



CLUB NEWS



August 5 Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks. Tom opened the meeting at 6:35 pm with 77 attendees. He thanked Charlie, Dottie, Julie and Paul for the treats and reminded all to remember to "Drop a Dollar" if you enjoyed them. The dollar helps us pay for the coffee and paper good supplies. Tom reminded all to bring to bring their plants to the next repotting clinic of the year at SE Branch Library on Sept. 6th

Club Business. Linda welcomed our visitors and new members Jill Collins, Jo Frappier, Gina Lambert, John, and Megan Porter. If you know of anyone in need of a cheering up or a get-well card, let her know know by emailing her at info@staugorchidsociety.org.

Birthdays This Month - Linda announced that since we didn't have a raffle table this month, all August birthday people will get their free raffle ticket next month.

Supplies - Email info@staugorchidsociety.org if you need potting supplies.

Virtual Show Table - Courtney Hackney will conduct the Virtual Show Table starting at 7 pm on Wednesday, August 13. An email invitation will be sent with link and details.



Show Table Voting. Christine reminded all to vote for Members Choice during the break. Winners are announced at the end of the presentation.

Library – Since we had so many new faces, Howard described our library and how one borrows a book. He also brought in Orchids As House Plants by R. Northen. If you would like a book, magazine or light meter from the Library list on the website, send Howard a request to info@staugorchidsociety.org and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.

Show Table. Courtney held up a seed pod from someone's Encyclia. Once a flower gets pollinated, often by a bee in our area, 100-300 thousand seeds develop over approximately 9 months. If you want to grow the seeds, you need to plant them in a sterile culture, usually a medium with sugar and vitamins. Otherwise, once the pod has matured you can tap it and watch the minute seeds spread in the wind. He warned that one can almost never grow orchids directly from the seeds so don't fall for that internet sales pitch.



Moving on to the orchids, the first one was *Doritis pulcherrima* var. *champornensis* 'Yellow', which grows in grasslands so the inflorescence needs to be tall to attract its pollinators. This plant is unusual because the petals are mimicking the lips with a splash of yellow on the tips. This variety is an alba instead of the usual lavender flowers. The purple and white Phal. Jia Ho Summer Love was bred for spots and splashes. Another similar NoID Phal was adorable with spots that were not uniform. Courtney stated that it is difficult to identify because there could be eight different species in the background and without a name tag you have no way of knowing the heredity of the plant. He reminded all to keep your tags with your plant even if the name changes.

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Upcoming Orchid Events

August

- 9 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12 JOS Meeting, Vandaceous, 6:30 pm
Keith Emig, Winter Haven Orchids
- 13 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

September

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Summer Blooming Phal Breeding
Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids
- 6 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 9 JOS Meeting, Pleurothallids
Luis Ortiz
- 10 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13-14 Fall JOS Orchid Festival
Mandarin Garden Club, Jax 32223
- 13-14 Ridge Orchid Society Show
United Women's Club of Lakeland

October

- 4 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 4-5 Tampa Orchid Club Expo
Northdale Recreation Center
- 7 SAOS Meeting, Growing Cattleyas, 6:30
Courtney Hackney, Hackneau's Orchids
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave
- 14 JOS Meeting, Paphiopedilums
James Arnold, JOS Member

- 15 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 17-19 Redland International Orchid Festival
Fruit and Spice Park, Homestead
- 25 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Gardens
- 25-26 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Fieldhouse at Old School Square
- 31-2 Fall Orchid Festival
Krull Smith Orchids, Apopka

November

- 31-2 Fall Orchid Festival
Krull Smith Orchids, Apopka
- 4 SAOS Mtg, 80 Percentile Growing, 6:30
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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He then held up a miniature bifoliate, Pauwela Polka Dots with dots on the petals and a purplish flared lip. Courtney then described the species *Cattleya intermedia*, which he said was much underappreciated. It is used quite often in breeding and once he reviewed his plants and was surprised how many had *C. intermedia* in the background. Courtney then picked up a plant and immediately said this is one of Mori Akatsuka's Volcano Queen hybrids. Akatsuka Orchids is located in Volcano, Hawaii and he sells his wonderful orchids online.



