



## CLUB NEWS



Rafael Romero

### November 5 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark, seacuter@bellsouth.net

#### Welcome and Thanks.

President Jeannette Pacetti opened the meeting at 7:20 pm with 56 people present including new member Richard Sadow and returning member John Laurensen. Jeannette thanked Jeanette Smith,

Shirley Browning and Harry and Celia McElroy for our refreshment table and coffee. She urged that if you enjoy the food table, please help pay for it by dropping a dollar in the jar on the table. Linda Stewart reminded the November birthday folks to be sure and get their birthday raffle tickets from Christie Peppard. She asked that if anyone needs a sunshine card to please get in touch with her. Always be sure to vote for the best orchid on the show table – there are so many outstanding orchids – so Dick Roth can count the ballots and announce the winner after the break.

**Club Business.** The Keiki club will start meeting monthly starting again in January, the climate controlled location will be announced as soon as we have it verified. The side table had some of the potting and fertilizing needs and also some plants that were left for Sue to take care of by one of our lecturers. Our Christmas Auction will be held at the Moultrie Trails Clubhouse on our regular monthly meeting night starting at 6 pm. Supper will be served starting at 7 and our auction at 8. If you need directions, please get in touch with any of the Board members.

The Nominating Committee met and came up with the following officers for 2014: President: Bob Schimmel, First Vice President and Program Chair Sue Bottom, Second Vice President and Publicity Chair Yvonne Schimmel, Secretary Lola Stark, Treasurer Bill Gourley and Directors Jeannette Pacetti, Linda Stewart and Penny Halyburton. Nominations from the floor were opened. Mike Heinz made a motion to close nominations. The motion was seconded



and since there were no further nominations, the slate of officers was accepted by acclamation.

**Orchid Events.** There are no orchid events this month.

**Program.** The speaker for the evening was Rafael Romero, who with his wife, Tina, runs Plantio La Orquidea in Sarasota and also has a very large nursery in Caracas, Venezuela, where they both grew up. The greenhouses in Sarasota cover 10,000 square feet, the one in Venezuela about 5 times that and is located at 3000 feet above sea level.

Rafael spoke primarily about his *Schomburgkias* and all the crosses he and others have made. The taxonomists



Rafael fielding questions from the membership

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### November

- 12 JOS Meeting, 7 pm, Topic TBA  
Segundo Cuesta, Quest Orchids

### December

- 3 SAOS Christmas Auction, 6 pm  
**We're meeting on our normal Tuesday night but at a different location and starting earlier!**  
Moultrie Trails Clubhouse  
121 Crooked Tree Trail, St. Aug 32086
- 8 JOS Christmas Auction, 5:30 pm  
Orange Park Country Club  
2525 Country Club Blvd, Orange Park

### January

- 7 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids  
Paphiopedilums
- 11-12 Sarasota Orchid Society Show  
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 17-19 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show  
War Memorial Auditorium
- 24-26 Manatee River Orchid Society Show  
Manatee Convention & Civic Center
- 19 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Staking Your Orchids  
Location TBA
- 25-26 Tamiami International Orchid Festival  
Dade County Fair Expo Center

### February

- 1-2 Venice Area Orchid Society Show  
Venice Community Center
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Dr. Ruben Sauleda, Ruben in Orchids  
Brassavola nodosa and Its Hybrids
- 8-9 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show  
Safe Schools Institute
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 14-16 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show  
Orlando Garden Club

- 16 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Growing Cymbidiums  
Harry and Celia McElroy's Home  
12010 Hood Landing Road, Jax 32258
- 21-23 Naples Orchid Society Show  
Mooring's Presbyterian Church



## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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# CLUB NEWS

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**Rafael played to a nearly 'Full House'**

have reorganized this group of orchids eliminating the genus *Schomburgkia* and placing the species in the *Myrmecophila* and *Laelia* genera, though Rafael and others often continue to use some of the more familiar names.

