Odontoglossum Alliance Newsletter

Volume 45

May 2003

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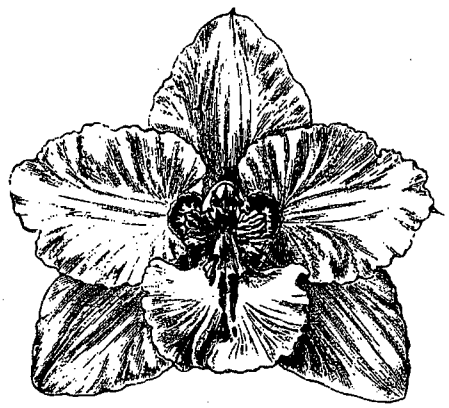

Odontoglossum Alliance Meeting

John E. Miller-Editor

I start out my report on the Odontoglossum Alliance meeting with an arrival in San Francisco where I was met by Bob Hamilton and Howard Liebman the afternoon of 16 March. We left promptly for Eureka in northern California arriving for a late supper and a stay overnight. In the morning there was a visit first to Sequoia Orchids where Roy Witwer greeted us. His establishment is dominated by the production of cymbidiums. He raises, very effectively, cymbidiums for the flower market, mature plants for the pot plant market and seedlings for liners and up to flowering sizes. It is impressive to see the racks of bottles, benches filled with growing seedlings of all sizes and a huge array of flowering plants.

However we came to see the odontoglossum of which there were several benches filled, many flowering. A number of the crosses were those of Bob Hamilton and Howard Liebman. Roy has been potting his odonts and cymbidiums in redwood wool, called in the trade-Gorilla Wool. This product is currently used by landscapers for mulch and in his area is readily available. Years ago you could get this product from orchid material suppliers. (That was at least 25 years ago). I had used it for seedling growing in a mixture of peat, fir bark, shredded sphagnum and cow manure. Redwood wool then disappeared off the market. Now it has reappeared. Roy's plants were growing very well in the mixture. We knocked several plants out of their pots and each time we saw a mass of roots. Roy showed us that you could pack redwood wool hard into the pots in the same way one would pot with osmunda. Then water would run through freely. Roy commented that it seemed impossible to over water plants in the wool mix. We looked at a number of cymbidiums and miltonopsis in the same mixture and found them full of roots and roots of a very large size. Those plants were growing vigorously. I have determined to go back to trying some of this mix.

We visited Strawberry Creek Orchids, owner Pat Hill. She grows the biggest bulbs on odonts that I have seen anywhere. However their greenhouses were packed to overflowing, in need of repotting and organization. Pat continues to use some of those peat pots for growing. Almost all her plants were mature size. Following the visit was a quick trip back to San Francisco.

In the morning I drove Bob Hamilton, John Leathers, and Howard Liebman to the airport for an early morning flight. Bob and John to Hawaii. I enjoyed a morning visit to the greenhouses of Tom Pelite, Golden Gate Orchids. Tom had many beautiful odonts in bloom. His greenhouses contain a huge assortment of all genera of orchids. It is a pleasure to see so many different types, all beautifully grown and cared for.

I arrived in Hawaii in time to be met by Bob Hamilton, John Leathers, and Tom and Luanne Etheridge and drive directly to the preview party of the Hilo Orchid Society show. The show was held in the tennis court arena and what a wonderful place for the show. The sides of the arena are open. The weather was perfect, not too hot nor cold nor too humid or dry. What a wonderful place to live and grow orchids. With the mountains (volcanoes) you can get every kind of weather for growing orchids you need. Just by going up the mountains you can find night and day temperatures to suit every kind of orchid's growing conditions. The plants in the show demonstrated the great variability. I think there was every genera known shown. (Well probably not EVERY genera). To me, one of the most striking blooms was a plant of Hamiltonara Golden Harry. This is a Bob Burkey hybrid. Bob has written a history of the cross and Helmut Rohrl provided a picture of the flower.

