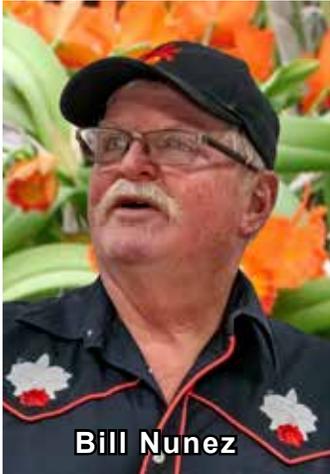




CLUB NEWS



Bill Nunez

March Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks.

Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 55 attendees. He thanked Laura, Christine, Ann and Dottie for the treats and reminded all to remember to "Drop a Dollar" for the coffee and supplies. The Repotting Clinics started up again and Tom said that this past weekend had a constant flow of people and

was a fantastic time for all. The next one will be on April 6th. Tom announced the March Florida orchid shows and introduced Art who invited all to the Jacksonville Orchid Show on March 16-17 starting at 10 am. Tom also announced other shows in Orlando, Savannah, Naples, Sebring and Davie. He advised all to look at the website for dates and locations

Club Business. Membership VP Linda Stewart welcomed our guests and new members Sonya Benzmilller, Michaeleen Chalut and Stanley Nadbielny from the St. Augustine area, Art Turcotte and Elaine Murphy from Palm Coast, Jeri Humphrey from Middleburg, Karen Wubbena from Minneapolis and Dan Suchand from NOLA. 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. Members with March birthdays received a free raffle ticket.

Members Choice Voting - Christine Peterson asked everyone to vote for the Members Choice for the orchids brought into the meeting. Winners are announced after the speaker's presentation.

Beginner Programs – We'll have our first growing area tour at the Bottom's on March 24th, Repotting Madness from 1 to 3. Save the date, we'll have divisions for potting and mounting, \$5 donation to cover the cost of supplies. Be sure to save the date.

Virtual Show Table – is scheduled for Thursday, March 14 at 7 pm. Members will receive an email invitation with a link and details.

Supplies - Supplies for growing orchids were available at the back table. Preorder ahead of time at info@staugorchidsociety.org.

Library - Librarian Howard Cushnir will be bringing in free publications for members. If you would like a book or magazine from the Library list on the website, send Howard a request to info@staugorchidsociety.org and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.



Show Table Review. Courtney Hackney started the review with a yellow Cattlianthe Princess Buttercup, a hybrid between aurantiaca and Beaufort, that has many color variations. Next was First Love, a cross between aurantiaca and tampensis. There was a hybrid between B. digbyana and C. schroederae, originally made in the early 1900's, having subtle coloration with blooms that last for 2 months. Harry brought in two Cymbidium devonianum hybrids that tend to have pendent inflorescences. There were several beautiful mounted nobile Dendrobiums as well as some from the Latouria section including Den. Roy Tokunaga. Several multifloral Paphiopedilums were striking including Bel Royal and Michael Koopowitz with its long curly petals. Courtney brought two terrestrial Sarcoglottis sceptrodes in bloom, speculating that they may actual be two different species. Steve brought in a beautiful red Stenosarcos Vanguard, a beautiful terrestrial orchid.

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CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

March

- 9 FL North-Central Judging, 10 am
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 12 JOS Meeting, Show Update, 7 pm
Lorraine Conover, JOS Show Chairman
- 14 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 16-17 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show
The Garden Center of Jacksonville
- 22-24 Deep South Orchid Society Show
Coastal Botanica Garden, Savannah
- 22-24 Gulf Coast Orchid Alliance Show
North Collier Regional Park, Naples
- 23-24 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show
Agri-Civic Center, Sebring
- 24 Keiki Club Growing Area Tour, 1-3 pm
Repotting Madness at the Bottoms
\$5 Donation to Cover Cost of Supplies
- 30-31 Flamingo Gardens Orchid Society Show
Flamingo Gardens, Davie

April

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Tolumnias
Courtney Hackney, Orchid Hybridizer
- 5-7 Apopka Int'l Spring Orchid Show
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
- 6 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
- 6-7 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Polish American Club
- 9 JOS Meeting, 6:45 pm
Hands On Meeting and Show Recap
- 11 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13-14 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show
St. Joan of Arc Church, Spring Hill
- 14 SAOS Orchid Swap and Picnic, 4 to 6 pm
Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

