

Odontoglossum Alliance Newsletter

Odontoglossum Alliance Meeting 28 April 1995

The Odontoglossum Alliance will hold its annual meeting on 28 April 1995, in conjunction with the Western Orchid Congress to be held 26-30 April 1995. The Congress and meeting will be at the Red Lion Hotel and Lloyd Center, Portland, Oregon. Material on the Congress is expected to be mailed after 1 January 1995. All members of the Odontoglossum Alliance will be on the mailing list. The Odontoglossum Alliance meeting has been carefully scheduled so as to not conflict with other lectures at the Congress. The meeting and program is as follows:

28 April 1995

8:00 am - 8:30 am

Coffee, juice, pastries and Conversation

8:30 am - 11:30 am

Lectures by four well known odontoglossum growers.

1. Lemboglossums and Their Habitats

Sandro Cusi, Rio Verde Orchids, Mexico

Lemboglossums, formerly aggregated with Odontoglossums, are now separated by taxonomists as a distinct, separate genus. Lemboglossums have great charm and grace and have always been coveted by orchid growers. Hybrids made with Lemboglossums are increasingly popular with growers. More frequently lemboglossum hybrids are being created. These intergenerics have greater temperature tolerance than straight odontoglossums.

Intergeneric hybrids made with oncidinae have garnished a significant number of AOS and RHS awards recently and are noted for unique form and colors.

Lemboglossums and Their Habitats introduces this genus with in situ photographs, providing insight into their unique habitats and cultural requirements.

Sandro Cusi is owner of Rio Verde Orchids, in Mexico. Rio Verde was begun 25 years ago with the purpose of propagating and distributing world wide Mexican orchid species. Breeding is done with superior forms of species as well as line breed species. Rio Verde Orchids also produces decorative hybrids for the domestic, Mexican market. Mr. Cusi has years of experience growing in the natural environment of Lemboglossums. Rio Verde Orchids is in Apartado Postal No. 69, Valle de Bravo, Mexico 51300.

2. Columbian Orchids: Description and Species for Hybridizing

Juan Felipe Posada, Colomborquideas, Columbia, S.A.

Columbia is home for most of the Odontoglossum species. Juan Felipe Posada continues the family lineage as owner of Colomborquideas, South America's premier orchid nursery. Juan's lecture is on the Columbian species, their habitat and natural environment. We have heard much about the rain forest destruction. Juan will give us an accurate and current picture of odontoglossums in the wild. Further there are relatively few odontoglossum species used in hybridizing. Juan will suggest a number of lesser known and utilized species that he considers having significant potential for hybrid creation.

The most important odontoglossums - crispums, nobile (pescatorie) and harrayanum are found in Columbia. Importations of these species around the turn of the century formed progenitors of today's best hybrids. Current growing and hybridizing efforts, results, and future directions will be described.

Juan Felipe Posada was born in Medellin, Columbia. He grew up always involved with both parent families in farming, cattle, plants, etc. In 1963, along with his Mother started a small collection of native orchids. Five years later he was joined by his Father in the hobby orchid collection. In 1972 the 7th World Orchid Conference was held in Medellin. At that time the orchid hobby was converted to a commercial nursery and named COLOMBORQUIDEAS. Since then the nursery has expanded considerably and specializes in cool growing Andean species. Today Colomborquideas is owned jointly by Juan and his mother, Ligia Posada. Juan is President of Industrias Estra, a 500 person corporation in the plastic injection molding industry. He has been Trustee and President of the Colombian Orchid Society in Medellin. Early this he was elected to another term as President. He is a corresponding member of the AOS Awards Committee.

