



CLUB NEWS



December Party and Auction

President Tom Sullivan welcomed 40 members to the December party and auction at 7 pm. This second year of the pandemic had us juggling speakers and events. We are hoping for a return to normalcy in the new year! We voted for our 2022 slate of officers at the November meeting, and welcome retuning Board members as well as our new Treasurer Cathy Mayo and new Directors Leslie Brickell and Charles Bridgham. We had our 2022 calendars, orchid T shirts and seedlings for sale.



We have some planned changes in the New Year. The repotting clinic is being moved from the church to the Southeast Branch library. Our members and some that follow the website found us behind the church, but we missed the walk in traffic we used to enjoy at Ace. We are looking forward to setting up at the library from 10 am til 1 pm on Saturday mornings, February through October, to help you repot your orchids, answer any questions you might have, or just talk about orchids.

Link to Meeting Photos: <https://flic.kr/s/aHsmXiMrTS>

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CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

December

- 14 JOS Christmas Auction
Mandarin Garden Club

January 2022

- 4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Charles Wilson, Orchid Hobbyist
Bulbophyllums
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 8-9 Sarasota Orchid Society Show
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Courtney Hackney
Mandarin Garden Club
- 12 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 14-16 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center
- 21-23 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
Fort Lauderdale/Broward Convention Ctr
- 29-30 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Seminole Recreation Division

February

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids
Multifloral Paphiopedilums
- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 9 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 5-6 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
- 9 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Art Chadwick, Chadwick Orchids
Mandarin Garden Club
- 10 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 11-13 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show
Orlando Garden Club

- 12-13 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Botanical Gardens
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12-13 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 25-27 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Sarah Hurdell, Orchid Hobbyist
Habenarias
- 4-5 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Ann & Chuck Dever Regional Park
- 4-6 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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We have our 2022 speaker line up set. We will be welcoming Ben Oliveros from Hawaii and Alan Koch and Fred Clarke from California, as well as in-state orchid growers Thanh Nguyen and Jim Roberts. Some of our desired orchid speakers are reluctant to travel, so we will accommodate them by having several hybrid meetings. We will have our in person meetings with the show table review, sales table and raffle table, and our speakers will join us via Zoom. Hopefully we have worked through all the technical details to make this work. Charles Wilson will be discussing bulbophyllums, Sarah Hurdell will be discussing habenarias and Peter T. Lin will be discussing miniatures. We'll also have several home grown programs talking about orchid repotting, cultural missteps and winter growing set ups. As always, we should all be prepared to make adjustments through the year to accommodate facts on the ground.



Events Veep Dianne organized our annual party and auction, with an Italian theme this year, and she brought the eggplant parmigiana. Communications Veep Janis and First Lady Dottie made lasagna and Treasurer Cathy made chicken marsala. Mary Ann Bell made the table centerpieces. Every one contributed to the food fest, bringing salads, sides and desserts. Everything was yummy. Orchid growers sure can cook!



Sue organized the auction, obtaining a nice selection of plants from EFG Orchids, Krull Smith and Ecuagenera (thanks for the help from John Van Brocklin). Courtney and Sue also contributed some plants. Courtney Hackney was our Auctioneer Extraordinaire. He encouraged lively bidding, which is great because the proceeds from the auction fund our speakers' honorarium and travel expenses.



Thanks to all our volunteers that planned the event and made the auction a success, even in these difficult times. We are looking forward to bidding the virus adieu, so we can continue to enjoy our orchids and orchid friends in the New Year.



CLUB NEWS

Repotting Clinic

We're Moving!

Southeast Branch Library

We are looking forward to having our repotting clinics at the Southeast Branch Library next year. We will be setting up under the eaves just Southwest of the main entrance. The first Saturday of the month from 10 am til 1 pm, February through October, St. Augustine Orchid Society members are available to talk with you, answer questions and help you repot orchids. We are there to help. Bring any plants you would like to talk about or just stop by to chat about orchids.

When: Saturday February 5, 10 am til 1 pm

Where: Southeast Branch Library

6670 US-1 N, St. Aug 32086

Shop Smile.Amazon

If you are going to do your Christmas shopping on Amazon, be sure to designate the St. Augustine Orchid Society as your favorite charity. To use AmazonSmile, simply go to smile.amazon.com on your web browser or activate AmazonSmile in the Amazon Shopping app on your iOS or Android phone within the Settings or Programs & Features menu. On your web browser, you can add a bookmark to smile.amazon.com to make it even easier to return and start your shopping with AmazonSmile.