- 26-28 South Carolina Orchid Society Show
Garden Clubs of Greater Columbia
- 27-28 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show
Riverside Park

May

- 3-5 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show
Kiwanis Island Park Gym, Merritt Island
- 4 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 5 JOS Picnic, 12 pm
1658 Holly Oaks Lake Rd. E.
Jax 33225
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Multifloral Paphiopedilums
David Sorokowsly, Paph Paradise

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Vice President Events	Dianne Batchelder ladydi9907@aol.com
Vice President Membership	Linda Stewart bindstew@hotmail.com
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CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1



SAOS Program. Sue introduced our guest speaker, Bill Nunez, aka The Rhizome Cowboy, from Seminole, Florida. His talk was about Growing Specimen plants in the Cattleya Alliance. He has been interested in orchids since his youth when he spent time in the cypress swamps and discovered native orchids, and has been growing orchids ever since.

He shared several colloquial sayings during the talk and the first was "Build the roots and the blooms will come." Besides the six essentials to orchid growing, he focused on three basics: selecting the proper medium, the advantages of overpotting and flushing salts from the roots. He showed several slides of plants with jam-packed pseudobulbs in 6-10" pots with many exposed roots. The more bulbs you have, the more flowers you will get on the plant. He showed us how to partially cut a rhizome, 3-4 bulbs back from new growth to force new growths from the dormant eyes to help fill up the pot with pseudobulbs. Bill suggested you only do this on healthy plants and he uses a Captan fungicidal paste brushed on the cut to prevent infections.

If you want to grow a specimen plant, you should purposely over pot the plant. It is important to use a slowly decomposing media to avoid root rot. For the media suggestions, he showed inorganic components like lava rock, sponge rock (the coarser the better), charcoal, broken sterilized pot shards, packing peanuts and clay pebbles, as well as organic components (he uses a maximum of 10%) like tree fern, coconut fiber, and bark. For specimen plants, he wants more materials that encourage drainage than media that retains moisture so the plant can stay in the same potting mix for 6 to 7 years, rather than 2 to 3 years.

When potting his specimens, he puts in Styrofoam peanuts first, then he lays a light web of coconut fiber (resembling a hair net in density) followed by lava rock or clay pebbles. On top of the drainage layer he puts a



very few inches thick layer of mix containing some organic media. The plant is given a haircut so the roots are perhaps 2 or 3 inches long, so they can be splayed out on top of the mix. Once secured with rhizome clips or bamboo stakes to hold the plant in place while it recovers from transplant shock, the roots will begin growing into the mix. If using a very deep pot, you can use a net pot or plastic pot turned upside down with lots of drainage holes cut into it, in order to provide aeration to the center of the pot where root rot tends to begin.

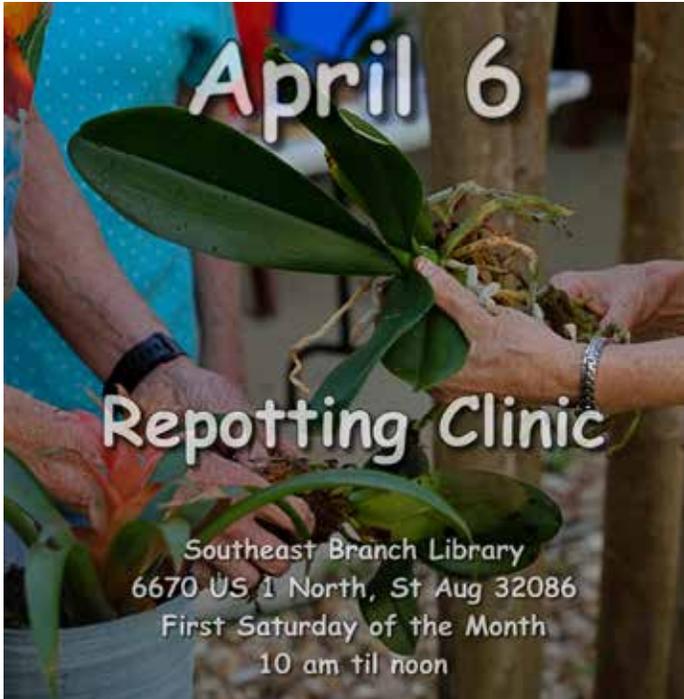
Bill recommended two fertilizers with chelated micronutrients, Miller Nutrient Express 18-18-18 and Palmer Orchid Cal-Mag + Seaweed 14-2-14. When water evaporates from the plant, mineral/salts remain. When you don't regularly repot, the build up of salts can damage the plant roots which is why you must flush the pots, giving your plants a vigorous bath on a regular schedule. Do this as forcefully as you can. He recommended the Wonder Waterer Wand that allows a forceful flow of water that doesn't disrupt the surface media. To summarize, in order to grow specimen plants, Bill's advice is over pot, provide fast drainage, use slowly decomposing media and flush salts from media regularly.