Our Odontoglossum Alliance meeting was chaired by Jim McCully. Jim's establishment is The Orchid Works where he grows intergeneric hybrids of all sizes for the pot plant market. The meetings were attended by about 45 people. Helmut Rohrl was the first speaker. Helmut showed a large number of slides of intergeneric alliance flowers. Many of which he had created. I will have some of his slides reproduced in the newsletters. Helmut has promised an article for the August newsletter. Steve Beckendorf gave a travel log of looking for orchids in Venezuela. His photos showed sights of the country side, housing, roads of travel and many orchids. Jim Rassmann concluded the talks with his travel log of Ecuador. He showed some huge growing areas, again with out sides to the growing houses.. He also showed a large number of orchids, not only alliance genera, but many other genera as well. Andy Easton was scheduled to talk, but his airplane was caught in the snow storm in Denver and he never made it to Hawaii.

The Odontoglossum Alliance dinner was held at the Hilo Yacht Club, thanks to the generosity of Jim McCully. The location was superb, being right on the waters edge. We walked out to see many sea turtles in the water surrounding the club. The food was excellent. Jim was very generous providing all the wine for dinner. Following dinner Jim was our auctioneer. There were a number of plants contributed by Steve Beckendorf, Tim Brydon, Bob Hamilton, Tom Perlite, and Bob Burkey. Julie Rassmann had made a beautiful small quilt in an orchid design which she contributed and the Alliance added three early orchid prints and water colors. The bidding was spirited and fun with many joining in. The entire auction raised $2630.00 for the Alliance.

The Odontoglossum Alliance is indebted to Glen Barfield and Jim McCully for making the meeting a success. Glen was most instrumental in pre-meeting planning. He received the plant auction material and the Duval books. He had them ready for the auction and meeting. He took care to see that they were where they should be and took care of the material after the meeting. I communicated with him often on the planning of the event. It could not have been done without his help. Jim McCully was another great addition to our success. Jim chaired our lecture sessions. He made it possible to have the dinner at the Yacht Club. His efforts as the auctioneer were entertaining and financially fruitful. Through his generosity we had wine with our dinner. He took the time to show a number of us around his various greenhouses and freely discussed operation and techniques. We owe a debt of gratitude to Jim and Glen.

The long awaited book Les Odontoglossums by Léon Duval was released for sale at $30.00 a copy. This book was originally printed in 1900 and is among the rare orchid books and the first to be printed

devoted entirely to Odontoglossum culture. Your alliance has compiled a reprint of the original book along with the English translation and biographical material on Duval. Elsewhere in this newsletter is information on how you can order this book, including an order form.

During this visit there were a number of different techniques for potting and growing alliance plants. Several people are growing and experimenting with cocoanut husks as the growing medium. The reports are that you need to rinse the material several times to remove salts. The material stays moist for a long time and does not break down for a few years. For those of us growing in fir bark that does break down in a year, this may be labor saving. Again I have not tried it, but plan to do so. Tom Perlite was planting his seedling from bottles using two of the dried and pressed sphagnum chips. He would put the plant between two chips and into trays. Then with immediate watering the chips swell and fill the container holding the plant in the center. It is a good labor saving technique. Jim McCully was planting his seedlings from bottles using oasis. Oasis is the man made material florists use for flower arranging. The material holds a large quantity of water per volume of material. He had plugs of the right size for the container. Instead of trying to center the plant, he puts the plant along side the material and then both go into the pot at the same time. You see these small plants all growing on the side of the container (about 2 inches in diameter). They may look strange, but they are growing and the labor saving is large.

It was a fun meeting in a wonderful place. There were several discussions about the possible choices for a meeting in 2004. The usual place meetings are held is at the spring orchid show hosting the AOS Trustees meeting. In 2004 this meeting will be in Kansas. As this is not a growing area for odonts there was no enthusiasm for holding our alliance meeting there. Two alternate choices were expressed. First in early February there is a large show in Quito, Ecuador. For some this is closer than Hawaii. A second alternate choice would be the San Francisco show which is in the later part of February. These discussions will be ongoing and members are invited to express their opinions either to your editor or the President, Steve Beckendorf.