American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

December 2, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A - Ron McHatton
November 9, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Orchid Conservation – Lawrence Zettler

Orchids Magazine this Month

Brassavola cucullata – Mirenda & Hamilton
Catleya cernua – Judith Rapacz-Hasler
Growing in Wine Coolers – Alfonso Doucette
After the Cull – Sue Bottom

Photos of Latest AOS Awards

January 4 Monthly Meeting

Bulbophyllums, Charles Wilson

Charles Wilson will be our virtual speaker in January, joining us from his home in Georgia. This will be our first hybrid meeting of the year, where we will assemble in person and Charles will make the presentation from his home computer via Zoom. We will also livestream this portion of the meeting for any members that are not able to come to the meeting.

Charles will provide an introduction to Bulbophyllums, their history and cultivation, with a wee bit of science, and a colorful photo romp along the way. Charles has been growing orchids for over 40 years. He is an AOS judge, currently serves as Chair of the Conservation Committee for the AOS and is a member of the Species Identification Task Force. Charles holds BS and MS degrees in Zoology and served 25 years as Director of the Memphis Zoo.

We will have bulbos for sale at the meeting, along with some other plants brought in by members. We'll have our normal raffle table. Friends and guests are always welcome!

When: Tuesday, January 4, 6:30 til 9 pm

Where: Memorial Lutheran Church

3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



Orchid Conservation Alliance

Conserving Orchids by Conserving Orchid Habitat

The OCA conserves orchids by funding habitat preservation. Since inception in 2005 we have helped with the purchase of over 3000 acres of orchid habitat, protecting hundreds of orchid species in Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia. Many species of rare birds, trees, frogs, mammals also find refuge in these reserves.



Dracula gigas (L), *D. trigonopetala* (R)
Dracula Reserve, Ecuador

Dracula lemurella (L), *Lepanthes escifera* (R)
La Selva de Ventanas Reserve, Colombia

We hope you will join us in promoting this important work. We invite you to become a member of the OCA, to make a donation, to take a trip with us to see Orchids in the Wild®, and to purchase merchandise through our website. Since we have no paid staff, all proceeds support orchid conservation. The OCA is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation.

For more information: www.orchidconservationalliance.org



Programs Scheduled for 2022



January 4 – Bulbophyllums
Charles Wilson,
Hobbyist and AOS Judge
Learn how to grow these oddities

**February 1 – Multifloral
Paphiopedilums**
Thanh Nguyen,

[Springwater Orchids](#)
These statuesque beauties have
the wow factor



July 5 – What Can Go Wrong
Courtney Hackney
and Sue Bottom, [SAOS](#)
It's not always a pest or
disease problem

August 2 – Orchid Sex
Ben Oliveros, [Orchid Eros](#)
Orchid Pollination from
a Hybridizer's View



March 1 – Habenarias
Sarah Hurdell,
[Orchid Hobbyist & AOS Judge](#)
Sarah grows these
terrestrials under lights



April 5 – Repotting Strategies
Sue Bottom,
[St. Aug Orchid Society](#)
Things to think about before
repotting madness



October 4 – Catasetums
Fred Clarke,
[Sunset Valley Orchids](#)
Learn how to grow and
show these beauties



**May 3 – Summertime and
the Growin' is Easy**
Jim Roberts,
[Florida SunCoast Orchids](#)
Summering plants
outdoors has big benefits



**June 7 – Wild, Weird and
Wonderful Orchids**
Peter T. Lin, [Diamond Orchids](#)
Strange, bizarre, yet wonderful
orchid species



**December 6 - Christmas
Orchid Auction**
Spread holiday cheer with
orchid friends



**September 6 –
Phalaenopsis Intergenerics**
Alan Koch,
[Gold Country Orchids](#)
Cross a phal with
a vanda, huh?

**November 1 –
Winter Growing Set-Ups**
[St. Augustine Orchid
Society Members](#)
Alternatives to greenhouses



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Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. I saw the black junk start to form on this oncidium, so I moved it to my quarantine table and let it go. In less than a week it turned into the hungry little white beast in the second pic. All dead and more

than half blew away now. I used Safer Soap to wipe off the black and Malathion to kill the bugs.