3. Odontoglossums and Oncidinae Intergenerics Helmut Rohrl, San Diego, California

Helmut Rohrl will detail his efforts in hybridizing intergenerics. Intergeneric hybrids provide new forms, colors and patterns in the Oncidinae. Through a careful, directed breeding program, grow-ability and temperature tolerance can be improved. Using plants collected domestically, from England, Europe and South America, Helmut has put together a unique collection of superior clones for breeding. Professor Rohrl has networked with other noted hybridizers in his efforts to improve the pallet of available intergenerics. Helmut Rohrl is Professor of Mathematics at the University of California, San Diego.

Professor Rohrl has travelled extensively amassing a superior collection of species and hybrids for his efforts in intergeneric hybridizing.

4. Classic Odont.

Steve Gettle, Sunset Orchids, San Francisco, California

Classic Odonts conjure up visions of the finest Charlesworth & Company crispum type Odontoglossums which reigned supreme in the 1920's and 1930's. Many of these lines were lost during World War II. What is the state of Classic Odonts today? Steve Gettle of Sunset Orchids will present an overview of the past, present, and future directions in Classic Odonts. Steve Gettle is the owner and operator of Sunset Orchids with nurseries in Burlingame and Colma, California. He has raised orchids for 20 years and specializes in the cultivation and hybridization of Classic Odontoglossums and Odontiodas. Steve also raises Lycastes, Masdevallias and Draculas. He does both his own hybridizing and primary laboratory work. Steve is an accredited AOS judge, a past President of the San Francisco Orchid Society, and one of the founders of the Odontoglossum Alliance.

11:30 -1:30 pm

Wine, luncheon, business meeting and auction of fine Odontoglossum Alliance material.

This meeting of the Odontoglossum Alliance promises to be an interesting and exciting one. This being held on the West Coast in conjunction with the Western Orchid Congress and AOS Trustees meeting provides an opportunity to gather a large number of the Odontoglossum Alliance growers. It is expected that there will be substantial numbers of commercial sales representatives at the Congress providing an wide variety of alliance material for sale. All-in-all this will be an exciting week. Mark your calendar and make plans to attend the meeting and Congress.

AOS Odontoglossum Alliance Trophy Report

The Odontoglossum Alliance voted at its meeting in Santa Barbara in March 1994 to have the goal of establishing an AOS Trophy for the best AOS awarded Odontoglossum Alliance material shown each year. The Alliance agreed to contribute \$2000.00 raised from previous auctions. The proceeds from the auction in Santa Barbara were added to this. The membership dues form for the year contained an ability for members to contribute to this fund. Generous contributions have been received. As of this newsletter we have a total of \$4660 towards the minimum required amount of \$5000.

It is anticipated that we will have reached our minimum goal at the time of the close of the auction at the Portland meeting. The Alliance plans on submitting its proposal to the AOS awards committee at that meeting.

The criteria we plan to use for eligibility for consideration is "Any odontoglossum or hybrid with odontoglossum in its parentage awarded by the AOS in the past year will be eligible for consideration of the trophy award." The trophy is planned to be named "The Robert Dugger Odontoglossum Alliance Award".

The following have generously contributed to the establishment of the award and have added their names to the list previously published:

Bruce Cobble Dick
Stephen Gettle
Tom Gregg
Pat McGilligan
Chieri Orchids
A.E. Pflug

Wanted Material for the Odontoglossum Alliance

The Odontoglossum Alliance will conduct its annual auction of fine Odontoglossum Alliance material at the 28 April 1995 meeting in Portland, Oregon. In the past the auction has been one of the highlights of the occasion with the opportunity to acquire some of the finest plants and other alliance material. Many of the items were unavailable otherwise. This year the proceeds of the auction will go towards the funding of the AOS Odontoglossum Alliance Trophy to be named the Robert Dugger award. We would like to have a listing of the material to be sold at the auction. Everyone is urged to contribute.

For those who are contributing, if you would like, you can send your material ahead of time to:

Mr. Wim Velsink
7950 South West Green Lane
Portland, OR 97005

If you are bringing material we would appreciate your notifying Wim Velsink either by mail or phone (503-646-1387) as to what you will be bringing for the auction. This will permit us to have a prepared list of material to distribute to all attendees. So look your collection over and pick out something very choice and bring or send along for the auction. Also notify Wim.

