



CLUB NEWS



Phillip Hamilton

February Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks.

President Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:45 pm with 62 attendees. He said we were starting a bit early because the live show tables were filled with blooming plants. Tom then reminded all to "Drop a Dollar" for the treats which were provided tonight by Dianne Batchelder, Dottie

Sullivan, Julie Smith, Paul Freas and Ann McKenna.

Club Business. Membership VP Linda Stewart welcomed our four guests and new members Sandra Dennison, James, Bob Coupal and Richard Walter. Linda then asked those with birthdays in February to raise their hands for their free raffle ticket. Linda asked 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. See Linda at the Welcome Table to pay your 2023 dues. You may send via Zelle to 904-501-0805 or use the PayPal link online if you prefer.

Virtual Show Table – is scheduled for Wednesday, February 15 at 7 pm. Email invitations will be sent out for the Virtual Show Table, and it will be recorded and posted on our website.

Culture Classes - Keiki Club Coordinator Jerry Fowler conducted a culture class in the Pavilion from 6-6:30. The topic was "To Pot or Mount", and Jerry talked about the types of pots and mounting material and the different potting mixes for different orchids. He is there to answer your questions about orchids.

Orchid Shows this Month - The Florida shows in February are in Orlando, Boca Raton and Naples. Check out the [SAOS calendar](#) for more details.



Repotting Clinics - Our monthly repotting clinics started up again on Feb. 4 and will continue on the first Saturday of each month from 10 am til 1 pm at the Southeast



Branch Library, [6670 US-1 N. St. Aug 32086](http://6670-US-1-N-St-Aug-32086)

Supplies - email info@staugorchidsociety.org if you need supplies.

Library - Librarian Howard Cushnir brought in fiction books based on orchids for a change, *The Orchid Thief* and *Scent of a Scandal*. He encouraged all to use the library collection listed on our SAOS website. If you would like a book or magazine, send a request to info@staugorchidsociety.org and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.

Recognition - Howard then commended Linda Stewart, Membership VP and Sunshine Chair, who greets all at the front door with her team, welcoming visitors and new members. She maintains the membership list and also sends out get well cards on behalf of the club. She has also given several programs to the club. All applauded Linda for her wonderful work.



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Upcoming Orchid Events

February

- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11-12 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 14 JOS Meeting, Preparing Plants, 6:45 pm
Eric Cavin, Lorraine Conover
Mandarin Garden Club
- 15 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 24-26 Naples Orchid Society Show
Moorings Presbyterian Church

March

- 3-4 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Ann & Chuck Dever Regional Park
- 3-5 Martin County Orchid Society Show
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 4-5 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show
Tampa Scottish Rite Masonic Center
- 4 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 9 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Steve Hawkins, Orchid Specialist
Oncidiums
- 11 FL North-Central Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 14 JOS Meeting, Show Update, 6:45 pm
Lorraine Conover, JOS Show Chairman
- 15 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 17-19 Gulf Coast Orchid Alliance Show
North Collier Regional Park, Naples
- 18-19 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show
The Garden Center of Jacksonville
- 18-19 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show
VFW Post 8681, Spring Hill

- 19 Keiki Club – Repotting Madness
Bottom Home (\$5 donation)
6916 Cypress Lake Ct, St. Aug 32086
- 24-26 Gulf Coast Orchid Alliance Show
North Collier Regional Park
- 25-26 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show
Agri-Civic Center, Sebring

April

- 1 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 9 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
- 1-2 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Botanical Gardens
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Dotty Woodson, D&B Orchids
Harvesting Rainwater
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

Show Table Review – We had many plants and filled up two show tables this meeting! Courtney started with the *Cattleya* group which were many. Mostly oranges and yellows at this time of year showing off their aurantiaca parentage. Courtney held up a Fuchs Orange Nuggett that was well grown with numerous flowers and many branches. Next was a *C. schroederiae* which is in the background of many labiate *Cattleyas*. He particularly likes this orchid because its flowers last a long time. A beautiful, deep reddish purple Hsin Buu Lady was next with its velvety flowers. A Slc. Circle of Life was in full bloom. Courtney said this was a famous hybrid for its full round flowers. Harry McElroy brought in two outstanding *Cymbidiums*. Another well grown orchid was a Den. Golden Aya in full bloom. This is a good beginner plant to grow as it stays smallish for a *dendrobium*. Courtney said to watch your orchids for watering at this time of year. He has switched from weekly to every three days due to the lack of humidity. Base your watering not on the heat but the humidity.



