



## CLUB NEWS



Thanh Nguyen

By Janis Croft  
February 1 Meeting

**Welcome and Thanks.** President Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:55 pm with 53 plus attendees. He thanked Dianne Batchelder and Dottie Sullivan for the treats and coffee while reminding all to remember to Drop a Dollar for the treats and informed us that the Silent Auction would end after the Show Table. Next Tom announced

that the club's Board Members had decided at their January meeting to bestow an honorary lifetime membership to Marv Ragan. Everyone stood and applauded Marv.

**Club Business.** Membership VP Linda Stewart welcomed our two visitors and new members, Angela Avery (Ormond Beach), Pamela Lipscomb (VA), Diane Winters (CA), and member Bonnie Armstrong visiting from Tennessee. Linda reminded us that it's time to renew your membership. The dues are \$20 for an individual or \$30 for a family if paid by check. You can pay at the front table or send by mail to Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177, or for an extra dollar use these [PayPal links](#). Linda then asked the February birthday people to raise their hands for their free raffle ticket. As our Sunshine Coordinator also, Linda announced that if you know of anyone in need of a cheering up or a get-well card, let her know by emailing her at [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org).

**Orchid Shows in Florida this Month** – The [Venice Area Orchid Society Show](#) is this weekend, the Greater Orlando Orchid Society, the Port St. Lucie Botanical Gardens and the Boca Raton Orchid Society shows are the following weekend, the Naples Orchid Society show is the last weekend in February. Also, the Jacksonville Orchid Society show is March 8. Check website calendar for [details here](#).



**Repotting Clinics** – This year's first clinic will be Feb. 5 at our new location, the



Southeast Branch Library, [6670 US-1 N. Saint Augustine, FL 32086](#). Learn how to repot your orchids, or just come to talk and observe. The clinics are held on the first Saturday of the month until November and run from 10:00 am - 1:00 pm.

**Library** – Librarian Howard Cushnir brought in two books on Paphiopedilums and encouraged all to use the library collection listed on our [SAOS website](#). If you would like a book or magazine, send a request to [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org) and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.

**Supplies** - If you need supplies, email [info@staugorchidsociety.org](mailto:info@staugorchidsociety.org). We have Potting Mixes, Butterfly Clips, Plant tags, Time Release Fertilizer, Fertilizer Baskets and SAOS T-shirts.

**Show Table Review.** Courtney Hackney discussed the ten plants brought in to the meeting while Sue held each up. Starting with the cattleyas, there was a very large and well grown Yellow Bird from Steve Hawkins. There was a petite Jewel orchid in bloom that one of our newbies proudly displayed. These are grown as house plants primarily because of their variegated, beautiful leaves. Sue then held up a Tol. Jairak Flyer 'White Beauty' with two inflorescences in full bloom. He said to remember when growing these one must provide daily moisture and plenty of air movement to help the plant dry out. Next Courtney discussed one of his plants whose lineage survived a devastating fire at Keith Davis' where temperatures in his greenhouse rose over 150 degrees. This was a Cattleya dolosa which was

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### February

- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 5-6 Venice Area Orchid Society Show  
Venice Community Center
- 9 JOS Meeting, Standard Cattleyas, 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 Hurdel, 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
- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 5-6 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show  
Tampa Scottish Rite Masonic Center
- 8 JOS Meeting, Show Update, 7 pm  
Lorraine Conover, JOS Show Chairman
- 9 Virtual Show Table  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
Invitation Will be Sent by Email

- 12 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 19-20 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show  
The Garden Center of Jacksonville
- 19-20 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show  
VFW Post 8681, Spring Hill
- 25-27 Gulf Coast Orchid Alliance Show  
North Collier Regional Park, Naples
- 26-27 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show  
Agri-Civic Center, Sebring

### April

- 3 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Repotting Orchids, Sue Bottom SAOS

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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# CLUB NEWS

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once thought to be a natural hybrid between *C. loddigesii* and *C. walkeriana*, and is now thought to be its own species.

