



## CLUB NEWS



### December Party and Auction

President Tom Sullivan welcomed 79 members to the December meeting at 6:50 pm. Events Veep Dianne Batchelder organized our annual party and auction. Lady Di made a big tray of meatless ziti and Director Leslie Brickell smoked some boston butts for pulled pork. Every one contributed to the food fest, bringing salads, sides and desserts. The food was yummy. Thanks to Dianne, Dottie Sullivan, Ann McKenna and Maria Sands for organizing the food

and cleaning up in the kitchen. Orchid growers sure can cook!

Sue Bottom organized the auction, obtaining a nice selection of plants. Rebecca Storey, Allen Black, Charlie Bridgham and Ellen Fay donated plants this year, and Charlie made a great orchid tree for auction. We also got plants from EFG Orchids, as well as Courtney Hackney and Sue Bottom. The auction was tons of fun with Courtney at the helm. Courtney was in rare form and his good humor

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### December

- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13 JOS Christmas Auction  
Enza's in Mandarin

### January 2022

- 3 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Kristen Uthus, New World Orchids  
Honey, I Shrunk the 'chids
- 7-8 Sarasota Orchid Society Show  
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 10 JOS Meeting, Flowering Cattleyas, 7 pm  
Courtney Hackney  
Mandarin Garden Club
- 13-15 Tamiami International Orchid Festival  
Dade County Fair Expo Center
- 14 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 20-22 Apopka Int'l Winter Orchid Show  
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
- 20-22 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show  
Fort Lauderdale/Broward Convention Ctr  
POSTPONED TIL 2024
- 28-29 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show  
Seminole Recreation Division

### February

- 4 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 4-5 Venice Area Orchid Society Show  
Venice Community Center
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids  
Broughtonias & Cattleytonias
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11-12 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show  
Safe Schools Institute
- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm

- Speaker TBA  
Mandarin Garden Club
- 15 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 24-26 Naples Orchid Society Show  
Moorings Presbyterian Church

### March

- 3-4 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show  
Ann & Chuck Dever Regional Park
- 3-5 Martin County Orchid Society Show  
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 4-5 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show  
Tampa Scottish Rite Masonic Center
- 4 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 9 am til noon

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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# CLUB NEWS

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spread through the group, encouraging lively bidding. A beautiful thing, because the proceeds from the auction fund our speakers' honorarium and travel expenses. We also had our 2023 calendars and seedlings from Ben Oliveros.



We have our 2023 speaker line up set. We will be welcoming Alan Koch and Ron Kaufman from California, Dotty Woodson from Texas and Nicholas Rust from Georgia, as well as in-state orchid growers Phillip Hamilton, George Hausermann and Bret Ullery. Our January meeting falls on the second, the day after the New Year's Holiday is celebrated, so we couldn't arrange for an in-person speaker. Instead, we'll have Kristen Uthus visit us via Zoom from Michigan talking about growing miniatures. Our July meeting date falls on Independence Day, so we are moving the meeting date to Wednesday of the following week, so Ron Kaufman will visit us on his tour of North-Central Florida clubs.



We are hoping to get our beginner programs started back up this year. One great opportunity for beginners is to come to the monthly repotting clinic at the SE Branch library, resuming in February. If you have questions about a plant or need help repotting, this is a great opportunity to get one-on-one advice and assistance. We're planning a repotting madness party and rain barrel workshop along with several growing area tours. We are trying to work out the logistics for our beginner's culture class, perhaps in the pavilion during the warmer months. Director Jerry Fowler will be key in resuscitating our beginner programs.



Thanks to all our volunteers that planned the event and made the auction a success. We are really lucky to have such a fun loving group. Enjoy your friends and family over the holidays, and here's hoping 2023 is the best year yet!

