobuo



Grower Larry McNally
Laelia purpurata var. carnea



Grower Jay Fowler
Blc. Momilani Rainbow 'The Gypsy' AM/AOS



Grower Steve Hawkins
Yamadaara Redland Sunset



Grower Sue Bottom
C. violacea var. flammea

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