SAOS Program. After the break, Cathy announced the Silent Auction winners. Then Sue Bottom and Eric Miltrey presented a slide show and demo on Orchid Mounting. Sue started with orchid roots which have the ability to firmly adhere to surfaces. The unique root structure consists of velamen, a nonliving, thick air filled layer that surrounds the living cortex of the central conductive filament. The reasons to grow your orchids on a mount are it is how they grow in nature, allows good air movement, you cannot overwater, you do not have to repot, it maximizes your growing space and the flowers display naturally. The one drawback is they require higher humidity and more frequent watering. Almost all orchids except for terrestrial and semi terrestrial orchids are good growers on mounts.

In Florida, you can hang your mounted orchids outside and allow our regular summer rains to water. All you need to remember is to fertilize periodically. In the winter, you need to water every 2-3 days depending upon the type of orchid. Many dendrobiums need a dry spell in winter which makes them ideal for mounting. Sue then showed mounted orchids using different types of mounts including one mounted on the outside of a wire basket, a clay woven flat basket, cypress wood, and one on the outside of a clay pot. You are only limited by your imagination in searching for materials to use as a mount.



Next Eric did a demonstration of how to mount an orchid. First he advised all to put your hanging mechanism on the mount first before adding your plant. He then drilled three holes in a maple stick and using telephone wire, tied an *Oncidium* bulb section onto the stick with osmunda fern material between the stick and the plant. He twisted the wire in back until the plant was firmly attached. If you don't tie tightly enough the roots won't adhere. Eric held up three examples of material that can be used to keep moisture around the roots, osmunda, sphagnum moss and palm fiber. Burlap is another good choice. On plants that have thin roots, he advises putting the material on top of the roots before wrapping the wire around the plant. This material protects the roots from being cut by the wire and helps provide moisture to the roots.

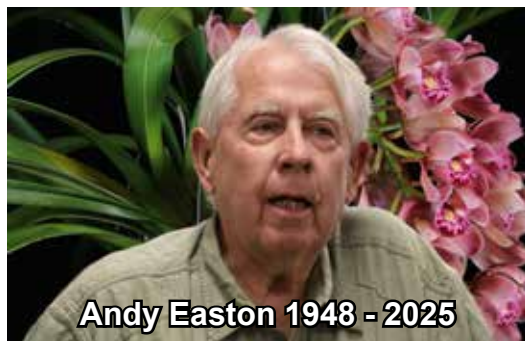
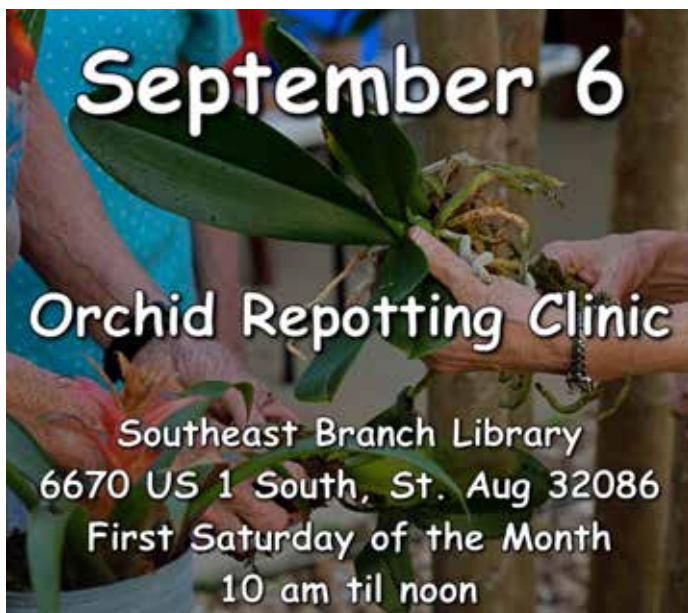
After the demonstration, enthused members took a plant with a mount, wire, and tag to one of the tables and with the help of team leaders, mounted their own orchid to take home. We made quite a mess tonight, but we sure did have fun!



Meeting Conclusion. Christine announced that the Members Choice went to Steve Hawkins for his delightful miniature vandaceous orchid *Dyakia hendersoniana*. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean the room and store the tables and chairs.