SAOS Program - Broughtonias. Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids, was our returning guest speaker and he brought quite a variety of plants for sale. He updated his previous talk on Broughtonias with new slides showing Broughtonias in situ. His hybridizing father, Claude Hamilton, still lives in Jamaica and runs Hamlyn Orchids there. The Broughtonia genus was named by Robert Brown in 1813 after the 18th century English botanist Arthur Broughton. There are two species, *Broughtonia sanguinea* and *Broughtonia negrilensis*, which are only found in Jamaica. Broughtonias found on the north coast usually have smaller, darker red flowers while those on the south coast usually have pale pink to red flowers. The *Bro. sanguinea* flowers in summer and can have anywhere from 4-20 spikes with up to 20 flowers per spike that are 3.5 to 4.5 cm in size. They tend to have shorter grass green leaves and colors range from dark red to dark pink, or yellow, to white. Phillip showed some photos from Jamaica showing *Bro. sanguinea* growing on solid limestone, downed tree limbs and wrapped around trees. These plants were growing both in bright light to shady conditions, and some were quite large. The south

coast has little rain so most of their moisture comes from morning dew. They require constant air movement.

Broughtonia negrilensis was named by Fowlie in 1961 for the only location in which it is found, around the city Negril. This species has dull green-gray leathery leaves. The flower has a long tubular striped lip with open cupped flowers and the size can be from 4.5 cm to 6.5 cm. Their color ranges from pink to lavender and they are winter blooming. His in situ slides showed *Bro. negrilensis* growing very high up in the trees where it is very open to bright light. Due to creeping construction, its natural habitat is increasingly disappearing. Phillip next showed a slide of *Bro. Jamaicensis*, which is the result of a hybrid swarm, where natural hybridization occurs in the locales shared by both species.

The three species of what used to be *Cattleyopsis* and *Laeliopsis* have been moved into Broughtonia. *Bro. lindenii* is from Cuba and Bahamas and all of its foliage has serrated leaf margins. It flowers in the summer and has clusters at end of its spikes. *Bro. ortgiesiana* from Cuba is small with lots of spikes but the flowers are better spaced at the end of the spikes. *Bro. cubensis* is the smallest and the only fragrant one. One spike can have over 20 flowers.

Broughtonias like warm to hot temperatures, with very good air circulation. They like medium to high light, similar to *Cattleya* light, 50% shade. They are not tolerant of over watering and tend to like their roots exposed. The main pests are scale, mealey bug and mites. They grow best mounted and he likes to use zip ties to secure the bulbs to the mount. He showed slides of how it is necessary to cut off all the roots down to the bulbs when mounting. Hybrids may be grown in pots in mixes containing larger bark pieces.

Hybridization with Broughtonias first started in 1950s with breeding with bifoliate *cattleyas* particularly the Guarianthe group from Central America. The Ctna. (now Grt.) Rosy Jewel, registered in 1956, is a cross between C. (now Gur.) bowringiana and *Bro. sanguinea*. The resulting hybrids were popular for the strong red colors, frequent flowering, compact growth and full round shaped flowers. Phillip then showed slides of a few examples, Ctna. Maui Maid and Lpna. (now Bro.) Hamlyn's Masterpiece. He is now starting to make new hybrids and is trying for more yellow, orange and red colors that are also fragrant. He also would like fewer, larger flowers with better arrangement on the spikes. He ended his presentation with a slide of his Dad's award winning *Bro. Hamlyn's Masterpiece* 'Jamaica' CCE/AOS. Phillip sells his orchids at bredrenorchids.com.

Meeting Conclusion. The evening concluded with the Raffle table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



CLUB NEWS

Renew Your Membership

It's that time of year! The dues are \$20 for an individual or \$30 for a family if paid by Zelle (904-501-0805) or check (mail c/o Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177). For an extra dollar, use the PayPal link on our [website](#). Easy Peasy!

