



CLUB NEWS



Sue Bottom

April 1 Meeting

By Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks.

Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:55 pm with 53 attendees. Sue Bottom presented her talk first because we weren't sure how long the battery powered equipment would last. Then Tom resumed the meeting agenda by thanking Dianne, Dottie, Ann and Julie for the treats and reminded all

to remember to "Drop a Dollar" if you enjoyed them. Tom reminded all to bring their plants to the next repotting clinic of the year at SE Branch. He announced that the Krull Smith Spring Festival will be on April 11-13 in Apopka and that there are also shows this month in Port St. Lucie, Savannah, Englewood, Spring Hill, Davie, Miami and Vero Beach. Check out the website for more information.

Club Business. Rachel Biello welcomed our guests and new members John Holman, Susan and David Kimmel, Susan League and Todd Sullivan. She also reminded all that annual memberships are now due. See Rachel at Welcome Table to pay dues or you can send to Zelle via 904-501-0805, or Venmo as a St. Augustine Orchid Society as a charity or use the PayPal link online. If you know of anyone in need of a cheering up or a get-well card, let Maria Sands know by emailing her at info@staugorchidsociety.org.

Birthdays This Month - Dianne asked our three April birthday people to raise their hands for their free raffle ticket.

Supplies - Potting supplies and fertilizer were available on the back table. Email info@staugorchidsociety.org to preorder if you need supplies.



Virtual Show Table - Courtney will conduct the Virtual Show Table starting at 7 pm on Wednesday, April 9. An email invitation will be sent with link and details.

Show Table Voting - Christine reminded all to vote for Members Choice during the break.

Show Table. Courtney reviewed the plants on the Show Table (with Sue, Tom and Eric's helping hands) with the Cattleyas. There was a gorgeous Bc. Golf Green 'Hair Pig' with lots of fimbriated green flowers. There was an oldie goldie from the cut flower trade, Lc. Irene Finney, a large, well grown albescent form of C. skinneri, a beautiful yellow Iwanagara Apple Blossom and several orange



flowered cattleyas with the obvious aurantiaca influence. Since names change continually, Courtney said it's more important to remember the name of the cross and worry about the genus later. There were many spring blooming Dendrobiums on the table since this is the time of year that they bloom after their dry resting winter. Den. Rosy Cluster showed many pink flowers with an orange throat. Remember to bring your blooming orchids to the Show Table next meeting

SAOS Program. Due to technical issues, it was decided to start the evening with the presentation while all the equipment was working and then continue the meeting afterwards. Sue Bottom presented her talk on Orchid Pests and Diseases focusing on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention methods that she uses. She explained that for chemical applications, one must decide whether to use systemics, which are absorbed by the roots or leaves and are more effective vs topicals, which are contact sprays usually applied to contact the pests on leaves and flowers. When applying any chemicals, take precautions to avoid contact

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

April

- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
- 5-6 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Polish American Club
- 5-6 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Englewood Sports Complex
- 5-6 Deep South Orchid Society Show
Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens
- 8 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Luis Ortiz
- 9 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 11-13 Apopka Int'l Spring Orchid Show
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12-13 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show
St. John of Arc Church, Spring Hill
- 19-20 Flamingo Gardens Orchid Society Show
Flamingo Gardens, Davie
- 25-27 South Carolina Orchid Society Show
Garden Clubs of Greater Columbia
- 26-27 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show
Riverside Park
- 27 SAOS Orchid Swap and Picnic, 4 to 6 pm
Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

May

- 2-4 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show
Kiwanis Island Park Gym, Merritt Island
- 3 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 3-4 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show
St. Joan of Arc Church, Spring Hill
- 3-4 Miami Beach Orchid Society Show
Miami Beach Botanical Garden
- 6 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Bifoliate Cattleyas
Ben Oliveros, Orchid Eros

- 10 FL North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 10-11 Volusia County Orchid Society Show
Volusia County Fairgrounds
- 13 JOS Meeting – Picnic on June 1 in Lieu of Mtg
- 14 SAOS Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email

June

- 1 JOS Picnic, 12 pm
1984 Eventide Ave, Saint Johns 32259
- 3 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Beautiful, Unique & Weird Orchids
Nicholas Rust, RustyExotics Orchid
- 6-8 Central Florida Orchid Society Show
Florida National Armory, Orlando

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1



with the chemical by wearing respirators, appropriate clothing and shoe coverings. Spray bottles, pump or hose end sprayers are often used for topicals, and gallon jugs or Hozon/Dosatrons can also be used for systemics. There are also granular versions of chemicals, which Sue prefers because they can be used as top dressing and watered in, with a much lower risk of exposure to chemicals.