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For those who came to the meeting it was great to see you. For those that could not make it, we missed you and you missed an exciting orchid time.

Quito, Ecuador Orchid Show

The Quito Orchid Show and Conference will be held 5-8 February 2004. Alexander Hirtz will host the event. It will be a major international Orchid event under the auspices of the Quito Orchid Society with the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and the Latin American Orchid Congresses. For information contact € 415-383-6130 or € healthhab@igc.org.

Growing Odontoglossums In Coir———-Mario Ferrusi

The problem we've always faced here in Ontario in getting good culture for Odms. is finding a potting medium that would give us a fair chance at getting the plants established and growing well so that they could withstand our extreme climate changes, especially the very hot summers. We can keep the temperatures down with evaporative coolers and some are even using refrigeration (at great cost). But for years it seemed as soon as the plants got growing really well the potting medium would break down and root loss was usually devastating. Its been my experience that when this occurs and even after new root growth has begun, the plants seem to sulk for years. So for the past 20 years I have been searching for a medium that would give me a chance at succeeding with Odms..

Over the years I have experimented with many substrates.

Fine seedling bark with charcoal and perilite works well, but needs repotting every year to 1 ½ years, because after that it breaks down very quickly with tremendous root loss.

Rockwool seemed to be the magic material after seeing the results at the EYOF and McBeans. But it is only good if you can constantly monitor the water going in and the water leaving the pot. I found that after a time it compressed badly and also seemed to become toxic, usually leading to the demise of the roots and plant.

The soiless mix with fiber pots that is used by some growers on the west coast can be inconsistent and very hard to keep all pots at the same level of moistness. Once again repotting is almost needed annually, so just as the plants become established they have to be disturbed again. Some plants do extremely well in this but many others fade away and die.

I have also used sphagnum moss. I still use this for seedlings out of flask up to plants with two bulbs. I have also used it on mature plants with good results, but find that if you miss repotting time once again there is tremendous root loss. When repotting there is much damage done to the root system.

About two years ago I started hearing about Coir, which is made from the outer husk of coconuts. It comes in the same sizes as fir bark and even in ground up form that resembles peat moss. I have found that the chunks larger than 1/8 to ¼ inch hold an incredible amount of water. This causes the coir to stay constantly wet while in a pot. The size I have found to suit my needs is "small" which has 1/8 to ¼ inch chunks plus fibres strands (photo #1) which seem to loosen up the mix. All of the firms that sell coir claim that it is washed and salts free, but I have found this not to be true. I buy the coir in compressed bales of 1 cubic foot. I take half a bale at a time and place it in a 16 gallon plastic garbage pail. Remember to break it up. I use rain water to soak and flush the salts out of it. The first soaking I leave for about 3 days. The reading on my Ec meter at this time is 1400. Make sure that you use a garbage pail with a locking lid and I also use to vise grips to keep it in place. Tip the pail on its side and let it drain. I then refill it and empty it every other day for a toyal of seven flushes. After that the reading is less than 100 Ec. My rainwater is at 20 Ec. After the seventh flush you can use the coir immediately or let it dry slightly.

I don't use perilite, my belief is that it holds too much water and also after awhile you can see the salts built up on it. I have for many years used Styrofoam beads. These open up any mix and do not hold any water while not compressing. I mix 3 parts coir to 1 part Styrofoam beads. I have gotten away from using Styrofoam peanuts in the bottom of pots except for the larger sizes as I found that they often plugged the drainage holes. Potting with this mix is the same as with fir bark. Fill the pot and firm it up enough to keep the plant snug in the pot. Do not compress it greatly.

When I repot I have, on a cultural tip from Russ Vernon, been adding "Root Shield" to each plant. Refer to a previous newsletter for more info on the "Root Shield".