Jim Taylor

Jim Taylor departed this earth January 23rd after a difficult surgery. He was a long time SAOS member active with the repotting clinic. Our condolences to Linda. Rest in Peace Jim.



March 7 Culture Class Parts of an Orchid Flower

We have resumed the beginners culture class before the main meeting. The culture class is scheduled from 6 to 6:30 pm in the Pavilion across from the meeting hall. Jerry will talk about the different parts of the orchid flower, showing exactly what the petals, the sepals and the column are. Perhaps he'll even show you what to do with a toothpick!

March 7 Meeting Oncidiums

Steve will talk about oncidiums and oncidium intergenerics. There is quite a variation in types of oncidium orchids from the miniature Tolumnias to the large varieties with long, arching inflorescences. Steve will share his tricks with these easy to grow and flower orchids. After graduating college with a degree in horticulture, Steve started work at Rod McLellan's Acres of Orchids in San Francisco, and ultimately began his own nursery, The Orchid Specialist, in Apopka. He has retired and now grows orchids for his personal enjoyment, and consults with hobbyists that may be experiencing problems.

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

February 12, 9 am - 2 pm, \$30 Fee

AOS Culture Day – Winter Blues

Speakers: Fred Clarke, Carson Whitlow, Leslie Ee and Robert Griesbach

February 28, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only

The Culture Grid – Catherine Higgins

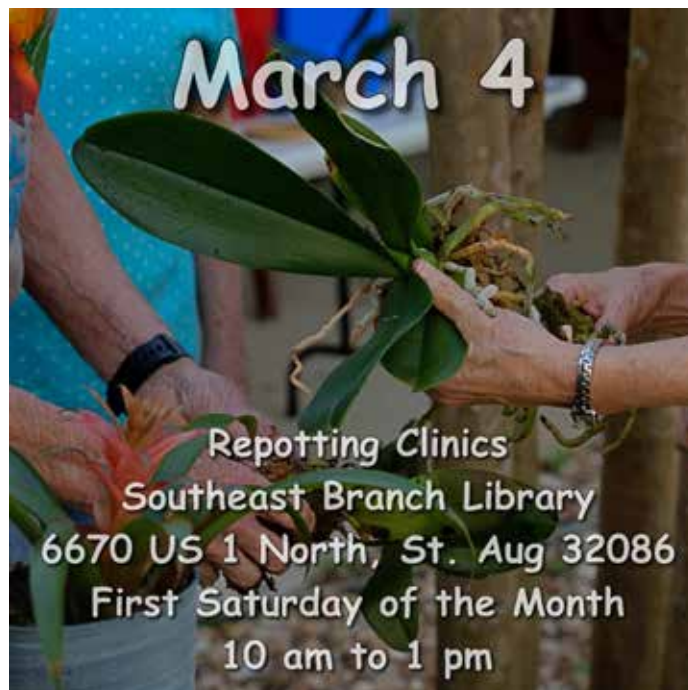
Orchids Magazine this Month

Insect Growth Regulators – Raymond Cloyd

Why Genus Names Change – Andre Schuiteman

Myrmecophila thomsoniana – Judith Rapacz-Hasler

Photos of Latest AOS Awards



INSPIRATION



Fdk. Desert Davison

© Terry Botta



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. I have a keiki growing on this dendrobium, the roots are healthy but the plant doesn't look so good. Any thoughts greatly appreciated.



Q3. What can you do with a tall vanda that has roots at the base and none above that? If you just "top" it, and there are no roots presently, will it just die? Do you have any recommendations on how to stimulate roots up higher for the top section to be separate.



A1. The roots need to be a little longer, at least 2 inches long, before you separate the keiki from the mother plant. When you repot, put it in a pot that seems too small, no bigger than a 2 or 3 inch pot. Dendrobium canes grow very closely together, and a small pot will accommodate the plant for the next 3 years or so. The pot the dendrobium is in now is probably too large for the plant. If you want to encourage faster root growth on the keiki, you can air layer it with sphagnum moss, wrap some damp sphagnum around the roots and tie it up with some mesh or pantyhose to hold everything in place.