Link meeting photos: <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjAihw3>



# CLUB NEWS



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## American Orchid Society Corner

### *AOS Culture Day*

Russ Vernon, Ron McHatton, Peter T. Lin, Tom Miranda, \$30 registration fee

### *Webinars*

January 4, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited  
Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

January 5, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only  
Zygopetalinae – Tim Culbertson

### *Orchids Magazine this Month*

Judging Floriferousness - A. Coghill-Behrends  
Trichoglottis philippinensis - J. Rapacz-Hasler  
Predators in Orchids – Joseph Arditti et al

*Photos of Latest AOS Awards*

## January 3 Meeting

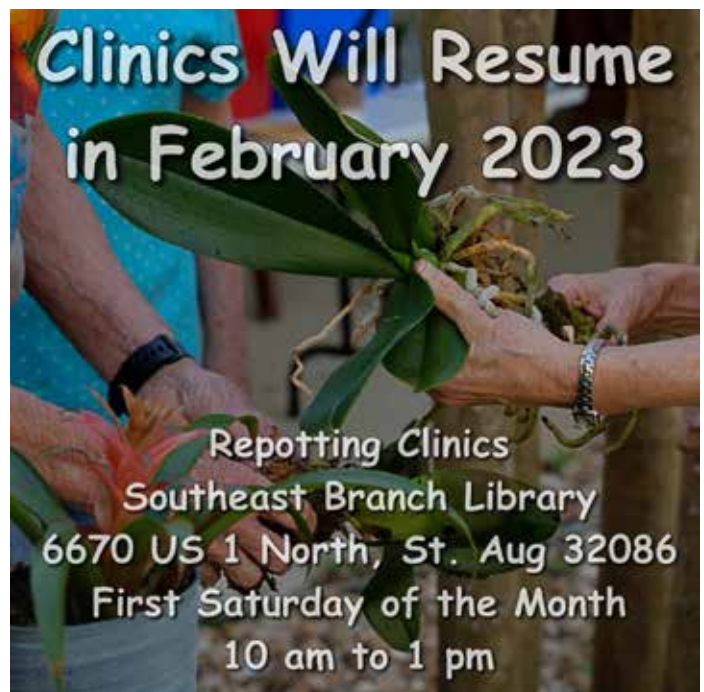
Honey, I Shrunk the 'chids

Nobody wants to be travelling over the New Year's Holiday, so Kristen Uthus of New World Orchids in Michigan will be joining us via zoom to talk about miniature orchids. Kristen says "Eventually everyone runs out of room for more orchids - unless they're really small. While their size intimidates some people, miniatures are just as tough as their larger relatives. What makes them so appealing is their variety of form in addition to flower, and they are just plain cute! The fact that they take up so little space means that you can have a lot of different kinds of orchids in a limited area." For those that want to preorder, Kristen is offering free shipping if she can combine all the orders into a single box that is sent to SAOS for distribution at the meeting.

Dr. Uthus studied both plant and animal ecology and evolution and taught biology and ecology at several colleges. The daughter of a plant fanatic, Kristen has been growing orchids for over 20 years, and in 2014 she fulfilled her dream of making orchids a full-time commitment by purchasing New World Orchids. Although she enjoys growing many varieties of orchids, miniatures remain her passion. She and her family live in Manchester, MI, about an hour west of Detroit.

When: Tuesday, January 3, 6:30 til 9 pm

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



# INSPIRATION



*Cyc. Jumbo Puff*

© Terry Botta



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@gmail.com

**Q1.** The leaves on this phalaenopsis orchid are turning yellow. Is that normal? I water it once a week. Thanks for any advice you can give.

**A1.** It's not abnormal to lose a bottom leaf on a phal, even two, if it happens slowly and they just drop off. But, this looks like it's happening quickly and you're losing the bottom two leaves plus another pretty quickly, so that suggests there's a problem. The leaves are also yellowing from the stem outward, suggesting a problem with the central crown. You better knock it out of the pot and check the roots. You may find the crown is disintegrating, in which case the plant is probably a goner, or you may find the roots are in rough shape, in which case you may be able to rehab it. Send a pic of the plant once you've knocked it out of the pot. Barbara sent pics, the roots looked good but the crown was rotting, probably collar rot, also known as Southern Blight, so the last rites were administered.