Meeting Conclusion. The Members Choice winner was Paph. Michael Koopowitz grown by Steve Hawkins. The evening concluded with the Raffle table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



CLUB NEWS



April 2 Meeting Tolumnias, Dr. Courtney Hackney

Courtney will talk about tolumnias, formerly known as equitant oncidiums. These twig epiphytes with colorful flowers have adapted to the Caribbean climate, where morning rains and dews wet them and the trade winds dry them by nightfall.



Dr. Hackney is Emeritus Professor of Biology and the former Director of Coastal Biology at the University of North Florida. He wrote a Growing Tips column for 20 years that appeared in newsletters around the country. He has also published in the Orchid Digest and American Orchid Society. In 2004, he published "American Cattleyas", the culmination of a decade of study and interviews, which summarizes in old photographs and prints how all of the modern cattleyas came to be. The book also describes what we know about cattleyas and cattleya hybrids, how to grow them, and what to expect from modern hybrids.

When: Tuesday, April 2, 6:30 til 9 pm

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

Renew Your Membership

Thanks to the many of you who have renewed your membership for 2024. We try to finalize renewals by March so we can clean up our email lists. If you haven't had a chance to renew but wish to remain a member, the dues are \$20 for an individual or \$30 for a family if paid by Zelle (904-501-0805) or check (mail c/o Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177). For an extra dollar, use the PayPal link on our [website](#).

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

March 3, 11 am, \$35 seminar
AOS Culture Day, 4 speakers

March 5, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

March 14, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Home Greenhouses – Jean Allen-Ikeson

Orchids Magazine this Month

Pescatoria Breeding – Tim Culbertson
Octomeria grandiflora – Judith Rapacz-Hasler
Orchid Chandelier – Greg Griffis

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)



INSPIRATION



Epc. (Skigrans 'Little Plum' x *C. aurantiaca* 'Red')

© Terry Botta



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com

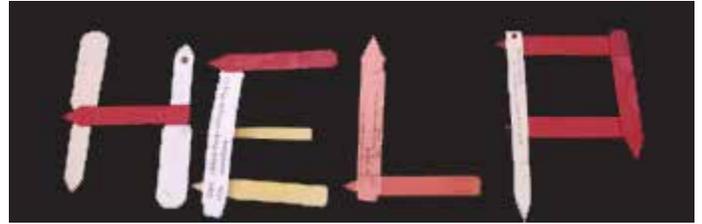
Q1. I've treated this Wine Delight with Thiomyl and cinnamon. I was waiting until the leaves died back and hoped it would callus over. Now, it is withering. Should I pull this whole section away

from the other two? I don't want to lose the whole orchid. Should I just cut below that soft section, or is it better to bite the bullet and get rid of that whole section?



A1. That is a rot inside the pseudobulb, beyond the reach of chemicals. You'll have to cut away the infection, cut until you see no discoloration on the inside of the pseudobulb. You may be able to place the uncontaminated part of the pseudobulb halfway into some sphagnum moss and see if it will sprout keikis eventually. Cut that bad pseudobulb away from the mother plant so the plant will be safe.

Q2. These habenaria tubers are stored in a plastic bag. I'm watching for any sign of life. They have what looks like salt crystals in the tubers, which I scraped off. I have the AOS Habenaria Culture sheet and I have read the issue of SAOS 2022 newsletter that featured Habenaria. According to that sheet, I probably should put them in dry mix just in case they are alive. I will have to place them horizontally since I don't know which end is up.