We will continue conducting our Courtney Hackney led Virtual Show Table via Zoom. The next one will be at 7 pm on Feb. 9, which is the 2nd Wednesday of the month. Watch for an email invitation. Each month's Virtual Show Table is recorded and posted on our website.



**SAOS Program.** Sue introduced Thanh Nguyen of Springwater Orchids in Melbourne, Florida who gave a presentation on Multifloral Paphiopedilums, one of his personal favorite group of species to grow. Thanh has been providing presentations to our society over many years so he first updated us on his personal life. After contracting Covid, he decided to retire from his engineering career at the Dept. of Defense next July. Also, due to the amount of effort involved, he also decided to quit orchid society shows that required the vendor to do a display. However, he will be at the Jacksonville show in March. One can buy his plants there, online or at his nursery.

Paphiopedilums (paphs), also known as the magnificent lady slippers, have over 100 species divided into five subgroups. The multifloral group, Polyantha, is different from the sequential group in that you see the flowers in the first week of blooming while the sequential group has one flower drop before the next one appears. According to Thanh, a species is how God made the plant and a hybrid is how Man made the plant. hybrids may be prettier but are not necessarily better. Geographically, paphiopedilums are native to Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, southern China, New Guinea and the equatorial islands. Only the parishii and dianthum groups require some winter cooling, all others like to be in comfortable temperatures and conditions that humans prefer. Thirty percent shade, 60-65 at night, 70-85 during the day with humidity around 50%. They like a moist potting mix that is never soggy. Water when nearly bone dry. Fertilize sparingly; he does 1/4 - 1/2 strength solution monthly so as to not burn the tiny

hairs on the roots. His potting medium is a ratio of 3:2:1 (Orchiata bark, sponge rock and stalite rock and sometimes a bit of charcoal). The basics of growing paphs is to keep moist but aerated mix, avoid stale medium, repot yearly if possible, choose smallest pot possible and try different mix ratios to see what works for you. For multifloras, which are the largest of the paphs, you might require a larger pot up to 6-8" when mature. Most growers use 2" to 4" pots. When repotting, do not water. Instead, apply fungicide. When paphs roots are damaged, the plant will die quickly and often put out a death flower as a survival tactic. Thanh then provided us with his secret for saving a dying plant. Take pollen from the death flower and pollinate it. Then the mother plant fights to survive in order to save "the children."

Thanh stated that all level of growers should buy hybrids and start with seedlings. Beginners should buy locally and start with easy growers like the philippinese. As one gets more experienced, extend your sources of vendors, do your research, grow at your own risk, and demand better plants for yourself which also means spend more. Most sources of plants are from breeders. If you want to breed, realize that it's not just "mixing colors" and you should find a good mentor from whom to learn. The goal of breeding multifloral paphiopedilums is to obtain vigorous and well flowered plants with high flower count and beautiful colors as well as excellent flower quality and flower presentation. The most commonly used species for breeding is the Paph. philippinense due to its stripes and coloring of the lip. One can easily identify a hybrid that has it as a parent. Another favorite is Paph. rothschildianum from a small area outside of Borneo. It has great color and a large, rounded sepal which is favored. There was discussion between our expert growers about the size a Paph. kolopakingii can obtain and the decision was the largest seen in the wild was 8' with 13-15 flowers on very strong vertical spike.

Thanh then showed slides of plants from his collection. The ones he felt easiest to grow were the Paph. Chiu Hua Dancer and the Paph. Shin-Yi Williams. The slide of Paph. Johanna Burkhardt physically gave him chills as he was talking to us since he loves this plant so much! And he thinks that the Paph. Saint Swithin is his best multifloral.