Next, she showed slides of the common orchid pests and how they affect the plants. Scale commonly attacks cattleyas and Mealybugs love phals and paphs. Household controls are blasting the plants with water, applying isopropyl alcohol with a sprayer or Q-tip or spraying with a soap/alcohol mix. However, Sue prefers chemicals including Orthene, Safari, imidacloprid (liquid or granular) and Malathion. After using chemicals to kill the pests, long-term control can be obtained with an insect growth regulator such as Distance. She showed damage caused by Thrips, which arrive at your plants usually from your landscape. One option is to "poof" the flowers and buds twice a week with insecticide sprays such as Conserve, Orthene, or Overture, though she prefers a bimonthly Orthene drench. Thin leaved orchids and phals are susceptible to mites particularly when humidity is low and temperatures are warm. The best solution is Avid, a miticide spray. On the St. Augustine website, Sue has posted a chart of Insecticides and miticides showing their application rate, whether to use as a spray or drench and what pests they work best at eliminating. See <https://staugorchidsociety.org/PDF/PesticidesforOrchidPestsbySueBottom.pdf>.

Sue then moved on to orchid diseases and showed a chart displaying the disease triangle, wherein a susceptible host, a pathogen and the right cultural conditions must all be present in order for the infection to occur. In diagnosing a disease, one must decide if it is a bacterial or fungal infection. Bacterial infections move very quickly by dissolving cell walls and can often be controlled with hydrogen peroxide of copper, after removing the infected tissue. Fungal infections progress much more slowly as the hyphae grow into the plant. Depending on the extent of damage, removing infected tissue will remove the source of inoculum

and then protective chemicals can be applied. She then showed slides of bacterial soft and brown rot, bacterial brown spot, black rot, fusarium wilt, southern blight, fungal root rot, leaf spotting fungi, and botrytis petal blight and discussed how to treat for each. Sue has posted a chart of Fungicides and Bactericides showing their application rate, whether to use as a spray or drench and what diseases they treat, see <https://www.staugorchidsociety.org/PDF/ngicidesandBactericidesforOrchidDiseasesbySueBottom.pdf>.

Sue then showed examples of viruses on various plants. Viruses have no treatment and if you have virused plants, you need to decide whether to keep or toss them. If keeping or suspecting that you have virused plants, practicing good orchid hygiene is essential to stop the spreading from one plant to another. Sterilize your cutting tools, potting surfaces, plastic and clay pots and wear toss-able gloves when repotting or handling your plants.

Sue then noted that many times when growers are having difficulties, it is not with pests or diseases as they assume but rather they have cultural issues such as nutrient deficiency, temperature extremes, edemas, moisture pocketing or other water issues. She then showed slides of plants with each of these issues. All of her photo examples are on the website under the Problems section. At the end, Sue went through the Carter and Holmes Pests and Diseases quiz (<https://fb.jotform.com/242344532261045>) which provided a lively discussion afterwards. At the end of her presentation, we then returned to our standard meeting agenda.



Meeting Conclusion. Christine announced that the Members Choice was Julie Smith's Bc. Golf Green 'Hair Pig' JC/AOS. 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



Your Last Newsletter?