A2. The tubers are not dead, they are just sleeping. I am guessing what looked like crystals was probably perlite from the ProMix, and it was just grown into the tuber, probably best to just leave it attached. I think the top of the tuber is to the right in your picture. In the lower one, you can see the vestiges of the old tuber, that is now dried up and desiccated. The roots grow from the top of the tuber. None of my tubers have woken up yet, though I saw Sarah Hurdel's post where lots of hers have started growing. Just be patient and check the tubers every week or so. I'm torn too, and thinking maybe I should just start potting them up and leaving the top third of the tuber uncovered so I can finish the repotting process after they start growing, but so far I have resisted the urge.

Q3. I have a dendrobium orchid that has done really well until this past week when it developed lesions (that I noticed). I treated it with Thiomyl for Anthracnose. Any ideas?



A3. That looks like a cercosporoid fungus, dendrobiums seem to be very susceptible to it. You'll have to remove the severely damaged leaves that contain fungal spores. Thiomyl is a good preventative, but it is not curative, that's why you have to remove the source of inoculum.



CULTIVATION



Spring Migration

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Spring has definitely sprung here in Jacksonville, Florida, but it is also happening everywhere in the Northern Hemisphere even if it does not feel like it outside. Officially, spring begins around 22 March, but a change in the sun's intensity is already noticeable. My low-light "Jewel" orchids, sitting in a

window that received only indirect sun are beginning to look bleached from the intense light. High light orchids in south facing windows are also beginning to show signs of too much light.

Novice growers may be surprised that orchids normally grown in bright greenhouses can get burned in window sill situations. It is not just the light intensity that burns them, but the sudden increase of light on plant leaves, which have adapted to very low light levels during the long winter. This time of year can be as difficult for indoor orchid hobbyists as it is for those with greenhouses. If there are deciduous trees that shade your house in summer, the situation gets more complicated as new leaves emerge and deep shade appears where there was once intense light flowing into your windowsill growing area.

Many indoor growers in the very Deep South, i.e. Florida, have already moved orchids to outdoor growing areas. If you have done this for many years you already know about watching for late cold snaps. Many "migratory hobbyists" (Winter indoors-Summer outdoors) never realize the shock their orchids experience, especially from the change in humidity. This is especially true of hobbyists that have mastered the maintenance of humidity in their indoor growing areas. Winter humidity, even in the South can be much lower than orchids prefer. The addition of more air movement also can lead to much higher water loss. Avoid moving orchids in bud or orchids that will soon be sending up buds outside until they have finished blooming. An orchid plant that has not received enough light to flower during winter is not going to suddenly gain enough energy to bloom this spring season. In fact, it may "decide" not to flower and put out new roots and leaves in response to the sudden change in light and temperature.

Many commercial growers do use this type of "shock" treatment to initiate flowering, but they are shocking plants that have accumulated lots of energy reserves to bloom and are just waiting for the appropriate environmental cues.



Clearly, some commercial orchid nurseries were able to fool their orchids into flowering at the correct moment for the World Orchid Congress in Miami in January. Many orchids in exhibits and in sales booths were flowering early. There were also many tales of commercial growers who failed to get their best clones to flower in time or whose best orchids flowered too early.

Each time there is a major international show there are always aspects that surprise long-time orchidists. The surprise this year was the development and exhibition of multi-flora paphs, which always seemed to be an obvious underdeveloped breeding line. The lack of more cymbidiums during a time when they should have been readily available was also noted. Some commercial growers noted a surprising lack of new lines of phals. With the exception of the new "blue" violacea from Orchidview, there were no big surprises in phals.

There were a number of new products offered orchid hobbyists at the WOC, but most had been available before. I purchased a number of these and will be testing them in the next year and reporting any good results.

One service that was advertised at the WOC is one that would benefit most orchid growers. One company, which formerly produced Peters fertilizers and now makes Jacks fertilizers, has a lab that will test your water and not only tell you what is in it, but what fertilizer to use, and how to use it. The cost may be high for an individual, but inexpensive for orchid clubs that have several members with the same water source. They even provide bottles for shipping water samples. Call 866-522-5752 or email info@jrpeterslab.com.

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 March 2008.



CULTIVATION

Specimen Plants

by Robert M. Scully



Brassavola Little Stars is a floriferous hybrid that grows into specimen size in just a few years.

