

CLUB NEWS



Jim Roberts

August 6 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks. President Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 7:00 pm with 82 attendees in our new location. We are now meeting in the large hall in the back end of the Memorial Lutheran Church at 3375 US 1 South. Membership VP, Linda Stewart announced our new members, Debbie Burgos

and returning member Ashley Sharpe. She also had our eight visitors raise their hand. First time visitors receive a free raffle ticket.

Tom thanked Dianne, Dottie, Teresa, Mary Ann and Cecilia for bringing in the great selection of desserts. He also thanked Dianne for organizing our refreshment table and the setup team that organized the tables and chairs in our new location. Tom reminded all to drop a dollar in the basket while enjoying the refreshments. Tom said the Silent Auction would end before the presentation. He encouraged all to vote for their favorite orchid on the Show Table.

Club Business. The orchid shows in Florida will resume in the fall. The next Ace Repotting Clinic will be on September 7 from 9 til noon. Linda asked all of the August birthday people to raise their hands and they received their free raffle ticket. Then she announced that if you know of anyone in need of a cheering up or a get well card, let her know by emailing her at info@staugorchidsociety.org. The Keiki Club is planning a greenhouse visit September 22 at the Brickell's home on Julington Creek.

Catasetum Raffle – Sue held up Janis's 8-inch tall catasetum as an example of how the catasetum plugs are growing. They enjoy copious amounts of water and fertilizer so the new pseudobulbs will plump up and store the reserves necessary for them to bloom later in the year.

Library – Suzanne Susko and Deb Brandt attended the Phalaenopsis Symposium in Apopka last month and together bought a beautiful photo-filled book that they donated to the library. Librarian Bea Orendorff thanked them profusely on behalf of the club and then reported that all the books she brought were checked out. The library collection is listed on our [SAOS website](http://staugorchidsociety.org). If you would like a book, send a request to info@staugorchidsociety.org and Bea will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.



Show Table. Courtney Hackney started the Show Table by commenting on the variety of plants that were on the table that is typical of summer. Most of these plants we do not see at orchid shows because the shows are in the spring and fall. Bifoliate cattleyas and the miniature Phalaenopsis are prime examples of summer bloomers. He started first with the *Doritis pulcherrima* (now considered a Phalaenopsis) with its upright inflorescence. There were two color forms of the small flowered Phal. *equestris*, a blue *coerulea* and yellow *aurea*. Phal. *equestris* is used as a parent in many of the multifloral phalaenopsis. He advised not to cut the inflorescence since keikis will start to grow on it and they can produce flowers.

He then asked how many in the audience grew *Coelogynes* and only a few raised their hands. Janis Croft brought in her blooming *asperata* 'Magnifico' to share how the older leaves have brown tips from excessive salts in the water, and the new leaf growth is much larger and spotless; all due to her recent move to rain watering system. Water quality really does make a difference.

Next Courtney discussed how hybridizers often take advantage of naturally occurring mutations. One example on the table was the Den. *Burana Doll* with its lip color displayed on the petals. He also loves the beautiful round, flat flower. The hybridizers in Taiwan are making some excellent green cattleyas that keep their green color much longer. The *Blc. Hsinying Greenworth* on the table was a good example. The *Tsubotaara Orchid Melinda Marie* 'Blue

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Upcoming Orchid Events

August

- 10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13 JOS Meeting, Orchid Propagation, 7 pm
Steve Arthur, Steve Arthur Orchids

September

- 3 SAOS Meeting, Catasetsums, 6:30 pm
Francisco Miranda, Miranda Orchids
- 7 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til noon
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 10 JOS Meeting, Repotting Session, 7 pm
Jim Roberts, Florida SunCoast Orchids
- 14 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 21-22 Ridge Orchid Society Show
Lake Mirror Center, Lakeland
- 22 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Growing Area tour
Leslie and Chip Brickell's Home
1319 Wentworth Ave, Jax 32259

October

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Recommended Species for Florida
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids
- 5 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til noon
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5-6 South Florida Orchid Society Show
University of Miami Watsco Center
- 8 JOS Meeting, Program TBA, 7 pm
Jerry Meola, Orchids A More
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12-13 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Botanical Garden

- 19 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Field Trip to EFG Orchtobberfest
you want to carpool or caravan:
email info@staugorchidsociety.org
- 19-21? Orchtobberbest at EFG Orchids
4265 Marsh Road, Deland 32724
- 25-27 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Old School Square Gymnasium
- 26-27? Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Pinellas Park Performing Arts Center

November

- 2 International Slipper Symposium
Highland Manor, Apopka
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Orchid Growing Tips

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Fairy' is in the Zygotetulum subtribe and is considered a miniature since it only grows 10-12" tall. The unusual 3" flowers are white with bluish-purple highlights on the petals and an indigo lip.