The results as the photos show are very gratifying, in fact it's the best I have done with Odms. The longest I have had plants in this mix is 1 ½ years. I am still hoping that this will be the magic mix.

The dealers claim that coir will last 4 years.

Once you have plants in this mix (please only try a few, not your whole collection) you must learn to monitor the wetness of the mix. I tend to underwater, not just the Odms. But all my plants, I feel that this forces the plants to grow roots. I don't mean desert conditions. I mist on a regular basis and the humidity is usually above 80%. I check the wetness of the medium by weight of "marker" plants and also as it dries the color goes from a dark brown to a light tan.

At this time I can not say that the root growth is because of the medium or the "Root Shield", but I don't care as long as it helps my Odms. Grow better.

The "COIR" of the Matter

By Russ Vernon

Over ten years ago, I was introduced to the idea of growing Phalaenopsis (Phals) in peat-based media. The thought seemed ridiculous to me, everybody knows Phal species grow on tree bark! After seeing the results I relented and tried using a product called ProMix BX, which was made up of coarsely milled sphagnum peat, perlite and vermiculite. Later on I switched to ProMix HP which substitutes more perlite for the vermiculite in BX. I had even better results. For large plants (5" + plastic pots) I added 50% additional perlite. During this time I acquired a 1942 edition of a book describing hobbyists and commercial growers of the day. In the sections discussing culture of various genera, it recommended growing Phals in coarse peat. Nothing is new I guess.

The Phals seemed to enjoy evenly moist conditions around the roots but absolutely had to have good aeration in the root ball. This is why it is recommended that repotting be done annually and more often for smaller pots. The peat structure begins to both break down and compact. Also, the pH begins to drop (become more acidic) after one year.

A few years after I started using ProMix HP, I started increasing the number of Odontoglossums (Odonts) I grew. Seedling grade bark that many used, was hard to get and expensive, plus it broke down faster under warm summer conditions. So, from the very beginning I used ProMix HP and fiber (paper) pots. ProMix HP was available, inexpensive, retained moisture yet still "breathed" and the fiber pots wicked moisture outward to evaporate and keep the roots and local area around the plants cool. It worked, and in a greenhouse set up to grow Phals! After a year, I experimented with the HP with added perlite for all sizes of pots and that worked even better.

Several years ago, I began hearing about a peat substitute made of coconut husk fiber (coir). It was supposed to remain neutral in pH and not break down nearly as fast as peat. This was obviously attractive to one who has only so much time for repotting.

What pushed me into trying coir was a plant (Oda) that I had gotten from Strawberry Creek Orchids. Pat Hill had potted it in a plastic pot, in coir and perlite (25%). This plant grew very well, required watering one third, as often and after nearly two years, had excellent roots. Now that's a combination that makes you sit-up and take notice!

I have begun to repot Odonts from fiber pots to plastic and into 50% coir, 25% charcoal and 25% coarse perlite. The initial results are very encouraging.

Because of the way coir is processed, it can contain high levels of salts (of ocean origin). Not all batches have the same salt content so each block needs to be checked using a total dissolved salts meter (TDS). A meter can be bought from lab supply companies for less than $50.00.

To cleanse the coir, I made a cylinder, with a bottom, out of screen wire that just barely slides inside a 5 gallon bucket. I place part of a coir compressed block in the wire cylinder and flood the bucket using either rain water or reverse osmosis water, and let it soak over night.

If the TDS meter reads over 100 parts per million, than I need to remove the cylinder, rinse the coir inside with clean water, rinse the bucket, replace the cylinder and fill the bucket with clean water and soak again. Usually two rinses does the trick and many times the first time is enough. Then I'm ready to make up the mix and start potting. Repotting is the usual procedure: clean the old mix off, rinse the roots, place drainage material in the bottom of the new pot and place the plant and add new mix. Care should be taken not to compress the coir mix. A rhizome clip helps stabilize the plant until new roots penetrate the mix.