CLUB NEWS



Andy Easton, aged 77, passed away peacefully in Colombia on July 3, probably with thoughts of orchids on his mind as he went to sleep. A renowned orchid hybridist, Andy made prolific contributions to the orchid world, continuing international travel and advancing orchid hybridization in his 'retirement.' Andy was humorous, generous, and globally connected. He is fondly remembered for his orchid legacy and vibrant spirit.

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

August 7, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

September 11, 5:30 pm, AOS Members Only

Indoor Pest Management – Ron McHatton

Orchids Magazine this Month

Modern Catasetinae Hybrids – Fred Clarke

How I Built a Shadehouse – Richard Wong

Why Won't It Bloom - Cattleyas – Ron McHatton

September 2 Meeting

Summer Blooming Phals

Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids



Phillip will talk about growing the summer novelty phalaenopsis with lots of practical information on the do's and don'ts, as well as pests and diseases. He will show us pictures of the results of his novelty breeding, phals with colorful, often fragrant flowers and lovely foliage.

Phillip is accepting pre-orders which allows you the opportunity to select from a wider range of plants than he can possibly bring to the meeting, as well as save some shipping costs. For pre-orders, make your selections from the website and proceed to checkout (shopping cart). In the shipping section, choose "Store Pickup" and then select St. Augustine Orchid Society. Please note that you must be attending the event to pick up your orders. The preorder deadline is August 31st.

Phillip Hamilton was born and raised in Jamaica where he inherited his dad's passion for orchids. Phillip's passion leaned heavily toward Phalaenopsis, which he has been growing and hybridizing since the age of eight. He earned degrees in Environmental Horticulture at the University of Florida in Gainesville, and has been the grower and production manager for two major orchid nurseries in Central Florida. In 2013 he formed his own business, Bredren Orchids, to facilitate production of some of the more unique Phalaenopsis and Broughtonia species and hybrids he grows and breeds, with the generous help of his wife, Liz.

When: Tuesday, September 2, 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. I have 50 catasetinae growing in the greenhouse and 35 outside, and 2 catasetinae have an issue, mostly on the leaf tips. The leaves start to yellow and then it turns to black spots. Is it a fungal problem, and what would I use to treat it? I have sprayed for mites as a precaution. I trimmed the tips off since it was spreading down the leaf. I can see some yellowing on another catasetinae and assume the black spots will follow.



A1. I'm wondering if the initial problem wasn't caused by thrips. They love the tender young catasetum leaves and leave bull's eye circles on the leaf undersides. You'll notice a spot of discoloration with a central puncture caused by the rasping mouth parts of the thrips. Then, once the puncture occurs, you can have a secondary infection causing all the yellow and brown discoloration. Whether it is fungal or bacterial is a question mark. But my best guess is the initial damage was caused by thrips, assuming you didn't see any mites on the leaf undersides. If you want to stop the secondary infection, something like copper in the cool of the evening would be effective, although the thin leaved orchids like catasetums are sensitive to it, so maybe only half strength.

Q2. This B. Little Stars grows like crazy but it never blooms, and the leaves bend to the point that they almost break. I grow it in full morning sun, water about 3-4 times a week and feed every other watering. Any suggestions?



A2. It sounds like it is not being grown in bright enough light. Brassavolas are very high light plants, as suggested by the terete leaves. You also might consider whether the plant is getting enough calcium to form strong cell walls. You can tie up the growths with bell wire using the wire hangers so they'll stand up after the leaves harden off. If your plant is healthy but doesn't bloom for you, the most common problem is insufficient light.

Q3. Looking at the yellow base, the growth inside is brown. Do I have a problem?

A3. That new growth has rotten inside the sheath. Water cupped inside the sheath as the new growth was forming and it resulted in bacterial rot. You can just pull the new growth out gently. When you see that sheath forming a cup around the growth, you can peel it down gently so any water or condensation inside will drain freely.



CULTIVATION



Summer Heat and Humidity

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Supposedly, the living should be easy now, for people, and those of us growing orchids. For sure, we do not have to worry about cold weather or the diseases that come with it. Of course, summer presents another set of issues that must be managed.

If you grow in a greenhouse you must be sure you have proper ventilation and air circulation to prevent an array of bacterial rots. Many greenhouses pull air through wet pads to cool their greenhouse. This can be very effective in avoiding those extreme temperatures. One problem in summer is that the outside humidity gets so high that cooling pads become ineffective and only serve to maintain very high humidity in the greenhouse.