**Meeting Conclusion.** The evening concluded with the Raffle table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



# CLUB NEWS

## Repotting Clinic Southeast Branch Library

We are looking forward to having our repotting clinics at the Southeast Branch Library. We will be setting up under the eaves just south 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

Be sure to designate the St. Augustine Orchid Society as your favorite charity and they will donate a portion of each purchase to SAOS. Do your shopping from smile.amazon.com on your web browser or activate AmazonSmile in the Amazon Shopping app on your phone (from the Settings or Programs & Features menu). On your web browser, you can add a bookmark to [smile.amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com) to make it even easier to shop with AmazonSmile.



## American Orchid Society Corner

### Webinars

February 15, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only  
Evolution of LED Lighting – Kelly McCracken  
February 23, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited  
Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A - Ron McHatton

### Orchids Magazine this Month

Barkerias Part 2 – Marsh & Szeszko  
Coelogyne usitana - Corbin Beller  
Is My Plant Good Enough for Judging – Deb Bodei

*Photos of Latest AOS Awards*



## March 1 Monthly Meeting

Sarah Hurdel, Habenarias

Learn about these often misunderstood, yet surprisingly easy to grow terrestrial orchids. Sarah will provide an introduction to Habenaria species, hybrids and closely related genera, and expert advice on how to grow them. Greenhouse not required! This will be a hybrid meeting, where Sarah will join us at the meeting via Zoom. Maybe she'll give us a tour of her basement growing area!

Within less than 20 years, Sarah has gone from hobby grower to exhibitor and active member of several local societies, to recently adding accredited AOS Judge to the list. She currently maintains a collection of over 600 orchids under lights in her basement. She has received AOS award recognition for culture, flower quality, and exhibit design. Her presentations combine her love of orchids, photography, and illustration with experienced advice and a sense of humor.

We'll have plants available on the sales and raffle tables. Friends and guests are always welcome.

**When:** Tuesday March 1, 6:30 til 9 pm

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

## Renew Your Membership

We'll be collecting dues for 2022 from now through March. 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](#). Easy Peasy!



# INSPIRATION

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*Lc. Carolyn Reid 'Lynchburg'*

© Terry Botto



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@gmail.com

**Q1.** Is it time to start re-watering my catasetum when I see signs of growth?

**A1.** No, it's time to repot, if it needs repotting. Whether you repot it or not, do not water until the plant is about 5 inches tall and the leaves have unfurled. Otherwise you will likely get crown rot in the tender new growth.



**Q2.** I have 4 small catasetums all of which have basically no leaves but a few spikes. Should I be watering them or leave them dry to be dormant? It's been so warm, don't know if they're confused or this is normal.

**A2.** I'm guessing that catasetinae is a Mormodia, which is a hybrid between a Mormodes and a Clowesia. The small flowered Clowesia are winter bloomers from leafless bulbs, very floriferous. You don't need to water them unless you feel like the bulbs are shriveling up. If you feel compelled to give it some water, you can place it in a saucer and let it wick up moisture from the bottom.

**Q3.** I bought some Dendrobium Nobile orchids a few weeks back and one of them now has a yellow and soft

pseudobulb. I water them once a week so I'm not sure if I over watered them or not. Should I remove the pseudobulb or let it remain there?

**A3.** I'm sure you have read about the nobile dendrobiums and how they like a coolish, dryish winter rest. The nobile pseudobulbs are much softer than those on other dendrobiums, but they should not be yellow. That means they are beginning to rot. If it starts to blacken or get mushy, cut it

off. You probably shouldn't be watering it once a week, particularly with it being in sphagnum moss. You should let the moss dry entirely before watering until after growth begins in the spring.



# CULTIVATION



## Water Temperature

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Water related questions continue to be the most frequently asked ones, especially watering frequency. This time of year there are also other water questions, specifically what should be the temperature of water for orchids. The general rule of thumb is that the water should be no less than 5 degrees F cooler than the plant temperature. This presents a real problem for those of us that use natural precipitation that spends time in a stream, lake, or pond. Even when supplied by a municipal water system, it can be very cold. Well water is nearly the same temperature year round when it leaves the ground, but can lose or gain heat quickly if stored above ground.