Based on what I've experienced and have seen of others' results, I suggest you try a few plants in coir or a coir mix. It seems to have good water retention, excellent aeration and good longevity.

The Results of COIR Media in Odont Culture

By Larry Sanford

The mix and its preparation.

COIR compressed brick peat or pith is wetted and expanded and rinsed until the filtrate is a very pale yellow (occasionally checked by E.C. (electronic conductivity meter) to insure that the filtrate is no higher than 100 micromohs (micro Seimens) above the rinse water conductivity).

The mix used is 60% coir, 20% coarse sponge rock and 20% ¼-1/2 inch charcoal, which is watered in around the roots. Water is with held 2-3 weeks depending upon the pot size.

The watering routine is heavy once/week with misting almost daily depending upon outside humidity.

The Results:

Good firm, white root growth throughout the mix with no rotten roots. Moisture appears very uniform throughout the pot. At the time of the picture (See page xx) there were 21 inches of visible new roots around the pot periphery about 90 days after repotting; however be reminded that fall repotting yields much higher new root growth than spring repotting. Root growth is superior when plastic pots are used in contrast to paper or clay pots.

Repotting is east; simply flush mix from roots, (i.e. minimal root damage) trim old roots and bulbs, and add mix.

Cincinnati, OH
coolgrow@eos.net

Hamiltonara Golden Harry

By Bob Burkey

This hybrid is a crossing of Banfieldara Gold Star 'Burnham" (pod parent) and Oda. Harry Baldwin 'Orange King' (pollen parent). The cross was made on August 19, 1994; a week after Bnfd. Gold Star 'Burnham' was awarded an 82 point AM/AOS for us in Hilo. The first flowering occurred almost five and a half years later on January 10, 2000. My lab notes indicate the pod was harvested ten days shy of six months, which suggests the pod was showing early signs of yellowing. However, the pod was quite developed and we made two mother flaks from the abundant seed. At the time we had our own in-house lab. The seed germinated very quickly and approximately 20 replated flasks were produced. From these, a population of 500 has been grown. All were vigorous growers in the flask, compot, and four inch pots.

The pod parent, Banfieldara Gold Star 'Burnham', was obtained from Burnham Nurseries, Ltd. in 1987, when Burnham's proprietor, Brian Ritterhausen visited our California nursery with a group of selected plants for sale. The initial seedlings from this grex (Brassada Mem. Bert Field x Odm. Yellowstone) were ordered by Burnham from the Beal Company. Brian reports that most of the seedling population were poor growers except for one, which received an AM/RHS in 1980 upon its first flowering. Subsequently this cultivar was named after Burnham's head Grower, Peter Banfield. Although this plant may have been the best grower from its lot, we have found it to grow very slowly. It flowers once a year with six to eight star shaped flowers on an upright spike. The color is a medium yellow which fads to a rich golden yellow upon aging.

The seed parent, Odontioda Harry Baldwin (Volcano x Malvern Gold) is from the Keith Andrew collection. Keith's friend, Harry Baldwin, made the cross, which Keith registered and named for him in 1986. The seedlings produced exceptionally large flowers with deep, rich orange tones throughout. The cultivar 'Orange King' is a selected clone exhibiting the best of the orange color.

To date, three seedlings of Hamiltonara olden Harry have been awarded, with varieties 'Gold Star', and 'Gold Bar' receiving HCC's for us, and variety 'Hilo Golden Anniversary' receiving an AM for Hilo Orchid Farm (and Best Oncidiinae Award at the 2002 Hilo Orchid Show).

The cross is a quad-generic mix of Brassia, Odontoglossum, and Cochlioda. The genus Hamiltonara is named for Bob Hamilton, the well-known and respected Odontoglossum breeder from California. Since there is an even mix of warm and cool growing influences in this hybrid, we have found its growing range to be variable. The plants are best grown in intermediate temperatures, but some have had success growing Hmtna. Golden Harry in warmer temperatures, under lower light and with more frequent watering. Fuller flowers and richer colors result from cooler nights. Most of the seedlings have been very free-flowering, sometimes two spikes per bulb, most with two flowering cycles per year. Flower counts range from eight to eighteen flowers per spike.