Courtney then warned us all to be careful when moving large plants such as his Lc. Higher Ground which lost one set of flowers due to his ceiling fan clipping them off as he moved the plant to his car. The large plants such as the Gram. scriptum var. citrinum can grow so large that it takes a moving van to transport them to shows. Luckily Bob Schimmel's was not quite that large yet.

There was one Florida native, Epi. magnoliae, which grows high up in our oak trees among the Resurrection ferns. Courtney showed a beautiful Brassavola cucullata hybrid mounted on Cholla Wood, a desert cactus that is harvested, dried and offered for sale at craft and pet stores, eBay and Amazon. Check out the photos of our show table examples at the end of the newsletter and on the SAOS website.



SAOS Program. Sue announced our guest speaker, Jim Roberts of Florida SunCoast Orchids located near Sarasota. He has been hybridizing orchids since 2001 and has over 10,000 sq. ft. of green houses. His philosophy of growing is live, bloom and grow, or make room for something else. If it does not grow in his greenhouse conditions, the plant moves on. His talk was about hybridizing orchids and how it is done. He starts deciding on making a hybrid by analyzing the parentage, deciding upon cultivar advantages, noting the potential weaknesses, setting expectations and analyzing the cost in dollars and time.

His goals in hybridizing usually include more flowers, better shape, nicer color, and then either taller or more compact plant depending upon type. He then proceeded to share slides of a few hybrids. The first was between Blc. Fortune and C. Horace that produced Blc. Goldenzelle, many with well formed yellow flowers though there were cultivars having a variety of colors. Another was a cross

between Bc Little Mermaid 'Janet' (having the advantages of good color, compact growth habit, good parents and flowering twice a year) with Enc. Lorraine Smith (with the assets of fragrance, long lasting flowers and a high flower count). Jim then advised all if you are going to hybridize, buy a virus test kit and test all plants before hybridizing. Via his slides, he showed us how he pollinated and then fertilized the flower. Then he gathers the seed pods and sends them to his Hawaiian lab for flasking and growing in vitro. In 1 to 3 years, he receives the tubs back filled with plantlets.



At this point, he gave five tubs of plantlets to the lucky five front tables and proceeded to describe how to separate the plantlets from the nutrient-rich agar they have been growing in and put them into compots or plug trays with sphagnum or bark. All members gathered around and watched the members separate the plantlets from the agar, rinse off the agar, separate the plantlets and put them into the compot or plug trays. From here, individuals from each table were chosen to take the plants home to grow them until they can be repotted into individual pots and shared with the group. Quite a responsibility!

In closing, Jim went through the economics of hybridizing and registering each new hybrid with the RHS. It can easily cost around \$1000 for each hybrid for purchasing of the parents, flasking, reflasking and deflasking, not to mention the cost to grow the plants to marketable size, which can take 5 to 7 years. Considering the time involved and costs, we are lucky to have dedicated orchid hybridizers still willing to create new hybrids for us to enjoy and buy.

Meeting Conclusion. Sue announced the Member's Choice Award as the Zygotetulum Tsubotaara Melinda Marie 'Blue Fairy' grown by Suzanne Susko. The evening concluded with the raffle, with the prize Encyclia Orchid Jungle donated by Jim. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to reset the tables and chairs and clean up the room.



CLUB NEWS

Keiki Club – Summer Vacation

The Keiki Club is on summer vacation. Keep watering and fertilizing your plants and watch for pest and disease issues. SAOS members will be available at the repotting clinics at Ace Hardware on the first Saturday of the month all summer long if you have any questions or problems. For those of you in the mentoring program, your mentor is just a phone call or email away. For those of you that would like to join the mentoring program, send an email to Mentoring Coordinator Susan Smith at info@staugorchidsociety.org. It is a great resource for our newer growers that would like to get one-on-one assistance and answers to their orchid questions.