Some hobbyists “up North” run water through water heaters all year long because water is too cold, but the same problem arises locally as well during very cold periods. If you have your own well, it is prudent to use water after someone has showered or used a lot of water because the pipes will have been cleared of cold water and replaced by ground water. Water coming from the ground is usually warmer than water sitting in pipes or storage tanks all night. Watering early in the morning, when the greenhouse is cool, e.g. 60 F, means that water can be as cool as 55 F, with no problem. Later in the day when plants warm up, the same water may damage tender leaves.

The problem can be exacerbated if leaves have been in direct light before the cold water hits them. Cold water on warm leaves, especially new leaves can cause cells in the leaf to collapse and eventually become yellow or brown. It may be difficult to water plants without getting water on leaves.

If you grow indoors under lights realize that the same general problem can exist. Houses are usually kept warmer than the greenhouses and grow lights can really heat up the surface of a leaf. It is a good idea to keep some buckets filled with water inside and/or to water your orchids before turning on lights. After watering, turn on the lights to help dry the leaves.

This fall has been unusually dry, resulting in a limited rain water supply in local rivers and in my cistern. Cold rain, melting snow, and melting sleet have filled the cistern and limited the use of the already limited supply of water available in my cistern because it is too cold to use.



Eventually, it will warm from its current 45 F to 62 F or so as heat from the earth is absorbed by water in the cistern. For now, well water must do. Remember, too, that warming plants quickly after applying cold water is desirable.

Over the Holidays, I was able to visit some great orchid nurseries in the Carolinas and discuss orchids with some real experts. It is always just a little humbling, and also overwhelming to be around people with so much knowledge. Names of plant species, hybrids, clones, pesticides, etc. fly by until it seems my brain will explode. It is good to be reminded every now and then of what it feels like to be new to orchids, because most newcomers to this hobby feel the same way at orchid meetings.

Many reading this column do not consider themselves experts, but have already become comfortable rattling off names of favorite orchids. New orchid hobbyists, however, are often very good at explaining to an even more novice hobbyist how to care for their first orchid because they have only recently learned how themselves and they still remember what they did wrong or right. New hobbyists often defer to those with more expertise, but they are probably best at helping newcomers if they just remember a few things

*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 February 2005.*



# CULTIVATION

## Repotting *Catasetinae*

by Sue Bottom

When you see the new growths starting at the base of the catasetum bulbs, you know the repotting season has begun. If the plant needs to be repotted, this is the time. You want to have the plant in its new home before the roots begin to form under the new growth. If you start repotting after those roots start growing, it is almost impossible not to damage them. Much better to have them nestled in their new potting mix a few days before the roots emerge. You have perhaps a week or two of leeway to get into the repotting mode from the time that the new growth begins, so the first question you have to ask yourself is does my catasetum have to be repotted this year?

*Does My Plant Have to Be Repotted?* In days gone by, I used to repot all my catasetums each year. However, if they are potted in high quality potting media, the mix should remain in good condition for several years. If you are using sphagnum moss and you use the ridiculously expensive long fibered New Zealand sphagnum moss, the mix should last from one to three years. With other types of sphagnum moss, you will have to repot annually. With bark mixes, you should likewise get from one to three years before the mix starts degrading and deteriorating the root system.

Check whether the plant is well anchored in the pot. Some catasetums have a more horizontal growth pattern, where the bases of the new bulbs form at about the same height as the older bulbs, while with others the new bulbs seem to form a little higher than the mother bulb. If last year's bulbs are not firmly rooted in the potting mix, then this year's bulbs will not be stable in the pot. These should



*Check all your catasetums each week starting in December. Pull any that have started their new growths, like the one emerging in the very center of this image. Now is the time to repot this catasetum, if it needs to be repotted, so that it will be in fresh media before the new roots begin to form*

be repotted this year so the roots grow into the mix from the base of the bulb to get the best growth and bloom presentation.