Most orchids we grow thrive in humidity around 60%. When humidity is high, cooling pads maintain a higher than ideal humidity, which promotes bacterial rots. Each summer there are new growths or leaves that suddenly get soft and turn black when temperature and humidity are at their maximum. The key to avoiding these rots is to properly space orchids, have continual air exchange during day and night, and stop fertilizer applications that contain ammonia.

If your orchids grow outside without a roof protecting them, air circulation is not a problem. You will, however, need to watch for rots when there is a stretch of rain every day that keeps the medium in the pots saturated. The only orchids I put outside are those in open baskets, mounted or in lava rock. If you grow in bark, sphagnum or other media that retain moisture, growing outside requires careful diligence.

Many years ago, I purchased a greenhouse that had removable sides. In winter, sides were secured and a warm environment maintained, while in summer air flowed freely through the greenhouse day and night. My greenhouse today utilizes the same approach with the addition of 12' height in the greenhouse and ceiling fans to keep air moving when it is really hot.

At the other end of the spectrum are hobbyists that grow indoors, in windows or under lights. When heat is greatest outside, air conditioners run more to keep your home cool. Unless there is special machinery that maintains humidity at a specific level, the humidity inside becomes extremely low, which causes both your orchids and sinuses to dry out fast. The drying is obvious if one looks carefully at roots



along the edge of the pot. Instead of having green root tips, they will be black or brown, indicating that there is not enough moisture in the air even though the medium may be saturated.

There are some solutions. Place your orchid in its pot inside a larger clay pot. Place a few small rocks or marbles in the clay pot first so there is some space between the bottom of the orchid and the clay pot. Sit the clay pot in a saucer of water; enough to wet the bottom of the clay pot, but not the orchid pot. The clay pot will wick water up and maintain higher humidity around your orchid. It is best to use RO, distilled or deionized water. If not, the clay pot will turn white from evaporation of water which leaves the salts behind; the harder the water, the faster this will occur.

It is always surprising to visit a long-time orchid hobbyist whose growing conditions violate all of the basic rules that promote orchid growth. These hobbyists employ the "survival of the fittest" approach. They buy orchids and if they do not grow under their conditions they are discarded and replaced by others. Often, one will find many divisions of the same clone in these collections because they survive. This is a good place to find hardy orchids, perfect for the new hobbyist. Be aware though, the normal progression of hobbyists is to start with a few very hardy orchids slowly adding harder to grow orchids and finally adding impossible to grow orchid species. That is what makes this such an "enjoyable" hobby.

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 August 2011.



CULTIVATION

Lending Support

Branches, Logs, Plaques and Slabs
by Charles Marden Fitch, courtesy of AOS

"Support me," shout the orchids. "I'll grow so well with the right support."

Sometimes our plants may sound like demanding teenagers, yet providing a lifetime support is reasonable for epiphytic orchids. In the wild, many of our most attractive orchids thrive on tree branches, in clumps of sturdy shrubs, on rocks covered with moss or in a tree crotch filled with humus. In captivity, supports for orchids resemble natural arrangements in the wild.

CHOICES Basic supports include logs of suitable wood, especially hardwoods and lighter poles of sturdy tree fern. Smaller orchids do well on chunks and slabs of tropical tree fern. Another fern product, osmunda, made from the roots of a species of temperate-zone swamp plant can also be used as a hanging support. For years, chunks of osmunda were the preferred potting material for epiphytic orchids. Density of osmunda fern root varies from soft to almost hard and dense. The harder sections are best for hanging supports.



Epidendrum magnoliae is often found locally growing on live oak branches amongst resurrection fern, photographed by Rose Ganuchau.

WOOD Sections of cork oak bark (*Quercus suber*), oak branches and grape wood (*Vitis vinifera*) are good as orchid supports. Driftwood from freshwater lakes and rivers is an attractive support for epiphytic orchids, while that from the sea is beautiful but usually saturated with salts that harm orchid roots. Soaking in several changes of fresh water or a few months outdoors in the rain usually washes away enough of the sea salt to make saltwater driftwood safe as an orchid support.