*Schomburgkia* species are plants that have two or more leaves for each pseudobulb. The plants generate a flower spike which in most cases is from 4 to 8 feet tall. The flower clusters have been aptly compared to the burst of a firecracker. Some of the species include *Schom. marginata*, *Schom. superbiens*, *Schom. undulata*, *Schom. lyonsii*, and *Schom. cationia*, most of which are not available in many places here in the U.S. Also included are several species of *Myrmecophilas* including *Mcp. thomsoniana*, *Mcp. humboldtii*, *Mcp. brysiiana* and *Mcp. tibicinis*. There are many hybrids crossed with *Encyclias*, *Cattleyas*, *Laelias*, *Epidendrums* and *Brassavolas*. The crosses of all of them seem to make better plants if the *Schomburgkia* is the mother plant. Rafael showed us slides of many crosses showing both parents and the outcome of the cross.



**Plantio La Orquidea in Caracas, Venezuela**

In subtropical climates, these plants can be attached to palm trees, where they seem very happy. The hybrids are quite hardy growing in temperatures to a low of 35F and a high of 100F. Most of these will grow about any place you want to grow them including in full sun if moved there gradually. *Mcp. humboldtii* has been known to grow on cactus in an area that only gets rain twice a year. Rafael suggested that all of them are most happy if grown in baskets or mounted. He feeds them 20-10-20 cutting the dose to 1/3 what the

container calls for and he waters them three times a week. A few of the hybrids will bloom twice a year and some are now coming with fragrance. Rafael and Tina brought with them a multitude of great flowering plants including some of the crosses they've made that haven't bloomed yet. As

secretary, may I ask that if you bought these seedlings, please take a picture of it when it comes into bloom or bring it to the show table so we can all ooh and aah!

**Meeting Conclusion.** Following the break, Dick Roth announced that the *Stan. platyceras* brought by Helen Hoffman was chosen as the best on the Show Table. The raffle and silent auction followed and the meeting was concluded at 9 pm.



**Jeanette won a nice cattleya with her 'Birthday Ticket'**



**Rafael & Tina offered a wonderful sales table**

Thanks to Watson Realty and Jeanette Smith for the use of their meeting space at 3505 US 1 South



# CLUB NEWS



## Keiki Club Get Togethers Resume in January

The Keiki Club will begin meeting again in the new year. We'll meet monthly from January through October on a Sunday afternoon. During cold or hot months, we'll get together at a climate controlled locale. During the more temperate months, we'll meet at different members homes so you can see how others grow their orchids. Our hands on repotting and orchid mounting clinics will continue to be held at the Bottom's home. As always, our Keiki Club Get Together will begin with a short presentation on a timely orchid culture topic and then it's a free for all when we can discuss any and all thoughts or questions you have about growing orchids. No wonder everyone loves the Keiki Club!



## October 18 Keiki Club Field Trip to Orchtobefest at EFG

Two carloads went to opening day at the EFG Orchtobefest in Deland on Friday and we met up with lots of other St. Aug and Jax club members. We spent a lot of time in the EFG greenhouse exploring the wide variety of orchids and tropicals George Hausermann had available and we all came home with some of both. We also enjoyed the orchids offered by the other orchid vendors Quest, Phelps and Carmelas. We ended up the day eating brats and enjoying the beautiful fall day. Fun!

## December 3 Monthly SAOS Meeting Christmas Orchid Auction

We know how busy December gets with family and friends and Christmas get togethers. So we're making a few changes to our past Christmas auction routine:

- We will be holding our annual Christmas orchid auction on our normal first Tuesday meeting night, December 3, instead of having it on the second Saturday night like we have in other years.
- We'll meet at the Moultrie Trails Clubhouse located at 121 Crooked Tree Trail just north of Wildwood Drive where we've held the Christmas auction the last several years.
- We'll start our social hour at 6 pm instead of the normal 7 pm start time. This will give us a chance to exchange holiday cheer before we hit the vittles.
- Bring your beverage of choice. The club will provide the low octane sodas, water, iced tea and coffee, but if you enjoy a cuppa with your meal, feel free!
- One thing that hasn't changed is all the good food. Barbara Conrad will be baking a southern ham and we'll have rotisserie chicken chez Publix.
- Members are encouraged to bring a dish to round out the meal. Salads, potato and pasta side dishes, vegetable side dishes and desserts have been big favorites in years gone by.