Q2. Whatever this is, it is going through my collection. I am growing inside underlights. My first thought was thrips, so I sprayed with Captain Jack's Dead bug because it has spinosad. Today, I sprayed with Aliette. Suggestions, please.

A2. The gray stippling and brown wounds look like the damage caused by mites. Do you have a loupe or magnifier so you can check for mites? Mites are a real problem for indoor growers, because they thrive indoors in the low humidity. They are arachnids, so most insecticides won't kill them. Avid is a good miticide if you have it. Or you can use one of the [home cures](#), scroll down to the in our pests page on the website for some ideas.

A3. That vanda looks nice and healthy. You might try spraying seaweed or a stronger root stimulator in the leaf axils where you'd like the roots to form, say weekly. Or, wrap sphag moss with panty hose where you want the roots.



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Growing Indoors - Humidity by Dr. Courtney Hackney

For the first time in many years, I am growing indoors like many of you reading this column. If you read this column regularly you may remember that my orchid collection and I are moving to Jacksonville, Florida. In the interim, many of my orchids are not in a greenhouse, but growing on windowsills and under lights until the new greenhouse is up. Even Florida has days where the air is far too dry for orchids.

My first challenge has been to get and keep the humidity high enough under my lights. Fortunately, a neighbor was discarding some old carpet padding, the type that goes below most carpet. This padding is an ideal way to hold moisture if it is the type that is totally synthetic. Cut the padding to fit in your growing area and then set your orchids on the pads. It is not necessary to soak the pad as the pad will become moist if you set pots that were just watered on them. The weight of the pot will make a depression that will retain some water too. When the home heating system is running, mist indoor orchids with de-ionized water, rainwater, or distilled water. Rarely will bacteria and fungi grow on leaves with few nutrients or sugars and these waters have virtually nothing in them. Under lights, the water evaporates quickly and since it is pure water it will not leave unsightly spots. Using tap water, which usually contains some level of dissolved salts, can stain leaves and flowers. One dose of minerals on leaves



Michael made this winter rolling rack for Penny, so she can roll the orchids in and out of the garage.



is not really significant, but if this occurs each day when you mist, minerals can build up to the point where they are not only unsightly, but block light from reaching the leaves.

Some of my orchids have also been consigned outside under the eaves because they are too large. In this location they receive low light most of the day and bright sun for 3-4 hours every afternoon. *Laelia anceps* is the one species that remains outside unless there is a heavy frost warning. Many times growers in California have told me that they got the best blooms on *L. anceps* when they had seen frost on the ground near their *L. anceps*, which they grew outside. Without a doubt, these are the best flowers ever for my *L. anceps* this year.

Most *Cattleya* species and hybrids, however, do not like night temperatures below 55 degrees F, but many will get by without any damage if day temperatures rise quickly and the plant is not wet at night. Buds and flowers are more sensitive to these low temperatures and will drop off.

A quick check of orchid books devoted to species will provide some idea of the natural conditions and are an excellent way to determine which orchid groups, species and hybrids can best tolerate low temperatures. A few folks in my neighborhood are retired and grow orchids and other tropicals on carts. They wheel them outside each morning from their garage after the sun has warmed the air to some minimum temperature. While these folks are not true indoor growers, they are growing orchids successfully without a greenhouse.

My Jewel Orchids have really enjoyed being inside. They reside in a bathroom window box facing north. They get very little direct light, but are thriving in this location. Remember that the term "Jewel Orchid" refers to a diverse group of unrelated orchids, mostly terrestrial, which have beautiful leaves. A few have colorful flowers, but most do not. Because they naturally grow on the forest floor, they are extremely tolerant of low light levels.

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 February 2008.



