St. Augustine Orchid Society NEWSLETTER
November 2024
Volume 19 Issue #11

Club News

November 6 Meeting, by Karen Ford

Welcome and Thanks. Tom opened the meeting at 6:50pm with 42 attendees. He thanked Dianne, Dottie, and Christine for refreshments and reminded all to Drop a Dollar to help pay for coffee supplies.

He then announced upcoming Orchid Shows in Deerfield Beach in November and Fort Pierce in December. He noted he has attended both shows in past years and found them spectacular.

Tom reminded members to reserve one of the beautiful calendars produced annually by Terry Bottom that feature monthly Photo of the Month orchids, and to prepay if they are not planning to attend the Xmas party. The signup sheet was on the back table.

Club Business. Linda welcomed three new members: Judy Ashley and Scot & Ana Maria Scurlock, along with six guests. Linda then distributed raffle tickets to members with November and December birthdays. She asked all to please let either Sunshine Coordinator Maria Sands or her know if there are any members having a major life event or needing cheering up, so they can be sent a card.

Linda announced that all officers have agreed to stay on for another term: Tom Sullivan as President, Janis Croft as VP of Communications, Dianne Batchelder as VP of Events, Sue Bottom as VP of Programs, Cathy Mayo as Treasurer, and Linda Stewart as VP of Membership. These officers were unanimously approved by all present. She thanked outgoing Directors Leslie Brickell, Charlie Bridgham and Jerry Fowler, and asked them to please remain active in SAOS. New Directors are Judie Armstrong, who will help with Programs, Rachel Biello, who will assist with Membership, and Kay Payne, who will be helping with

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Club News

Upcoming Orchid Events

November

9 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Bob Foster Center, Mt. Dora 32757
12 JOS Meeting, Panel Discussion
JOS Members
16-17 Deerfield Beach Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute

December

3 SAOS Christmas Auction, 6:30 pm
Memorial Lutheran Church
3 JOS Christmas Auction
Timaquana Country Club
7-8 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show
Riverwalk Center
11 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
14 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Bob Foster Center, Mt. Dora 32757

January

4-5 Sarasota Orchid Society Show
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Keith Emig, Winter Haven Orchids
Vandaceous… but not Vandas
9 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
10-12 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show
Charles Dodge City Ctr, Pembroke Pines
11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Bob Foster Center, Mt. Dora 32757
14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Bill Nunez17-19 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center
24-26 Apopka Int'l Winter Orchid Show
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
25-26 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Seminole Recreation Division

February

1 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
1-2 Venice Area Orchid Society Show
Venice Community Center
4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Mike Sands, Tangled Roots Nursery
Restoring Florida Native Orchids
8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Bob Foster Center, Mt. Dora 32757
8-9 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Speaker Courtney Hackney13 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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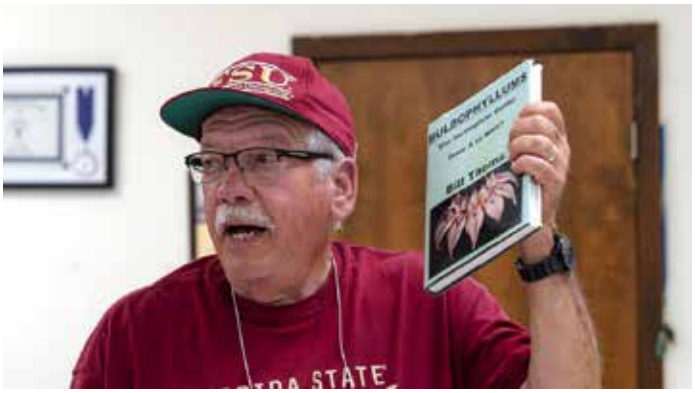
Financials. Backups are often needed, so anyone that wants to learn the ropes is welcome. She offered special thanks to Bob for all his help this year, and to Howard for his excellent role as Librarian.

Linda called for a vote on two minor bylaws changes: publicity to be managed by the Communications Committee, and new members paying their dues in the 4th quarter of the year will be considered paid in full for the next year. All present voted in favor of these changes.