We'll have an orchid auction where you can bid on a nice variety of different types of orchids. An advance listing of the plants will be distributed to whet your appetite when we get closer to the date.



## Ace Repotting Plant Clinic

The first Saturday of the month from February through November, SAOS members are available to talk with you, answer questions and help you repot orchids.

Ace Hardware, 3050 US 1 South, St. Aug,  
9 am until 1 pm.





# INSPIRATION

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***Cyc. Swan Cascade***

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# CULTIVATION



## Growing Tips for November

Dr. Courtney Hackney,  
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Dept. Biology, Univ. North  
Florida

What's in a name? A lot if we are discussing orchids. This "Tips" column covers a subject that I usually avoid because it is both confusing and frustrating for new hobbyists trying to understand conversations

about orchids. It seems, however, that every speaker I have heard lately references the "new names" that are being used and they do so with an air of frustration. So, let's try to clarify what this is all about and why knowing the name of an orchid or hybrid is still important.

How do orchids get their names? Orchid species are named by botanists who know a great deal about the plants we call orchids; usually about one small group of orchids. When someone collects an orchid that looks "different" than what is known it is sent to a taxonomist, a person



who knows plants in infinite detail. If the plant is really different than any plant previously known it is given a name, often one that reflects something about the flower, where the orchid was found or after the original collector. This is the specific name. The taxonomist then tries to place that plant with a group of other orchids closely related. This is the genus. So, the common Florida orchid *Encyclia tampensis* was first found near Tampa Florida, hence the specific name and placed in the genus *Encyclia*.

So what is the problem? First, the taxonomist can be wrong and the orchid could have already been described in a previous publication. The North American native *Epidendrum conopseum* recently was changed to *Epidendrum magnoliae* because that name



was published earlier for the same species. Sometimes there is disagreement as to whether a new species is distinct enough to be called a species. Earlier, most large flowered cattleyas with one leaf per pseudobulb were all called *Cattleya labiata* with varietal names, e.g. *v trianaei*. Taxonomists now call them different species, but opinions change from time to time and so do the resultant species names. Eventually, most orchid names were accepted and standardized by commercial growers and hobbyists.

DNA analyses have changed the way we now view species. Instead of examining flower and plant structure, a portion of an orchid's DNA is analyzed and compared to other species. For the most part, taxonomists had the specific designation correct, but placement of a species into a particular genus was more problematic. Based on DNA similarity, some orchids were closer to a different genus than the original one in which they were placed. Placement of orchids into a genus was always a little controversial, so the results of these DNA analyses were not surprising. Expect additional revisions as more DNA analyses are completed.



The revision would not matter much if there were no hybrids. Hybrids of orchids from two different genera received a new hybrid genera name. The hybrid between *L. purpurata* and *C. mossiae* was named *Laeliocattleya Canhamiana*. The recent move of *L. purpurata* to the genus *Cattleya* means that the hybrid is now called *Cattleya Canhamiana* (note that hybrid names are capitalized and not in italics). Such a change would have been very difficult to record and track before computers came along, but now are possible with a few strokes of the keyboard. Hybridizers always knew that orchids in many genera were closely related because they readily made hybrid offspring. Now, the genus designation more closely reflects the genetic relationship.

Are name changes over? The simple answer is no. Current DNA analyses use only part of an orchid's DNA. When all of an orchid's DNA is analyzed, there may be more changes. Even if that does happen, you will always be able to find the new genus thanks to modern computer technology.





# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in November

based on Robert Scully, Ned Nash & James Rose checklists, courtesy of the AOS



**General Growing Tips.** Short days and cold nights necessitate adjustments for both plants and growers. Reduce water and fertilizer gradually until you reach your winter target, about half that of the summer levels. Don't fertilize winter dormant orchids and most dendrobiums after Thanksgiving. Prepare your plants for their winter home. Inspect them, remove dead leaves and sheaths with a sterile tool, and spray for pests if necessary. Protect them when temperatures are projected to drop below their winter minimum acceptable temperature. Consider removing shading from the greenhouse to allow more light during the winter months.

**Cattleyas.** Retie your cattleyas to support the new growth and orient the new growth toward the sun. Bloom sheaths may be showing signs of yellowing. Autumn's more pronounced temperature fluctuation can lead to water condensation



inside the sheath, hastening the normal process of senescence, so yellowing sheaths should be carefully removed to preserve the bud primordia within to prevent water condensation from rotting it. The sheaths can be safely removed by slitting open and peeling down toward the pseudobulb. New growths of *Cattleya skinneri* may have dried sheaths, do not remove them.

**Dendrobiums.** For the commonly available phalaenopsis type dendrobiums, protect them when temperatures are projected to drop down to 55 or 60 F. The winter dormant dendrobiums (nobiles, seminobiles and callista section) should be separated from your other plants so you can

easily reduce the water and fertilizer they receive through Thanksgiving. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 40 F.

**Oncidiums.** This is the blooming season for the Brazilian *Oncidium* section *crispum* with their chestnut and brown and butter yellow markings. Give plants high light to produce strong upright inflorescences. The pseudobulbs should be plump, so do not let the plants dry out while they are in bloom. Later, plants will enter a dormant period. Stake your inflorescence as the spike grows for best presentation. Protect them when temperatures are projected to drop down to 40 or 50 F.

**Paphiopedilums.** Paphs can be potted almost year round. Examine those that flower in the summer and pot as necessary. While paphs never like to dry out entirely, this month marks the beginning of the time when growth, and hence, water and fertilizer needs slow down dramatically. Observe your plants and do not water if they are not at least partially drying out.

**Phalaenopsis.** Phals are starting to spike now. Stake the inflorescence loosely once it gets around 10 inches long about 4 inches below the growing tip and move your tie upward as the spike elongates. Remember the flower will grow toward the light. If you move the plant, the flower spike will twist seeking out the sun so you won't get graceful pendulous blooms. Some people put a spot of nail polish on the pot so they know which direction the pot should face. Consider applying a preventative copper spray to help prevent fungal and rot problems.

**Vandas.** Vandas should be in their winter homes in the brightest location possible and you can reduce watering and feeding. The only cold hardy member is *Neofinetia falcata*. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 50 to 60 F. If you have *Rhynchostylis gigantea*, look for inflorescences that are emerging now for January flowering.

**Other Genera: Catasetum Relatives.**

Winter resting plants include the Catasetinae (catasetum, clowesia, cynoches and mormodes). These should be separated from your other plants so you can easily reduce the water and fertilizer they receive through Thanksgiving.



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

**Q1.** I have seen several types of scale on orchids, but never one that looks like this. It's on the bloom spike of an Epi. secundum that summers outdoors. Am I correct in identifying it as some form of scale?

**A1.** Kathy, the author of the question, and I agreed it was like no scale we had ever seen and we postulated it was more likely to be insect eggs. Kathy did a little searching and found the answer, they're katydid eggs courtesy of the [Missouri Botanical Garden](http://Missouri Botanical Garden).



**Q2.** Although the leaves of my phal are growing and the plant looks healthy, I have noticed a brown speckle on the leaves of my orchid. The coloring is also under the older leaves, what is it?



**A2.** That speckling is purplish pigmentation which suggests your plant is in good bright light. That is a good thing! It is the equivalent of you developing a tan. You and your plant should both be happy.