Odontoglossum Alliance Species Description

Leonore Bockemuhl

Cyrtochilum H.B.K. 1815

The genus was established by Knuth 1815 in "Nova Gen. et Sp. Plantarum" p.279, basing on plants which were discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland during their journey through southern Columbia in 1802.

The name *Cyrtochilum* is derived from the Greek *kyrtos* = curved and *kheilos* = lip; referring to the characteristic features of the genus. The bent down lip is so heavily textured, that it is impossible to flatten it out.

Unfortunately when describing the type species *Cyrt. undulatum*, Knuth did not clearly specify the difference from existing genera, and also made the serious mistake, of describing the stipe of the pollinarium as to be "filiform", not realizing that the definitely broad stipe is a distinct characteristic of the genus, that distinguishes it from other genera, such as *Oncidium*. Entailing on this fact the genus has not been accepted until Kraenzlin 1922 broadened the definition. He established the Section I *Eucyrtochilum* and transferred over about 40 species from the genus *Oncidium* which shows corresponding features to the type species *Cyrtochilum undulatum*. He went on and added two more sections to the genus: Section II *Cimicifera*, Lindl. and Section III *Myanthium*, Lindl. with species taken from *Oncidium* and *Odontoglossum*. Whether these transfers make sense remains undecided since the genotypic flower characteristics of the *Cyrtochilum* H.B.K. have to be redefined and the genus and his sections must taxonomically reinterpreted. According to our recent revision the genus *Cyrtochilum* in sense of H. B. K. (resp. Section I Krzl.) consists of some 50 species.

They all are native to the Andean Region from Venezuela across Columbia and Ecuador and Peru. They are found in cloud forests from 1500 m to 3000 m, growing mostly terrestrial, sometimes epiphytic on the edges of forests, creeping up with their long rhizomes on nearby bushes and trees. Plants medium to large sized, the bulbs one to two leafed, the inflorescence arising at base of bulb, growing up to several meters long, bearing up to 100 flowers. Flower up to 10 cm across; the predominant colors are brown and yellow. Species belonging to the Section II have smaller flowers, often with wonderful bright colors and are used for breeding with best results.

Cyrtochilum macranthum
(Lindl.) Krzl. 1922

Plant large, the bulbs oval-oblong up to 12 cm, bifoliate, surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths. Inflorescence develops from the axils of the upper sheaths, climbing, 2-3 m long, paniculate with up to 100 flowers; branches short, each bearing 3 to 4 flowers. Flower 8-10 cm across; sepals clawed, orbicular-oblong, undulate, brown to bronze-colored; petals similar in shape, claw shorter, usually bright yellow; lip hastate, the horn-like lateral lobes violet-purple, midlobe yellow dark-purple bordered; crest cylindrical with 6 fleshy teeth, white with purple. Column decorated with hatch-shaped, rose-colored wings and the typical bonnet-shaped anthera.

The first discovery known is from Ecuador by Ruiz & Pavon in 1870. Lindley described the species 1833 in *Gen. et Spec. of Orchid. Pl.* and named it *Oncidium macranthum*. It was transferred to the genus *Cyrtochilum* 1922 by Kraenzlin.

Habitat: In high altitudes up to 3000 m epiphytic and terrestrial growing on banks and trees in humid parts of the cloud forest.

Distribution: Ecuador and Peru in the high Andean Region.

Cyrtochilum macranthum was utilized for intergeneric breeding with:
Odontoglossum (*Lemboglossum*) *maculatum*
Odontoglossum (*Osmoglossum*) *pulchellum*



Cyrtochilum macranthum

Cyrtochilum retusum

(Lindl.) Krzl. 1917

Plants dwarf to medium sized; bulbs ovate, uni- or bifoliate, surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths; leaves linear-lanceolate, papery. The branching inflorescence arises at the base of bulb, many flowered. Flowers only 1.5 to 2 cm across, bright orange; sepals and petals lanceolate-acute; lip oblong retuse with 2 globular yellowish calli. Column stout with wing like margins.