Specimen plants are the aim of a great many amateur orchid growers and are desirable because they present a wonderful show of flowers at one time. Since many orchid hobbyists can accommodate only a limited number of plants, further propagation usually is undesirable which makes it advantageous for them to concentrate on keeping their plants as large as it is advisable to grow them. Commercial orchid growers usually find the growing of specimen plants too costly to be economically feasible as these plants require individual attention, so here is a good opportunity for the amateurs to shine and show their skill! If you are considering growing specimen plants, it would be well to refer to the American Orchid Society Handbook on Judging and review the scale of points used in judging a specimen plant, as close study of this scale of points will tell you of the importance of the various points in relation to the possibility of attaining your goal. A specimen plant is judged on the basis of culture and the award is called "Certificate of Cultural Merit." The handbook says of Cultural Certificates. "Awarded to specimen plant of robust health and an unusually large number of flowers: or plants which exhibit great skill in bringing into flower. Must have a score of 80 points or over." The scale of points used to judge a plant for that award is as follows:

Certificate of Cultural Merit	
Size of plant	30
Floriferousness	25
Quality of bloom	20
Rarity	15
Color	<u>10</u>
	100

It is obvious that a large plant (in relation to the normal) with an abundance of flowers is the objective to be accomplished.

A "made-up" plant or the planting together of a number of smaller plants into one container to form one plant is usually regarded by judges as sufficient to disqualify the entry. However, if the rhizome is cut to force a bud into growth and the new plant allowed to grow without moving its position in relation to the front growths, judges usually recognize this as a feasible practice. I find that the Handbook on Judging makes no mention of "made-up" plants and possibly these should be defined in later editions.

It is not an easy matter to grow a specimen orchid plant nor is it easy to grow a specimen of any plant; it is a definite challenge to one's skill and ability. Each genus differs in its adaptability to the formation of a specimen plant but perhaps if I explain the practice necessary with *Cattleya* and allied genera it will tend to enlighten one to where the cultural practice with other genera will be more obvious.

To grow a specimen *Cattleya* plant, one should select a plant that has a tendency to make side breaks. Plants that grow in one direction without a natural tendency should not be selected for growing into a specimen plant. A mature plant in a 5" or 6" pot with four or five side breaks is an excellent plant with which to start. Now it should be remembered that one's aim is to grow the plant so that it will make as many growths as possible — and flower all of them! This is where skill in growing comes into the picture. A grower knows that too many growths will result in blind sheaths, overfertilizing will produce a lot of growth but also may result in weak bulbs and lack of flower. Just where should the line be drawn as to the number of breaks that should be allowed to mature? If the plant produces more breaks than good growing sense tells you it can satisfactorily mature, then they should be



This cattleya hybrid in a 3 inch pot has three new leads and closely spaced pseudobulbs, making it a great candidate for growing into a specimen plant.

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CULTIVATION

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disbudded when they first show signs of growing.

If the plant does not show signs of breaking, the rhizome may be “notched” with a sharp knife in front of the eyes which one wants to make grow. Usually the rhizome is notched about half way through in a V-shape in order to expose the cut surface to the air so that decay will not start. If the plant is in extremely vigorous condition it is often desirable to make the cut entirely through the rhizome as this makes the back eyes appear much sooner. When the cut is made only half way through the rhizome the front growth can make use of one-half of its tissues to transmit food to the back growth. Of course, when it is cut entirely through, the back growth must make use of its own stored food supply and that which it manufactures at the immediate time to further the new growth. Whether the cut is to be made half way or entirely through the rhizome must be left to the good judgment of the grower.

One of the biggest problems, whether it is with Cattleyas or some other genera, is to keep the roots in good condition. Why orchid roots die has not been answered entirely, but we do know some of the conditions that cause root decay; among these are lack of aeration, overwatering, and decomposition of the osmunda. Overwatering and decomposition of the osmunda, of course, prevents aeration of the roots. In most cases we can control watering and to a certain extent we can prevent rapid decomposition.

Small pieces of broken pots or gravel of an inert character are a great advantage in potting with the osmunda. The presence of such substances prevents overwatering to a certain extent and permits better aeration. Likewise, it reduces the amount of osmunda that is subject to decomposition. The orchid roots adhere to these particles

in the osmunda and are a good source of moisture.