Keiki Club – Culture Class

With our move to the Memorial Lutheran Church, we finally have the space available to hold a culture class for beginners before the meeting. Interested individuals should arrive early before the meeting, by 6 pm. to hear a short discussion of a topic of interest followed by a question and answer session. You may bring plants you have a question about, but please don't bring a problem plant into the hall. This should be a fun addition to the Keiki Club. We'll continue having our spring repotting party at Sue and Terry's as well as arranging 1 or 2 growing area tours during the year.

American Orchid Society Corner

[Webinars](#)

August 8, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat, Orchid Q&A - Ron McHatton
August 27, 8:30-9:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Judging Vandas - Robert Fuchs, RF Orchids

[Orchids Magazine this month:](#)

Part 2: Clowesia and Clowestums, Fred Clarke
Habenaria Hybrids, Leon Glicenstein
Companion Plants, Tom Miranda
Why Cultural Conditions Matter, Ron Midgett
Maxillaria Part 2, Steve Gonzalez-Costa

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)



New Meeting Location

Our new meeting location is in the Hartman Hall at the rear of the Memorial Lutheran Church. This location is about a block north of the Watson Realty building. We will have a lot of room for our expanding membership to mingle, ogle all the show and sales table plants and listen to our speakers. The address is [3375 US-1, St. Aug 32086](#). Turn west at the blinking light off US 1 and drive to the back entrance. We are really thankful to Jeanette Smith and Watson Realty for hosting our meetings over the last 13 years. It has been a great location for us and Jeanette has done herself proud making everyone feel welcome.



September 3 SAOS Meeting

Brazilian Catasetums
Francisco Miranda, Miranda Orchids

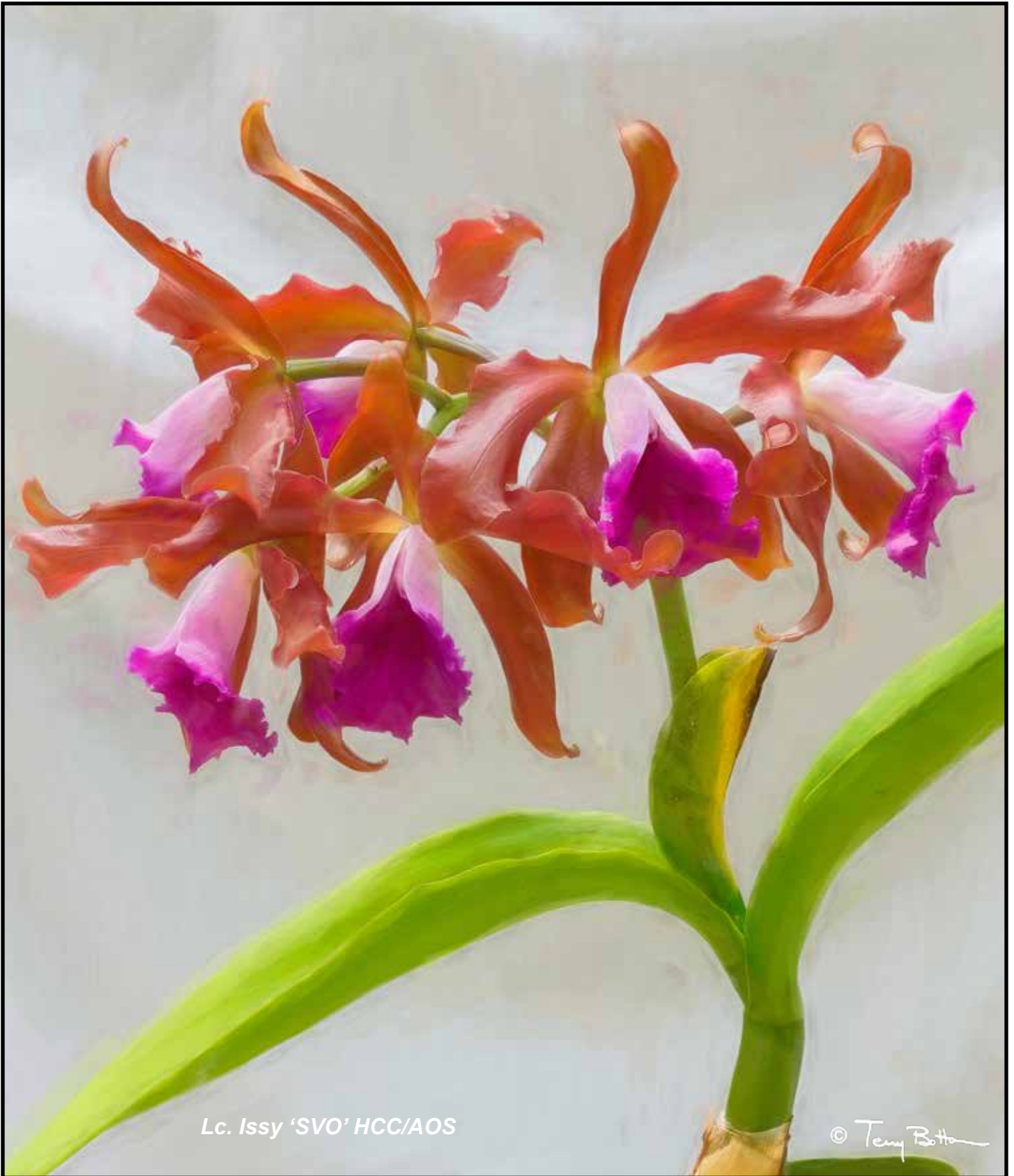
Francisco Miranda is a world renowned Brazilian taxonomist who will be talking to us about Brazilian Catasetum species. Their distribution and habitats will be discussed, many from the Amazon, to help us understand where and why the plants live where they do.