Dianne announced that the December 3rd Christmas Party and Auction will be catered with sausage and peppers, lasagna and eggplant parmesan from Romano's. Members were asked to sign up to bring salads, side dishes, and desserts.

Christine reminded everyone to vote for their favorite blooming orchid from the Show Tables.



Howard reminded members to check the library on the SAOS website and request books to be delivered to the next meeting. He noted that the website has lots of information for growing orchids.

Show Table. Steve Hawkins described notable features of the flowering orchids brought in by members. On the cattleya table, there was a beautiful C. Portia var. coerulea 'Sir Jeremiah Coleman'; a vigorous Brassocattleya Maikai that makes a great beginner's plant; a stunning specimen Brassavola Little Stars that is very fragrant in the evening; and a hybrid Brassoepidendrum Green Dragon that is both cold-tolerant and floriferous. On the second table, there was a Bulbophyllum Emly Siegerist with beautiful large burgundy flowers; an Oncidium Sharry Baby, better known as a chocolate orchid due to its sweet fragrance; a habenaria hybrid with delicate yellow-orange flowers; a mixture of peach-colored habenarias; and two spotted-leafed Paphiopedilums, one with a purple flower and one with a yellow-green flower, which Steve noted produce long-lasting flowers and grow well in medium bark.

Following a short break, Christine announced the

Member's Choice winner was Steve Hawkin's C. Portia var. coerulea 'Sir Jeremiah Coleman' and Cathy announced the Silent Auction winners.

SAOS Program. We decided to have fun and play games on Election Night. We played Bingo for Orchids, with Charlie Bridgham as our Disk Jockey. Attendees were able to obtain ten Bingo cards for a $10 donation. Winning patterns for each round of Bingo were described by Dianne, and Cathy and Charlie called the letter/numbers. Winners received orchid plants, many of which were donated by Bev Vycital and Bill Gourley. A good time was had by all.

Meeting Conclusion. The winners of the Raffle Table plants were announced. The fun evening concluded at 9 pm and everyone left to go watch the results of the other election that evening. Thanks to all who assisted with cleanup after the meeting!

2025 SAOS Calendars

We will have 2025 calendars featuring the Photo of the Month from the images sent in for the Virtual Show Table. Calendars are printed on heavy paper stock, beautiful, and they make a great gift. If you want one, email us at info@StAugOrchidSociety to order They are available for a $20 donation. We'll be glad to mail the calendar to you.

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars
November 10, 11 - 3:30 pm, $40 Fee
Culture Day featuring:
John Romano – Growing Award-Worthy Species Orchids
Jason Fischer - Growing Vanilla
Lucy Matos-Lodato & Keith Clark – Installing & Maintaining Orchids with the Flamingo Gardens Orchidteers
Hawaiian Sunrise and Greenhouse Growing – Ben Oliveros-

November 12, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Citizens Meet Native Orchids – Bob Sprague

Orchids Magazine this Month
When to Water – Ron McHatton
Dendrobium section Formosae - Jim Cootes
Arachnis – Charles Wilson

December 3 Christmas Auction

We are looking forward to our Christmas party and auction where we get to kick back, have fun and spread holiday cheer with our orchid friends... and come home with orchids. Hope to see you there!

Our Christmas orchid auction is on our normal first Tuesday meeting night. We'll be setting up around 5:30 and start our social hour at 6:30 pm. 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 water and coffee, but if you enjoy an adult beverage with your meal, feel free!

One thing you can always count on is all the good food. We'll have Italian themed meals for our main course, lasagna, sausage and peppers and eggplant parmigiana. Bring a dish to round out the meal. Salads, pasta and vegetable side dishes and desserts have been big favorites in years gone by.

We'll have 2025 calendars and orchid seedlings available. We'll finish up the evening with an orchid auction where you can bid on a nice variety of different types of orchids

When: Tuesday, December 3, 6:30 til 9 pm
Where: Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

Culture Notes
November in St. Augustine

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 (Catasetinae, Callista and Dendrobium section Dendrobiums, Calanthes, etc.) 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.

Inspiration

Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. This Cattleya's last two growth are a bit deformed. It started with very adherent dark sheaths. When the leaves started to curve, I removed the sheaths to find these dark dry patches on the back of the leaves. The leaves continue to grow but are a bit curved. I assume this is because these dark patches are like a scar which does not have growth potential. I would appreciate your advice.