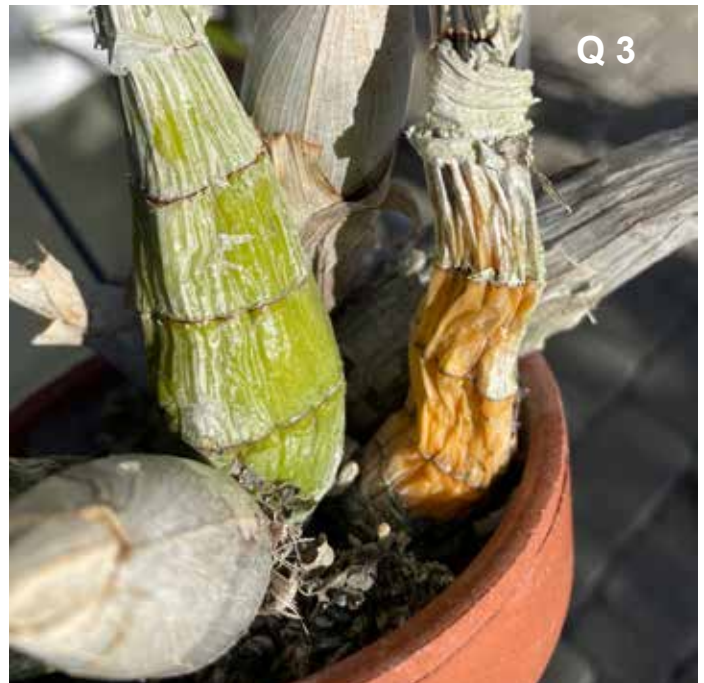
**Q2.** What is causing these leaf lesions that are sunken on front and discolorations on back that have occurred since Hurricane Ian? It was on the north side of house under eaves during our 7" blowing rains.

**A2.** If that is the newest growth, the leaf probably was soft and tender, a treat for whatever bacteria invaded it after the storm. You can remove the leaf, but it does still have good sections. As long as the bacterial infection isn't active, you can leave the leaf on the plant. You might spray it with some peroxide or better yet some copper to keep the infection under control.



**Q3.** I'm doing winter prep and a couple of my catasetum have yellow sort of mushy shoots. Should I just cut them off? I'm afraid of leaving them until spring for fear the others will get infected.

**A3.** I cut away any rotten back bulbs. It is some sort of rot.



# CULTIVATION



## Winter Light Levels

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

This month includes the shortest day of the year and a time when the sun is at its lowest angle. Even here in Florida, the shade cloth is totally off my greenhouse and has been for two months.

For the past month or so some rearranging of orchids was necessary to maximize growth and avoid

potential leaf burn. Jewel Orchids were moved into corners previously occupied by phals and other lower light-loving orchids because this area had become very shady. Jewel Orchid's leaves actually develop better color under lower light, making them better exhibition plants for the upcoming winter orchid shows. Conversely, other orchids located in places that did not receive direct light are now feeling the direct rays of the sun through one side of the greenhouse. While they did not burn, leaves on some phals were yellowed indicating more light than they might like.

This same phenomenon, i.e., light coming from a new direction, is a good reason for those windowsill growers to examine their orchids as well for both excess light and too little light. While temperatures here in Florida are not likely to cause cold damage close to windows, it can be a concern further north or if windows are poorly insulated. Typically, damage is not significant enough to cause plant death, but can cause flower buds to drop.

One group of hobbyists does not have to worry about light angle or windows: under-light growers. They have another issue however, a need to alter day length to simulate the winter solstice. Many orchids depend not on the length of day, but on the change in day length. It will be equally important to begin increasing day length in January as this is the cue for the orchids to initiate some part of their life cycle.

The first phal flowers should be opening this month if you were successful at initiating spikes with cool nights a few months ago. Multifloral paphs with mature growths are putting up spikes now too. They appreciate a little more light than most other paphs and may also need to be moved into a better location.

These paphs are also initiating new growths. While a reduction in watering and fertilizing is warranted for both of these groups of orchids, do not stop altogether. If you water weakly, weekly, maintain the same fertilizer level. The reduction in watering will automatically reduce the total quantity of fertilizer you apply.