He will also discuss flower dimorphism, a very interesting feature of the genus, in which both male and female flowers are produced.

Bring your flowering orchids to exhibit on the Show Table. We will have our normal raffle at the end of the meeting. Friends and guests are always welcome!



INSPIRATION



Lc. Issy 'SVO' HCC/AOS

© Terry Botto



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. I have a Cattleya concern. I'm getting brown markings on leaves with no indentations or waterlines, is it a sign of some type of nutrient deficiency?



A1. I don't like those markings at all. It could be virus, but I suspect it is more likely to be a fungal infection. The leaves with the black markings on the upper surface seem to have a longitudinal pattern of spotting on the leaf undersides, which is suggestive of fungal spores. If it is one of the Cercosporoid fungal infections, consider cutting the plant up and discarding the infected part of the plant. Plant only the front sections that are free of the signs of fungus. Then you can consider an antifungal spray to protect the plant going forward.



Q2. I know I sound greedy but as happy as my orchid is, I have not had flowers in 2 years – since it was purchased. There are tons of new roots growth and new leaves. Is there any way I can force it to take all that energy and make a pretty flower?

A2. Yes, there is. The flower trigger for the spring blooming phalaenopsis is some cold weather in the fall. During the initial cold period in the fall, when nighttime temps drop down to say 55F, let the plant be exposed to the cooler weather for 2 or 3 weeks. Don't let it go below 50F. Then, after that cold snap, return it to its cozy spot and wait for the flower spikes to form. Your plant sure looks happy and healthy!

Q3. My orchid's leaf had water trapped inside and was squishy. The liquid was yellow. The rest of the leaves were green and the orchid had flowers.



A3. That is a bacterial infection that moves very very quickly in Phals. You need to cut off the infected leaves right now with a single edge razor blade about an inch behind where the leaves are water soaked. It is Bacterial Soft Rot caused by Erwinia. There is more information on the [SAOS website](#) describing the problem.



CULTIVATION



Standard Cattleyas

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

hackneau@comcast.net

This summer has been a great one for Cattleyas in my greenhouse. When most growers refer to this group they are including all intergenerics (Blc, Lc, Slc, etc) as well. What is obvious when all conditions are

good is the variability among different hybrids with respect to vigor. During spring repotting there are some plants that always provide a couple of extra divisions each time they are repotted, while other clones do not. In the rush to produce bigger, flatter, more brilliantly colored flowers, plant vigor has become a secondary consideration.