A1. I think I can see the problem you are having. If you look at the newest growth, you can see a pocket is formed by the sheath surrounding the pseudobulb. Water inevitably gets trapped in there, whether from day/night condensation or from watering. You develop a bacterial infection in there that causes the black discoloration and distortion. You can see the black streaks moving up the leaf from the bacterial infection that started in the pocket. When I see those pockets, I run my finger down through it to slit the sheath, so water can drain freely. You can use a razor blade or plant tag or whatever works for you, but once the water drains freely, you won't continue to have the problem.I don't think the infection is active now, so no worries on that front.

Q2. At first I thought this was a light intensity issue, or maybe just purple spotting on the leaves because the flowers are so heavily spotted, but then it turned into lesions and I started to see a similar thing on other catts. I did read the article on edema, but given the time of year, and the fact that it seems to be moving from plant to plant has me thinking virus.

A2. My first impression is that you have mites on the orchids, have you inspected with a loupe or magnifier to check for mites? I don't usually see mites on cattleyas, but I would guess the young emerging leaves are susceptible before the waxy cuticle forms. I have heard from other growers that mites are a problem on their cattleyas. Perhaps my catasetums act like the canary in the coal mine so the mites go after catasetums rather than cattleyas. You'll need to spray with a miticide like Avid, probably 3 successive treatments a week apart. Good luck!

Q3. These sunken brown spots are on new and old growths. I've sprayed twice with Banrot and Subdue.

A3. That looks like a bacterial infection, most likely Pseudomonas which spreads pretty quickly on the new growths, more slowly on the older growths. You'll need to spray with a bactericide, fungicides won't touch a bacterial infection. Copper is the old go-to favorite, but best not to use it on the thin leaved orchids, seedlings and dendrobiums. You can spray liquid copper, Kocide or other formulations on cattleyas and phals, and you can also use it to nuke under benches to control snails and slugs.

What's in a Name?

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

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 in 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.

Encyclia tampensis was first found in Tampa, hence its name. Grown and photographed by Suzanne Susko.

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 orchids DNA. When all of an orchids 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.

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 November 2013.

Phalaenopsis Flower Induction (Or, How to Make them Bloom) by Bob Gordon

In our area, spring bloomers should be repotted between Memorial and Independence Day
Photographed by Terry Bottom

Flowering in phalaenopsis orchids is a response to an irritation or a stress caused by (usually) seasonal changes of light, temperature and other external influences. It is a genetically-controlled sequence set in motion by too much or too little of the conditions the plant is comfortable with. It is a worried plant that flowers.

Although we may not notice the changes in growing conditions the plants undergo over a period of time, those changes do take place even in the best-kept growing environment. These are changes brought about by the advancing season. Light levels rise and fall, temperature levels rise and fall, and combinations of the two bring about flowering — with or without our knowledge.

We usually notice the changes when something unusual happens, such as when the greenhouse roof falls in or the heater quits. Almost everyone has had the experience or knows someone who has had a heater go out during a cold spell and, instead of finding the plants set back by the chill as might be expected, has seen them bloom better than ever in the following cycle. This is measured stress: enough to stimulate or irritate the plant but short of harming it permanently.

Most orchids in culture more than 10 years or so start downhill and eventually just die. Ever wonder why so few of the old classics are still around? I believe the answer is stress or, more specifically, the lack of it from an overly comfortable existence. They become couch potato-orchids. A lightly-stressed plant is more likely to maintain its ability to survive - from practice. A plant which is coddled and has every need fulfilled by its grower is often one on its way downhill.

Among the highest achievers in human and animal society are those who stress themselves in an attempt to succeed - stopping at a point just short of a lethal dose. The animal behaviorists call them Alphas, but most of us know them as Type As. Current research indicates that most Type As live longer lives, not shorter than the rest of us as originally thought. There's a lesson there for us: lightly stressed plants are healthy ones. No couch potato-orchids here.

Exposure to a cold soak is necessary for flowering of many plants, including grasses, some fruits and ornamentals. Expatriates to the warm climates who bring their favorite tulips or other spring-flowering bulbs with them find they

must chill them for a month in the refrigerator to renew flowering.