Good firm packing of the osmunda will also tend to cut down on decomposition but this, of course, must be done with judgment. If the osmunda is packed too hard the roots cannot penetrate and the amount of aeration diminishes to a point where excessively hard potting would be detrimental. The use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers greatly increase bacterial action which, of course, cause decomposition of the osmunda.

Repotting a specimen plant always presents a number of problems because the root system must be disturbed as little as possible. However, osmunda that has decomposed must be removed and new osmunda added; this is necessary to keep the root system in good condition. Specimen Cattleya plants usually grow in all directions and because of the numerous new leads they must be potted in the center of the container. The container must be large enough to permit an ample number of growths for each lead; if repotting can wait for two years and each lead will make two growths a year then room for four new growths on each lead must be allowed. Some plants, such as *C. boweringiana* and its hybrids form very compact plants with short sections of rhizome between the pseudobulbs. Others, such as *C. trianae*, make long sections of rhizome between pseudobulbs so these traits must be taken into consideration when choosing the container for repotting. Shallow pots, usually 8” to 14” in diameter, are suitable for finished specimens.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in September 1951 (Vol. 20:9, p. 533-535), reprinted with permission. Editors Note: You are probably not using osmunda fiber from yesteryear as organic matter in your potting media, so substitute tree fern, bark or coconut fiber for osmunda when reading the article. The comments about osmunda apply to any organic constituent in your potting mix.



Laelia (syn C.) Pulcherrima (1898) is a primary hybrid between purpurata and lobata, putting on a show in an 8 inch pot.



CULTIVATION

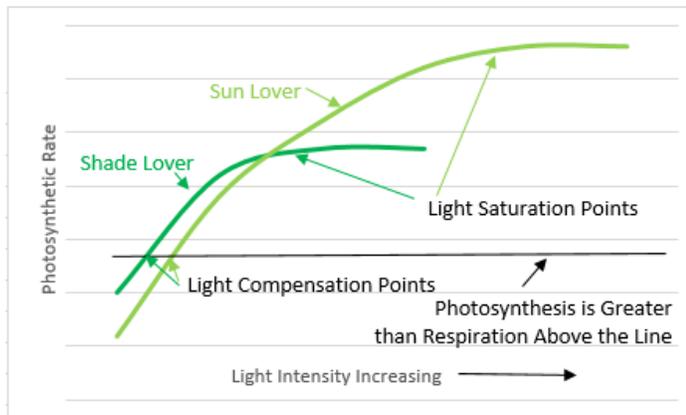
Sunburn... or Something Else

Sue Bottom, sbottom15@hotmail.com



We've all done it... sunburned our orchids. Maybe we moved them out of their winter homes into too bright light, put them in the yard during a rainstorm and forgot them when the sun came out, or just didn't pay attention to the changing sun patterns. Sunburn happens fast, beginning as a bleached spot and developing into a black, necrotic mess in severe cases. Sunburn typically occurs on the leaf where the sun angle is the most direct, when the sunlight strikes the leaf perpendicular to its surface. More oblique sun angles have a lesser chance of causing sunburn.

All plants have a light saturation point, where the photosynthetic response to light levels tapers off. More sunlight beyond the light saturation point will not cause an increase in photosynthesis. For most plants, the light saturation point occurs at about 25 to 50% of full sunlight. When exposed to excess light, leaves must dissipate the surplus absorbed light energy to prevent damage to the photosynthetic apparatus, otherwise known as sunburn.



Each plant has a maximum light saturation point, the maximum amount of light that it can absorb and convert into chemical energy. If exposed to higher levels of light, it will

absorb the energy of the light without being able to process it, so the internal leaf temperature will increase to potentially unsafe levels, possibly resulting in sunburn.

The most important ways in which leaves dissipate excess heat is through convective cooling, where heat is transferred from the leaf to the air circulating around it, and evaporative cooling, where transpiration of moisture through the stomata removes a large amount of heat, cooling the leaf. Proper plant shading during the hot summer months to reduce light intensity along with good air movement and good irrigation practices help dissipate excess heat and are critical to preventing sunburn.



Sunburn typically occurs on the high point of the leaf where the sun angle is most direct

Once you've tortured your plants a few times, you learn that sunburn has a pretty distinctive appearance. Sometimes a leaf can be damaged just short of being sunburned and have a bleached look, but the damage always first appears on the highest point of the leaf exposed to the most direct sunlight. There were some plants in the greenhouse that had that bleached sort of pre-sunburn look, but the damage was not where it should have been. After a conversation with Dave Off in which he noticed the same thing in the Waldor greenhouses, we decided to send some samples off to Waypoint Analytical for analysis.