Hmtna. Golden Harry is a reluctant breeder. However, we have successfully used the flowers as pollen and pod parents. Out of 37 attempts using different combinations, three pods matured, were harvested, and are now germinating in the lab. An additional three pods are still maturing on the vine.

11 April 2003
bobburkey@hotmail.com

Bateman Print Sale

Thanks to our President, Steve Beckendorf we have become aware of the sale of a large number of the prints from the original James Bateman book, 'A Monograph of Odontoglossums' published in 1864. These prints are being offered through the firm of Kenyon Oppenheimer, 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611. Phone 312-642-5300, Fax 312-644-9042. The person to contact at the firm is Sarah S. Reed. Her e-mail address is: sarahreed@audobonart.com. The web site is: www.audubonart.com.
I have included in this newsletter, the list of prints available and their prices. For those not familiar with the Bateman book, the prints are lithographs, in color and measure, as the paper size, 21.375 inches vertical by 14.75 inches horizontal. I am not advertizing the sale, but only making our members aware of its existence. It is rare and unusual to find either the Bateman book or the pages available.

For Sale
Les Odontoglossums by Léon Duval

Léon Duval wrote the first published cultural work devoted solely to Odontoglossums in 1900. This little French publication is now rare and difficult to obtain. Dr. Carl Withner provided both the book and idea of re-publishing to The Odontoglossum Alliance. The English translation by provided by Dr. Shirley Baker-Thomas and our newsletter carried this material over a number of issues. Your Alliance has now combined the complete translation along with the original French into a single publication. Mr. Marcel Lecoufle of the French Orchid Society provided the background material on Duval that is included in the publication. He was most instrumental in finding a photograph of Duval and a copy of the inside cover of a volume where Duval dedicated it to his son in his own handwriting. We have included this in the publication All three, Dr.'s Baker-Thomas, Withner and Marcel did a superb job of editing and correcting through two draft attempts. Both Marcel Lecoufle and Carl Withner have provided forwards for the text in both French and English.

The original book contained black and white illustrations of many of the Odontoglossum species and a number of hybrids then current. The cultural material for the most part is very current. The Odontoglossum Alliance is pleased to have completed this effort and copies were first available at the European Orchid Conference in London and the Hawaii Orchid Show and AOS Trustees meeting, both occurring in March of this year. An order form is included with this newsletter. It will later be available through the American Orchid Society Bookstore. For orchid lovers and especially Odontoglossum enthusiasts, this is an opportunity to obtain a very historic publication. You are referred to the February Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter for more details on the publication.

Copies are $30.00 each plus shipping. Please see the order form.

Dues Notice

Dues for the Odontoglossum Alliance for the year August 2003 through May 2004 are now due at $15.00 per year. The cost for the New Zealand Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter is an additional $5.00 per year. Your dues status is included with this newsletter on a separate sheet. If you have paid through 2004 or beyond, NO payment is required at this time. If you have are paid through May 2003 Please submit your payment promptly. You may pay for two (2) years ahead. For me to remind you that you have not paid costs your Alliance.

Jerry Rehfield-In Memoriam.

It is with a good deal of sadness that I must inform the members of the Odontoglossum alliance of the passing of a good friend and passionate orchid grower, Jerry Redfield. Jerry was a professional figure skater and coach, whose dreams of Olympic gold were destroyed by the onset of the Second World War. After receiving his first cymbidium in 1948, his strong artistic sensibilities led him to lifetime devotion to orchids. He soon became interested in the Cattleya alliance and went on to develop a large collection and actively hybridize in this alliance. I introduced Jerry to the wonders of the Odontoglossum alliance in the mid 1970's. By the early 1990's Jerry began a hybridizing program focusing on warm tolerant intergeneric Oncidiinae hybrids. Many of these attractive hybrids were reaching maturity at the time of his death.