A1. I wonder if those white bugs aren't white springtails,



perhaps feeding on the sooty mold. I think the original problem is fungal in origin, although the sooty mold suggests some sucking insect so sugar was exuded from the leaf and then the mold formed. If it is fungal, those severely damaged leaves should be removed to remove the source of inoculum, then perhaps a fungicide spray with something for leaf spotting fungi, like Thiomy. I'm sure the plant will recover.

Q2. I received a Phalaenopsis from my neighbor, which I repotted and the plant is doing very well, with a new inflorescence. However, the plant had yellowish blotches on its leaves when I received it, what causes that?

A2. Are the yellow splotches sunken in any way, or are they internal to the leaf? If the blotches are just internal to the leaf, and similar on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, I would be fearful of virus.

Some people believe that many of the phals offered in



commerce are virused. It does not seem to hamper the plant's vigor or flower quality, so if you are comfortable with keeping the plant, just make sure to use extra precaution when handling/repotting it to prevent cross contamination from affecting your other orchids.

Q3. My Epi. cochleatum has 6 leaves like this. Does it not like Epsom salts or is this something else?



A3. That looks like Anthracnose, and the brown dots inside the necrotic tissue are the spores that spread the disease. Cut away the damaged tissue to remove the source of inoculum and consider moving the plant to a location where it will get more air movement.





Nitrogen in Fertilizer

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

With winter beginning the 21st of this month, it might seem strange to be discussing fertilizer. Nevertheless, the growth and flowers you see this year are due, at least in part, to the ability of your orchids to obtain nutrients. The rise of the orchid pot-plant market has sparked a level of research into orchid

culture not seen since the cut flower days more than 50 years ago. A recent article by Dr. Yin Tung Wang at Texas A&M published in *Phalaenopsis* (Journal of the International Phalaenopsis Alliance) documents how fertilizers affect the growth of orchids.

In case some readers are new to the language of fertilizer, a few basics are in order. Fertilizers are nutrients and fall into two groups, macro- and micronutrients. Nutrients required in large quantities such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium belongs in the first group, while 30 or so additional nutrients are required in very tiny quantities. Most micronutrients occur in sufficient quantities in surface or ground water and only need to be added if rainwater or Reverse Osmosis (RO) water is used. Calcium and magnesium, however, are two micronutrients that are usually added by the grower because they do not occur in sufficient quantities in water.

There remain many scientific questions regarding the best form of fertilizer for orchids, even though these questions are answered in most orchid books. Most of the information in books is anecdotal or based on small samples. Wang's article tests many of the assumptions about fertilizers and provides enough information to allow both the commercial grower and hobbyist to use its findings.

His first study compared urea, nitrate, and ammonium, the three different forms of nitrogen found in fertilizers. The question has been whether orchids could use all three forms equally well and what dose grew orchids faster. Most fertilizers specify a rate of application that provides 200 ppm (parts per million) of nitrogen regardless of form. Wang is able to grow *Phalaenopsis* from seed to 29-inch leaf span in 25 months with this rate of application.

Some authorities contend that urea, an inexpensive form of nitrogen, is unavailable to orchids and is thus wasted as a fertilizer for orchids. Urea is also reputed to accelerate the degradation of media forcing more frequent repotting. On the other hand more expensive forms of nitrogen, nitrate (NO₃) and ammonium (NH₄), can be absorbed directly through the

roots of orchids and quickly used for growth.

How do orchids obtain this fertilizer? Wang found that *Phalaenopsis* were not able to obtain significant levels of fertilizer through leaves, a process practiced by some growers called foliar feeding. In fact, water passing over leaves or through media provides little time for absorption by the plant. It is only when roots come into contact with water containing fertilizer absorbed onto particles in the media that fertilizer and water are absorbed. Water is held on particles by surface tension and pulled into the plant from the particle surface. Thus, the medium is as important as the fertilizer in orchid culture.

Bacteria found on the surface of the medium can compete with plants for nitrogen. They use nitrogen and in the process degrade organic media such as fir bark. When urea is used in fertilizer some bacteria use this form and convert it into nitrate, which can then be used by the orchid plant. Thus, a medium that promotes bacteria growth can make nitrogen available from urea, while other media may not.

The Texas A&M experiment used a medium that was 70% fir bark and 30% peat. Peat provides a large, surface area for bacteria to convert urea to nitrate. Wang found no difference in growth using different types of fertilizer, even when the proportion of nitrogen from urea was over 50%. Rates of nitrogen application of 200 ppm (full strength) resulted in larger plants with more flowers and better roots compared to both higher (400 ppm) and lower rates (50 ppm and 100 ppm) of application.