CULTIVATION

Growing Broughtonia

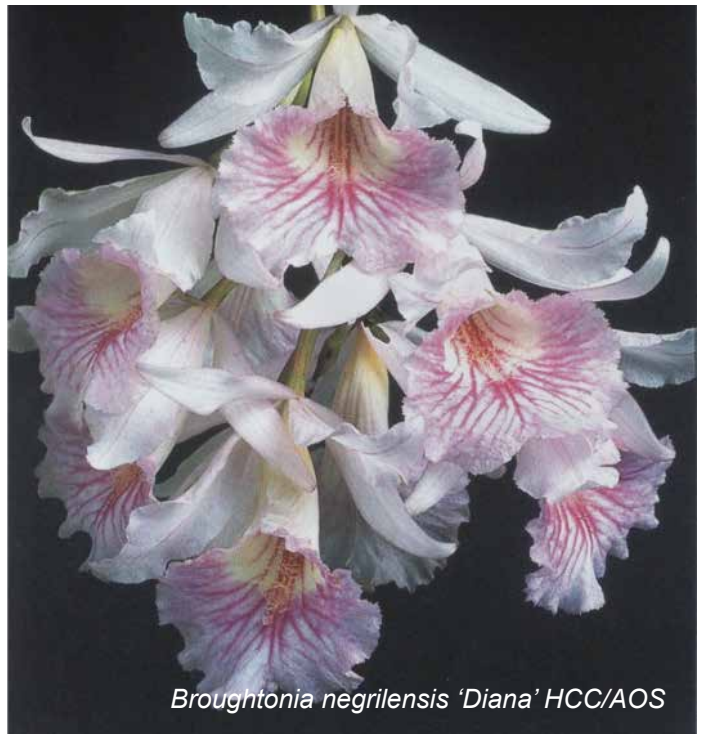
by Claude Hamilton, reprinted with permission

The *Broughtonia* species occur naturally in the northern Caribbean and the Bahamas. There are two species endemic to Jamaica, *Broughtonia sanguinea* and *Broughtonia negrilensis*. *Broughtonia cubensis* is endemic to Cuba and *Broughtonia domingensis* comes from Hispanola and Mona Island. *Broughtonia ortgiesiana* is found only in Cuba, while *Broughtonia lindenii* is located in Cuba and the Bahamas. Those entirely not familiar with these plants tend to confuse *Bro. negrilensis*, *Bro. lindenii* and *Bro. domingensis*. Similarly, some individuals tend to confuse *Bro. sanguinea* and *Bro. ortgiesiana*, which are two entirely different species.

All of these species come from fairly dry to dry environments with plenty of light and good air movement (breezes). They are all epiphytic (growing on trees) and sometime lithophytic (growing on rocks). Mostly, they are found on small trees in the dry limestone forests typical of the coastal areas of the Caribbean islands. In some instances, they also grow naturally on large trees in wet areas. In these regions the plants are found on the high branches, where they receive strong light intensities and are able to dry out rapidly after a rain. They all mainly occur at sea level, though some plants are also found at elevations close to 2,000 feet. For the most part, all do best when mounted on rafts of coconut husk, tree fern, cork, driftwood or a similar material. They benefit from being exposed to high light.

POTTING AND MOUNTING In general, these species do not usually do well when potted because most hobbyists tend to keep the growing medium too wet. The plants are best mounted on rafts of tree fern or cork, or on hardwood branches. When mounting *Broughtonia*, it is always recommended that all the roots be completely removed. Trim them with a sterile tool as close to the rhizome as possible. Then secure the plant firmly to the support using wire, pantyhose, etc., ensuring that it is held firmly in place. The plant will produce new roots within a few weeks and secure itself firmly to the new mount. This treatment is recommended for plants that have been mounted for two or more years on which the backbulbs have started to die back.

WATERING AND FERTILIZING Water well and then allow the roots to dry out completely before watering again. These plants grow naturally in arid conditions and rot quickly if overwatered. Plants grown on cork require more frequent watering than those mounted on tree fern. In tropical areas, they will need to be watered almost daily if mounted on cork for optimal growth. Fertilize once weekly



Broughtonia negrilensis 'Diana' HCC/AOS

using an N.P.K 20-20-20 mixture or a similar formula at a rate of ½ teaspoon per gallon of water. Do not allow the fertilizer mixture to wet the flowers, as this will damage the blooms.