It is always surprising to see high light, hot loving vandas not only growing, but putting up flower spikes in winter. They seem to handle cool nights in the mid to upper 50s with no impact as long as the day temperature warms into the upper 70s or 80s. Over the years, I have noticed that these warm loving orchids continue their growth with new leaves and roots until there is an extended cold period with little light to warm the greenhouse during the day. I continue my regular fertilizing of vandas until I notice new, green root tips disappearing. Only then do I stop weekly fertilizing and do not fertilize again until they show new root growth.

Mostly, this time of year is a great time to relax and enjoy the myriads of species and hybrids that flower this time of year. If you are lucky, Santa might even bring you a gift certificate to your favorite orchid nursery.



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 2009.



# CULTIVATION

## Shooting Stars and Everlastings

by Ken Slump, courtesy of the American Orchid Society

It is interesting to consider how long any flower should or could last if it is not cut from the plant. Certainly, the stems, roots and foliage of most plants are much more durable than their flowers. When you think of such temperate plants as the tulip, crabapple or rose, perhaps a week at peak bloom is all you can hope for, or maybe 10 days if the weather is favorable.

Of course, the effective life of any particular blossom or inflorescence varies considerably throughout the plant kingdom. The range may be demonstrated by familiar examples, such as the daylily (*Hemerocallis* cultivars), with blossoms that last for only a day or so, to the straw flower (*Helichrysum* species), which produces flowers with vivid bracts that effectively retain their color indefinitely when dried.

It is probably safe to say that most of the orchids popular with hobbyists produce flowers that are at their most beautiful stage for a week or perhaps two. Yet orchid

flowers show considerable diversity in floral life as well. While none may be quite so durable as the straw flower, some orchids produce flowers that are effective for weeks or even months, while others, as does the daylily, last just a day.

A couple of orchid genera quickly come to mind when one considers flowers of particularly brief duration. Even though their flowers are fleeting, both enjoy popularity. The *Cattleya* alliance genus *Sobralia* is a prime example. There are about 100 species described. The plants are mostly terrestrial and are native to tropical regions in Central and South America. Their canelike stems typically mass into a shrubby habit. Among the species, plant stature varies from 2 or 3 feet in height to some that tower 9 to 12 feet tall.

Many *Sobralia* species produce flowers that are large, showy and colorful. For a few years, I have been trying to cultivate a half dozen species in the landscape of my subtropical garden in South Florida. Even though it would be a stretch to say that they have thrived, a couple of them produced a number of blossoms this past summer. *Sobralia decora* has performed the best. My cultivar has



*Stanhoepa Lydia Bush*

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# CULTIVATION

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a pale violet-pink coloration rather different from others I have seen. I was particularly pleased when my *Sobralia leucoxantha* flowered. Its large white flowers are accented by bright yellow in the throat of the lip and, indeed, are reminiscent of a white cattleya. Both of these species' flowers last just a day, but each inflorescence produces a succession of them.

Sobralias generally do best in semi-shaded intermediate conditions. They need to be kept moist in the root zone, which may be my primary difficulty with them, as my soil is sandy. I am considering moving the ones I have back to pots. Friends have told me that they have had good success growing them here in a mix formulated for terrestrial orchids.

Stanhopea is another genus of evanescent orchids. What they lack in floral longevity, however, is more than compensated by their floral intrigue. There are more than 50 species that range from Mexico to Brazil. They are epiphytic and most will thrive in intermediate conditions. Open wire baskets, lined with sphagnum, suit them best, as many inflorescences are produced basally and project downward. The flowers of stanhopeas must be seen to be believed. They are among the most amazing of all orchids and defy description. Most last but a day or two, and many are fragrant. Nearly any of the species makes a worthy horticultural subject and every orchid grower should try at least one. For me, the bold coloration and large flowers of *Stanhopea tigrina* are hard to beat.

When it comes to floral longevity, few orchids can outperform contemporary phalaenopsis hybrids. I have enjoyed some for more than three months. That is not to imply that each flower lasts that long; however, from the time the first flowers open until the last of an inflorescence fades can easily span most of a season. Indeed, the human eye, which seems to thrive on fresh images, can begin to tire of such long-lasting flowers before they are spent.