This is an excellent study, but those not familiar with all aspects of plant nutrition might misinterpret or misuse the results. High fertilizer levels grow orchids more quickly, but pots will require excellent flushing to remove fertilizer salts that accumulate in the medium. These plants also require frequent repotting or there is risk of the bacteria in the medium degrading the medium to the point that it becomes mushy, a condition that can destroy orchid roots.

Wang's study used *Phalaenopsis* grown under ideal light conditions and likely treated with fungicides and bactericides at the slightest sign of a problem. The overapplication of nitrogen can lead to increased risk of rots, but the under-application of nitrogen can also cause problems. An orchid not receiving an adequate supply of nitrogen discards its old leaves as it recycles nitrogen into new leaves. My experience is that rates of nitrogen application of 100 ppm provide good growth for a hobbyist without producing the soft leaves that can result from over application of nitrogen. Whether leaves become soft or stay hard under high nitrogen fertilizer levels depends on other factors as well, especially the ratio of other nutrients in a fertilizer; the subject of next month's column.

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 2002.



Gifts for the Orchid Lover

Wrap Up Your Shopping Early

by Ken Slump, reprinted with permission

The holiday season offers many opportunities to share the joy of orchids with your friends and orchid growing buddies, and there is no time like the present to let your orchid Santa know what items are at the top of your orchid wish list

BOOKS Despite this age when seemingly unlimited electronic information is available at our fingertips, books continue to be personally satisfying items for me both to give and receive, and they come in every price range. The best book for an individual will depend on the recipient's experience and area of interest in the orchid hobby. There are plenty of good recent works available, but among the favorites in my personal library are some vintage volumes that may take a bit of effort to locate and acquire.

A couple of examples are the two volumes of Veitch's *A Manual of Orchidaceous Plants*, written in the latter part of the 19th century, but reprinted a couple of times since. It is a great chronicle of the orchid knowledge and history it is a time when "orchidelirium" was sweeping the horticultural world. I like the charming botanical illustrations it contains, too. It will cost you dearly, if you can find it. but it's worth it. Another gem is J.A. Fowlie's *The Brazilian Bifoliate Cattleyas and Their Color Varieties*. Published in 1977, it is beautifully illustrated with art and photography, mostly in color.

At the other end of the orchid book spectrum. I recommend Duane McDowell's *The Orchid Picture Book*, published in 1995. It is a slim paperback consisting primarily of dozens of orchid photographs that are sure to whet the appetite of all but the most jaded of orchid growers. It is a particularly great book for the beginner, because it shows floral variations found within popular hybrid groups and often lists their parentage too, which helps to illustrate breeding lines and the derivation of certain traits. I know of nothing like it for its modest price.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS Living plants and flowers are always popular gifts and orchids are undeniably among the most appreciated. Since it is a season of sharing, healthy divisions of your orchid plants make memorable personal gifts for your orchid pals. If your orchid-friend gift list is long, consider acquiring a compot, repotting the young plants and presenting an interesting species or hybrid to your circle of orchid friends. By planning ahead several months, you will have plants to share with many friends, or even use them as table favors for a party or as stocking stuffers.

Remember that orchids are long-lasting cut flowers. A



sprig or two of evergreen foliage can be tucked into an inexpensive bud vase with a beautiful orchid blossom, making a great gift for the hosts of holiday parties. It is surprising how many orchid hobbyists never use their orchids as cut flowers, but you can often remove one or two flowers from an inflorescence and still leave buds or flowers to enjoy on the plant.

ORCHID GADGETS There are many things that are useful to have around most any orchid-growing area that would make thoughtful gifts. Just about every orchid grower can find a spot for another hygrometer or maximum minimum thermometer. Spray-bottles always seem to be needed too.

Spools and lengths of wire and small bamboo stakes are always useful for staking orchid plants and flowers, as are rolls of twist-tie wire. I prefer the twist-tie wire with a paper covering to the plastic-coated variety. You could put together a helpful staking kit with all three items without much expense, and they would make good stocking-stuffers too. It is nice to have some quality pruning shears nearby when you want to cut bamboo stakes, and small wire cutters and pliers are also handy

Wooden orchid baskets, cork bark or tree fern plaques for mounting orchids would be much appreciated by those who use them. The same can be said for watering wands or mist and spray nozzles.