The Waypoint report stated that there were isolated *Colletotrichum* species present, the fungus responsible for causing the leaf spotting disease Anthracnose: "In most cases, this disease is considered more aesthetic than life-threatening. Efforts for reducing the spread of disease include avoiding overhead sprinkling, and reducing humidity by improving ventilation. Removal of infected leaves is also very helpful since it reduces the amount of the fungus available to infect new tissues. Control can

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CULTIVATION

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also be achieved with the use of fungicide sprays applied as soon as symptoms are visible.” Dave reported they have stopped the progression of the disease by spraying with thiophanate methyl. Pageant and Phytan 27/35 are also reported to be effective for controlling this disease. The fungicides suitable for treating Anthracnose are also effective on the other leaf spotting fungi.

The symptoms seem to begin with one or two slightly raised bleached areas on the upper surface of the leaf. It looks like the beginning of sunburn on the leaf although the discolored splotches are not on the highest point of the leaf receiving the most direct sunlight, where you would expect the sunburn to begin. As the damage progresses, the color changes from light green to tannish and the tissue becomes slightly sunken from the surrounding leaf. Typically there is not discoloration or markings on the leaf underside. In advanced stages, the tissue can turn to dark brown in the center of the discolored blotchy patch, and becomes more sunken, with the discoloration apparent on the lower leaf surface. Often found on seedlings, it does not seem to impair growth, and the symptoms do not seem to spread readily to other plants.

These are mild cases of Anthracnose in cattleyas. We have seen more severe damage as we wrote about in [Leaf Spotting Fungi in Cattleyas, Part 1 The New Anthracnose, Part 3 Anthracnose](#) and [Anthracnose in a Cattleya Alliance Plant](#). The symptoms in cattleyas often looks different from the damage seen in thin leaved orchids. Perhaps even the tough, waxy cuticles of cattleyas would benefit from a periodic preventative spraying program.



Bleached area of slightly sunken light tan tissue on upper surface of leaf. Visible veins in leaf in bleached area. No markings on leaf underside.



Bleached sunken light tan spots, has brown scarring sunken tissue over bleached areas. In area of worst damage, there is brown showing on the leaf underside.



Splotches of slighted raised light green tissue on upper leaf surface, spots almost look like they are bleached as if close to sunburn.



Two splotches of slightly raised light green tissue on upper surface, one would be in right place for sunburn and the second wouldn't be.



CULTIVATION



SAOS Repotting Clinic

People of all ages stop by to see what we're doing at the SAOS repotting clinics. Some are terrified of repotting an orchid, unsure how to prepare the plant, decide on a potting mix or select a pot. For those that are interested, we offer to show them how we would replot the plant and then talk them through the repotting process so they get hands on experience. Others have questions about their plants, not sure if they have a pest or disease issue, or some cultural problem.

The repotting clinics were originally started as a community outreach program, a way to help the general public grow and bloom their orchids and maybe turn some into orchid addicts like the rest of us. We find many of our club members also enjoy the clinics, some bring in plants while others like to watch and listen. We'd love to see you, we're there the first Saturday of the month from 10 til noon!



SHOW TABLE



Grower Suzanne Susko
Ornithocephalus gladius



Grower Steve Dorsey
Coelogyne lawrenceana



Grower Sue Bottom
Clo. Afterglow

Terry Bottom



Grower Howard Cushnir
Assorted Phals



Grower Laura Kisse
Lc. Oprah Winfrey



Grower Janis Croft
E. cochleata



Grower Laura Kisse
Sc. Princess Buttercup



SHOW TABLE



Grower Janis Croft
Gp. Starburst 'Parkside' AM/AOS



Grower Steve Dorsey
Slc. Mae Hawkins 'Mendenhall' AM/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
Pot. Heathers Gold 'Main Strike'



Grower Suzanne Susko
Phal. KS Happy Eagle 'Wilson'



Grower Keith Davis
Blc. Bill Krull 'Krull's Primavera' FCC/AOS



Grower Courtney Hackney
Lc. Prism Palette

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