AILMENTS Scale, mealybug and spider mites are the main pests that affect broughtonias in the tropics. In general, the plants do not seem to tolerate the systemic insecticides well, nor do they tolerate Malathion, which damages the inflorescences and flowers. Cygon 2E (Dimethioate) kills these plants. They seem to tolerate Diazinon (Basudin), and in my experience, this is all that is required to rid these plants of a scale or mealybug infestation.

Excerpted from an article that appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in February 2006 (Vol. 75:2, pp. 110-119), updated with the author's permission with the new taxonomy.



Broughtonia lindenii



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Broughtonia sanguinea

Original Collections and Improvements Due to Line Breeding, Images and Captions courtesy of Greg Allikas



As is often the case with color forms of species, flower shape is average or less than average on wild plants of Bro. sanguinea fma. alba.

Broughtonia sanguinea fma. alba 'Mem. Claude H. Hamilton' AM/AOS, illustrates the improvement that line-breeding select parents can bring.



When Bro. sanguinea fma. aurea 'MGR', AM/AOS, was exhibited in 1990, judging teams had seen few yellow cultivars of the species. At the time, the shape was considered above average..

A fifth-generation line-bred aurea clone shows the wide petals that appear to mimic the lip.



An average example of Bro. sanguinea from the wild. Typical flower color varies from red-purple to pink.

In Bro. sanguinea, flower shape can be greatly improved after several generations of line-breeding select parents.

Excerpted from an article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in February 2006 (Vol.75:2, pp.110-119).



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Semihydroponics Inverted

by Sue Bottom

Want to keep your orchids happy? Make sure you always have plenty of air around the roots. You have heard a million times that more orchids have been killed by overwatering than any other cause. But, it is not overwatering that kills orchids, it's the fact that there is little air in a water logged potting mix. Similarly, when an organic potting mix ages and the organic matter starts to break down, orchids go into a sharp decline. Lack of sufficient air is the culprit, as the organic matter rots, it compresses and the plant suffocates.



Vanda roots crave fresh air and moisture

As long as there is plenty of air around the roots, it is almost impossible to overwater your orchids. The easiest way to provide air is to grow mounted or in baskets/pots with no potting media. Vandas and mounted orchids can be watered several times a day during the growing season. In fact, they want to be watered several times a day, and not everyone has that much spare time. For convenience, I grow in pots using a media that will retain some water but still allow ample air around the roots. One of the most critical considerations in selecting a potting mix is the porosity, or pore space of the mix, which is a measure of the voids between particles that can be occupied by air and water. The coarser and more irregular the surface area of the potting medium is, the greater the porosity. The larger the pot, the larger the chunks should be, although larger chunks can also be used in smaller pots if the watering frequency is increased.

Some orchid growers use the semi-hydroponic method, growing their plants in an inert media in plastic pots with holes drilled an inch or so from the bottom so there is a water reservoir. The theory is that the media allows water to



Happy phalaenopsis roots

wick up through the pot by capillary action to keep moisture levels relatively uniform while also being coarse enough to provide air around the roots. My potting technique is the exact opposite, where the air reservoir is at the bottom of the pot and the moisture is held in the upper portion of the pot. Chunks of Styrofoam are placed in the bottom third of the pot, then a little potting mix, the plant is situated in the pot with the roots are splayed out over the mix, the pot is backfilled with mix and then top dressed with some organic media.



Cattleya roots smothered from lack of air in bottom of the pot; it wouldn't happen with Styrofoam

Styrofoam. Styrofoam peanuts work fine, but I prefer Styrofoam chunks. You can retrieve lots of Styrofoam from your neighbor's discards on trash collection day. Leave the hard Styrofoam, but bring home the soft, easily broken up Styrofoam. You'll find many uses when you are repotting your orchids. When broken up into chunks, it can be used for drainage in the bottom of a pot. It can also be used as

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smaller chunks mixed in with the Sphagnum moss when potting orchids in large pots, say 6 inches and larger. The random chunks are distributed throughout the Sphagnum moss so the moss doesn't stay too wet too long. You can also run the Styrofoam through a sieve to mix together with Sphagnum moss.