Hartweg discovered the species 1841 in Ecuador. Lindley described it in "Plantae Hartwegianae" 1844 and named it *Odontoglossum retusum*. Kraenzlin in 1922 transferred the species to the genus *Cyrtochilum* Section III Myanthium.

Habitat: Growing mostly terrestrial on steep embankments in humid grassland in cloud forest regions at altitudes of 2500 m to 3000 m.

Distribution: Ecuador and northern Peru in the Andean Region.

Artificially produced hybrid genus:
Adaglossum Orange Pixie
(with *Ada aurantiaca*)



Cyrtochilum retusum

Cyrtochilum superbiens

(Rchb.f.)Krzl.1922

Plant large to medium sized, bulbs ovid 10 cm, bifoliate, surrounded by several foliaceous sheaths, leaves broadly-lanceolate, leathery. Inflorescence arising from base of bulbs, flexuose, up to 2 meters, branched at irregular intervals; branches short, few-flowered. Flowers 6 cm across; sepals clawed, waxy, brown with yellow tips; the dorsal similar to the petals trulliform with cordate base; petals pale yellow barred with brown on basal half. Lip lanceolate, the basal sidelobes bent down; a yellow fleshy crest arising on its center with prominent tubercles on each side. Column upright with small purplish ascending wings besides the stigma; anthera bonnet-shaped.

Purdie was the first to find the species in northern Columbia in 1843. Reichenbach described (1849) in "Linnaea" 22,p.843 plants which were sent to him by Funck & Schlim, they were named *Oncidium superbiens*. Kraenzlin in 1922 transferred the species to the genus *Cyrtochilum* in Section I *Eucyrtochilum*.
 Habitat: Terrestrial growing nearby small trees and bushes in grassland and embankments in the cloud forest at altitudes from 1800 m to 3000 m.
 Distribution: Venezuela and Columbia in the Andean Region.



Cyrtochilum superbiens

Available to Members
 New Stock Available
 Currently Shipping Orders

Veitch's Manual of Orchidaceous Plants 1887 -
 The Oncidiinae
 We have recently received a new stock of this
 valuable book. The previous supply being
 exhausted quickly.

The New Zealand Odontoglossum Alliance has re-printed Veitch's Manual of Orchidaceous Plants - The Oncidiinae. The Alliance is offering this publication for sale. We have received a supply and have filled all back orders for the book. The book is the Oncidiinae section removed and enlarged from A5 to A4 and with the original color maps re-printed in color. It is priced at \$50.00 per copy post paid. This classic work contains 250 pages of cultural, historical and habitat information plus many beautiful line drawings, a glossary of terms and three color maps of where they come from.

Orders should be sent to the Editor along with payment. Shipment will be done promptly. Send order and check to:

John E. Miller
 P.O. Box 38
 Westport Point, MA 02791
 make check payable to: Odontoglossum Alliance

Maurice LeCoufle 1915-1994

With sadness and regret we learned of the passing of Maurice LeCoufle in October 1994. Maurice was with the firm of Vacherot and LeCoufle, an orchid nursery started by his grandfather and carried on today by his son. Maurice, an ardent odontoglossum grower, was a premier hybridizer, creating many new and awarded clones. He was one of the few people who have attended every World Orchid Conference. Last March, at the Eastern Orchid Congress, Maurice gave an interesting and insightful talk on the history of odontoglossum growing in France since 1886. Those of us present heard first hand of the many developments of odontoglossums pioneered by the LeCoufle firm. Maurice had many odontoglossum friends in North America and throughout the world. He will be genuinely missed.