The other thing to evaluate is the general health of the pseudobulbs, particularly the oldest bulbs. It is not unusual for the older bulbs to be a little dessicated from their dry winter dormancy, but if there are soft spots or black markings, you may have some latent rot in the bulbs that should be removed. If you see keikis forming on nodes halfway up the plant, the likelihood is there is a rot problem that requires your attention.



*The old bulb has rotted and needs to be severed from the newer growth, plus the sphagnum looks like it is past its prime.*

Sometimes your catasetums begin their next growth phase without an intervening dormancy cycle. No worries, you can still repot the plant if it needs it. You will just use the condition of the roots to guide you in deciding how much of the existing root mass to keep or remove.

From winter through early spring, do a weekly check of all your catasetum varieties to see whether new growth has begun. These can then be moved to your staging area for repotting in the next few days. Typically the earliest Catasetums to rouse from dormancy are the tenebrosas and pileatums and their hybrids. The very warm December



*There are two keikis forming from nodes on the older growth, which suggests that growth is rotting. Remove the keikis and pot them.*

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# CULTIVATION

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we had seems to have accelerated this year's growth so many of the intergenerics are also starting their growth cycle, including the Fredclarkearas and some Clowesetums. The winter blooming Clowesias and their hybrids like the Mormodias are some of the last to flower, blooming on leafless bulbs from January through March.



*When last year's growth is leaning it is not firmly anchored in the mix. Repot these so the new growth will be stable in the pot.*

**Potting Materials and Containers.** You can grow catasetums in almost any potting mix or container as long as you adjust your watering habits to meet the plants needs throughout its annual growth cycle. Most catasetums have a dormant winter season, followed by a period of explosive growth in the spring until the bulbs mature in the summer and slowly harden off in anticipation of the coming dry season and dormancy. This means they require ample water and food during the growth season. My catasetums grow in an open shade house during the summer months where they get watered by Month Nature, including during the Tropical Storm Season. They are in clay pots filled



*Fluffed and moistened sphagnum moss with grated Styrofoam is my choice of potting media.*



*Some varieties, like this Fredclarkeara, grow multiple thick pseudobulbs with no hint of rotting in the older growths. These can be up-potted into larger pots keeping all the bulbs together for a great floral display later in the year.*

half way up with Styrofoam and the upper half of the pot is mostly New Zealand Long Fibered Sphagnum Moss with either grated Styrofoam or sponge rock mixed in for improved aeration. In spring they are watered every other day if it doesn't rain, and after the growths mature they may be watered every third or fourth day, with longer periods of drying out after extended rainfall events. You can always tell how well your system of potting and watering has worked during the subsequent year repotting when you can see the root system that developed inside the pot.

If you have purchased a seedling catasetinae from Fred Clarke that is in sphagnum moss in a 3 inch pot, you can simply shift it into a 4 inch pot with a little extra sphagnum moss wrapped around the root ball. This approach also works when you have multiple healthy bulbs and the potting mix is still fresh. Depending on the size of your plant and how many bulbs you keep together, you might



*If the roots don't look great, just remove them. The new growths will rapidly produce a new set of roots.*

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choose a pot or basket that is 4 to 8 inches across, but don't overpot. I use clay pots because I want them to breath and have the potting media dry more rapidly during the rainy season. Plastic pots do have some advantages. Besides being lighter, the plants will slip out of the plastic pots much easier than they do from clay pots.

*Preparing the Plant for Repotting.* The first order of business is removing the plant from the pot. I used to use a knife to cut around the inside edge of the pot to loosen the root ball. Now I commit the cardinal sin of dropping the pot in a bucket of water and letting it soak for 10 or so minutes, then hanging it for a few minutes to drain excess water. These prewet root balls can usually be pulled from the pot fairly easily.