**Q3.** My friend cared for my healthy orchid while we were on vacation and now there are dead spots on the leaves, but it can't be sunburn because some leaves that were under other leaves exhibit the same damage. Also, the newest leaf has a soft tip. My friend has a sun room full of other plants. I told her to simply give the plant an ice cube now and then. I suspended a funnel to place the ice cube in so it would not touch the plant.



**A3.** That leaf damage is from the ice cold funnel and water causing mesophyllic cell collapse on the phalaenopsis leaf, like what happens in the fridge when your vegetables are



placed too close to the freezer section. Some people have told us they use ice cubes to water their orchids and there is even a website dedicated to this.

I'm guessing the successful ice waterers are growing only phalaenopsis orchids potted in sphagnum moss inside an apartment or condo where watering is a chore. Adding such a minimal amount of water each week would be a way of keeping the sphagnum moss moist but not wet. This would be one way to solve a problem many growers encounter. Watering plants growing in sphagnum moss too frequently causes the moss to stay sopping wet so the phalaenopsis roots suffocate and the plant ultimately dies.

However, your plants enjoy an ice bath almost as much as you do. It's better to learn to water your plant only when the moss approaches dryness, even if that means you don't water them every Saturday morning. If your moss is still wet on your normal houseplant watering day, simply skip watering your phal that day. When the moss approaches dryness, water the plant thoroughly with room temperature water, let the water drain from the pot and then don't water it again until the moss once again approaches dryness. Some growers simply replot their plants in a more freely draining mix after the flower is spent.

**Q4.** My dendrobium has a huge new growth, is it possible to separate the plant or should I leave it as one big plant?



**A4.** The new growth looks terrific, your plant is very happy! Dendrobiums are one of the few orchids that will bloom from old growths, so you should get flowers on the old and the new growths. If you keep it together as one big plant, you'll have more blooms per square inch of bench space, and room for more orchids too!





# CULTIVATION



Cymbidium suave, photo courtesy of Doug Beckers

## Are pH Checks Necessary

by Harry McElroy, cymbidiuman@msn.com

An alternate title for this little article might be "Know What You Grow". My first inclination to check pH came after reading Bill Argo's five part series on plant nutrition that were first published in the magazine for the International Phalaenopsis Alliance. The articles appeared at the same time the MSU fertilizer came on the scene and this fertilizer was formulated by none other than Bill Argo.

**What Affects the Root Zone pH.** The pH of the potting mix inside your pot is important because if it is too low you can have micronutrient toxicity and if it is too high nutrients can become unavailable to your plant. The pH of your potting mix is determined by several factors:

*Your Water.* The alkalinity of your raw water has a major impact on your root zone pH. Very alkaline water will tend to increase the root zone pH.

*Your Fertilizer.* The fertilizer you use can impact your root zone pH. A good water test at a lab like J.R. Peters will tell you what you need to know and the cost of the test is worth the good recommendation about which fertilizer to use.

*Your Potting Mix.* Your potting mix will impact your root zone pH. Sphagnum moss mixes tend to be very acidic with a pH in the 4 to 5 range. I put cymbidiums in sphagnum moss when they first come out of the flask. I use gypsum to buffer the acidic qualities of the moss. Organic materials like bark and coconut husk will degrade over time and this degradation will result in a decrease in the soil zone pH. Inert materials like hydroton and stalite will not lower root zone pH due to decomposition but may collect certain fertilizer salts over time if not properly flushed out.

*Your Supplements.* Certain supplements will alter your root zone pH. The often used dolomitic lime used to increase available calcium and magnesium will result in an increase of pH.

**pH Testing Tools.** There are a variety of tools available to measure pH. Most expensive and precise is a pH meter. There are colorimetric test kits available from hydroponic stores for a fraction of the cost that will provide more precise results over a wide range of pH values. The cheapest and least precise are pH test strips, although the strips will give you accurate enough information to make decisions about your potting mix.