Thanks to the many of you who have renewed your membership. We'll be updating our email lists this month. If you wish to keep receiving the newsletter, the dues are \$20 for an individual or \$30 for a family if paid by Zelle (904-501-0805), Venmo (staugorchidsociety, under charities) 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

April 3, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

April 16, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only

Growing Indoors & Terrariums - Chris Satch

Orchids Magazine this Month

2023 AOS Special Annual - Nile S. Dusdieker

2024 FCC Awards - Carol Klonowski

Buying Seedling Orchids - Sue Bottom

Free Downloads from AOS, click on the link

[Fragrant Orchids PDF](#)

[Introduction to Orchids Webinar](#)

[Phalaenopsis: Basic Survival Guide](#)

April 27 Picnic and Orchid Swap

Our annual SAOS picnic and orchid sale/swap is scheduled for April 27th. We will be grilling hamburgers and hot dogs for all. Feel free to bring a side dish and adult beverage, and join the fun. Please let Events Veep [Dianne Batchelder](#) know if you plan on attending (954-560-6470, ladydi9907@aol.com) to ensure we have enough food for all.

Bring any extra plants or goodies you would like to swap with other members. If you do not have plants to barter with, cash works too!

Where: Memorial Lutheran Church

[3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086](#)

When: April 27, 4 to 6 pm

May 6 Meeting

Bifoliate Cattleyas

Ben Oliveros, [Orchid Eros](#)

Ben will talk about bifoliate cattleyas, those beautiful cattleyas that bloom in the spring through fall with clusters of flowers. You can learn a lot from this expert grower about how to grow your orchids to be the best that they can be.



Ben Oliveros is the owner of Orchid Eros, a mail order orchid nursery located on the slopes of Kilauea Volcano on the Big Island of Hawaii. He specializes in quality, not quantity, growing and breeding award quality Cattleya species and hybrids. Ben is an AOS judge who has judged in many regions as well as internationally at the World Orchid Conference and the Tokyo Dome orchid show.

When: Tuesday, May 6, 6:30 til 9 pm

Where: Memorial Lutheran Church

[3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086](#)



INSPIRATION



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. This plant was in a box of Cattleya backbulbs I received. It is a bifoliate cat that I have not bloomed before and have no idea what it is. This morning I found that it has thrown some sort of weird bloom spike. It

arose from the base of the plant, and there is no separate growth with leaves. The flowers look like some sort of encyclia or reed stem epi, but I am at a loss as to what it is. I have never had a cat bloom from the base like this before.

Q 1



A1. I'd guess that is an Epidendrum stamfordianum or one of its hybrids. They have that unusual bloom spike.

Q 2

Q2. What do you think is happening with this dendrobium, it doesn't look good to me.



A2. I'm guessing that it was growing outdoors and was brought indoors for the cold weather. I don't see any disease or pest issues in the leaves. It looks like it is shedding the leaves cause it's not getting something inside that it was getting outdoors, maybe not as much light or not as much moisture, and it is shedding the leaves as it adapts to its new location. Those spatulata dendrobiums are similar to cattleyas in their care requirements. With the spring weather coming, a return to outdoors will do it a world of good.

Q3. I just got one of my cattleyas out of its winter home and it didn't do well! Black rot, right? Do you think I can save it or is it too far gone?



A3. I think it's the wrong season for black rot. I find black rot comes up from the roots to the rhizome and pseudobulbs during the hot humid summers. I'm guessing it's heat damage, when it was in a closed up space and the temps got too hot. I'd break out the razor and cut away all the black, cut an inch or so into healthy tissue. Then give it some TLC, the plant will be fine.





Spring Watering and Fertilizing

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Theoretically, it is spring, although outside temperatures argue otherwise. Your orchids know the date and are responding with new growth and roots as long as you have maintained appropriate minimum temperatures. This time of year, it is easy to forget about the dramatic fluctuations in outside humidity. This single variable is important when deciding whether to fertilize or water.

If your growing area is getting colder than the ideal it is best to keep your orchids drier than usual to avoid the bacterial and fungal rots. When the humidity is low, as is often the case in cold weather, orchids will dry faster. When cold weather is outside the door, it is better to err on the side of keeping orchids on the dry side. Very soon, both the angle of the sun and rising humidity will provide the ideal growing conditions for most orchids. Begin fertilizing lightly now, but increase the frequency once warm weather arrives. Should humidity remain low as light intensifies, add an additional watering. My rate of watering at this time of year is twice what it is in mid-summer when humidity is high.