You will wonder how many pseudobulbs should be put in a pot. With a cattleya, we are trained to keep at least 3 and hopefully 4 or 5 pseudobulbs to sustain the plant while it reestablishes. We know the cattleya will not grow new roots from the old pseudobulbs, but the moisture, minerals and carbohydrates in the backbulbs will nourish the plant similar to the humps on camels. This is also true of catasetums. For catasetums, one or two bulbs interconnected by the rhizome are all that is necessary, although you can leave more bulbs or you can put multiple front leads together in a single pot. The older bulbs should be inspected. Any with rot or soft spots should be removed and discarded. Older bulbs that would have to be buried deeper in the potting mix can be separately potted up or shared with friends.



*Sometimes the roots are fat and happy and a simple haircut will suffice.*

Some of the other varieties like Clowesias and their hybrids like Clowesetums, Mormodias and Fredclarkearas often have multiple bulbs in the pot. I tend to just move all these bulbs into the new pot and let them sprout new growths throughout the pot.

You will have to make a decision on how much of the old root mass to cut away. If the roots do not look healthy, simply cut the majority of the roots away leaving a carrot like stump to pot up. The plant will sprout one or two bulbs from the newest growth each year and these will develop a

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# CULTIVATION

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completely new root system while the older rootless bulbs nourish the plant. Sometimes, the newest growth has fat white roots that look too healthy to remove. You might just give these a haircut so they'll fit easily in the new pot.

*Repotting.* Situating the plant in the pot is easy. Fill the pot about halfway with peanuts. Drop in a thin layer of sphagnum moss and add some timed-release fertilizer. Then situate the plant in the pot. Put the bulb against the edge of the pot with the new growth facing toward the middle of the pot. If you're not sure where the new growth will emerge, simply place it in the center of the pot. Backfill with sphagnum around the mature bulbs, compressing it

into the pot so the bulbs stand up. Top dress with timed-release fertilizer, replace the plant tag and insert the double wire hangers and you're done!

Here is the tough part. No water until the new growth is 5 or so inches tall and the leaves unfurled. By then, the new roots should extend to the bottom of the pot. Once the leaves unfurl, the risk of crown rot from watering is reduced and you can start watering, and watering and watering. You'll be amazed at how quickly the plants grow once they start. After all, they have to do all the growing and flowering during 8 or 9 months rather than the full year other orchids get.



*Clowesia Grace Dunn 'Chadds Ford' AM/AOS is a late bloomer, in the February/March time frame. Let it bloom first, and then replot when you see the new growths starting.*



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Apopka International Orchid Festival

The Tamiami Orchid Festival was postponed, but never fear, Frank Smith came to the rescue and added a weekend to his Apopka International Winter Orchid Festival. We had our old friends Francisco Miranda, Phillip Hamilton, Thanh Nguyen and Alan Koch at the show, along with some new talent. Dave Off of Waldor Orchids, Ben Oliveros of Orchid Eros and David Sorokowsky of Paph Paradise were all there with a great assortment of plants.

Dave and his Danny and Ben and his son Gabe headed up to St. Aug for a day of playing tourist and another day of fishing between weekend shows. We had great fun with our orchid buddies!



# SHOW TABLE REVIEW



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
***Miltoniopsis Lemon Drop 'Sunset Falls'***



**Grower Debra Brandt**  
***Phal. Mainshow Tiger***



**Grower Deborah Green**  
***Phal. Joy Fairy Tale Joy***



**Grower Jane Peirce**  
***Enc. polybulbon***



**Grower Allen Black**  
***Barkeria obovata***



**Grower Mary Ann Bell**  
***Colm. Wildcat 'Orange Red Star'***



**Grower Leslie Brickell**  
***Onc. Gold Dust***



# SHOW TABLE REVIEW

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**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Ddc. propinquum*



**Grower Leslie Brickell**  
*Bulb. tridentatum*



**Grower Allen Black**  
*Slc. Rose Marguglio Szwed*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*Blc. (Deborah Smith x Peggy O'Neill)*



**Grower Janis Croft**  
*Bulb. lasiochilum 'Rob'*



**Grower Shelia Nathanson**  
*Cym. Snow Court 'Hawaii'*

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