Jerry was an accredited American Orchid Society and Cymbidium Society of America judge and a member of the outreach committee of the American Orchid Society. He served on the Board of Directors of the Odontoglossum alliance and was instrumental in helping organize the three Odontoglossum alliance meetings that were held in Santa Barbara during the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show.

I was fortunate enough to spend a good deal of time with Jerry during his final illness. Despite the many up's and down's in his life, Jerry always demonstrated an ability to view the positive and beautiful aspects of life and always expressed a great appreciation for the friendships he made in the orchid world.
Dr. Howard Liebman

Editors Note:

We have not received an issue of the New Zealand Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter as of the production of this newsletter.

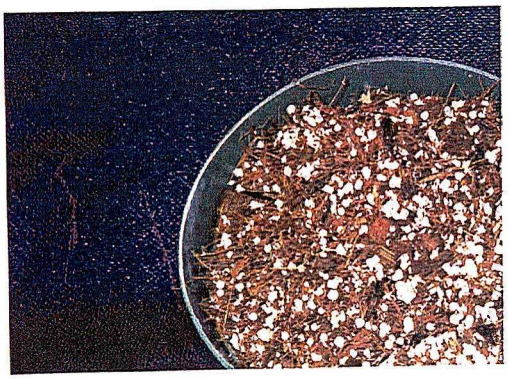
A Monograph of Odontoglossum

By: James Bateman

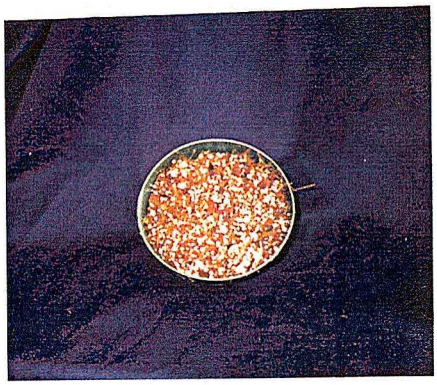
Circa 1864

Plate Number	Title & Color	Price
2.	*Odontoglossum Uro-Skinneri* Mr. Skinner's Orchid	$1,800.00
3.	*Odontoglossum phalaenopsis* Moth-like Orchid	$900.00
4.	*Odontoglossum Insleayii* Insleay's Orchid	$1,500.00
5.	*Odontoglossum Pescatorei* M. Pescatore's Orchid	$1,500.00
6.	*Odontoglossum pendulum* Pendent-flowered Orchid	$2,800.00
7.	*Odontoglossum hastilabium* Halbert-lipped Orchid	$2,100.00
8.	*Odontoglossum grande* Great Orchid	$3,100.00
9.	*Odontoglossum naevium* Speckled Orchid	$2,500.00
10.	*Odontoglossum carinatum* *Keel-petaled* Orchid	$1,800.00
11.	*Odontoglossum Lindleyanum* Dr. Lindley's Orchid	$1,800.00
12.	*Odontoglossum gloriosum* Fine Orchid	$2,100.00
13. (A)	*Odontoglossum Warneri* Mr. Warner's Orchid	$900.00
(B)	*Odontoglossum stellatum* Stellate Orchid	
14.	*Odontoglossum Alexandrae* Princess of Wales' Orchid (Blunt's Variety)	$1,500.00
15.	*Odontoglossum Reichenheimii* M. Reichenheim's Orchid	$2,800.00
16.	*Odontoglossum laeve* Smooth-lipped Orchid	$3,100.00
17.	*Odontoglossum atropurpureum* Yellow and Brown Orchid	$3,100.00
18.	*Odontoglossum Bictonense*	$2,100.00