THE CULTIVATION OF ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM.

COLOMBIA has yielded many Odontoglossums, some of great beauty, others of botanical interest, and a few of comparative rarity. Although our special attention may be devoted to any one of these classes everyone will agree that, for general purposes, *Odontoglossum crispum* easily holds the premier position among cool house Orchids. The great utility of the flower spikes for decorative purposes, the comparative ease with which the plants can be collected, and the somewhat low temperature required for their cultivation are factors which have assisted in making this species extremely popular.

The plants are collected by natives in the various districts surrounding Bogota, at which place they are stored until sufficient numbers have been procured for shipment abroad. The early importers fastened the plants around stout sticks which were afterwards secured in large packing cases in such manner that no two plants touched each other. This method, although fairly successful, did not allow of many plants being packed in a case. The practice of recent years has been to carefully prepare the plants by cutting off all roots and leaves, and to place them in layers, using dried bracken fern as packing material, in stout cases. For some unexplained reason the largest plants were often placed in the centre of the box where there was little ventilation, and when any delay on the journey occurred these were the first to die; probably the extra amount of moisture in these large-bulbed plants was responsible for their rapid decay. Three cases usually contain one thousand plants.

Of late years not many importations have reached this country, and the few plants occasionally received have been rapidly dispersed to various amateurs. The plants, after their six or eight weeks' journey in close confinement, arrive in a delicate condition: sometimes the majority are dead and half-rotten, at other times almost all are alive, much depending on the season of the year and the length of time occupied in transit.

The plants, as soon as unpacked, should be carefully protected from direct sunlight by either placing them in a heavily shaded house or else by laying them on the staging and covering them with sheets of paper. All dead leaves and other waste material often found adhering to them should be carefully removed. No water will be required for the first few weeks, the atmospheric moisture of the house being quite sufficient during this period.

The new growth is often hidden beneath one of the dry side leaves and should be carefully handled, for it is very fragile. The best plan is to split this dry leaf down the middle and carefully remove each half separately. The new roots will then be produced more easily and will have nothing to prevent them at once entering the compost. After a short time the plants may be accustomed to more light and finally placed among the established plants where the usual growing conditions prevail.

Potting the plants will next occupy the grower's attention. One cannot be too careful in selecting a pot of suitable size, that is, one which will just allow room for a new bulb to be made. It must be remembered that in the first potting the whole of the compost is new and will be quite sufficient for the plant during the first twelve months. If too large a pot is used to start with the surplus compost rapidly becomes sour and is a danger to the health of the plant. A well-rooted plant absorbs a large amount of water from the compost and effectually prevents it becoming stale. Another point to remember is that all roots must have air, consequently they are quite unable to enter a solid mass of material such as is often seen when the compost has been too firmly placed in the pot. The majority of the roots of an established plant may be seen growing round the outside of the ball of compost, for it is between this material and the inside of the pot that they can secure the most airy position suitable to their requirements.

At the conclusion of about twelve months' growing the majority of the plants will have

filled their pots with roots and will require further attention. Although no plant should remain for long in a starved condition there is undoubtedly a season for every Orchid when this operation of re-potting may be best accomplished.

For the most successful cultivation of *Odontoglossum crispum* the plants should be divided into two sections, according to their size. All plants in less than four inch pots should be cultivated under "growing" conditions, and those in larger pots under "flowering" conditions. Some further explanation is probably needed. Small plants are of little utility, either for sale or for providing flower; these must, therefore, be grown on as rapidly as possible. Large plants are expected to yield decorative results, and the treatment accorded should be such that every encouragement is given them to produce good spikes of flower, and these of lasting quality and good substance.