The Dendrobium branch of the orchid family also includes some with durable blossoms. Interestingly, some of the longest lasting are the Dendrobium phalaenopsis types from Section Phalaenanthus that today are generally considered varieties of the Dendrobium bigibbum complex. The parent species are found in New Guinea and Australia and their flowers resemble small phalaenopsis blooms. Flower color varies from purple to pink and white. Horticulturally, they require bright light, warm conditions and a dry winter rest. Keep them tightly potted or grow them on slabs. Most of their inflorescences are beautiful for easily a month or more.

Another group of dendrobiums with long-lasting flowers is Section Latouria. This clan includes about 50 species ranging from the Philippines to Samoa, the majority of which are found in New Guinea. Many have closely spaced



*Vanda Pachara Delight 'Pachara'*

spindle- or club-shaped pseudobulbs with the foliage and flowers produced near their ends. The flowers of some of the larger-flowered species within this group tend to be nodding and they often have petals that are twisted. In recent years, selective breeding has produced considerable improvement in both flower form and carriage. Many of the hybrids are tolerant of a variety of conditions so long as the light is filtered and the plants are kept somewhat moist. Flowers are said to last six to 10 weeks or more on many of them. The hybrid Dendrobium Roy Tokunaga (*atroviolaceum* X *Johnsoniae*) is a good example.

But it is not just genetics that makes a flower long lasting or not. Nutritional and environmental conditions affect floral longevity as well. Excessively hot and dry conditions will usually shorten flower life. Somewhat cooler, humid environments will generally encourage blossoms to last a few days longer. A plant that is nutritionally deprived will often produce short-lived flowers, if it flowers at all. This was brought home to me with my plant of *Vanda Pachara Delight* (*Karulea* x *Gordon Dillon*).

I do not grow many vandas because I tend to lack the time and dedication needed to provide the daily watering and regular fertilization that makes them thrive. My *V. Pachara Delight* was a gift a few years ago and seems to be a game little plant as it regularly produced a spray of five or six dark violet flowers that lasted about 10 days, despite my neglect. Last spring, I resolved to take better care of the plant and upped my commitment to its moisture and nutritional needs. The change was dramatic. The plant began to develop sturdier roots and more of them. Its last flowering produced an inflorescence of nine blossoms that were beautiful for about three weeks.

Perhaps some day, through botanical gene therapy, we can have a stanhopea flower that lasts as long as a phalaenopsis. Until then, look after the environmental and nutritional needs of your orchids as well as you can, so that the flowers they produce will last as long as possible.

*This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in December 2009 (Vol.78:12, pp.692-693).*



# CULTIVATION

## Cold Hardy Orchids

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

Our orchids love to summer outdoors. They love the refreshing breezes, the drop in nighttime temperatures, the dappled sunlight and occasional rainstorm. But, summer inevitably turns into fall, and winter soon follows. Our winters are usually pretty mild except for the occasional cold front. A night with frosty air can happen anytime from November to March, but is most common in January. Even after a crisp night, everything usually thaws out during the day. There are, on average, 4 nights of cool to freezing temperatures in any given year.

Most of the orchids that can tolerate our hot summers require some sort of protection in winter, although some are more cold sensitive than others. The most cold sensitive are phalaenopsis, the large two toned vandas, the evergreen hard cane dendrobiums and the mule eared oncidiums that prefer temps above 60°F but tolerate temps in 50's. Winter night temperatures in the mid-50's are fine for cattleyas and oncidiums, but they can tolerate temps in the mid-40's. As a rule, move most of your orchids into their winter homes by November 15 and don't return them to the great outdoors until April.

There are some fairly cold tolerant varieties that can stay outdoors on all but the coldest nights. These varieties are fine when nighttime temperatures are in the low to mid 40's, and tolerate temps dropping into the mid- to high-30's. You may have to protect them several times during the coldest nights. You can move them into the garage, wrap them with blankets/frost cloth, etc. to prevent cold damage. Then they can be moved back outdoors until the next arctic cold front is predicted.