Another small item that is great to have around is a bag of those plastic water tubes with the pick ends to use for cut orchid flowers. They are useful when you want to take one of your cut orchid flowers to a friend. Look for these in craft supply shops.

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CACHE POTS Most potted orchid plants are not intrinsically beautiful, so when a flowering specimen is ready for display in the home, a cache pot is useful for containing the pot and hiding its tangle of roots. If you are one who likes to have flowering orchids around the house (and who doesn't?), it is impossible to have too many types and sizes of such containers. They make great gifts, and hunting the perfect one for a particular recipient can be challenging and fun.

The main requirement is that it be large enough to cover the orchid pot without damaging dangling roots, probably an inch or two wider and deeper than the pot it will enclose. It should also be resistant to damage from moisture, if not leak proof. Take along a pot of the size and type you want to cover when you embark on your quest. In most cases, it will be a pot of the standard four- or six-inch size.

Suitable containers for use as cache pots defy categorization. While you will find example at many nurseries, garden centers and florists, you can also shop at yard sales and flea markets to high-end department stores and florists for unique possibilities.

Baskets are an alternative option and can be lined with a plastic container or sleeve for water protection. Metal and ceramic are popular, too.

Color is an important consideration. If in doubt, it is best to opt for subtle earth tones that will not compete with, but will in fact complement a majority of floral hues.

If you are feeling extravagant, you can present the cache pot with a flowering orchid already ensconced in it. That will guarantee its immediate use and enjoyment.

If none of these ideas appeals to you, and you are one who likes to battle the holiday retail crowds, you may be surprised at the variety of consumer goods being produced with orchid designs. Dishes, playing cards, calendars, linens, umbrellas, shirts, ties and even paper products such as napkins and plates are just a few of the items you can find with orchid motifs. Of course you can save yourself considerable time and hassle by shopping on line for these and other items at American Orchid Society's Orchid Emporium (www.aos.org) where AOS members receive a 10 percent discount. Remember too that memberships to the American Orchid Society or your nearest local orchid society are great gifts for those who do not already have them. Happy Holidays.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in December 2003 (Vol. 72:12, pp. 892-893).

Brassavola nodosa

Battle for Dominance

by Sue Bottom



Brassavola nodosa, grown and photographed by Janis Croft

When hybridizers pick up a toothpick, they have a vision for what they are trying to create. Thoughts such as melding colors together, improving the flower form, making the stem stronger, or unlocking hidden traits might be their motivation. Hybridizers are only limited by their imagination... and the genes of the orchids they are trying to combine.

In a primary hybrid, two species are bred together and the offspring each inherit half their genes from the pollen parent and half from the pod parent. The expectation is that the progeny will be intermediate between the parents, in plant size, flower size, color, etc. This is not always the case, as Courtney explains in his book *American Cattleyas*:

When a hybrid is made, traits from one parent often mask those from the other. Some genes are dominant and dictate what offspring will be like no matter what characteristics were possessed by the other parent, while other genes are recessive and disappear whenever they are matched with another type. Still other genes are additive so that the more copies a plant has the more that trait will be concentrated.

Brassavola nodosa has many dominant characteristics. This delightful, easy to grow plant flowers multiple times a year with a citrusy fragrance when it is dark outside, luring moths to the flower. The plants have narrow, hard leaves with a central longitudinal groove. The flowers have narrow sepals and petals that are pale green to off-white. The lip starts out tubular but opens into a wide heart shape. The lip is typically pure white with fine dark spotting in the throat. It grows well in the summer heat, blooming from May through October.



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B. Little Stars (*nodosa* x *subulifolia*) Photo by Terry Bottom



B. Maria Del Carmen (*nodosa* x *flagellaris*) Photo by Allen Black



B. Yaki 'Black's Best' (*nodosa* x *cucullata*) Photo by Allen Black

You can always tell a *nodosa* hybrid when you see one. *Brassavola nodosa* is dominant for shape in both the plant and the flower form. The hybrid flowers are often described as being star-shaped. The flower color is usually determined by the other parent, although the color may be more muted in the progeny. The tendency for spots in the lip of the flower is usually passed on and magnified in the offspring. *B. nodosa* hybrids typically have large spotted lips, some with other unusual markings. The hybrids tend to inherit the vigor and fragrance of the *nodosa* parent.