My rate of fertilizing is 1/16 of the recommended dose, but applied 3-4 times per month instead of one application. This time of year I like to alternate between organic fertilizers, such as fish emulsion, and inorganic types such as a balanced Cal Mag. Once greenhouse daytime temperatures exceed 90 F on a regular basis, I avoid using fish emulsion and other organic fertilizers. At those times, it is best to use a fertilizer that provides nitrogen in the form of nitrate or ammonia, instead of urea. Bacteria use urea and in the process degrade organic potting media and do so very efficiently un-



Watering frequency should be increased when the humidity is low during the warming days of spring.

der higher temperatures. Urea is found in many fertilizers and should be avoided, especially in the heat of summer.

Mature cattleyas complete their new growths quickly and then do not need heavy feeding. Seedlings, however, benefit from regular fertilizing as do many other orchid genera. Phalaenopsis, vandas, and any group from hot climates will grow better in the summer and appreciate a constant addition of dilute fertilizer. Remember the phrase, water weakly, weekly.

If you have just a few orchids make fertilizing simple and apply the slow release Nutricote for most orchids now. That should last six months.

Vandas are one of the groups of orchids that love the heat. If you have a vanda that has become "leggy", i.e. leaves on the top of a long stem with roots at the bottom this is the time to make it more manageable. Vandas that are moved in and out of a sunroom often develop this "leggy" characteristic. Besides being unsightly, vandas with this characteristic seem to slowly go downhill with respect to flower numbers and quality.



When your vandas get the palm tree appearance, it's time to encourage new roots in the upper stem.

There is a solution and it is fairly straightforward.

First, soak roots and stem until the stem including the base of leaves that have dropped off is soft. These often become very brittle and prevent new roots from emerging. Soak some sphagnum (Chilean or New Zealand) and wrap it around the stem two inches below the lowest leaf. A mesh bag or pantyhose should be wrapped around the sphagnum and stem to hold the sphagnum in place. Water normally and by the end of summer there should be a flush of big roots pushing out the sphagnum. Once roots are two or three inches long, cut the stem just below the bottom root and place the plant in a new basket. Be sure the roots are either staked in the basket or somehow firmly placed in the basket. Be careful with the new roots in the process. The new roots should quickly attach to the basket and be ready for winter. There might also be a new sprout or two at the top of the stem you just cut, if so, do not throw it away. If you lack space, make a new friend with a gift.

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 April 2013.



Reading the Leaves

Examining Plants Closely Gives Clues to Health

by Ken Slump, reprinted with permission

One of the most important habits that an orchid grower can develop is the practice of regular and careful observation of his or her plants. Each part of the orchid - from the root to the pseudobulb, leaf, bud and flower - displays information about the plant's general health and condition. But there is probably no part of the plant that can tell you more at a glance than the foliage.

Leaves are the primary repositories of chlorophyll, the green pigment that is the driving force of plant growth. Excepting a few examples that are naturally leafless, without healthy foliage, you cannot have a thriving orchid that will reward with flowers.

Most of us appreciate that the orchid family is large and diverse. Just about every imaginable version of a simple monocot leaf is expressed somewhere in the clan. Many epiphytic orchids have somewhat thickened leaves that store water and nutrients to help see the plants through dry spells. Shade-loving orchids tend to have broader leaves. Some orchids that thrive in high light have thin, narrow foliage. Terete-leaved orchids have foliage that is rounded in cross section. While most orchids have solid green foliage, there are those with mottled or patterned foliage. There are even orchids with variegated leaves.

Obviously, to recognize abnormalities in orchid foliage, you should have an appreciation for the range of healthy normal leaves. Generally, orchid leaves are medium to light green. Orchids grown in maximum light for their type sometimes exhibit some yellow pigment. Some orchids show a red pigment in high light situations too, but this can be the result of cooler temperatures as well. I am told that some vanda leaves exhibit a purple tint in cooler weather and that many *Brassavola nodosa* crosses have "blushing leaves" in spring, a condition (if it bothers you) that may be remedied with a watering containing 2 tablespoons of Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate) per gallon of water. Very dark green leaves may indicate that the plant is receiving insufficient light. Conversely, yellow leaves can tell you that a plant is receiving too much light.