When the primary purpose of a hybrid Cattleya was to produce flowers for the florist trade, vigor was most important. Entire crosses were thrown away by nurseries before they bloomed because they did not grow well. Indeed, most of the best are not plants with AOS awards behind their names. Some are primary or near primary hybrids, but many are seedlings of modern hybrids.

There has been much speculation as to the cause of diminishing vigor in Cattleyas. Ernest Hetherington who worked for Stewarts Orchids for many years thought that most plants had about a 15-year span before it died or lost its vigor. Viruses and disease certainly claim many plants during that time, but theoretically, most Orchids have unlimited life spans.

Each time a plant is repotted there are many injuries that provide an entrance point for disease. Scale and other sucking insects may transport disease as well as sap the strength of the plant. These are all potential problems, but the biggest problem is that we have forgotten how to grow Cattleyas. Standard Cattleyas (those with large pseudobulbs and large flowers) need high light, lots of air movement, and a media that dries rapidly. If your mini-catts are growing well, but not your standards, it is because standards need different conditions than most growers give them. Mini-catts require lower light and more constant moisture, an environment not ideal for standard Catts.

One hundred years ago most Cattleya growers potted in Osmunda fiber. Later, fir bark and mixtures of fir bark were used. Tree fern was popular in hot climates and eventually every product imaginable was used to grow Cattleyas. In



most cases these new products were not adopted because Catts grew better, but because it was cheaper. Commercial growers compensated by using more fertilizer of many different types. Hobbyists are not always able to duplicate commercial conditions and so Catts do poorly.

Some of the decline in interest has come from limited space in collections and the advent of space saving mini-catts, but a great deal is due to the inability of many to grow this group. If you have been discouraged and want to try again, pick a few standard Cattleyas for their vigor. The best source is a local grower with a division of a plant that grows and flowers well for them. Use their exact technique if you can and see if you can grow and bloom this plant. Periodically make side-by-side comparisons with the original plant. Are your leaves darker? Is your media breaking down more quickly?

Once you succeed with one plant then get others, but always keep the good grower so that you can tell if poor growth of your Cattleyas is caused by your conditions or by the lack of plant vigor. You may find that you prefer a plant that grows easily to one that has a better flower that you never get to see.

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 2000.



CULTIVATION

Caring for Seedlings Removed from Flasks

by Troy Meyers, reprinted with permission

There is no one best way to pot seedlings just removed from flasks. What will work for you depends on your growing conditions, watering habits, and of course the type of plant being potted. That said it is still worthwhile to describe the method we use to pot the majority of seedlings at Meyers Conservatory. For us, this provides the conditions that most seedlings appreciate right after being unflasked. While the compots (community pots) are placed in the varying cultural environments appropriate for the each kind of plant, the method of potting the plants is the same for most species. The method may work as well as it does because the way we prepare and use the medium results in a moisture balance similar to what the roots of the plants were used to in the gelled medium of the flask.



Pot. We use a uniform size of pot, 3.5 inch square. This makes watering a large number of pots easier because they all dry at a similar rate and can be watered with a similar amount without smaller or larger pots being over- or under-watered.

Number of Plants per Pot. We place a few, or many, plants in each pot, depending on the size of the plant. Large numbers of small plants will tend to use up moisture at a rate similar to a pot with a just a few large plants, again making moisture maintenance easier when dealing with large numbers of plants.

Sphagnum Preparation. The potting medium we use is dried Chilean sphagnum moss. We soak this under a "1/4 strength" solution of fertilizer water, squeezing it to get it thoroughly wet. Right before or during use we wring it out, leaving it just moist, not wet. The sphagnum will carry all the fertilizer that the plants will need for the first few weeks after potting. A discussion of a method of putting the plants into the compots is given in Our Compotting Method below.

Watering. When the pots are watered, just enough *pure water*, not fertilizer, is added to restore the moss to the just-wrung-out moisture level. If you are using the pot size we recommend below, this is literally only a couple of tablespoons of water per pot unless it has gone bone-dry. The moss should never be watered so much that it becomes soggy. The water should be applied to the

sphagnum and not the foliage, when possible. Because it is never watered so much that excess flow out the bottom, additional fertilizer is not needed until the plants have put on substantial growth.

Initial Humidity. In our humid growing situation we don't need to do anything about providing the just-unflasked seedlings with extra humidity, but you may need to in your situation. Extra humidity for a few days, gradually decreasing, can help the seedlings adjust to their new environment. Care must be taken to not overdo the humidity, though. Excessive humidity will promote rots and molds, and can very quickly kill the plants. Here, we have a stiff breeze from circulating fans to prevent high-humidity troubles. If you decide to tent the seedling pots to provide a shelter with extra humidity, do not completely close the tent. The seedlings need fresh air and enough ventilation to make sure the humidity doesn't go over 80%. The tent should gradually be opened more over just a very few days to allow the humidity to be 65-70%. As the seedlings toughen, they should be able to handle the normal humidity of your growing area, though generally 60% should be the minimum for extended periods of time.

Light. The seedlings won't be able to handle intense direct sun, even if the adults of the species can do so. Seedlings should be shaded a bit more than what is expected for adult plants. This does *not* mean that the seedlings should be placed in a dim location. These plants are now relying on light to produce the sugars needed for growth, and if placed in too dark of a location, they will languish and eventually fail. Most people are inclined to want to protect them from bright light a little too much, so I usually recommend that you select a location just a little brighter than what you think might be correct. They need light!

Later Fertilizing and Repotting. When the plants have put on substantial growth, the pots can be fertilized more. It shouldn't be too much longer before those plants should be separated and potted individually in a medium more similar to that used for the adult plants of the species. When repotting it's usually best to remove all of the sphagnum so that there isn't a mass of sphagnum on the roots that will retain too much moisture under the adult watering schedule.

Our Compotting Method. To make the plants easier to separate later, and to give each good contact with the sphagnum, we place each seedling individually while making the compot. While at first look this seems quite labor-intensive, the results are good, and with practice and some tools it actually can be quite quick, though not as quick as just plopping them all in a pot. Here are [photos](#) documenting the compotting procedure.

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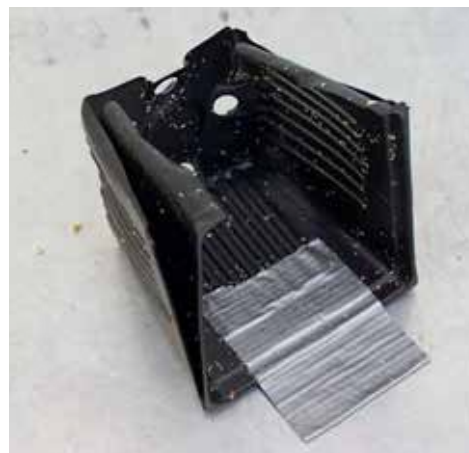
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Compot, inner jig with duct-tape tab and outer jig



Inner jig with duct-tape tab



Inner jig with duct-tape tab placed inside of outer jig



Inner jig and outer jig layered with sphagnum and seedlings



Seedlings covered with sphagnum. Inner jig removed from outer jig



Inner jig with seedlings and sphagnum slides into compot



Compot with seedlings and inner jig turned upright



Inner jig removed by pulling duct-tape tab



Compot ready to go to the greenhouse

Here are [photos](#) documenting their complete compotting procedure.

This [article](#) is available on the [Troy Meyers Flasking Home Page](#), and is reprinted here with permission.



CULTIVATION

Anthracnose on Cattleya Alliance Plant

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com



1. Roberta's *Laelia purpurata* was in bloom in mid-May with over 40 flowers, a real looker. photo by Roberta Hicks

A fellow St. Augustine Orchid Society member sent over a picture of her *Laelia purpurata* with over 40 blooms. Roberta was hoping the flowers would last until the meeting so she could bring it to the show table. Less than three weeks later, another email arrived, with some pictures, saying simply, Help!

These symptoms were unlike anything I had ever seen before. It sounded like it happened fast, suggesting either sunburn, a bacterial infection or black rot. One of the images looked like sunburn, but that usually appears on the highest point of the leaf where the sun's rays impact the most directly. That was not the case for the discolored area in the other in the other images. So perhaps a bacterial rot from water pooling in the pseudobulb sheath, but there was no sheath and there was green tissue between the leaf axil and the discolored area. The next thought was perhaps black rot, but the discolored tissue was not soft or odorous. Whatever the source of the problem, there was a clear need for emergency surgery to stop the spread of disease.