Mild winters in the temperate zones are usually followed by mediocre fruit and grain crops. Without a hard freeze, vernalization (shortening of the dormant period) will not take place and wheat will not thrive and produce grain the next season.

In the natural situation on western slopes in the Philippines, late autumn and winter bring a flow of cool, dry air off the Asian land mass. The flow sweeps out much of the warm, humid air and clears the skies in many areas. Daytime light and temperature levels rise with the removal of the clouds and haze: nighttime temperatures drop as the earth radiates more heat to deep space.

In the clear evening air; humidity falls in the relatively dry, crisp autumn days; rainfall is reduced; and air movement is increased as the cool, dry masses of seasonal air flood the region. Such weather patterns, similar to the "Indian summer" of the United States with its bright, clear, warm autumn days, are common in temperate zones around the globe. They mark the onset of the natural flower induction process for, among other plants, spring-blooming phalaenopsis.

Cultural steps taken to make or improve the flower induction process are best timed to boost the natural effect of the autumn seasonal changes. The timing of the adjustment of the cultural controls should be keyed to the change of season from summer to autumn, worldwide. The first day of "Indian summer" is a good marker, but in tropical climates the induction process should be started when outdoor, nighttime temperatures fall to a range of 58-60°F.

Inducing the flowering of phalaenopsis in culture involves manipulation of 1) light, 2) temperature, 3) water/humidity, 4) fertilizer, 5) air circulation and 6) potting schedules. Let's look at how they can be adjusted.

Adjustment of Light: Raise by 25-40% the amount of light the plants are receiving - from a norm of 1000 foot-candles (FC) to the flower induction level of 1250-1400 FC (measured with a meter, if possible) at solar noon. This is the time at which the sun is at its highest point in the day. Ideally, phalaenopsis plants should have at least six hours of direct sunlight each day. Maintain the increased light level for 30 days and return to the normal growth level of about 1000 FC.

Adjustment of Temperature: Increase maximum and decrease minimum temperatures by 5°F (3°C). In most phalaenopsis growing environments, this means setting new limits of 58-97°F from a norm of 63- 85°F While setting a lower minimum may be enough to cause spiking, many

Dtps. (syn Phal.) Fusheng's Glad Lip, one of the spring bloomers Grown by Sue Bottom and photographed by Terry Bottom

experienced phalaenopsis growers agree that widening the daily temperature spread also helps. It may even work to compensate for those climates where nighttime minimums down to 58°F may not be a common occurrence. Maintain the new temperature limits for 30 days, then return to the normal limits.

Adjustment of Water and Humidity: Reduce water and humidity. Lengthen the watering interval a "modest" amount. It is the time of year to do so anyway, and flower induction is a handy way to remember the change. Lower the humidity to 50% or so, if possible. This will happen naturally with reduced watering, but a change in the misting system adjustment (if you have one) is in order, too. The drier air in the greenhouse will make the wider temperature swing suggested above easier to obtain. Maintain the lower moisture level for 30 days.

Adjustment of Feeding Program: Reduce or eliminate nitrogen fertilizer and increase the phosphorus given to the plants. In the natural setting, reduced rainfall means fewer feedings of dissolved nutrients. The simplest move is to stop feeding during this period, but if you continue feeding, use a high-phosphorus fertilizer such as 2-10-10. Flush pots at the beginning of the period to eliminate as much nitrogen fertilizer as possible. Maintain this modified fertilizer program for 30 days.

Whether or not you give your plants fertilizer during the initial 30-day period, feed with Epsom salts at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water, or one teaspoon per gallon for small quantities. This step is not needed in locations if your water supply has excessive levels of magnesium, if dolomitic limestone is used to adjust pH or if foliar analysis

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exceeds 0.8% magnesium.

Most growers can disregard this step, but if you are serious about getting all that is possible from your phalaenopsis plants, use a high-phosphorus fertilizer from the end of the first 30 days of the induction process until the time when the flower spikes are half developed (40-50 days). Then switch back to balanced feeding for the rest of the year. Some growers use a high-nitrogen fertilizer until the flowers begin to open.