It is normal for evergreen orchids (those plants with living leaves at all times) to lose their older foliage. Growers should not panic if an older leaf yellows and dies as long as new healthy growth replaces it. On the other hand, some orchids are deciduous and go through a stage when all of the leaves drop and the plant rests. Usually, this is a signal that watering should be curtailed for a time and that temperatures ought to be lowered a bit as well.



Vibrant green leaves, such as these phalaenopsis, are a sign of good health-care practices. Photo courtesy of Greg Allikas

If the leaves or new growths on a particular orchid are smaller than previous ones you should look to cultural problems. Ask yourself if you have drastically changed the environment for the plant since its previous growing cycle. Possibly there is a buildup of fertilizer salts in the growing medium if water has not been thoroughly flushed through the pot regularly. Perhaps you have neglected your fertilizer schedule, but it is more likely to be that repotting is overdue. There could be root damage due to the breakdown of the growing medium or from overwatering. Tweaking the growing environment or feeding a declining plant can be a fairly easy fix, but if root damage is suspected, immediate action must be taken if you intend to save the plant.

Foliage can be instructive about watering practices too. Wilted or limp leaves may be another indicator of root damage due to overwatering or a sour growing medium, a bad sign. Immediate repotting may save the plant, but it will be a slow road to recovery. Equally distressing is the discovery of a mushy brown leaf on a monopodial orchid plant (e.g., *phalaenopsis*). If a single leaf is affected, you may be able to remove it and treat the plant with a fungicide before the problem spreads. If crown rot has occurred, the plant will have to produce a side shoot or division in order to survive. There are many fungal diseases that can affect orchids but most of them primarily affect stressed plants or are the result of poor cultural practices. Generally, they do not occur if care is taken to water plants early in the day and to avoid letting water stand in the crown of the plant.

Continued on page 9



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8

At the other end of the spectrum, wrinkled or pleated leaves, particularly on some oncidiums and their hybrids, is an indication that insufficient moisture was available when that leaf was emerging. It is also said that the upper leaves on vanda orchids will fold together more tightly during periods of heat and dryness in order to reduce water loss due to transpiration. More frequent watering will help prevent this as well as avoid the excessive loss of a vanda plant's lower leaves.

The sudden appearance of rather large yellow, brown or black areas on the leaves may indicate sunburn. This is particularly likely if the plant has been recently moved to a much brighter location. Be especially careful of this if you transfer plants outdoors during the warmer months. Blackened areas can be the result of excessively high temperatures too. I once had that symptom appear on an orchid purchase that was left too long in the trunk of a car on a warm day.



When cared for properly, many orchids, like this Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann 'Buckleberry', reward growers with their remarkable flowers. Failure to bloom often signals something is wrong with the cultural practices. Grown and photographed by Steve Hawkins.

Brown or black leaf tips may come from several causes. In cattleyas, they can indicate a calcium deficiency that can be rather easily remedied with crushed eggshells or Tunis sprinkled on the surface of the growing medium. Sometimes darkened leaf tips occur when fertilizer salts build up excessively. Brown tips on thinner-leaved indoor orchids may simply be the result of insufficient humidity.

Tiny dark spots on orchid leaves are usually of minor concern. Often, they are the result of bacteria. Many thin-leaved orchids seem to have such spots as a matter of course and their harm seems to be mostly cosmetic.

Conversely, dark streaks, patterns and large sunken areas on the leaves may indicate the presence of virus. There are a number of viruses that affect orchids. Viruses cannot be cured and can only be verified through laboratory tests, some of which can now be conducted by the hobby grower. Unfortunately, I have heard that the tests are not always accurate. Most large established orchid collections likely house at least a few virused plants. Some orchids with virus seem to be

Continued on page 10



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 9

asymptomatic. Virus may be transferred from plant to plant with infected pruning tools or by sucking insects.

The problem of virus in orchids is serious and certainly justifies an article of its own. I do not pretend to be an expert on the subject. My current practice, which may seem harsh to some, is to dispose of any suspicious plant. Often they are plants that have not been thriving and flowering well anyway, which may be further indication of their likely infection.