The plant had spent many years in the same 8 inch pot, with the bulbs extending over the edge and the roots wrapped around the outside of the pot. There were some withered pseudobulbs in the center of the part, suggestive of *Rhizoctonia* that typically occurs in the older part of the plant, and results in root rot and a dried, husky bulb. Was the leaf discoloration how *Rhizoctonia* looks when it infects the aerial part of the plant? The Florida Department of Agriculture laboratory in Gainesville analyzed a leaf sample and determined the disease is Anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum* fungi.

Anthracnose is a name given to fungal infections caused by *Colletotrichum* and *Glomerella* species. Many fungi reproduce both sexually and asexually, and each stage produces different fruiting bodies and spores. Typically, the asexual stage is more important in the spread of the disease. The pathogen usually associated with Anthracnose is *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (asexual stage, the sexual stage is known as *Glomerella cingulata*). We often recognize Anthracnose caused by this pathogen by the alternating lines of dead tissue with little tan dots that extend down from the leaf tip. The Bakers describe the symptoms of Anthracnose from *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* as follows:

Leaf tips turn brown beginning at the apex and proceeding toward the base. Dark brown or light gray patches develop, sometimes as concentric rings or as numerous dark bands across the leaf. The affected area is usually sharply defined and somewhat sunken, while the remainder of the leaf appears normal. Sporing bodies develop in the infected area.

In this cattleya alliance plant, the damage was in roughly circular patches at the base of the leaf rather than at the leaf apex. The first step in responding to anthracnose is to sanitize the plant, which means removing all the damaged tissue to remove the fungus and its sporing bodies to prevent it from spreading. Afterwards, a protective fungicide can be applied to help prevent recurrence. Copper or Daconil can be used, as can Cleary's 3336 or Heritage, although the more expensive Pageant provides very good control.



2. Severely damaged leaf, with black necrotic discoloration and spores evident in the discolored area.

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3. Some withered bulbs and dead areas in the middle of the pot.



6. Diseased tissue was cut away.



4. The happy roots were growing all around the outside of the pot.



7. We discarded lots of the plant.



5. It was a bear to remove the diseased tissue from this overgrown monster.



8. The healthy bulbs were ready for repotting



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9. Their new home in a 10 inch slotted clay pot with Styrofoam.



12. In this *Cattleya alliance* plant, the circular area of dead tissue from Anthracnose begins above the leaf axil and there are numerous spores in the dead area.



10. The clean pieces were potted up and are ready to rock and roll.



Roberta heads home with a revitalized orchid

Citations:

Baker MLB, Charles O (1996) *Orchid species culture: Dendrobium*. Timber Press, Portland

McMillan Jr, R.T., 2011. Efficacy of Fungicides for Control of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on Dendrobiums. In *Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc* (Vol. 124, pp. 314-316).

Simone, Gary W. and Burnett, Harry C. 2002. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi, pp 50-70. In: *Orchid Pests and Diseases*. Rev. Ed., T.J. Watson editor, American Orchid Society, Delray Beach, Florida.



11. Anthracnose usually begins at the leaf apex and moves toward the base, with alternating bands of dead tissue and sporing bodies in the dead area.



SHOW TABLE



Grower Jan Lesnikoski
Doritis pulcherrima



Grower Joanne Stygles
Neostylis Lou Sneary



Grower Jerry Fowler
Lockhartia oerstedii



Grower Janis Croft
Coel. asperata 'Magifico' AM/AOS



Grower Tom & Dottie Sullivan
Phal. bellina (violacea var. borneo)



Grower Joanne Stygles
Brassavola cucullata Hybrid



Grower Sue Bottom
Angraecum calceolus



SHOW TABLE



Grower Courtney Hackney
Lc. Higher Ground 'Hackneau' AM/AOS



Grower Suzanne Susko
Tsubotaara Melinda Marie 'Blue Fairy'



Grower Mary Ann Bell
Blc. Hsinying Greenworth



Grower Sue Bottom
Lc. Maui Plum 'Volcano Queen' AM/AOS



Grower Bob & Yvonne Schimmel
Grammatophyllum scriptum var. citrinum



Grower Courtney Hackney
Lc. Terry Bottom

Link to all Pictures. <https://flic.kr/s/aHsmFU44G>