The growing treatment. The potting material should be fairly loose, and consist of about one half of either peat, osmunda, A.I. fibre, or polypodium, or a mixture of several is somewhat better, and about one quarter sphagnum moss and one quarter oak or beech leaves. The whole should be thoroughly mixed and chopped up; a good method is to run it through a chaff-cutter. This compost should be lightly worked in to within about half an inch of the top of the pot, the surface may be either trimmed with a pair of scissors or else covered with a layer of finely chopped sphagnum moss. By damping the compost before use it will be found to be much more pliable and less likely to damage the tender roots of the plant.

The potted plants should be placed in a shady house where there is an abundance of moisture and a minimum temperature of 50 degrees. If the leaves assume a bronze or purple tint it is a sign that they are receiving too much sunshine. Plants which are grown in an airy and bright position ripen their bulbs to such a degree that they become hard, and make very slow growth afterwards. The floor, staging and all exposed material in the house should be frequently damped down;

and on all favourable occasions the plants should be lightly syringed overhead. Any flower spikes should be pinched out as soon as they appear, but if the owner is very anxious to see the variety of the plant, then the flower spike may be disbudded, leaving only one or, at the most, two buds. By this method of cultivation the plants will make three bulbs, each one considerably larger than the last, in the course of two years.

The flowering conditions are somewhat more easily maintained, for the pots, being larger, will require less water, and the atmosphere need not contain quite such a constant supply of moisture. The compost must be of a firmer and more substantial nature, one that will last a year, or in the case of very large plants two years. The difficulty of obtaining really good peat is yearly increasing; its place has, however, been taken by other materials which yield excellent results. In the majority of collections these results are considerably better, and there is no doubt that much of the improvement in the cultivation of this species is due to the more suitable composts which are now obtainable.

There are one or two methods of potting that have given excellent results and leave little room for further experimentation. Break or cut the peat or other fibre in lumps about the size of hen's eggs, and carefully shake out all surplus dust. After placing a few crocks at the bottom of the pot work in the lumps of fibre with a potting stick, using at the same time a liberal supply of sphagnum moss to fill up the crevices.

Another method is to make a mixture of one half osmunda, one quarter polypodium, and one quarter sphagnum. This is used to fill up the larger part of the pot, the top inch or so of space being afterwards filled up with A.I. fibre and sphagnum moss fairly well compressed. Finally, the surface may be trimmed with a pair of scissors. This method has a very neat appearance and seems particularly beneficial to the young roots, which much dislike entering a rough, dry lump of osmunda fibre. When, however, the osmunda lumps are beneath the surface they rarely become so dry as to be distasteful to

the roots. The covering of the surface with a layer of sphagnum moss alone is not recommended for large plants, for when so done the air has little chance of entering the compost, and it has previously been mentioned that Orchid roots have a strong dislike to a sodden, solid material.

Large plants may always be subjected to

a lower temperature during the dull winter months. With a somewhat dry condition of the atmosphere a minimum of 45 degrees will do no harm. Any slight condensation, due to an excess of atmospheric moisture, will do no harm to the plants, but it may produce an unsightly spotted condition of any open flowers.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

By J. T. BARKER, The West Hill Gardens, Hessle, E. Yorks.

THE Orchid grower has now reached the most difficult month in the whole year with which to contend, the climatic conditions being so varied and the changes so rapid that his skill and patience will often be taxed to the utmost.

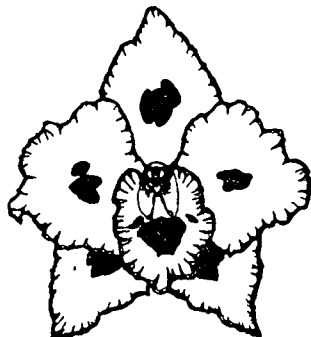
The temperatures given last month for the different departments should be maintained to the end of the year. In the case of extremely cold weather prevailing a fall of a degree or two will do no harm, but excessive fluctuations are most harmful. Clear frosty weather, if accompanied with sunshine, is most beneficial, but dull, moist, foggy weather may do irreparable harm if the temperature is allowed to fall too low. Cultivators who reside in districts where November fogs are unknown can hardly realise the damage that is done to collections situated on the outskirts of large cities.

