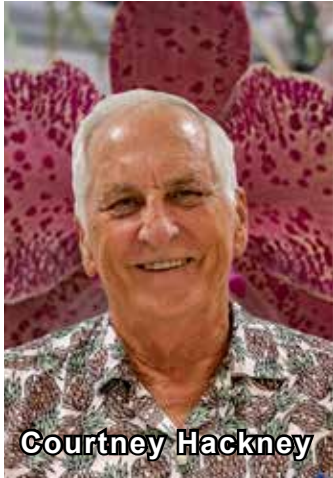




CLUB NEWS



Courtney Hackney

August 2 Meeting

by Karen Ford

Welcome and Thanks.

President Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 34 attendees. He then thanked Beckie and Dottie for bringing cakes, and Dianne Batchelder for everything else, and reminded members to “drop a dollar” to help defray the cost of refreshments.

Club Business.

Membership VP Linda Stewart announced three new members: Marcia Foltz, Heide Troeh and Lillian Salek. Members with August birthdays were given a raffle ticket by Dianne.

Virtual Show Table - Sue Bottom said that there are two “show” tables: one “live” at the monthly meeting and one “virtual”. This month’s virtual show table will be held at 7 pm on August 10 in Newberry, South Carolina with Courtney Hackney and special guest, Gene Crocker of Carter & Holmes. The Virtual Show Table is recorded and posted on our website. We encourage members to bring plants to the show table for all to view in person.

Calling all Techies - Sue noted that there have been multiple challenges associated with live-streaming our meetings, and requested that anyone with technical expertise that can assist setting-up and monitoring the live stream speak with either Sue or Terry after the meeting. We need you!

Orchid Shows in Florida this Month – no shows this month, we’re on summer break.

Repotting Clinics – Join us August 6 at the Southeast Branch Library, 6670 US-1 N, St Aug 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 through October and run from 10:00 am - 1:00 pm.

Supplies - If you need supplies, email info@staugorchidsociety.org. We have Potting Mixes, New Zealand Sphagnum



Moss, Butterfly Clips, Plant Tags, and Fertilizer Baskets.

Library – Because Howard was unable to attend tonight’s meeting, members were asked to please return any books at next month’s meeting.

**My Personal Experience Making
Cattleya Hybrids**

Courtney T. Hackney
Professor Emeritus of Biology
University of North Florida

SAOS Program. Courtney Hackney has been hybridizing cattleyas for decades, and he shared both background information and many personal successes. He has published an excellent reference book describing many cattleya species and outstanding clones, and marveled at what historical hybridizers were able to achieve despite lacking a scientific understanding of the processes involved.

Throughout the years, hybridizers have been guided by a litany of motives ranging from merely coincidence that two species were flowering at the same time, to just wondering what would happen if they crossed one species with another. Historical approaches focused on breeding plants whose flowering was controlled by light and could thus be available at appropriate times for the cut-flower industry. Even before scientists had discovered DNA, hybridizers were crossing plants that had a history of producing nice offspring from previous similar crosses and were back-crossing hybrids to parents to select for desirable traits. Some hybridizers sought reliably uniform offspring, others were looking to find unique special plants

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

August

- 5-6 Phalaenopsis Symposium
Hilton Garden Inn, Apopka
- 6 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 9 JOS Meeting, Dendrobiums
Josh Jones, Orchid Den
- 10 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.

September

- 3 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 6 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Phalaenopsis Intergenerics
Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids
- 7 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 10-11 Fall JOS Orchid Show
Mandarin Garden Club
- 10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids
- 17-18 Ridge Orchid Society Show
IFAS Stuart Center, Bartow
- 18 Keiki Club, Growing Area Tour, 1 – 3 pm
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Court, St. Aug 32086
- 28-29 Tampa Orchid Club Show
USF Botanical Gardens

October

- 1 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086

- 4 SAOS Meeting, Catasetums, 6:30 pm
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
- 7-9 Redland International Orchid Festival
Fruit and Spike Park, Homestead
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
- 12 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 15-17? Orchtobberfest
EFG Orchids, DeLand
- 22-23 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Gardens
- 22-23 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Fieldhouse at Old School Square

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Tom Sullivan tomjs91@gmail.com
Vice President Communications	Janis Croft croftie1984@gmail.com
Vice President Events	Dianne Batchelder ladydi9907@aol.com
Vice President Membership	Linda Stewart lindastew49@outlook.com
Vice President Programs	Sue Bottom sbottom15@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Cathy Mayo allatoonalady@gmail.com
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Exhibit Committee Chair	Janis Croft croftie1984@gmail.com
Librarian	Howard Cushnir hscushnir@gmail.com
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	Sue and Terry Bottom sbottom15@gmail.com bottom406@gmail.com



CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

that could be cloned, and still others were hoping to uncover rare recessive traits.

Cattleya species contain 20 pairs of chromosomes (2N=20), while some tetraploid (4N) hybrids contain twice the number of chromosomes. There are even fertile triploid hybrids. Tetraploids are notorious for producing large flowers and yielding more uniform offspring.

Unfortunately for hybridizers, desirable traits may be coded on specific genes, but those genes are part of larger chromosomes, and a desirable trait may be inherited along with an undesirable one. In addition, not all interesting

Fortunately, there are electronic databases (<https://www.orchidwiz.com/>) that everyone can access and that provide all the available data on known orchid hybrids, including photos and multigenerational pedigrees. Courtney highly recommends that anyone considering hybridizing orchids learn as much as you can about the perspective parents of a cross, including which characteristics they tend to pass in a dominant fashion to their offspring.

Courtney's typical approach to making hybrids is to select a parent with large-petalled flowers that are nicely-shaped, determine what trait you'd like to see improved, then select a new or previously-used second parent that has that trait. He described numerous hybrids he has produced. His goals included creating a better lip, increasing the number of spots on a large-petalled hybrid, testing for dominance of a trait to determine whether a plant was a natural hybrid or a species, attempting to get large blush flowers, pure curiosity about species dominance in a second generation, creating flat flowers with dark purple pigment, and improving the arrangement of flowers on a stem.

As the many beautiful photographs documented, Courtney has produced many unique, beautiful, and sometimes amazingly-fragrant cattleya hybrid orchids. In fact, many of his plants have received awards from the AOS! We are lucky to have him as a member of the St. Augustine Orchid Society.

Show Table Review. Courtney discussed the plants on the show table, which were few in number. Bring in your blooming plants to the meeting! Following a 15-minute refreshment break, Courtney described several blooming



plants brought by members, including Steve Hawkins, Tom and Dottie Sullivan, and Sue Bottom. They included cattleyas, paphiopedilums, dendrobiums, phalaenopsis, and some gorgeous habenarias. More photos of plants will be available on Flickr.

Meeting Conclusion. The evening concluded at 8:40 followed by the Raffle Table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store tables, chairs and room.



genes dominate. Sometimes a hybridizer is looking for the rare trait that might be found in fewer than one out of a hundred offspring. Furthermore, several traits, such as growth characteristics, are inherited on extrachromosomal DNA that is only inherited from the pod (female) parent. This DNA resides in chloroplasts, mitochondria, and chromoplasts, which are passed to offspring from the female gametes, making the selection of the pod and the pollen parent especially important.



CLUB NEWS



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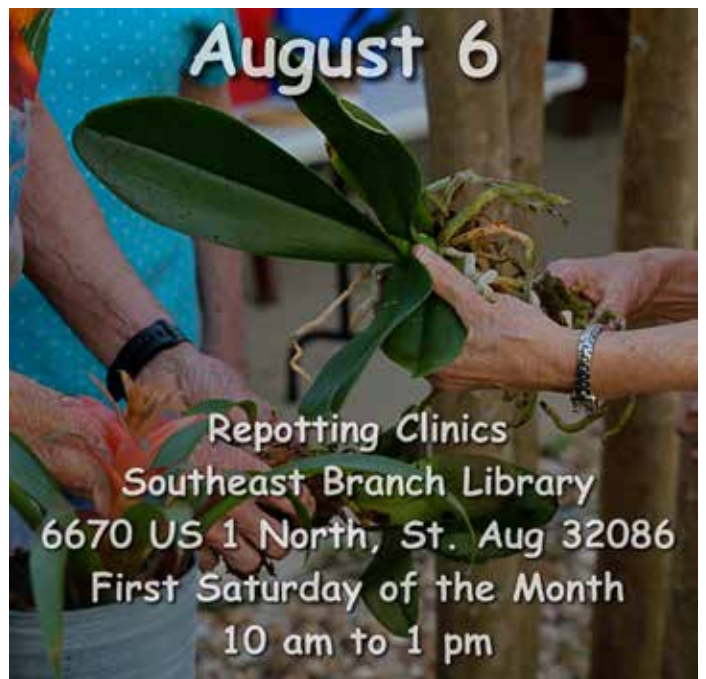
American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars
On Summer Vacation

Orchids Magazine this Month
Paphs in Bhutan – Stig Dalstrom
Ornate Neof. falcata Pots – Carol Helen Beule
Orchid Conservation in Madagascar - Verlynde
Photos of Latest AOS Awards

Greg Allikas - Rest in Peace

Greg Allikas died suddenly and unexpectedly on July 16th. Greg was a formally trained graphics artist with a degree from Pratt University. He was famous for his photography; always taking pictures of orchids, street scenes and whatever else caught his fancy. He was associated with the American Orchid Society for many years, intimately involved in producing the AOS website and *Orchids* magazine. For many years, he was the awards photographer for the Fort Lauderdale judging center and authored several books on orchids with Ned Nash. He left the Florida heat behind 7 years ago when he moved to the Asheville area with longtime partner Kathy Figiel. The orchid community has lost a good one.



INSPIRATION



Lc. Elegans var. rubra

© Terry Botto



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. I have a very healthy phal that is in a plastic skin. I've had it for 6 months and water it weekly. Should I take it out of the skin and transplant into media, or leave it alone?

A1. If the sphagnum moss is still in good condition and you are comfortable watering it, you can leave it as it is for another year. Some people say they hate sphagnum moss because it causes root rot, though it may be that they water the plant in sphagnum too often and that is what causes the problem. That sphagnum is packed from top to bottom in the pot and it holds a lot of water. The commercial growers water more like once every 3 weeks rather than weekly. It may feel dry to the touch at the top of the pot, but in the bottom it stays wetter than you think for longer. For now, you could leave it in the existing pot or remove the plastic and drop it into a clay pot, find a protected place outdoors under cover and a little shady to let it summer, and then bring it back in after the first cold snap. That chill down into the low 60s for 2 or 3 weeks will trigger the flowering process. Then bring it indoors for the winter, and repot in June after it blooms.



Q2. I looked inside a damaged bud and out crawled several of these thrips pupa. They were barely visible, about the size of an apostrophe on a smartphone, normal sized font.



A2. Thrips can ruin your flowers quickly. Learn to recognize the signs of thrips damage. I do bimonthly Orthene drenches as a precaution against thrips in the greenhouse, and it has worked as long as I stick to the schedule.

Q3. "Eagle Eye" Dave Off from Waldor Orchids wrote: *"This is B. nodosa 'Godzilla' AM/AOS. The black spots made me test for virus, it tested positive for ORSV. Those black marks are a symptom. Good bye \$200 plant."*



A3. The reddish brown discoloration at the nodes looks suspicious, I have not seen markings like that before. The black marks on the leaf I would have thought were a bacterial problem. Dave's 6th sense must have kicked in to make him test it for virus, what a bummer.





Book Review: The Classic Cattleyas
A.A. Chadwick and Arthur E. Chadwick
by Dr. Courtney Hackney

In February this year, I got a brief look at A.A. Chadwick and Arthur E. Chadwick's new book, *The Classic Cattleyas*. Before I could get a copy of this book to review, I heard it was sold out. It is available, however, from Timber Press for \$49.95,

even if it is sold out at your favorite book store.

Classic Cattleyas is everything I hoped it would be by one of the world's foremost cattleya experts, Arthur Chadwick, and his son, who is one of an emerging cadre of new orchid entrepreneurs. For many years, members of the American Orchid Society have enjoyed the senior author's many articles on *Cattleya* species in their monthly magazine "Orchids". At the end of each article, readers were always left waiting for the next installment. Now it is all in one place, free from the confines of a monthly orchid magazine. *The Classic Cattleyas* combines all of what A.A. Chadwick gave us in his many articles in a comprehensive and easy to read form, well illustrated with photos of both the common forms and some examples of the unique varieties that appeared over the years. Readers are introduced to the *Cattleya* species just as they appeared to Western Civilization, i.e., in chronological order of their discovery.

The junior author of the book is well known to many throughout the mid-Atlantic as a willing speaker and columnist on orchids and greenhouses. He currently manages Chadwick and Son Orchids in Powhatan, Virginia. This father and son team combined their perspectives and experience, old and new, into a book that is useful to both expert and novice orchid growers. In fact, there are two books; one for the beginner anxious to grow and flower this amazing group of orchids and another for the advanced hobbyist who wants to understand the complexities of orchid taxonomy and relationships between species. Serious growers will read this book many times as they grow more expert and appreciate both levels of knowledge contained in these 10 chapters.

Those readers that are botanically oriented will appreciate the historical twists and turns that resulted in the current botanical name assigned to each species. More important to some, is the description of each species and its unique characteristics. For those species easily confused with other species, William Rogerson's approach to separating



Cattleya mossiae – photo by <https://www.chadwickorchids.com/>

confusing species using growing characteristics along with flower color and size is advanced. Cultural tips on growing some of the more temperamental cattleya species makes this a reference book that I keep close at hand. Even hybrid cattleya growers that do not grow the species will glean important cultural requirements of some hybrids because they take after cattleya species in their backgrounds. Long-time cattleya growers will applaud the Chadwick's' inclusion of the large-flowered *Laelias* into the cattleya group where they belong.

There is an excellent introduction to some of the major lines of cattleya hybridizing as well as an excellent chapter on culture including repotting and diseases. Photos of most of the common diseases and pest-induced problems are included and will be very useful to hobbyists growing cattleyas for the first time.

There is a chapter on cattleyas in art, which may seem out-of-place in a horticulturally-oriented book, but is not. Much of what we know about many early species and forms of these species comes from paintings and illustrations. Earlier chapters place great emphasis on the difficulty botanists had because of inadequate specimens and illustrations. In our current digital age, it is easy to dismiss the work of past and present artists. This chapter makes it clear that an artist's eye can capture far more than any lens, digital or optical.

The Classic Cattleyas is a remarkable contribution to the *Orchid World* in general and for all of those new and future hobbyists who may have never heard about these remarkable members of the orchid family. While the title may seem like this book is only for *Cattleya* growers, it really tells the story of the discovery of tropical orchids by western civilization. Every orchid hobbyist should have a copy even if they do not grow cattleyas.

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 August 2006.



CULTIVATION

Miltoniopsis – You Can't Grow Them Here?

by Suzanne Susko, St. Augustine Orchid Society



Mps. Lennart Karl Gottling 'Red Rim' – love the waterfall pattern !

Let me tell you how the story begins. One sunny spring afternoon as I was walking slowly through a large indoor orchid show, I spotted a flower and plant I had never seen before at local shows. It looked like a huge pansy and the fragrance was absolutely amazing. As I approached the vendor to inquire how much they were selling the plants for, I heard a loud voice shout 'you can't grow those here in Florida'. The vendor continued by explaining that the orchids are cool growing and 'you can't grow them in Florida'. Undaunted by the vendor's advice I purchased several and proceeded toward my first attempt at the infamous MILTONIOPSIS. I didn't know anything about growing Milts. What have I done?

On the way home my car filled with a sweet lemon fragrance, I needed to quickly learn Miltoniopsis culture requirements. Miltoniopsis grow at highland rainforests in South America. Check. I live barely above sea level. Strike one. They grow well at cool to intermediate temperatures. Check. The thermometer that displays my outside temperature is showing 90 degrees. Strike two. They love high humidity. Check. I've got that! Florida has high humidity, but all of my other orchids are growing outside in a lanai in very hot humid conditions, I really needed to figure out a plan for cool growing. The conditions had to be a total reversal from how I grow my other orchids.



A T5 LED light was added to compensate for gray summer days

The Growing Setup and Light Levels. Based on Miltoniopsis culture and my outside growing conditions it was clear that I needed to have some type of indoor growing setup. An old desk with some plastic sheeting as protection was the choice. The desk was placed in an inside corner of the house with both south and west facing windows. It was quite surprising how much light Miltoniopsis require. They need to grow in almost cattleya light levels or about 2000 foot-candles. The leaf color is the best indicator of correct light levels. Leaves should be close to light green. Even with both a south and west facing window, our afternoon storms in the summer reduced the light levels. The plants were not getting enough light. A T5 LED Grow light was added as a supplement for those cloudy afternoons. The leaf color improved and the growth was much better.



Growing tent for humidity next to a window

Learning to Play the Accordion. During my first attempts to grow Milts, I learned about accordions. Not the musical instrument, but funny leaf shapes. New growths would get stuck inside the old growths and end up looking like accordions. I don't play the accordion. At first, I thought I wasn't watering enough, but it was because of low



Accordion pleating suggested not enough humidity

A small personal humidifier was added inside the tent

humidity. Although they seem to do okay with normal house humidity of around 50%, Miltoniopsis prefer lots of humidity – somewhere around 60-70%. In order to increase the humidity, a small personal humidifier and plastic cover was added to the mini-greenhouse. This helped to maintain the humidity level close to 70%, which solved the accordion problem. As an added bonus I didn't have to water as much.

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CULTIVATION

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Summer to Winter Shuffle. When the temperature outside begins to cool, the summer to winter shuffle begins. While orchid growers in Florida are moving their outside summered orchids inside, the Miltoniopsis are moved outside to enjoy cooler temperatures. Miltoniopsis prefer 75-80 degree temperatures.

Everybody gets moved to a small greenhouse with a heater for use on very cold days. In the late Spring the reverse happens and everybody gets moved back inside, but not before getting a thorough de-bugging. The first season I failed to do this step and spent several days chasing



Winter pop up greenhouse

a variety of critters around the spare room. At least two weeks before they are moved inside pest control begins. Orthene is inexpensive and effective against any critters that may have moved in during the winter. Miltoniopsis seem to have very few pests, so the Orthene works well. Spray all of the foliage and thoroughly soak the media for those critters hiding below the pot's rim. Orthene stinks so begin your de-bugging outside about two weeks before any plants are moved inside.



New growths emerge at the base of last year's growth

New roots don't appear until the new growth is almost mature

Potting Media. Miltoniopsis have very thin roots but lots of them. Most of the first Miltoniopsis I purchased were planted by vendors in sphagnum moss which stayed too wet and degraded too quickly. Miltoniopsis do not like to be repotted. Removing old sphagnum severely damaged the roots. I have found that potting in a fine bark mix (fir, perlite, charcoal) works well.

Spring Fling. Miltoniopsis bloom in the spring/summer with the spike emerging from last year's growth. Beware of

stuck spikes. The leaves can be so tightly packed against the plant's bulb that the bloom spikes can sometimes get stuck. Watch out for anything stuck between the leaves in early spring. Once blooming has started get ready for long lasting flowers with light to very heavy lemon fragrance. Flowers can last up to 6 months.

Summer Growth. New growth begins shortly after flowering usually in late Spring or early Summer. The growth will emerge from the bulb that flowered. Milts have a growth habit similar to Catasetums. The growth will sprout from the side of a previous growth and grow quite large before producing any roots. Once you see the new roots, you can repot if it needs it.

During summer growth, Milts are water hogs. Plants are watered every 4 days. The new roots are misted lightly every day until they find their way into the media. Clear plastic pots help to monitor the moisture level. Plants need to be constantly moist, but not soggy. The leaf tips will be the indicator if the plant is getting enough moisture. Brown leaf tips indicate the media is too dry.



Rewards are Worth the Trouble. It is definitely worth all the trouble for the enjoyment of these beautiful plants. With a little planning and an understanding of Miltoniopsis culture, you too can enjoy these extremely long lasting fragrant flowers. Give it a try.

Suzanne started growing orchids in 1974 after picking up a little bag baby from a Florida K-Mart while on vacation. She grew everything in her Virginia basement under lights until moving to Florida in 1998. She can be reached at email suzsusko@bellsouth.net



CULTIVATION

Summer Bifoliate – Lc. Allen Condo

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

The summer bifoliate are things of beauty, with their cluster of flowers held high above the plant, often with delightful spotting. They bloom freely during the hot, humid summer months when few other cattleyas strut their stuff. Once they reach maturity, they tend to be big, vigorously growing plants with boldly colored flowers. The big summer bifoliate species most commonly seen or used in hybridizing are *Cattleya leopoldii*, *guttata* and *bicolor*.



Lc. Allen Condo 'Hackneue' HCC/AOS Photo by Terry Bottom



Lc. Summerland Girl 'Orchidglade' (*C. leopoldii* x Lc. Grandee)

Photo by Fred Clarke



C. Mrs. Mahler 'Mem. Fred Tompkins' AM/AOS Photo by Terry Bottom

Courtney talks about this group as multiflora cattleyas in his book *American Cattleyas*:

A multiflora cattleya is one where the inflorescence is the focus of hybridizing instead of the individual flower. Typically there are more than seven flowers on a single inflorescence arranged as a mass instead of as a series of individual flowers... Multifloras are separated from all other groups discussed because the form of each individual flower, although important, is not the focus of the hybrid. The perfect multiflora cattleya has a mass of flowers with each flower fully open and barely coming in contact with other flowers in the inflorescence so that from all sides there are no large gaps between flowers. The form of each individual flower should be as closed (petals and sepals overlapping) as possible, given the parentage. The arrangement of flowers on the stem is more important than individual flower form."

Lc. Allen Condo was the brainchild of the late Joe Grezaffi, a much admired Florida hybridizer. He used Lc. Summerland Girl 'Mid-Florida' AM/AOS as the pod parent and C. Mrs. Mahler 'Mem. Fred Tompkins' AM/AOS as the pollen parent. From Courtney's *American Cattleyas*:

"When C leopoldii was hybridized with the tetraploid Lc Grandee 'Jules Furthman', Lc Summerland Girl resulted with form resembling its C leopoldii parent, but intense color was added by the complex Lc Grandee... Joe Grezaffi registered Lc Allen Condo (Lc Summerland Girl x C Mrs. Mahler) to produce hybrids that magnified the C leopoldii... combined with characteristics of the other parents to make exceptional and unique multiflora hybrids. Some of this

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CULTIVATION

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grex resembles giant versions of C leopoldii, while others add the C bicolor lip to deep bronze petals and sepals. No two clones were exactly the same, yet all were beautiful in their own right."

Allen Condo has received 12 awards from the American Orchid Society including two FCC's, and nine AM's and one HCC. OrchidWiz lists the statistical genetic make-up of Allen Condo as 28% bicolor, 25% guttata, 25% leopoldii, 19% dowiana and 3% tenebrosa. These percentages would be true across the entire population of Allen Condos, but not within each individual cultivar.

The progeny of a sib cross are expected to be more variable than those in the original cross. With a sib cross, each individual plant receives one set of chromosomes from each parent, but these sets of chromosomes become unlinked in the process so the individual alleles are inherited randomly rather than in a complete set. As Courtney explains:

"The only hybrids that always contain a specific proportion of chromosomes from one parent are primary hybrids, a cross between two species... When two species are used to make a primary hybrid each seed gets one set of chromosomes from each parent. Exactly half the genes come from each species. If the primary hybrid is crossed with itself or to a sibling all possible re-assortments are possible because chromosomes from each species do not stick together, they sort independently... with only four pairs of chromosomes, 0.4% of all seeds from a selfing or sib cross would have 100% of its genes from one of the original parent species."