Potting Media. The quality and availability of different orchid media has changed drastically over time. In years gone by, you could buy the most perfect cattleya potting media, coarse tree fern with redwood bark. This long lasting organic media had large pockets of air distributed throughout the pot and the cattleya roots loved it. Redwood bark is no longer available and good quality tree fern is almost impossible to find, so we substituted bark for the tree fern and added lots of sponge rock and clay pebbles along with some charcoal to increase the porosity of the mix. The organic matter serves to hold onto some nutrients for uptake by the plants as well as buffering moisture and pH levels. The inert clay pebbles, sponge rock and charcoal help to keep the mix open and retain a little moisture. This potting mix is about 30% bark, 30% coarse sponge rock, 30% clay pebbles and 10% charcoal.

Top Dressing. A thin layer of organic matter at the top of the pot will help protect the newly emerging roots from chewing pests and drying out. You can use Sphagnum Moss, and it doesn't have to be the really good stuff, Cypress Mulch, or even Pro-Mix although Pro-Mix will tend to wash into the pot and plug up some of the valuable pore spaces.



*Cattleya mossiae growing in Venezuela,
photo courtesy of Greg Allikas*

There are many different iterations on this theme to increase the air space inside the pot. Alan Koch of Gold Country Orchids uses a technique he calls collaring when planting small seedlings. He wraps the New Zealand Sphagnum tightly around the roots and pushes the root ball into a small pot, leaving an air space in the bottom third of the pot. The roots will ultimately grow into and fill in this air space. Club member Linda Stewart has her own technique in which she pots her little miniatures in high quality Sphagnum moss in a net pot, and then drops the net pot into a clay pot. This leaves an air space around the outside of the net pot that the roots quickly find and grow into.

Many of the orchids in cultivation are epiphytes that left the nutrient and moisture rich soil behind so they could harness more energy from the sun. They evolved to grow on branches in the tree canopy where their roots are bathed in air and absorb moisture and nutrients from rainfall and stemflow. The spongy velamen surrounding the root filament acts as an impermeable barrier preventing moisture loss when dry, changing almost instantly when there are dews and rain to absorbing moisture and nutrients. There may be a thin layer of organic matter and debris that accumulate around the roots, which also supports ferns, mosses and other epiphytes. Our three layer potting scheme simulates nature. The Styrofoam in the bottom of the shallow pot acts similarly to the well drained tree branch, the potting media is the organic matter trapped around the epiphytic roots and the top dressing is the ferns and mosses.



Lots of root growth after collaring



ORCHID ADVENTURES



Apopka Winter Orchid Festival

It sure is a lot easier to get to the Winter Orchid Festival at Krull Smith than to drive down to South Florida for Tamiami. Frank Smith hosts some of our favorite vendors at his nursery, Gold Country, Sunset Valley, Bredren, Miranda, Orchid Eros, Springwater and Paph Paradise were all there, and of course Krull Smith was also selling. If you like aroids and hoyas, they had them too. And, the food trucks are pretty spectacular, makes for a nice day trip. Great orchids, great food and great friends! We'll be looking forward to the spring festival in mid-April.



SHOW TABLE



Grower Bev Vycital
E. cordigera



Grower Gordon Cromwell
Paph. Olympic Moon



Grower Suzanne Susko
Tolu. Popoki 'Mitzi'



Grower Courtney Hackney
Pot. (now Rth.) Krakatoa 'Lights Out'



Grower Sue Bottom
Slc. (now C.) Rose Marguglio Szwed



Grower Jeffrey Milkins
V. (Viboon Sunset x Gordon Dillon)



Grower Janis Croft
Mo. Jumbo Ruby



SHOW TABLE



Grower Suzanne Susko
Tolu. triquetra



Grower Sue Bottom
Ddc. bicallosum



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. (now Rlc.) Taiwan Chief Wine



Grower Steve Dorsey
Lc. (now C.) Cariad's Mini-Quinee 'Angel Kiss'
AM/AOS



Grower Keith Davis
C. walkeriana var. coerulea



Grower Allen Black
Bc. Craig De Trini

Link to all Submissions: <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjAru7Y>