When bred with other species in the *Brassavola* genus, you have an intragenetic battle for dominance in that each of the species tends to dominate for plant and flower form. With the small flowered *subulifolia*, you get the very floriferous Little Stars. With the pendent growth habit of *flagellaris*, you get Maria Del Carmen that is best grown on a mount. With the fringed and long tapered lip of *cucullata* (now recognized as being *appendiculata*), you get the weird and wonderful Yaki. Most of the flowers are light green with a white lip.



Cattleya mossiae 'Pretty in Pink'
Photo by Allen Black



Bc. Mikayla Black
(*B. nodosa* x *C. mossiae*)
Photo by Allen Black

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Perhaps surprisingly, there are not too many well known primary hybrids made with the unifoliate labiate cattleyas. Novelty hybridizer Allen Black used *Cattleya mossiae*, a spring blooming Cattleya that imparts high flower count and its lip color in its hybrids, like *Bc. Mikayla* Black.

Laelia purpurata is one of the Brazilian cattleyas that have been recategorized as a *Cattleya*. It has a variety of color forms and is dominant for a spring blooming season as well as lip form and color. The lovely *Bl. Morning Glory* produces a multitude of flowers having an unusually full lip for a *nodosa* hybrid



Laelia purpurata Photo by Terry Bottom



Bl. Morning Glory (B. nodosa x L. purpurata) Photo by Terry Bottom



Cattleya loddigesii Photo by Fred Clarke

Cattleya bowringiana is one of the Central American cattleyas that have been recategorized as a *Guarianthe*. It is used to produce deeply colored clusters of flowers. This is exactly what you get in the pink, heavily spotted *Bc. Maikai*.

Many bifoliate cattleyas have been used in *nodosa* hybridizing. *Cattleya loddigesii* is a spring bloomer dominant for color. The hybrid *Bc. North Miami* is a floriferous, small flowered pale pink.

The rupicolus laelias (now recategorized as cattleyas) are dominant for their bright colors and high number of



Bc. North Miami (B. nodosa x C. loddigesii) Photo by Terry Bottom



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smallish flowers with small lips. *Laelia milleri* has brilliant red-orange flowers that produce the orange spotted *Bl. Richard Mueller* when mated with *B. nodosa*.

Epidendrums tend to overwhelm their intergeneric hybrids. *Epidendrum ciliare* is dominant for flower shape, size, and growth habit. The hybrid with *nodosa* is *Bepi. Sylvia White*, and it looks like a very good *ciliare*, with hardly a trace of the *nodosa*.



Laelia milleri 'Harry Polk' HCC/AOS Photo by Keith Davis



Bl. Richard Mueller 'Orchidheights' HCC/AOS
(*B. nodosa* x *L. milleri*) Photo by Courtney Hackney

Diacrium bicornutum (now considered a *Caularthron*) is a sequential bloomer. It tends to block the expression of most pigments so its hybrids are often pastel colored. With *nodosa*, the result is star-shaped spotted white flowers.

Primary hybrids are great fun. You can see the characteristics of both the pod and pollen parents in the offspring. It is fun to see how one quality dominates and another fades away. *Brassavola nodosa* is a great grower in its own right, and when you add in the hybrid vigor from breeding it with other species, you get plants that quickly grow into specimens. The *Brassavolas* hybrids are favorites amongst the orchid hobbyists throughout the orchid world.



Epidendrum ciliare Photo by Terry Bottom



Bepi. Sylvia White 'HEB' HCC/AOS (*B. nodosa* x *Epi. ciliare*)
Photo by Linda Stewart



SHOW TABLE REVIEW



Grower Debra Brandt
Phal. bellina



Grower Allen Black
Phrag. Jason Fischer 'Linwood Coleman' HCC/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
Hab. Regnieri



Grower Jane Peirce
Enc. polybulbon



Grower Sue Bottom
C. Nancy Off 'Linwood' AM/AOS



Grower Janis Croft
Lud. discolor



Grower Steve Dorsey
Ddc. wenzelii



SHOW TABLE REVIEW



Grower Suzanne Susko
Dtps. Sogo Vivien 'Golden Leaves'



Grower Courtney Hackney
C. Ivy's Blue Eyes '#1'



Grower Allen Black
Bulb. Meen Poison Raspberry



Grower Suzanne Susko
Cl. Rebecca Northen 'Grapefruit Pink'



Grower Steve Dorsey
Pyp. Mendenhall 'Hildos' FCC/AOS



Grower Leslie Brickell
Blc. George King 'Serendipidity' AM/AOS