**Obtaining a Soil Zone Water Sample.** Place your orchid pot in a plastic bag and add water until 3/4 of the pot is full of water. Let the pot stand in the water for about an hour, then remove the bag. Catch a sample of the water draining from the pot.

**Good Levels and Bad Levels.** There is no absolute rule for what pH value is desirable in the root zone. Bill Argo suggests that a pH value of between 5.8 and 6.2 is probably suitable for most plants. There are some that like more acidic conditions and I find my cymbidiums are happy in the pH range of 6 to 7.

**Things I Learned from Testing Potting Mix pH.** Here are some of the things I have learned from my testing program:

- Substrate pH can be variable in the pots that are kept outside in the rain. During rainy periods, pH was in the desired range of 6 to 7 because the rainwater tends to be somewhat acidic. The pH tended to soar when well water was used in conjunction with dolomitic lime.



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- Cymbidiums require copious amounts of calcium, perhaps twice as much as cattleyas. I was using dolomitic lime which is composed of calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate to provide the necessary calcium. Lime is a very alkaline material and it was causing the pH in my potting mix to reach levels of 7 to 8 when well water was used. This is too high. It was necessary to find a way to supply the supplemental calcium and magnesium cymbidiums like without causing an alkaline reaction. Rather than just adding dolomitic lime, I mixed dolomitic lime with gypsum (calcium sulfate) and add a tablespoon to each gallon pot. This has proven to be an effective way to get the benefit of calcium and magnesium without causing the pH in the potting media to get too high.

- A little bit of organic material helps with the buffering the pH of the substrate in the pot. Orchinata bark was selected because of its advertised long life and the experience of other cymbidium growers with whom I am in contact. How much or little this helps has yet to be determined but pH testing will help me make this determination.

- The assumption that inert substrate does not need to be tested is wrong. Stalite holds 30% of its weight in water and the pH of that water will be a major determinant of the pH of the stalite substrate. In addition some fertilizer salts will be held by the stalite substrate. Washing out or leaching the potting material is just as necessary with stalite as with any other material. Rain does help leach excess salts.

- The hydroponic stores also sell pH up and pH down solutions but I prefer the pH adjusters sold by J.R. Peters for raising or lowering the pH of the water and fertilizer to help bring the pot pH back in to the range of 6 to 7 which I prefer. A good fertilizer recommended by the lab that tests your water may also give you correct pH.

**Interesting Case History.** My collection contains two plants which are hybrids of the Cymbidium species suave. I read with interest a forum discussion by an Australian very knowledgeable about this type of Austrocymbidium. In its native habitat, Cym. suave grows on rotten stumps of hollow Eucalyptus Gum trees. It gets its nutrients and moisture from the rotten heartwood through roots that may penetrate up to 30 ft into the heart of the tree. The pH of this heartwood is said to be between pH 4 and 5 but is usually closer to 4. Cym. suave is said to be almost impossible to cultivate, only a few grow the species with success though their hybrids are desirable in plant breeding due to the flower count (up to 50) and heat tolerance. The few who have mastered cultivation of this plant, water it with half of a Vitamin C tablet in a liter of water or a liter of water with 5 mL of pineapple juice. Pots are topped with coffee grounds which have a pH of 4.5 and they fertilize the plant with Prostragen Acid Plant fertilizer that has a pH of 4.5.

Knowledge of the plants you grow is important. My Cym. suave hybrids would probably last only a few days if I added lime/gypsum to their potting mix. Most plants are not so particular. Most will grow a little better when you control pH and some will grow a lot better. Then there are the few that will die quickly if pH is not controlled. pH checking will also help you spot your culture mistakes. My assumption that what would work for rainwater would also work for well water was completely wrong. pH checks gave me the answer to a mistake in culture.

Be careful with fertilizer advice. Usually people tell you what works for them but do they use the same water you do? To me, the pH check is simply "Due Diligence" and is usually worth the effort.