Plate Number	Title & Color	Price
	The Bicton Orchid (Variety with Leafy Flower-Stems)	
19.	*Odontoglossum Alexandrae* Princess of Wales' Orchid (White, or Weirs variety)	$2,500.00
20.	*Odontoglossum maculatum* Spotted Orchid	$1,800.00
21.	*Odontoglossum Hallii* Colonel Hall's Orchid	$2,800.00
22.	*Odontoglossum Roseum* Rosy Orchid	$900.00
23.	*Odontoglossum triumphans* Splendid Orchid	$3,500.00
24.	*Odontoglossum Krameri* Kramer's Orchid	$1,500.00
25.	*Odontoglossum cordatum* Heart-lipped Orchid	$2,500.00
26.	*Odontoglossum angustatum* Narrow-petalled Orchid	$2,100.00
28.	*Odontoglossum blandum* Pleasant Orchid	$900.00



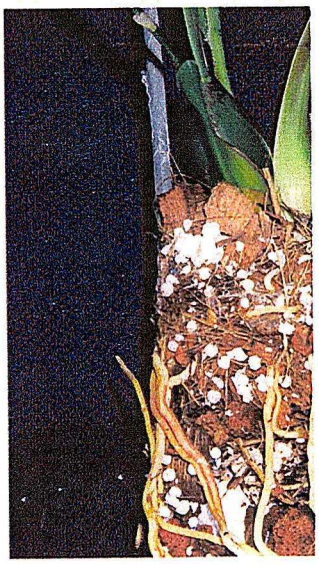
COIR Potting Mix
Mario Ferrusi



COIR in Pot
Mario Ferrusi

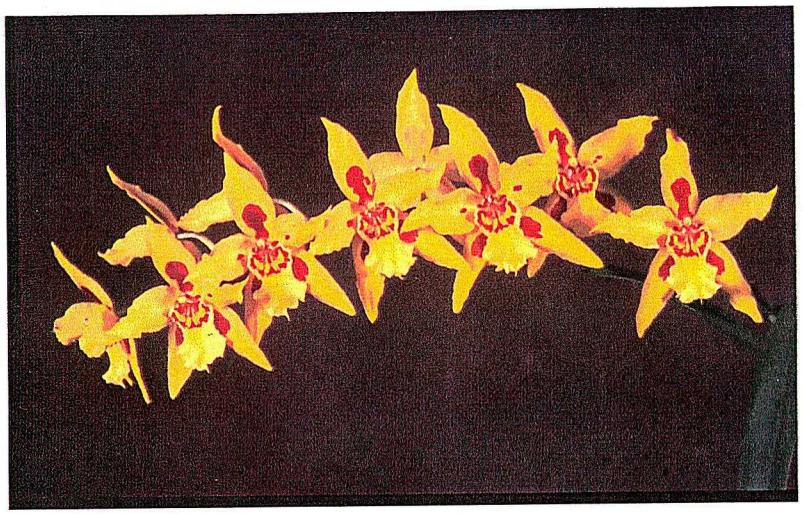
Growing Plant in Coir
Showing roots
Mario Ferrusi

Flowering Plant in
COIR
Mario Ferrusi

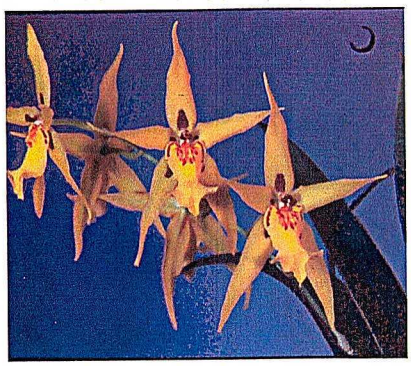


Details of Roots growing
in COIR
Mario Ferrusi

New root growth 70 days after repotting
Larry Sanford
(Potting in COIR)



Hamiltonara Golden Hammer
var. 'Gold Star' HCC/AOS 78 pts.



Banfieldara Goldstar
(parent of Golden Hammer)

Jerry Rehfield Hybrids

Rehfieldara Jerry

Beallara Diana Rehfield