Wood pruned from living hardwood trees is suitable for orchids after being dried for a few months. Orchid grower and frequent winner of AOS awards Dennis Dayan of Deal, New Jersey, grows many of his small orchids on wood supports. Dayan told me that seasoned (dried) fruitwood such as grape and apple is good, but he avoids using wood from fruit trees with hard pits (stones) fruits such as cherry, peach and apricot. According to Dayan, the stone-fruitwood bark has a chemical that retards orchid root growth. Orchid expert Phil Jesup of Bristol, Connecticut, has success with orchids on sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) logs.

Avoid using any type of wood that has been pressure treated with wood preservatives. Generally, orchids do best on totally natural unpainted wood, be it branches, slabs or logs. Commercial orchid nurseries include various wood supports in the supplies section of catalogs. Cork bark is universally available at orchid nurseries in many parts of the world. Other wood-type supports vary according to region. For example, in Florida, cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) slabs and above-water wood "knees" are popular. In California, grapevine wood and cactus wood (skeletons) are offered. Lowland tropical regions, often near the sea, are rich in coconut husks and coconut shells (*Cocos nucifera*), both useful as orchid supports. In temperate areas, hardwood such as apple (*Malus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* spp.) are easily available.

CORK The bark of cork oaks (*Quercus suber*) comes mainly from commercial plantations in southern Europe, especially Spain and Portugal. Cultivated cork oaks also grow in California and a few Southwestern states. Cork is the outer bark, usually ½ to 1 inch thick, removed from living trees. Sturdy cork oaks live well over 100 years, easily producing cork every eight or nine years. Only the dead outer bark is carefully removed without injury to the living inner bark. Older trees also offer cork from thick branches. Cork slabs sold for orchid growing are priced according to weight or measured size. I find that cork slabs last at least 10 years. Usually the orchid outgrows the slab before cork bark deteriorates. (In contrast, I find ground cork used as potting mix needs replacement every two years.) Corks from wine bottles are useful as slabs for tiny orchids and as potting material, especially as wedges to push rampant

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rhizomes back into a container. While most growers use pieces of cork as vertical slabs, a few place the piece of cork horizontally and attach the orchid to the "raft." Equitant oncidiums and *Psychomorphis pusilla* are small enough to grow on a wine cork, as are companion tillandsias, sometimes splitting the corks to grip the plant base. Tiny orchids do better on traditional wine cork stoppers because the surface is more porous and natural cork holds moisture, unlike the plastic corks now on the market. However, the synthetic stoppers can be used in orchid containers.



Bepi. Green Dragon, a primary hybrid between Epi. magnoliae and B. nodosa, growing on a cork mount, photographed by Suzanne Susko.

INDOOR LIVING SUPPORTS Indoors, potted tropical trees are suitable living supports for orchids. Small species from the genera *Oncidium*, *Epidendrum* and *Aerangis* are good choices to fasten directly on tree bark or branches. Of course, chunks of tree fern or cork holding orchids can also be hung on the tree branches. This method permits easy moving of the orchids.

Favorite indoor tropical trees for both orchids and gardeners are coffee (*Coffea* spp.), tea (*Camellia sinensis*), fragrant flowered Meyer lemon (*Citrus limon*) and calamondin (*Citrofortunella mitis*). Citrus trees have sweetly perfumed flowers. In my sunny photo studio in New York state, a single flowering citrus shrub perfumes

the whole room. Grow these indoor trees in bright light with night temperatures of 50 to 65 F, a good temperature range for many orchids. A sunroom, warmed bright porch, greenhouse or sunny southeast-facing window are all good locations for these charming indoor trees.

If you grow trees in a lightweight peat-based potting mix, the containers are easily moved outdoors in summer months, where trees and orchids will thrive with rain, sun and increased fresh air. Large potted specimens can be rolled outdoors on wooden dolly bases, but take care when moving them over a door jam or up a grade.

Tree foliage protects the orchids from hot sun in a natural dappled light manner. The selections listed above can be pruned to mature in 12- to 20-inch pots so, although technically trees, the plants are cultivated indoors as well-pruned shrubs. Even my coffee trees, grown from seed, get pruned from their usual 10- to 15-foot height down to a more comfortable 5 to 6 feet without setback.



Aerangis brachycarpa growing on tree fern, grown and photographed by Steve Dorsey.