# HOME & BACKYARD



## Home and Backyard Orchid Growing

John Laursen, johnlaursen@me.com

Got this idea after attending one of Sue's orchid mounting classes at her home. I'm basically lazy and look for an easy way to do everything.

While at Sue's I mounted to orchids onto a couple of pieces of wood. As she said you don't find orchids growing in pots in the wild. They did better than any of my potted ones. So I came up with this idea for an orchid tree that I can attach a couple of dozen orchid plants easily and make it super easy to take care of them. Thought I would pass it on.

I took four 8 ft long by 6 inch wide cedar boards and made a hollow post. The post was set into a 5 gal. bucket which was with a bag of concrete, so it can stand by itself. I found a larger planter at Tuesday Morning and set the 5 gal bucket into it. I filled the outer planter with water, added a small water aquarium pump into it so it can periodically pump the water from the planter up to a bowl mounted on the top of the post used to distribute water and drip down all four sides of the post, watering all the boards with the orchids mounted on them.



I mounted the two orchids from Sue's class on to boards. I made a couple dozen more similar to what I learned at Sue's class, but used plastic cable ties instead of wire,

to hold them on the boards so they can root. I then mounted all the planter boards onto the wood post with a single screw. That way they are easy to remove when they bloom and can be brought into the house for display.



I'm lazy. I have an electric timer that turns the water pump on for 15 minutes twice a day to wet the growing boards and orchids. I add a little water soluble fertilizer every month to the base water reservoir.

I'm happy to say virtually all the orchids are now rooted well onto the boards after about 4 months and throwing out new growth. I figure this time next year I will have a solid 8 foot column of orchids in bloom at the rate they are growing.



Editors Note: Salts will tend to concentrate when water evaporates from the system, so the water well should be flushed periodically. Any pests or diseases will be spread between plants by the recirculating water so periodic applications of pesticides and fungicides should be added to the water.





# ORCHID ADVENTURES



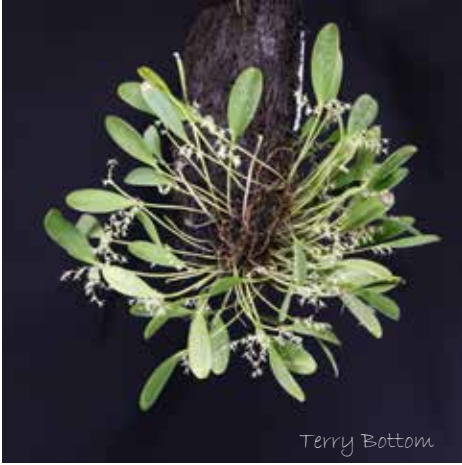
## Orchid Adventures at EFG in DeLand

EFG Orchids in DeLand is always fun to visit, and they go all out for the Orchtoberfest where they have hay rides, live music, german food and lots of orchids, including orchids from guest vendors. George Hausermann's nursery has lots of traditional blooming orchids like phals, paphs, oncidiums and cattleyas and lots of the unusual like habenarias, stanhopeas and paphinias. He also offers an incredible selection of tropicals, like the orchid cactus epiphyllums, bat plants, medinillas, rex begonias and a whole lot more. You can spend hours in that greenhouse!





# SHOW TABLE



**Grower John Van Brocklin**  
***Myoxanthus octomeriae***



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
***Habenaria medusae***



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
***Cynodes Warsicwars***



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
***Cym. Yellow Candy***



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
***Zygolium Louisendorf grex***



**Grower Dick Roth**  
***Chtra. Luang Prabang***



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
***Cym. England's Rose 'Camilla' x Cym. Gordon Gibbs***  
***'Dashing' HCC/AOS***



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Bill Gourley**  
*C. labiata* ('Machan' x 'Bon Dia')



**Grower Helen Hoffman**  
*Stan. platyceras*



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
*Angcm. leonis*



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
*Blc. Mahina Yahiro 'Ulii'*



**Grower Helen Hoffman**  
*Angcm. distichum*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Paph. Emerald Sea x Paph. henryanum*