The dendrobiums are a highly variable group, but there are some that enjoy warm summers and are very tolerant of colder weather. These types of dendrobiums actually flower better when exposed to drier and cooler conditions during the winter, enjoying nighttime temps in the low to mid 40's and tolerating tolerate temps in the mid- to high-30's. These types include the spring blooming upright nobile types, the pendulous seminobiles (like Den. anosum) and the Callista section with showy pendant golden grapelike flowers (like Den. aggregatum). The Australian dendrobiums (like Den. kingianum and Den. speciosum) are even more cold tolerant accepting temperatures down into the 30's.

Many vandaceous orchids prefer warm conditions although there are some varieties like Vanda coerulea, denisoniana and tessellata that are more cold tolerant. Neofinetia falcata is probably the most cold tolerant vandaceous orchid accepting of temperatures in the lower 40's and tolerating temperature drops into the 30's.

Cymbidiums are also very cold tolerant accepting of



*Dendrobiums Enjoying Coolish, Dryish Winter*

temperatures down into 30's. Our problem with growing cymbidiums in Florida is that many cannot tolerate our summer heat, so you have to be very careful in selecting which varieties to grow here. They can be naturalized by growing in your planting beds, but you may have to cover them with frost cloth to protect buds and flowers from damage during freezing temperatures.

Many of us would like to naturalize orchids in our landscape. There are some terrestrial orchids that can be planted in the ground and will survive the winter to bloom in the warmer months. [Plant Delights Nursery](#) in Raleigh, North Carolina has a great selection; just make sure you select varieties suitable for Zone 9b or higher. Their website has a great article about growing [Hardy Orchids in the Garden](#) with details on sun and moisture requirements as well as bed preparation. We are trialing some of their varieties, planning to grow them in pots for a growing season before we find the perfect spot in the yard. Here are some easy to grow suggestions:

We brought *Bletilla striata* plants over from Houston and have had them in the ground for over 20 years, blooming in the early spring. Plant Delights nursery has quite a few varieties in colors ranging from white, pink, yellow, purple and bluish. From Plant Delights: *Bletilla striata* is a hardy and very easy-to-grow terrestrial orchid with upright, heavily textured, iris-like, 18" long x 3" wide green leaves and forms a slowly spreading clump. In early spring, stalks to 30" tall of very small lavender, cattleya orchid-like flowers with a dark purple lip are held atop the foliage. The rhizomes spread slowly and eventually form a nice mass. *Bletilla striata* grows best in moist-to-damp soils in 1-6 hours of sun. While they may grow in shade, flowering will be sparse if at all.

We have enjoyed the Ladies Tresses orchids we see growing next to roadway ditches in our neighborhood. We ordered some *Spiranthes vernalis* 'Wake Up' that were just emerging from dormancy and put them in a pot to get them

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# CULTIVATION

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*Bletilla striata*: photo courtesy of Juniper Level Botanical Garden

established. From Plant Delights: *Spiranthes bightensis* 'Chadds Ford', formerly listed as *Spiranthes cernua*, is an easy-to-grow native orchid that ranges from Virginia north to New Jersey (editor's note: hardy through Zone 9b). The ground-hugging, dark-green rosettes spread slowly by short underground rhizomes, creating a nice colony when growing in moist but well-drained organic soils. In mid-September, the rosettes produce 18" tall spikes spiraled with small, white, bell-shaped flowers, emitting a delightful fragrance often described as a cross between vanilla and jasmine. *Spiranthes* 'Chadds Ford' was discovered in the 1960s by orchid fancier Dick Ryan just before the habitat near his hometown of Bear, Delaware, was to be developed. It went on to fame, winning the Certificate of Cultural Merit from the American Orchid Society. DNA work determined that *Spiranthes bightensis* started life as an ancient hybrid between *Spiranthes cernua* and *Spiranthes odorata*, before speciating.