Compensating Adjustments: Increase air circulation to offset the higher leaf temperatures resulting from the increase in light and temperature. You turn on a fan or the air conditioner when you get warm, right? You certainly can do no less for your phalaenopsis. As is the case whenever making adjustments to the growing environment, look for the secondary changes needed to keep the plants comfortable and healthy.

For phalaenopsis in culture, a balance in growing conditions is necessary. When you change one control, look for the compensating change that must also be made. If you increase the light to induce flowering, increase the air circulation, too. But do not increase nitrogen: flower induction is an exception to the usual rule of high light-high nitrogen, low light-low nitrogen.

Adjustment of the Potting Schedule: Repot in the time window of 60-120 days before the beginning of the induction process, if this is at all possible. Add the impetus of the burst of growth that follows 2-4 months after repotting to the flurry of activity taking place during the induction. Repotting within 60 days of induction can reduce the rush that the plants experience during the process and dampens the total effect of the induction process. By repotting 2 to 4 months before Indian summer, all of the plant's excitement is concentrated in the month of the other steps and a doubling effect is achieved.

Having said all that, chances are good that even if you do nothing outside of ordinary, good growing practices, most of your mature, healthy plants will still flower. But the steps I've outlined here will help ensure that all the plants that are able to flower will do so and do it well. It is not uncommon to have plants with 3-and 4-inch leaf spans in bloom using this technique. It makes sense to cut these flower spikes off when you've seen what they look like, of course. In making these changes to induce flowering, keep in mind that each change in cultural conditions probably needs a balancing change to keep the plant things in harmony.

When To Cut the Spikes: To conserve the plant 's energy and force it to rest in preparation for a good presentation of flowers in the following blooming season, cut the flower spike off at its lowest point with a sterilized tool. Do this on the first day of the flower induction process - the beginning of autumn. This step prevents an enzyme produced in the nodes and tip of the spike (which keeps the plant in the reproductive mode) from entering the plant, thus allowing the plant to devote all its energies to growth following a brief rest. However, do this only on those phalaenopsis that bloom in the spring. Do not cut the spikes of ones that flower in the summer these "summer bloomers" flower more profusely when spikes are allowed to remain.

Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi, one of the summer bloomers
Grown and photographed by Leslie Brickell

"Summer bloomers," those phalaenopsis with a primary flowering season in June, July and August in the Northern Hemisphere, are unaffected (and unharmed) by the flower induction processes detailed here. It is not necessary to separate them from their spring-blooming bench mates during the induction steps. There is reason to believe that they respond to long-day conditions and are stimulated to bloom by the lengthening days of summer (actually short nights). The following species (and their primary hybrids) bloom most frequently during summer months in the temperate zones. This list may not help growers who have complex hybrids made with these species because of the unpredictability of dominance in flowering habit when they are bred with plants having a different flowering season: *Phal. amboinensis, Phal. corningiana, Phal. cornu-cervi, Phal. fasciata, Phal. fuscata, Phal. lueddemanniana, Phal. lindenii, Phal. mariae, Phal. sumatrana, Phal. venosa* and *Phal. violacea*.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in September 1989 (Vol. 58:9, pp 908-910), reprinted with permission.