Insect pests, too, can be discovered through a careful examination of the leaves. Among the most commonly encountered on orchid foliage are scale, mealybugs, mites and aphids. Orchid growers should learn to recognize each one as well as their symptoms. These pests tend to do their dirty work out of sight and are often discovered only with a careful examination of the undersides of the leaves as well as the leaf axils.

Slug and snail damage is more likely to be first noticed on orchid flowers but may appear on foliage too. Watch for slime trails that indicate their presence.



This cattleya's healthy root system is a sign of proper watering for the potting media and growing conditions, where the medium is allowed to dry slightly between waterings.

How you deal with any particular pest infestation will depend on its severity as well as your personal comfort level with various treatments. Nearly every pest may be combated with a variety of treatment options that range from simple mechanical removal to environmentally friendly sprays and home remedies, as well as the options that are offered by horticultural chemicals.

Remember that stressed plants are more prone to problems. Plants may be stressed by temperature extremes, poor watering practices and insufficient light, to name but a few causes. Also keep in mind that crowded plants are more susceptible to problems and that good air movement helps keep many types of orchids happy and healthy.

A bit of attention to your orchid plants' foliage is bound to provide you with considerably more accurate information than you will receive from the average gypsy reader of tea leaves.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine, in February 2009 (Vol. 78:2, pp.80-81).



Excessive light causes leaves to burn, leaving ugly marks like the one on this cattleya.



CULTIVATION

The Species Behind Standard Cattleyas, Part 12

Laelia (now *Cattleya*) *tenebrosa* by Don Herman

Laelia tenebrosa is from the Bahia and Espirito Santo of Brazil. Plants were sent to R.A. Rolfe in England by the Binot Nursery in 1889. That nursery is still in active business about 60 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. Most of this species have dark red-brown petals and sepals with a white lip that is veined and marked with crimson-purple. The flowers can be quite large. A famous cultivar of this species is the 'Walton Grange' variety, which has clear yellow petals and sepals accentuated by a white and crimson lip. This cultivar has been extremely important in the breeding of yellow cattleyas with red lips. For the breeder it is important to know that the colors of *L. tenebrosa* seem to intensify the pigmentation of its progeny and that it normally flowers in summer. When breeding with this *Laelia*, they also know they will be sacrificing shape and form for the aforementioned qualities.



Laelia (now *Cattleya*) *tenebrosa*
Grown and photographed by Leslie Brickell



Bl. (syn. *Bc.*) *Sunset Surprise* (*C. tenebrosa* x *B. appendiculata*)
Grown and photographed by Allen Black



L. (syn. *C.*) *Pacavia* var. *rubra* (*purpurata* x *tenebrosa*)
Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom



L. (synec.) *tenebrosa*
Grown by Sue Bottom,
photographed by Terry Bottom

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.



ORCHID ADVENTURES



JOS Spring Show

Saturday was the big day for the spring Jacksonville Orchid Society Show. The weather was beautiful and the vendor tents were filled with gorgeous flowers. Unfortunately, we decided to go up on Sunday, early before the storms were scheduled to come in. Mother Nature pulled a fast one with tornado warnings, so the show was cut short. Vendors were busy packing up ahead of the winds. We got to talk to a bunch of people... and found a great spot for brunch and bloody marys, so it wasn't a total loss!



SHOW TABLE



Grower Tom Sullivan
Blc. Dick Smith 'Paradise'



Grower Suzanne Susko
Masd. erinacea



Grower Keith Davis
***C. jenmanii* var. *alba* 'Fuch's Snow'**
FCC/AOS



Grower Steve Dorsey
Bl. Morning Glory



Grower Suzanne Susko
***Diaca. Ethel's Paradise* 'In Kalapana'**



Grower Janis Croft
Ludisa discolor



Grower Sue Bottom
Bulb. maximum



SHOW TABLE



Grower Steve Dorsey
Pot. Carmen Cortes



Grower Allen Black
C. lueddemanniana 'Crownfox Goliath'



Grower Sue Bottom
Cl. Grace Dunn 'Chadds Ford' AM/AOS



Grower Sheila Nathanson
Den. Ise Raj



Grower Janis Croft
Dtps. I-Hsin Adzuki Bean



Grower Laura Kisse
Blc. Nell Hammer