Ventilation is one of the most essential things in the cultivation of all plants in glass houses; every effort should be used to ensure daily ventilation. It is often advisable to use slightly more fire heat to allow one or more ventilators to be opened, and with a little thought it is astonishing what can be accomplished even in this small matter. I am thoroughly convinced that it is in these small details where many amateurs often go astray.

Watering the plants at this season will need careful attention; not only must the wants of the plant be studied but also the nature of the compost in which it is growing, for some composts retain moisture for a much longer period than others. In every case the cultivator should be quite certain that the plant requires water before applying it. I am no

believer in dribbling water upon any plant; if it is not dry enough to receive a good soaking leave it until the following day, it will take no harm. The dribbling process is injurious to any plant, and, to my mind, doubly so in the cultivation of Orchids.

Dendrobiums of the spring-flowering section will by this time have finished their growths, and should be thoroughly cleaned and placed in their resting quarters. Give them a position where they may receive all the light possible. When these plants are at rest only sufficient water should be given to prevent the bulbs shrivelling; if this occurs, or their foliage is lost, the constitution of the plants suffers to such an extent that they are frequently worthless. *D. Dearei*, if still in full growth, should have every encouragement possible. A shady position in the stove or East Indian house answers its requirements, and no Orchid more fully repays one than this species, for when well grown its pure white flowers last practically through the summer months. *D. Phalænopsis* and *D. formosum*, as they finish flowering, should be induced to take a decided rest, and for this purpose they should be removed to a slightly lower temperature. A sunny position in a warm *Cattleya* house will suit them well during the winter months; they should only receive sufficient water to keep the bulbs plump. *D. Jamesianum* and *D. infundibulum*, which have been growing in the cool house, should now be removed to the cool end of the intermediate house, which will suit them much better than if allowed to remain in the cool house during the winter months.



SUNSET ORCHIDS

The following Odont seedlings are near flowering size and should bloom on their current growth. They are two bulb & growth plants or larger. Plants are offered subject to being unsold. No substitutions will be made. All plants will be shipped in pot by Priority Mail unless otherwise requested. Payment in the form of check or money order must accompany order and include 10% for packing and shipping in the USA. California residents must add 8.25% sales tax. Overseas customers will be invoiced for required documentation costs and estimated packing and shipping.