Lc. Summer Condo #1' - second bloom Photo by Terry Bottom

Some hybridizers have started line breeding Allen Condo, the first step being a sib cross between progeny

of the original cross by Joe Grezaffi. This inbreeding is used to concentrate desirable traits, where a cultivar is selected for its color, shape, or stem arrangement and then mated with a similarly select variety. Another benefit is the potential for unlocking some recessive genes that may be present in the parents. Keith Davis crossed 'Joe's Beauty' with 'Hackneau' and the first of these have started to open. Dave Off crossed the two FCC cultivars 'Joe' and 'The Bob' as well as 'Hackneau' and 'The Bob'.

Fred Clarke sent some pollen from his Lc. Summerland Girl 'Orchidglade' wondering if I had anything blooming that might improve the stem, and we settled on Lc. Allen Condo 'Joe's Beauty'. This is a backcross, a combination of the parent (Lc. Summerland Girl) with its own hybrid offspring (Lc. Allen Condo). Hybridizers sometimes use a backcross to retrieve a recessive trait that may be masked in the hybrid but will be expressed in a proportion of the offspring from the backcross. This backcross has been registered as Lc. Summer Condo and it is starting its second year of blooming, just beginning to show its full potential. It may take several bloom cycles for these plants to display their clusters of reddish flowers to their best advantage.

Paul Bechtel wrote in the Awards Quarterly:

"We could liken the entire mass of judged orchids to an iceberg. Those of high quality to which awards are given would ride above the waterline, above the submerged plants which are not. One significant AOS award, rarely given, has the singular ability to make us readjust the level of quality we distinguish with our awards: Award of Quality."

Lc. Allen Condo should have this prestigious Award of Quality, given to a hybridizer or exhibitor of a population of siblings that far exceeds expectations. Many grexes may show only an occasional individual that excels in quality. Far fewer result in a high number of superior cultivars that can earn the Award of Quality. When Dave Off brought the required twelve blooming plants of Lc. Allen Condo to the Ninth Cattleya Symposium, the judges declined to grant an AQ because the plants were not all fully in bloom, arghhh! Of course, there are at least three sib crosses of Lc. Allen Condo, and each of these could be eligible for an AQ if Keith or Dave want to continue the quest!

Citations and Additional Reading:

Bechtel, Paul G. Award Quality, published in March 1999 Awards Quarterly, accessed online 7/16/22:

https://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Judges%20Forum/Bechtel_Paul_AwardofQuality_Word.pdf

Hackney, Courtney. T., 2004. *American Cattleyas Species and Outstanding Clones that Define American Hybridizing*. Self Published. USA. 45 – 52, Hybridizing Strategies and Orchid Genetics, 123-126, Multiflora Cattleyas and Novelties.

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ORCHID ADVENTURES

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Joe Grezaffi surrounded by the Lc. Allen Condos brought by Dave Off to the Cattleya Symposium for a possible Award of Quality



*Lc. Allen Condo 'Rosemarie'
photo courtesy of Courtney Hackney*



*Keith Davis' favorite photo of 'Joe's Beauty' with 52 blooms,
next to grandson Bentley*



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Dc. cobbianum



Grower Steve Dorsey
Phrag. Urgandiae



Grower Sue Bottom
Coelogyne micrantha ?



Grower Allen Black
B. Yaki 'Black's Best'



Grower Courtney Hackney
Pot. Frank Gilmore 'Mendenhall' AM/AOS



Grower Leslie Brickell
C. forbesii



Grower Suzanne Susko
Phal. Tying Shin Smart 'Painted Desert'



SHOW TABLE



Grower Steve Dorsey
Bc. Theresa Ricci



Grower Sue Bottom
Stan. (warszewicziana x nigroviolacea)



Grower Suzanne Susko
Bc. Star Ruby



Grower Steve Dorsey
Lc. Cariad's Mini-Queen 'Angel Kiss' AM/AOS



Grower Suzanne Susko
C. intermedia v. orlata 'Crownfox' AM/AOS



Grower Leslie Brickell
Bulb. Poison Raspberry

Link to all Submissions: <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjA1tFQ>