OUTDOOR EXOTIC SUPPORTS In tropical regions, many orchids will thrive outdoors on living trees and shrubs. Favorite supports in garden settings are palm trunks, coffee bushes (*Coffea* spp.) and big chunks of driftwood. Living tree ferns are popular for *Zygo. maxillare*

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in Brazilian mountain gardens such as the Cloud Forest Garden in Rio State. Rock supports, especially porous lava stone or well seasoned nonsalty chunks of coral can also be used. At the American Orchid Society Visitors Center and Botanical Garden in subtropical Delray Beach, Florida, various genera thrive outdoors on palms, cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), tabebuias and other compatible supports. This South Florida area, near the Everglades, is habitat to several well-known showy epiphytic orchids including the honey-scented *Encyclia tampensis* (syn. *Epidendrum tampense*), *Cyrtopodium punctatum*, *Encyclia cochleata* (syn. *Prosthechea*) and *Brassia caudata*.



Bl. (syn. Bc.) Bebuquina 'Naoki's Gift' is an appendiculata hybrid growing on a clay mount, grown and photographed by Allen Black.

Some Asian genera such as *Dendrobium* and *Vanda* also do well on trees in the AOS garden. If you are one of the fortunate people who have an outdoor tropical garden, have fun experimenting with different artistic growing arrangements for orchids outdoors. The plants usually do well on trees once they escape their pots.

HOW TO ATTACH Attach orchids to supports with plastic-coated wire such as that sold on spools for garden use, or thin bell wire sold in hardware stores. Grower Dayan

likes to use black bell wire for his mounted orchids. Small orchids can also be attached with u-shaped staples, which are commonly used to attach wire fencing. Thin clear monofilament fishing line is almost invisible and lasts for years, but it is not easy to work with.



***Tolumnia Tequila Sunrise* grows and displays well on a cork mount, grown and photographed by Suzanne Susko.**

Larger orchids can be attached with thin strips of pantyhose (a choice of colors) or fine plastic mesh available from recycled produce bags. For example, many fruits and vegetables come in plastic mesh bags that can be easily washed in the dishwasher or sink. Strips or pads of this mesh, stapled to cork or other supports, are a quick way to attach plants. The plastic can be cut away in a year, once roots have established on the support.

An alternative is the adhesive Liquid Nails, which is sold at hardware stores. Also look for support materials such as buttonwood chunks (*Conocarpus erectus*), on which epiphytes grow in South Florida, California grapewood, cedar slabs, Cholla cactus skeleton wood and the cork oak bark.

PADDING Some orchid growers put a small wad of moist sphagnum moss between the support and orchid roots. This acts as a reserve for moisture, important in dry areas.

In warm central Thailand, Khun Yudhna Tanavigasit grows cattleyas and dendrobiums on many of the palm trunks at his Bangsai Gardens display nursery. Tanavigasit finds that these orchids establish best when mounted directly on the trees during the rainy season, June into September. In drier seasons, the plants are slow to establish, even with pads of moist moss or coconut husk. In my greenhouse collection, I mist recently mounted plants until new roots extend several inches onto the new support. To encourage growth, I add ½ teaspoon of Super Thrive liquid to each gallon of fertilizer solution.