118	Oda. Bogota 'Sunset Marble' x Oda. Castle Richard 'Sunset Giant' Large deep maroon flowers with white patterns & edging.	\$ 12
167	Odm. bictoniense album A sibling cross. Solid bronze flowers with pure white lips.	\$ 12
179	Oda. Red Devon 'Maroon Sunset' x Oda. Lippestern 'Red Ruby' AM Fine shaped red/wine flowers.	\$ 15
198	Oda. Bo's Gold 'Sunset Gold' HCC x Odm. Charles 'Janet' AM Pure yellow flowers or golden yellow flowers with mahogany spots.	\$ 12
200	Oda. Bo's Gold 'Sunset Gold' HCC x Odm. Parkay 'Sunset Sunshine' Golden yellow flowers with chestnut spots.	\$ 12
209	Odm. Ocean Falls 'Sunset Snow' HCC x Oda. Albeam 'Craggwood' Prolific spikes of pure white or spotted flowers.	\$ 12
286	Oda. Queen of Hearts 'Sunset Ruby' HCC x Jan's Pride 'Red Baron' Good quality red flowers.	\$ 12
287	Oda. Queen of Hearts 'Sunset Ruby' HCC x Oda. Lippestern 'Red Ruby' AM Good quality red flowers.	\$ 15
289	Oda. Lippestern 'Red Ruby' AM x Jan's Pride 'Red Baron' Good quality red flowers.	\$ 12
327	Odm. Stropheon 'Pacifica' FCC x Odm. Durham Pursuit 'Snow Leopard' Pristine white flowers with wine spots.	\$ 12
397	Odm. Parade 'Goldilocks' AM x Odm. Charles 'Janet' AM Golden yellow flowers with mahogany spots, some have been xanthic.	\$ 15
407	Odm. crispum 'Sheila' AM x Odm. crispum 'Sunset Crystal' Pure white flowers with yellow crested lips.	\$ 18
409	Odm. crispum 'Sheila' AM x Oda. Lillian Dugger 'Sally Lee' Pinks, lavenders, or whites some with spots.	\$ 12
410	Odm. Quistrum 'Lyoth Angelo' FCC x Odm. crispum 'Sheila' AM Pristine whites some with purple spots.	\$ 15
414	Oda. Lippestadt 'Sunset Spotty' x Odm. Mt. Diablo 'Sunset Dalmatian' Pure whites with maroon spots or patterns.	\$ 12
432	Oda. (Joe's Drum x Floricon) x Oda. Point Nepean 'Sunset Jaguar' AM Red-purple markings on white background with lavender margins.	\$ 12
459	Oda. Focalo 'Abundance' x Oda. Mont a l' Abbe 'Sunset Orchids' Huge whites some with spots. The Mont a l' Abbe is Sunset Orchids' logo.	\$ 15
468	Oda. Fresnillio 'Royal Sunset' x Oda. Saint Clement 'Sheila' Whites with heavy red patterns.	\$ 12
476	Oda. Bo's Gold 'Sunset Gold' HCC x Odm. Somelle 'Rose Margaret' AM Pure yellow flowers or golden yellow flowers with chestnut spots.	\$ 12

2709 Hillside Drive, Burlingame, California 94010

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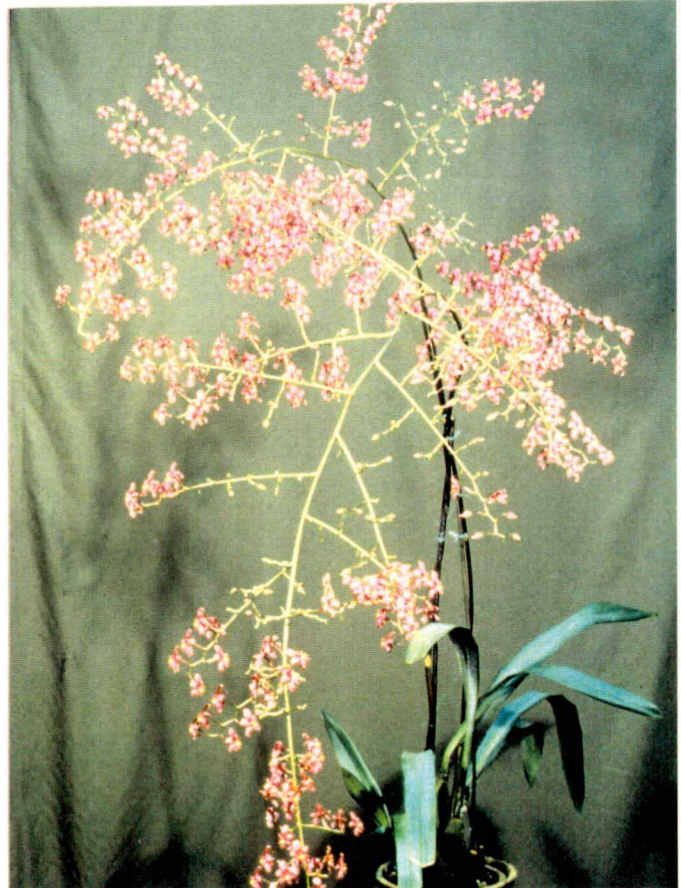
Cyrtorchilum superbiens



Cyrtorchilum retusum



Cyrtorchilum macranthum



Odontoglossum edwardii