The Species Behind Standard Cattleyas, Part 7

C. warneri by Don Herman

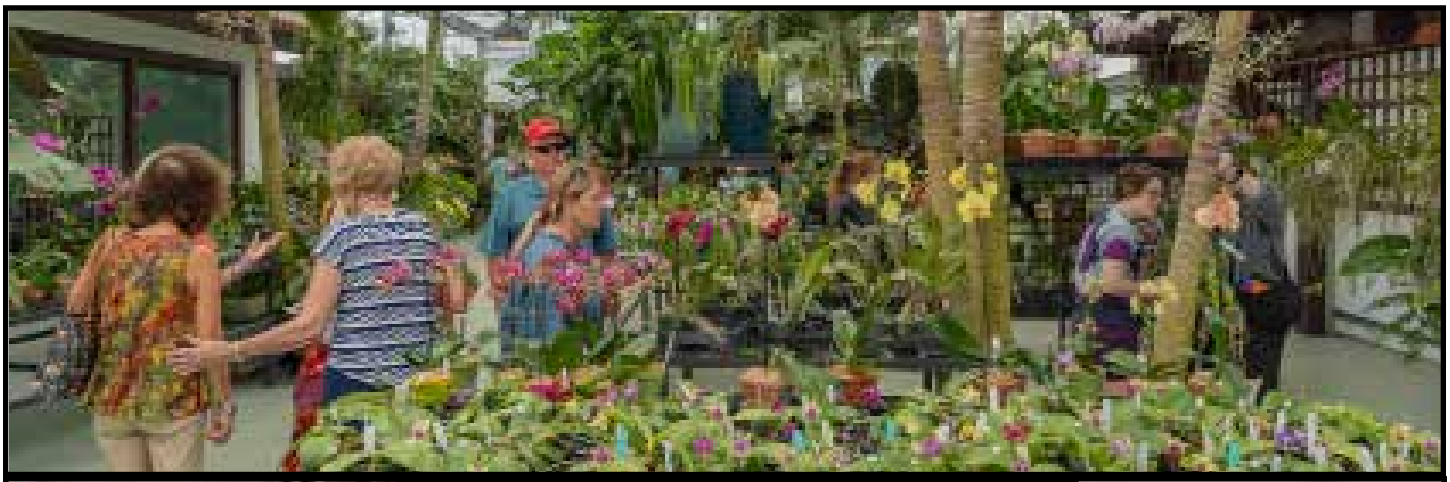
C. warneri 'Blue Satin'
Grown and photographed by Keith Davis

Cattleya warneri is from the southern interior of Brazil. Probably closely related to C. labiata, it differs in that it has larger flowers and basically a rose lavender coloration. It has been found in a large number of color forms including blues, albas and semi-albas. The long trumpeted lip with gold to creamy yellow color in the throat is typical. Many cultivars also have purple veining to solid purple patterns on the lips, which distinguish it from C. labiata. The species is a spring bloomer, in contrast to C. labiata's autumn season. Cattleya warneri first flowered in the collection of Robert Warner in 1860. It had come from a collection of plants at the Messrs. Low & Co. and was named by the English botanist Thomas Moore to honor Warner's contribution to orchid study. Unfortunately, many of the C. warneri have very poor shape or petal carriage, but when good forms of the species are located, they can be outstanding. Characteristics that interest hybridizers in using C. warneri are its vigor, compact growth habit, flower arrangement and season.

Extracted from an article that appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in March 1997 (Vol. 66:3, pp 234-243), reprinted with permission.

C. Dupreana (warneri x warscewiczii)
Grown and photographed by Leasa Codner

C. Sea Breeze (warneri x mossiae)
Grown and photographed by Sheila Nathanson



Fall Orchid Festival at Krull Smith

The Orchid Festivals at Krull Smith are always fun. Krull Smith has an incredible selection of orchids in their showroom, fantastic phals, vandas, cattleyas, bulbophyllums and more. Then you get to see all the vendors with all different types of orchids, including our local and California favorites as well as international guests. The weather was bright and cool, Coral got lots of attention and we caught up with our orchid friends, delightful!

Show Table

Grower Steve Dorsey
Trichoceros antinnifer

Grower Sharon Carter
Bulb. Betsy's Star

Grower Deborah Fox
B. digbyana 'Laura' AM/AOS

Grower Sue Bottom
Aer. Punchinello

Grower Allen Black
C. labiata var. rubra 'Claire' AM/AOS

Grower Leasa Codner
C. jenmanii var. coerulea

Grower Jeff Milkins
C. Bob Betts 'White Lightning'

SHOW TABLE

Grower Jeff Milkins
Blc. Alma Kee 'Tipmalee' AM/AOS

Grower Suzanne Susko
Blc. Andy Urasaki 'Orange Flash'

Grower Sue Bottom
Blc. Yinluck Smile 'Endless Rain'

Grower Allen Black
Brsk. Hurricane Landfall

Grower Leasa Codner
Cycd. Wine Delight 'J.E.M.' FCC/AOS

Grower Sharon Carter
Aranda. Françoise Desquiron

Link to all Submissions:https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjBQxNp