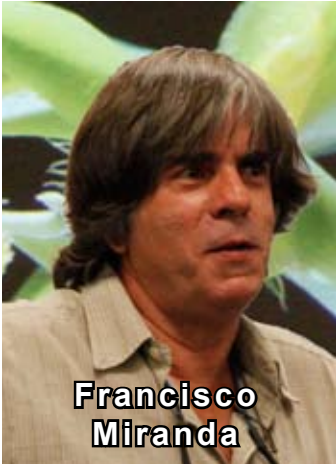




CLUB NEWS



**Francisco
Miranda**

April 2 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark, seacuter@bellsouth.net

Welcome and Thanks.

President Jeannette Pacetti called the meeting to order at 7:15 with 56 people present, including 9 guests and three new members - Carole Saville, Carolyn Smith and Victor Frush as reported by Debbie Sandy from the Welcome Table.

The President thanked Jeanette Smith, Loretta Griffith and Yvonne Schimmel for the refreshments and asked members to please remember to drop a dollar in the jar to help pay for coffee, drinks, etc. Gail Marshall reminded those born in April to be sure and get their extra raffle tickets from Christie and asked that if you're aware of someone who needs a card to make their day a bit brighter, please let her know.

Business. A sheet containing a description of all the club standing committees and possible areas of interest for those members who would like to help a little was passed around during the meeting and some of the members who sign up will soon be put to work. After tonight we'll be updating our Membership Roster to reflect those who have renewed their membership and paid their 2013 (not 2003, Jack!) dues. Penny Halyburton had several books for members to check out and reminded us of the two new books (*Understanding Orchids* and *Heat Tolerant Cymbidiums*) already have a waiting list, so if you'd like to read them, please add your name to the list.

The Keiki club will meet this month on Sunday, April 14 from 1-3 pm at Sue and Terry's home. Follow the signs from 206 to 6916 Cypress Lake Court (or use your GPS)! The subject this month is "Orchids Outside the Pot". Sue says to bring a 6 or 8 inch planting slatted or wire basket in case there are divisions.

We have all our potting supplies in for 2013. They are mostly \$5.00 (coarse mix,

coco mix, sphagnum mix and fertilizer). The phalaenopsis soilless mix is \$3 for the first bag, \$2 for the second. These potting supplies are always available at the side table during monthly meetings. The next Repotting clinic at Hagan Ace on US 1 will be April 6 from 9 am until 1 pm.

Orchid Events. Orchid events are listed on the events page of the website. Fred Keefer will be having his Spring Open House on Sunday, May 5 from 12-4. Go and enjoy the music as well as the great food, and gorgeous orchids. The ticket cost is non-perishable food for Hastings. The closer shows this month include Central Florida, Englewood area, Tallahassee, and Vero Beach.

Program. Francisco Miranda of Miranda Orchids in Haines City was our lecturer for the evening. He is an orchid taxonomist, originally from Brazil. His topic was Orchids of the Brazilian Amazon. He showed us where, on a map of Brazil, the different climatic zones according to their climate and soil were located. He explained that the prevailing winds in Brazil actually come north from the south Atlantic, rather than the west as they do here in the USA. Because of the mountains along most of the coasts of South America, the only place the winds can come inland is below Brazil, in the area of Argentina and Paraguay.



Francisco explaining Brazilian orchid habitats

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

April

- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6-7 Central Florida Orchid Society Show
Maitland Civic Center
- 6-7 Anniversary Sale at EFG Orchids
4265 Marsh Road in DeLand 32724
386-490-6924
- 9 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Mac Rivenbark, Mac's Orchids
Philippine Orchid Species
- 12-13 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show
Englewood United Methodist Church
- 14 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Orchids Out of the Pot
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 20-21 EPIC Celebration of Spring
Annual Flower and Garden Expo
Ag Center, St. Augustine
- 20-21 Tallahassee Orchid Society Show
Doyle Conner Building
- 27-28 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show
Riverside Park

May

- 3-5 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show
Kiwanis Island Park Gym & Annex
- 4 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5 Orchids by Del-Rei Open House
4270 Cedar Ford Blvd, Hastings 32145
Orchids, Food and Libations
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Keith Davis, Hobbyist and Hybridizer
Tips for Happier and Healthier Orchids
- ? JOS Picnic
3611 Richmond St. Jax 32205
- 11-12 Volusia County Society Show
Volusia County Fairgrounds
- 17-19 Redlands International Orchid Festival
Fruit and Spice Park, Homestead

- 26 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Watering and Fertilizing Your Orchids
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086

June

- 1 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm
Phillip Hamilton, Bredren Orchids
Broughtonias and Cattleytonias
- 11 JOS Meeting, 7 pm, TBA
- 23 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm
Repotting Phalaenopsis
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

At the heart of the Amazon River Basin, the water level is only 50 feet about sea level, and the area is mostly clay. This means the river moves slowly, carrying the clay washed off the Andes Mountains. The clay soil has 2 main features, no drainage and no nutrients. There, with the heavy canopy, not many orchids grow. If a tree dies and allows light through, the orchids, which are epiphytic, will appear in the elbow of a tree. Species involved here include *Catasetum barbatum* and *Cattleya luteola*.



Next was the area where the ground is white sand. The area is one of open areas with lots of light and 70% of the Brazilian orchids grow here. Rains come about once a week and are dispersed around, so no area gets a lot, but it causes lots of humidity because somewhere it rains every day! Here we find *Encyclias*, *Cattleya eldorado*, some *Brassavolas*, and tiny *Pleurothallis egleri* and *Quekettia microscopica*.

Then we come to the areas that flood easily and have lakes during the wet times that are sometimes very shallow. This area is not good for orchids because they do not like being immersed for any length of time. The floodwaters may get as deep as 50 feet in a cycle of 50 years. However some very few species can stay under water, for several months although most of the orchids in the flooded zone are killed during extended flooding periods. Francisco showed us how bees go about pollinating several species including *Coryanthes macrantha*, "The Bucket Orchid" that really looks like a bucket from the side where the bee drinks the pollen, gets drunk and falls into the bucket part and then when he's crawling out, goes to the stamen for pollination. He also showed how *Catasetum* and *Gongora* species pollinate. Fascinating!

In the Upper Negro River, west of the main Amazon River and in the mountains above we find orchids that grow in the cracks of rocks. They are called *Lithophytes*.

A very enjoyable lecture, comparing the different growing conditions in Brazil which is as big as the contiguous US, but has a very different environment.



Fred & Coral with the Auction Plant

Following the program, we had a 15 minute break and then Dick Roth announced that we had a three way tie for the best on the show table: Lola Stark showed Den. Nestor 'Laura' AM/AOS; Harry McElroy won with a Paph. Golddollar and Cym. Wendy Doyle. Congratulations! We then had our weekly raffle run by Fred Keefer, Gail Marshall, Christie Peppard and Coral Godwin, who really got her exercise!



Yvonne was the auction winner

Thanks to Watson Realty and Jeanette Smith for the use of their meeting space at 3505 US 1 South



CLUB NEWS

May 7 Monthly SAOS Meeting

Tips for Better Growing and Happier Orchids
Keith Davis, Hobbyist and Hybridizer

Keith Davis of Reidsville, NC will tell us some of his secrets for better growing and happier orchids at the May 7 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. He is a witty and homespun speaker and we will be both enlightened and entertained by what he has to say. Keith lives on his family farm just outside Reidsville, NC where he maintains a large greenhouse with an impressive collection of approximately 10,000 orchids, mostly choice cattleya hybrids.



Keith will bring a selection of established divisions of some of his special plants to sell at the meeting, mostly preordered plants because space in his van is limited. If you are looking for mass produced, cheap, fluffy orchids from Taiwan, then look no further. This [list of rare heirloom and unique clones](#) includes established plants and those that he can get a bare root division from.

April 14 Keiki Club Orchids Outside the Pot

If you were to walk around the rain forest, we doubt you'd see too many orchids in clay pots. The pots are a convenience for the orchid grower. If you want to grow your orchids au naturale, you'll have to adapt your growing techniques to more closely mimic nature. We'll talk about the differences in caring for a potted orchid vs. one outside the pot. We'll look at the different options available, on a mount, on a plaque, in a basket, etc. and demonstrate how to attach an orchid to its new media-less home. For most, slatted or wire baskets are a good choice. We have plenty of mounts for orchids but bring a 6 or 8 inch basket just in case we have some orchid divisions for you to bring home. We'll meet at Sue and Terry Bottom's home at 6916 Cypress Lake Court in St. Aug from 1 to 3 pm. Bring a folding chair and any plants you have questions about. Guests and visitors are always welcome. Call Sue at 797-4360 if you have any questions.

2013 Membership List to be Updated

We'll be updating our membership list this month. If you haven't renewed your membership for 2013 but would still like to be a member of the St. Augustine Orchid Society, you can pay your membership dues by mail. Dues are \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a family. You can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080.

March 24 Keiki Club Spring Repotting

More than 25 people braved the threatening skies to repot orchids at the Keiki Club get-together on March 24. We talked briefly about the different potting mixes available. Details on how to select a potting mix that's right for you and your orchids are provided in a separate article in this newsletter.

Then we got down to business and repotted those orchids brought to the meeting: cattleyas, dendrobiums, oncidiums, phalaenopsis and a beautiful paphiopedilum. Vivienne Rowe, Penny Halyburton, Linda Stewart and Bill Gourley demonstrated repotting techniques and helped get everyone's orchids into their new homes.

We had a door prize raffle to determine the winners of 4 phalaenopsis donated by Courtney Hackney. Each is going to a good home.

We had four trays of cattleya divisions from Sue Bottom's recent repotting activities. There were species and hybrids, both mini and standard cattleyas, all going to good homes. Repotting continues at the Bottoms. Next month we'll probably have more divisions for the Keiki Club meeting that will be dedicated to growing orchids outside of the pot.



INSPIRATION



CULTIVATION



Growing Tips for April

Dr. Courtney Hackney,
hackneau@comcast.net
Dept. Biology, Univ. North
Florida

Theoretically, it is spring, although outside temperatures argue otherwise. Your orchids know the date and are responding with new growth and roots as long as you have maintained appropriate minimum temperatures. This time of year, it is easy to forget about the dramatic fluctuations in outside humidity. This single variable is important when deciding whether to fertilize or water.

If your growing area is getting colder than the ideal it is best to keep your orchids drier than usual to avoid the bacterial and fungal rots. When the humidity is low, as is often the case in cold weather, orchids will dry faster. When cold weather is outside the door, it is better to err on the side of keeping orchids on the dry side. Very soon, both the angle of the sun and rising humidity will provide the ideal growing conditions for most orchids. Begin fertilizing lightly now, but increase the frequency once warm weather arrives. Should humidity remain low as light intensifies, add an additional watering. My rate of watering at this time of year is twice what it is in mid-summer when humidity is high.



My rate of fertilizing is 1/16 the recommended dose, but applied 3-4 times per month instead of one application. This time of year I like to alternate between organic fertilizers, such as fish emulsion, and inorganic types such as a balanced Cal Mag. Once greenhouse daytime temperatures exceed 90 F on a regular basis, I avoid using fish emulsion and other organic fertilizers. At those times, it is best to use a fertilizer that provides nitrogen in the form of nitrate or ammonia, instead of urea. Bacteria use urea and in the process degrade organic potting media and do so very efficiently under higher temperatures. Urea is found in many fertilizers and should be avoided, especially in the heat of summer.

Mature cattleyas complete their new growths quickly and then do not need heavy feeding. Seedlings, however, benefit from regular fertilizing as do many other orchid genera. Phalaenopsis, vandas, and any group from hot climates will grow better in the summer and appreciate a constant addition of dilute fertilizer. Remember the phrase, water weakly, weekly.

If you have just a few orchids make fertilizing simple and apply the slow release Nutricote for most orchids now. That should last six months.

Vandas are one of the groups of orchids that love the heat. If you have a vanda that has become "leggy", i.e. leaves on the top of a long stem with roots at the bottom this is the time to make it more manageable. Vandas that are moved in and out of a sunroom often develop this "leggy" characteristic. Besides being unsightly, vandas with this characteristic seem to slowly go downhill with respect to flower numbers and quality.

There is a solution and it is fairly straightforward. First, soak roots and stem until the stem including the base of leaves that have dropped off is soft. These often become very brittle and prevent new roots from emerging. Soak some sphagnum (Chilean or New Zealand) and wrap it around the stem two inches below the lowest leaf. A mesh bag or pantyhose should be wrapped around the sphagnum and stem to hold the sphagnum in place. Water normally and by the end of summer there should be a flush of big roots pushing out the sphagnum. Once roots are two or



three inches long, cut the stem just below the bottom root and place the plant in a new basket. Be sure the roots are either staked in the basket or somehow firmly placed in the basket. Be careful with the new roots in the process. The new roots should quickly attach to the basket and be ready for winter. There might also be a new sprout or two at the top of the stem you just cut, if so, do not throw it away. If you lack space, make a new friend with a gift.



CULTIVATION

Your Orchids in April

based on Robert Scully articles,
courtesy of the AOS



General Growing Tips. This is one of the most exciting months of the year, filled with an abundance of flower spikes emerging. It's the beginning of the long growing season, enabling us to provide our plants with the foundation for maximum flower production in the next flowering season

Cattleyas. *C. aclandiae* and *C. forbesii* produce flowers that last for weeks. *C. mossiae* and its hybrids are well known for their spectacular, long lasting heads of 6 in blossoms that provide an abundance of flowers. *Enc. cordigera* should be blooming profusely now. The spicy fragrance will last for several weeks. Consider shifting it to a wooden basket when flowering is complete. Begin the annual repotting cycle by shifting and dividing those cattleyas that flowered earlier this year and are beginning to produce new growth. Typically you should repot only when the new growth is emerging to take advantage of the plant's tendency to make new roots when it is forming new pseudobulbs.



Cymbidiums. If you have more than one or two brown leaves, you may have a cultural problem. If the plant is loose in its pot, the mix has degraded and the plant should be repotted. If the plant is firm in its pot, it is asking for more fertilizer.

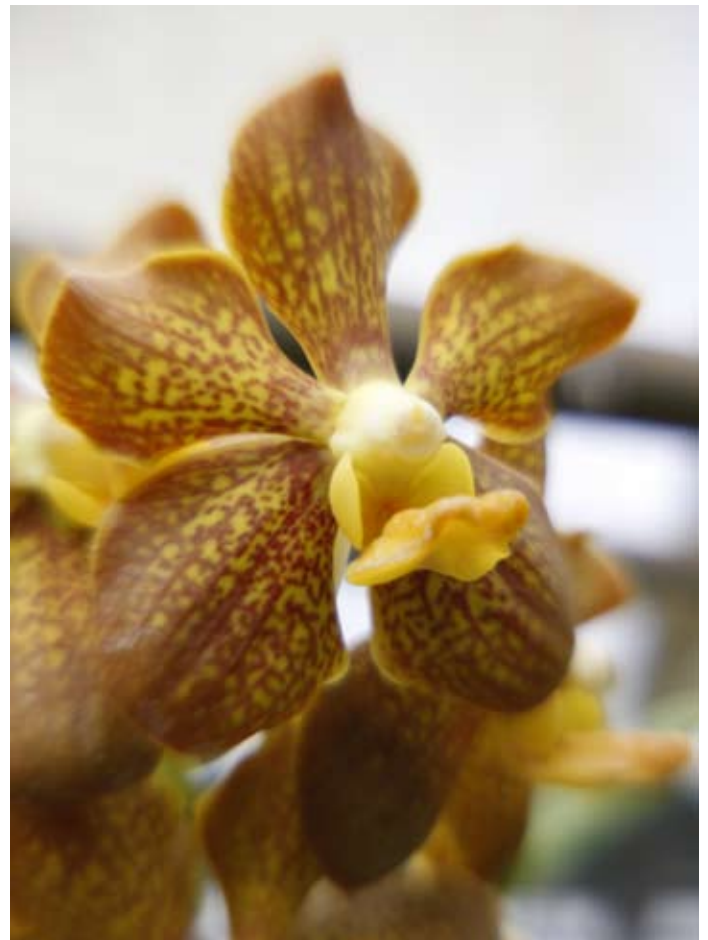


Phalaenopsis.

Moth orchids are in their prime, boasting arching and branching sprays of beautiful flowers. Most growers don't spray chemicals on blooming phals so check for signs of pests like scale or mites that you can spot treat with alcohol.



Vandas. Vandas are entering into their growth period and you should see an abundance of new rootlets. Locate them where they get bright bright light (though not direct light) and plenty of fresh air. Increase water and fertilizer to fuel their growth, they'll reward you later in the season with abundant blooms. Water them every day with an automated spray system or water wand, water again 30 minutes or so later and then apply fertilizer 30 minutes later.



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Q1. I have some black spotting on a newly acquired Cymbidium, is it a bacterial infection?



A1. The Cymbidium Man Harry McElroy writes: It could be Bacterial Black Spot, but it looks like the black spots I get on leaves when very cold or freezing water hits them. It could be that bacteria invaded the spot where freezing water dripped on the leaves. I would put the plant in a protected area and watch it for a while. Cymbidiums are less susceptible to this kind of spotting if they are given as much sun as they can take to harden the foliage. New leaves are very easily damaged by cold water droplets.

Q2. What is a reasonably priced systemic fungicide I can buy in small quantities? Can I use liquid copper as a fungicide bactericide and what is the dilution?

A2. There are no reasonably priced systemic fungicides that you can buy in small quantities. Liquid copper and Kocide are reasonably priced and can be used as a bactericide and a fungicide, though you shouldn't use any copper compounds on dendrobiums. A reasonably priced fungicide is pool algaecide or Physan and a reasonably price bactericide is hydrogen peroxide. Banrot is a good specialty fungicide



because it contains two chemicals, Thiophanate Methyl for Fungal Leaf Spots and Etridiazole for Black Rot, but it costs around \$80 for 2 lb (I have seen 1 oz quantities advertised on Ebay for \$10 but such repackaging is probably illegal). The table linked at the top of the [orchid diseases webpage](#) lists the various substances, what they are used for and what the dilution rate is.

Q3. Can you please identify the following orchids for me?



A3. The yellow flowered orchid is an *Oncidium alliance* plant. The flowers look like *Onc. ampliatum* although the pseudobulbs don't. The purple flowered orchid looks like a *Miltassia* (Mtssa.), which is an intergeneric cross between a *miltonia* and a *brassia*. I don't know which cross it is, perhaps someone will recognize it and let us know.



CULTIVATION

Salt Encrustation on Clay Pots

Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Last month's newsletter had an article about cleaning clay pots discussing how to clean, sterilize and desalt your clay pots. We have since made a discovery about how to easily remove stubborn salt encrustation from clay pots. If you still have salt deposits on your clay pots after your normal pot cleaning routine, consider increasing your oven temperature to 500 degrees during the heat sterilization step.



The deposits on the pots are a combination of minerals from the water supply (probably carbonates with our water), minerals from the fertilizers (nitrates, sulfates, etc.) and plant wastes that are organic. Ray Barkalow of First Rays hypothesizes that these materials are all blended together and are probably attached to the pot rather than chemically bonded to it. The cooking process destroys the sticky organics and possibly changes the physical or chemical properties of the inorganic material making them more friable and easy to remove.

Cook the pots for an hour at your oven's highest heat setting and when the pots are cool enough, put them in the sink and fill it with water for a brief soak and light scrub with an abrasive pad. Best to use this alternative when the house is open and vapors can be dispersed easily. The fumes are similar to those you get when you put the oven on a self cleaning cycle. You'll have to ventilate to get rid of the fumes, but your pots will look brand new without using chemicals like bleach or acid.



Orchid Potting Mixes

Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Selecting the potting mix that is right for you and your orchid depends on so many variables, the amount of free time you can dedicate to your orchids, whether you are growing outdoors or under cover and the orchid's growth preferences.

- *Organic vs. Inorganic Potting Materials.* Organic potting materials like sphagnum moss, coconut husk, bark and, to a lesser extent tree fern, can be useful in a mix to increase the amount of water that is retained in a potting mix, as well as provide some pH buffering and hold nutrients to be absorbed later by the plant. If your time is very limited, organic materials may reduce the frequency with which your orchids must be watered. One of the major negatives of organic potting materials is that they will degrade, within a year for premium grade sphagnum and maybe two years for most coconut husk and bark. When your mix degrades, it is rotting and will cause the roots in the potting mix to rot too so you will have to repot more frequently, perhaps every year or two. Inert potting materials like charcoal, stalite, lava rock, clay pebbles (hydroton, aliflor) and to a lesser extent spongerok retain less moisture but they do not biodegrade (though they can accumulate salts). This means you will be watering more frequently but not having to repot your plant until it becomes unstable in the pot, perhaps every 3 or 4 years.

- *Growing Outdoors or Under Cover.* The winter and summer homes for your orchids also play into the decision about which potting mix to use. In the winter, if you move your orchids indoors, watering can be difficult so you might be inclined to use a more water retentive mix. In the summer, if you grow outdoors and cannot control the amount of rain your orchid receives, you may worry about extended wet periods during the tropical storm season and be inclined to use a more freely draining mix. If your orchids are grown under cover and you control the amount of water they receive, you can match your mix to your watering habits.

- *Your Orchid's Preference.* Different types of orchids have their own preferences as to how much water they like and how intolerant of root disturbance they are. Phalaenopsis can only store moisture in their thick leaves and roots so your tendency would be to use a more water retentive mix. Some orchids simply resent being repotting, like dendrobiums, so your tendency would be to use an inert potting mix.

I use several different potting mixes for different types of orchids. Within a given group, I like them all to be potted in the same material so I can water each group of orchids

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CULTIVATION

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at the same time. All the cattleyas are in the same mix, all the phalaenopsis are in the same mix, etc. Here's a description of the different mixes I use, what orchids I pot in these mixes and why.

- *Coarse, Freely Draining Mix.* This mix contains roughly 2 parts clay pebbles, 2 parts sponge rok, 1 part charcoal and 1 part tree fern (tree fern redwood bark is no longer available). This mix is primarily inorganic and the tree fern does not retain much water. During the summer growing season it can be watered every day or three without waterlogging your plants. Even during the tropical storm season, when it may rain 7 days in a row, the mix does not become sour. Cattleyas and dendrobiums thrive in this mix because they can be watered heavily during the growing season and the mix is porous enough for air to surround the roots. You can grow for 3 or 4 years in this mix without having to repot and waiting for the plant to recover from transplant shock, so you'll get more flowers. Other orchids that resent repotting, like angraecums and psychopsis, also thrive in this mix.



- *Coco Mix.* This mix contains roughly 2 parts clay pebbles, 2 parts spongerok, 1 part charcoal and 2 parts presoaked coconut husk (3-24 hour water flushes to remove salt). This mix has a higher organic content and tends to retain some water. During the summer growing season it can be watered every three to seven days, but you will have to protect your plants during the tropical storm season when it rains 7 days in a row, because the mix will become waterlogged. Oncidiums do well in this mix because they tend to like to be more moist than cattleyas or dendrobiums.



- *Sphagnum Moss.* Sphagnum moss is a very water retentive mix that orchid growers either love or hate. The haters say the moss stays too wet and their roots rot, the lovers have probably learned to delay watering until the moss approaches dryness. Sphagnum moss comes in several grades. I have stopped buying the Premium grade because it degrades in less than a year. The AAA grade is much more expensive but will last for at least 2 years, the AAAAA grade is even



more expensive but also has more longevity. Sphagnum can be mixed with spongerok, charcoal or other inerts to increase porosity. I use AAA sphagnum on my catasetums, which are repotted annually. Stanhopeas and gongoras are potted in sphagnum in baskets. When the moss in baskets starts to degrade, I water jet the old moss away from the roots and replace it with fresh moss. Zygopetalums, that tend to like cooler conditions than we can offer, grow very well in sphagnum in a clay pot because the porous clay wicks moisture away from the sphagnum and cools the pots providing some relief from the heat. If plants have lost their roots, I put them in a small pot with sphagnum moss to encourage root growth and then repot them after 6 months or so into the mix of choice.

- *Soiless Mix.* This mix contains 1 part Promix HP (a sphagnum based peat that is finely milled and mixed with perlite) and 1 part spongerok. This mix tends to be long lasting and water retentive, but not nearly as water retentive as sphagnum moss. All my phalaenopsis are in this mix and growing incredibly well with great root growth. My only complaint is that some of the mix washes out of the pot after watering, so this year I will top dress the pots with a layer of sphagnum to hold the mix in place. Using this mix rather than sphagnum moss or coco mix may obviate the need for annual repotting of the phals so they will be repotted only when they have lost bottom leaves and become top heavy, probably every two years. This mix works well for terrestrials too like phaius and ludisia.



- *Paphiopedilum Mix.* The paph mix is 5 parts fine bark, 3 parts spongerok, 1 part fine charcoal and 1 part Promix HP. This fine mix is used for paphs in 4 inch and smaller pots. For paphs in larger pots, I'll replace half of the fine grade bark and charcoal with medium grade. The quality of bark has decreased over the years so I use a New Zealand Pinus bark. Paphs are repotted every second year after blooming.

You can grow just about any orchid in just about any mix or no mix at all if you adjust your watering habits to match the orchid and its growing conditions. If you were to plant all your orchids in the coarse, freely draining mix, they would do fine as long as you adjusted your watering habits to match your orchids. You might have to water some daily and some every second or third day during the growing season. I tend to water all my orchids at the same time (except the phals may only be watered every second or third time) so the different mixes work for me. You will have to experiment to discover the mix or mixes that will work for you, your orchids and your growing conditions.



ORCHID ADVENTURES



Orchid Adventures

Jacksonville Orchid Society Show
by [Sue Bottom](mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net), sbottom15@bellsouth.net

The Jacksonville Orchid Society Show is always great fun, a chance to catch up with old friends, see beautiful exhibits and bring new orchid treasures home. JOS has great vendors, including our own Orchids by Del-Rei, the long timers like Quest Orchids, EFG, Krull Smith, B&D, Louis del Favero and Ritter Tropic 1 and relative newcomers like Chuck's Orchids, Florida SunCoast Orchids, Art Stone/Palmer Orchids and Byrd Orchids. We couldn't put in an exhibit this year, but those that did had fabulous displays of orchids. Great orchids and great friends, what more can you ask for?

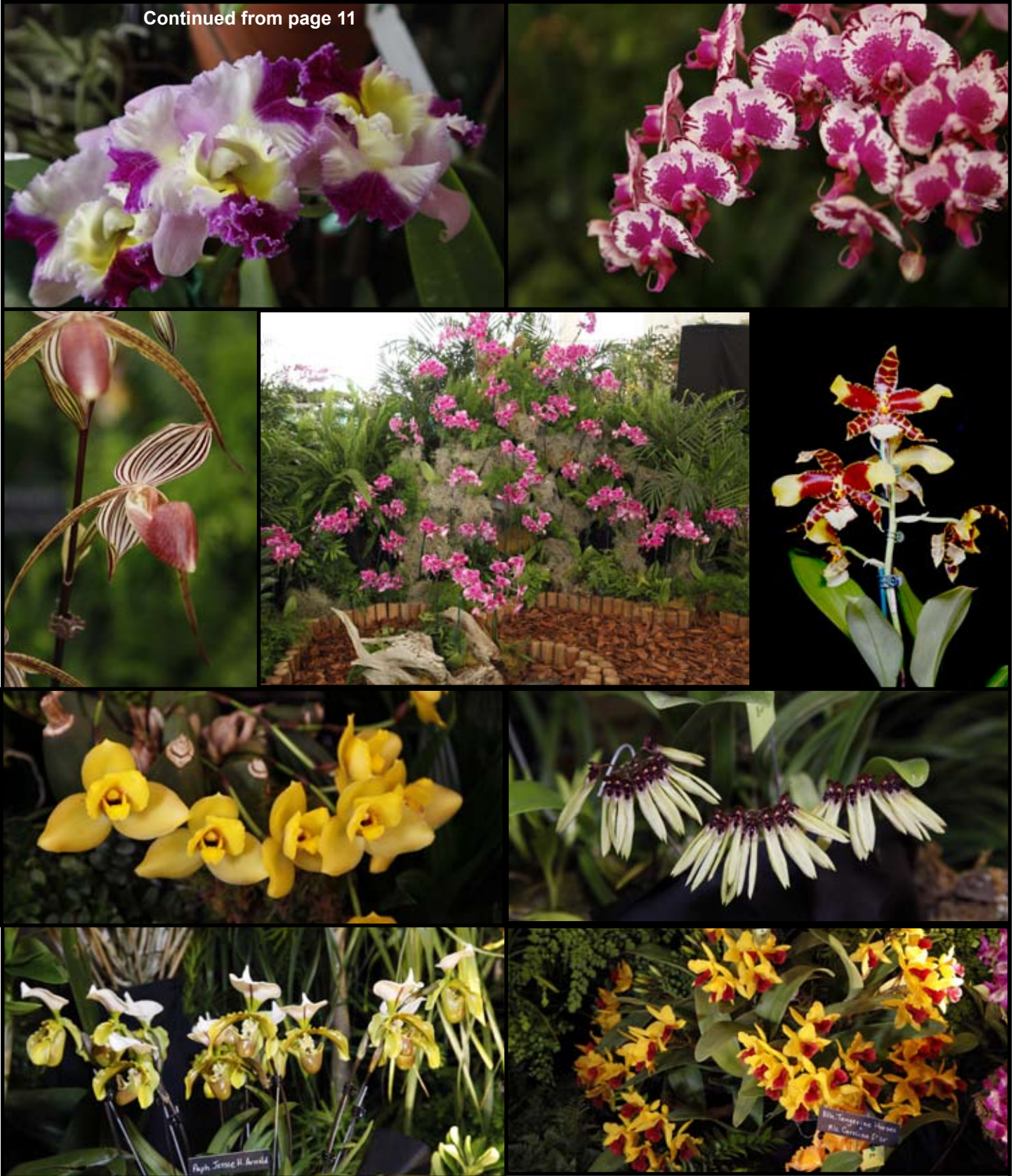


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ORCHID ADVENTURES

Continued from page 11



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Paph. Krull's Magic Touch



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Den. Little Sweetscent



Grower Dick Roth
Slc. Anduril 'Krull's Scarlet'



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Rising Sun x Musita Dream 'GL'



Grower Sue Bottom
Paph. Doctor Toot



Grower Sue Bottom
Schom. superbiens var. alba 'Don Hubert Cross'



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
unnamed Phalaenopsis



SHOW TABLE



Grower Lola Stark
Den. Nestor 'Laura' AM/AOS



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Cym. Wendy Doyle



Grower Hary & Celia McElroy
Paph. Golddollar



Grower Sue Bottom
Lc. Casitas Spring



Grower Gail Marshall
C. Princess Diana



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Phal. Mini Mark