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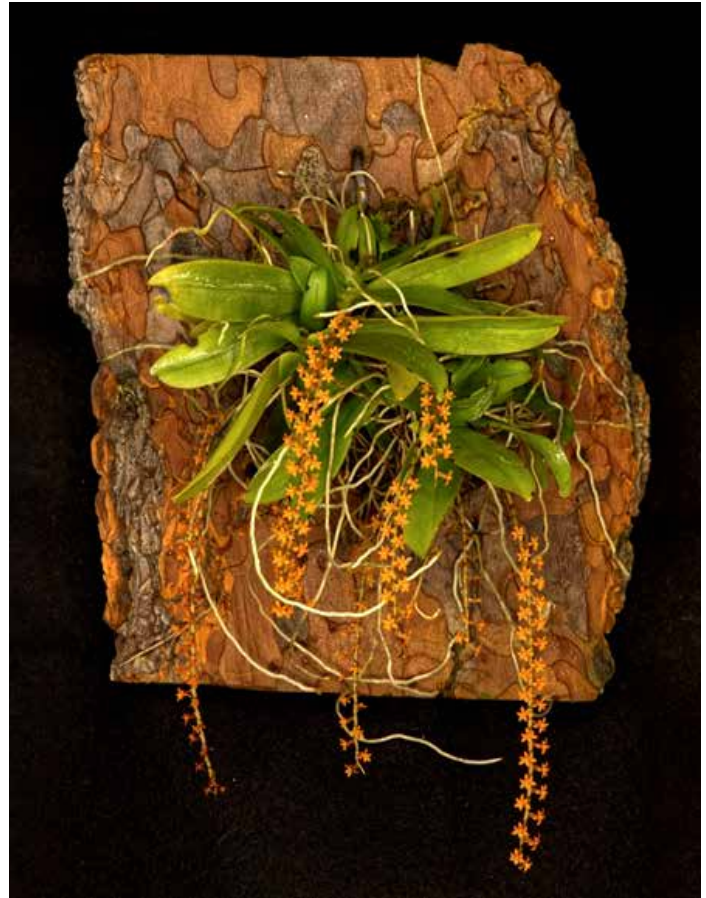
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EXPERIENCES In my own collection, I have had success with small-growing angraecoids such as *Aerangis* on coffee tree trunks and several compact *Oncidium* species on tree fern slabs. My *Oncidium longipes* thrives on a 1-inch-thick slab of tree fern, growing in the greenhouse during cold weather, and outdoors from June into September. The same routine works for hybrids of *Encyclia cordigera* (syn. *Epidendrum atropurpureum*).

One of these pseudobulbous leathery-leaved hybrids began growing on a plaque of oak wood then grew off the top after a few years. I attached a chunk of compressed coconut fiber to the oak plaque. Now the orchid has grown off the oak onto the coconut fiber chunk. *Oncidium nanum* grew well, flowering regularly when grown on a thick slab of tree fern. Tree-fern slabs retain moisture for several days after being soaked.

Inside, mounted orchids will do well with regular applications of a balanced water-soluble fertilizer. I mix the fertilizer at one half the rate listed on the package, but apply at least every three waterings when plants are making new growths. Regular watering and fertilizer is important for orchids grown on supports. Unlike orchids in pots, they have no reserve of moisture or nutrients around the roots.

FINDING SUPPORTS You will find cork slabs and tree-fern poles at most garden supply centers. Orchid growers with catalogs also offer these in the back of the catalogs. Several orchid supply firms advertise in *Orchids* magazine so it is easy for you to find a supplier for the orchid supports you want. When you visit orchid shows and commercial nurseries, you are likely to find some of the smaller orchids already established on hanging slabs, plaques and logs.



Aerangis harioitiana is growing on a hardwood mount, grown and photographed by Steve Dorsey

This article appeared in the *American Orchid Society Orchids* magazine in March 2005 (Vol. 74:3, pp 180-187).



So many choices for mounts, hardwood, cork, cedar logs, tree fern, grapewood,, cedar plaques, and non cellulose base mounts like clay plaques and black plastic mounts.



ORCHID ADVENTURES



Terra Nurseries

SAOS Member Jonathan Cochrane has opened up a nursery specializing in exotic fruit trees and ornamental plants. Once the greenhouse construction is complete, they plan to offer a broad selection of orchids. Stop by and check out the nursery, enter the south entrance to The Shores at 281 Cacique Drive. They have pottery and potting supplies as well as offering landscaping services. The space is very welcoming and Jonathon has invited SAOS to hold events there under the pergolas. Stay tuned!



SHOW TABLE



Grower Deborah Fox
Phrag. 'Grouville Pizzaz'



Grower Sheila Nathanson
Ctsm. Lydia Colon



Grower Jacob Moss
Phal. violacea var. coerulea



Grower Suzanne Susko
Ctna. Jill Sidran x Bct. Mickey's Freckles



Grower Steve Dorsey
Mtssa. Shelob 'Red Spider'



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. Serengeti Sands 'Dark Knight'



Grower Sue Bottom
Stan. inodora



SHOW TABLE



Grower Allen Black
C. Aurora's Newyears Gift



Grower Steve Dorsey
Cym. Enzan Sarah 'Albion'



Grower Deborah Fox
Mps. Princess Diana



Grower Suzanne Susko
Gastrochilus japonicus



Grower Sue Bottom
Bulb. carunculatum



Grower Leasa Codner
Blc. Taiwan Big Lip 'Ta-Hsin'

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