*Spiranthes cernua* 'Chadds Ford'

*Calanthe sieboldii*

photo credit: Juniper Level Botanical Garden

Calanthes might be a perfect pick for a shady spot in your garden. We have all seen the Phaius and Phaius-Calanthe hybrids that EFG has popularized. We ordered some Calanthe 'Kojima Violet' and have them started in a pot to see how they grow. Ultimately, we hope to find a spot in the yard for them. From Plant Delights: *Calanthe sieboldii* (syn: *Calanthe striata*), a hard-to-find Japanese native terrestrial orchid, has been a superb performer and one of our favorite calanthes. The evergreen foliage (except below 10 degrees F) composes a vigorous 6" tall x 15" wide clump of deeply pleated leaves. In spring, the bloom stalks rise from the ground to reach 20". Along the scape are dozens of small pansy-like flowers of bright yellow... quite stunning. *Calanthe sieboldii* prefers well-drained, slightly moist, woodland conditions and are proven to be quite easy to grow. After severe winters, they may be very late to emerge.

Cold hardy terrestrial orchids can be added to your landscape so you'll have naturalized orchids in the yard. They often prefer moist, organic soils that are shaded from the midday sun. There are many to choose from, but only select varieties rated for at least Zone 9b. They may be shipped to you bareroot during their dormant period, so you will have to make sure you understand their life cycle so they can get off to a good start.

St. Augustine Minimum Temperatures			
Average Number of Days/Month Temp Drops Below			
Month	50° F	40° F	32° F
September	0	0	0
October	1	0	0
November	8	2	0
December	15	6	1
January	18	8	2
February	14	5	1
March	10	2	0
April	3	0	0
Year	69	23	4
<a href="https://www.currentresults.com/Weather/Florida/Places/st-augustine-temperatures-by-month-average.php">https://www.currentresults.com/Weather/Florida/Places/st-augustine-temperatures-by-month-average.php</a>			



# CLUB NEWS

## Programs Scheduled for 2023



**January 3 – Honey, I Shrank the ‘Chids**  
Kristen Uthus, [New World Orchids](#)  
Miniatures – Always Room for One More



**July 12 – 101 Ways to Kill an Orchid**  
Dr. Ron Kaufmann, [Orchid Conservation Alliance](#)  
Learn Some New Avoidance Tricks!

### February 7 – Broughtonias and Their Hybrids

Phillip Hamilton, [Bredren Orchids](#)  
Jewels from the Caribbean



### August 1 – Hybridizing and Flasking

Tony Millet, Hybridizer and Student AOS Judge  
Want to Know How Orchids Do It?



**March 7– Oncidiums**  
Steve Hawkins, Orchid Specialist  
Colorful Sprays of Flowers



### September 5 – Schomburgkias

Bret Ullery, [Accent Orchids](#)  
Twisted Flowers on Long Spikes

### April 4 – Harvesting Rainwater

Dotty Woodson, [D and B Orchids](#)  
Rainwater is Free



### October 3– Reblooming Orchids

Dr. Courtney Hackney, [Hackneau Art & Orchids](#)  
Learn What Triggers Flowering



**May 2 – Habenarias**  
Nicholas Rust, [Rustyxotics Orchid Nursery](#)  
Breeding Shapes and Colors



### November 7 – Brazilian Cattleya Alliance

Alan Koch, [Gold Country Orchids](#)  
Cattleyas in the Wild

### June 6 – Unusual Orchid Mounts

George Hausermann, [EFG Orchids](#)  
Creating Live Orchid Displays



**December 5 - Christmas Orchid Auction**  
Spread Holiday Cheer with Orchid Friends



# SHOW TABLE REVIEW



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Bulb. Joyce Krym-Ingalls*



**Grower Steve Dorsey**  
*Lepanthes saltatrix*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Ornithocephalus gladius*



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



**Grower Leslie Brickell**  
*Bulb. Poison Raspberry*



**Grower Shelia Nathanson**  
*L. purpurata var. carnea*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Den. Love Memory 'Fit'*



# SHOW TABLE REVIEW

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



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*C. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' AM/AOS*



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



**Grower Allen Black**  
*C. maxima 'Wild Girl' AM/AOS*



**Grower Keith Davis**  
*C. intermedia var. aquinii-ortata 'Miranda'*



**Grower Steve Dorsey**  
*Blc. Yen Corona 'Green Genie' AM/AOS*

