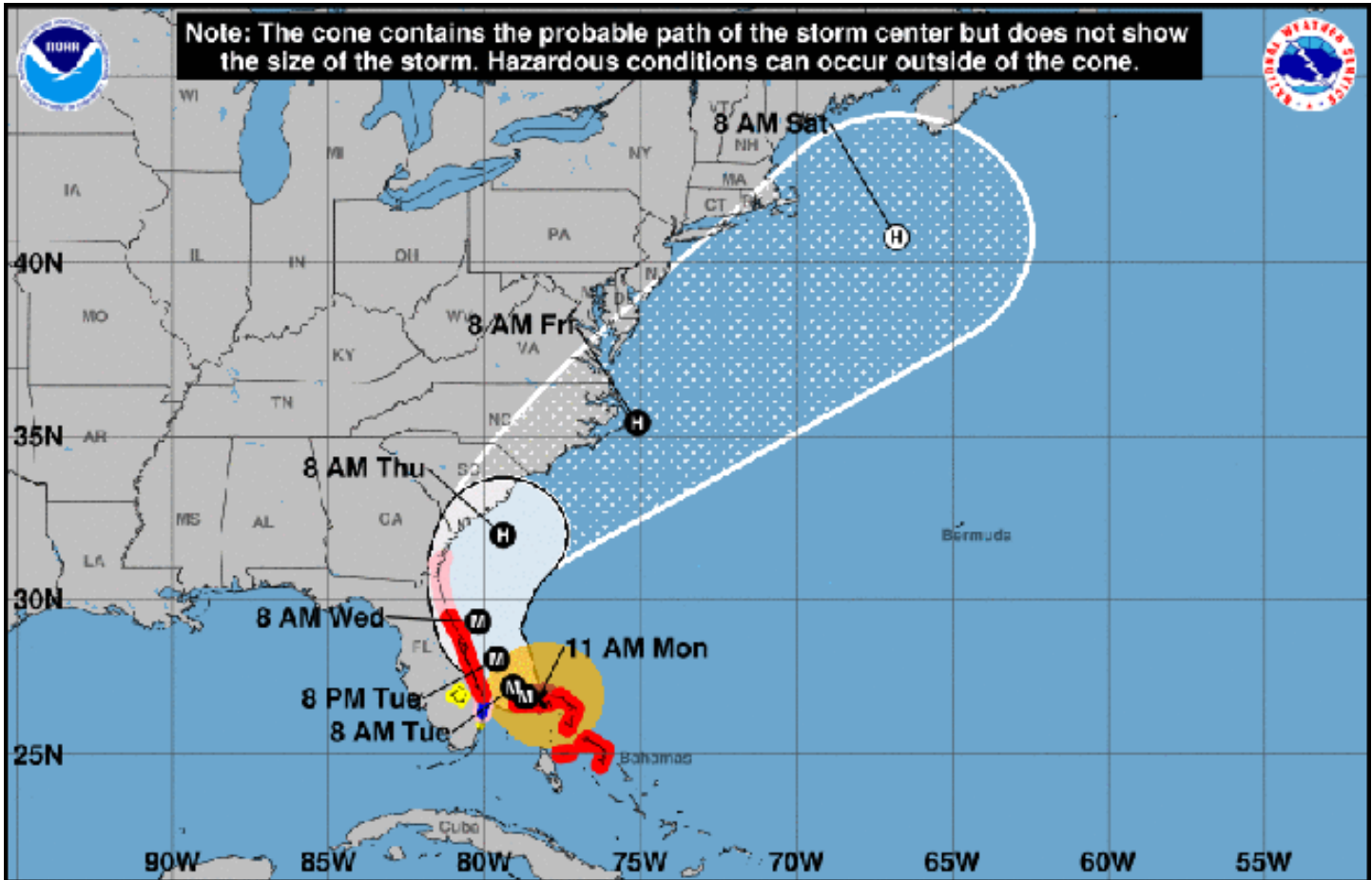




CLUB NEWS



September 3 Monthly SAOS Meeting

We had to cancel our September meeting due to the projected winds and rain from Hurricane Dorian. We were looking forward to hearing Francisco Miranda talking about the habitat of catasetums in Brazil. His talk will help us all understand the special cultural needs of catasetums. We will try to reschedule him next year. In that Dorian was on center stage instead of Francisco, we are reprinting some articles about dealing with the after effects of Tropical Storms. Enjoy, and we'll be at the Ace on US 1 on Saturday if you need any help with your plants.



Continued on page 3

CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

September

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

October

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Recommended Species for Florida
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids
- 5 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til noon
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5-6 South Florida Orchid Society Show
University of Miami Watsco Center
- 8 JOS Meeting, Program TBA, 7 pm
Jerry Meola, Orchids Amore
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12-13 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Botanical Garden
- 18-20 Orctoberbest at EFG Orchids
4265 Marsh Road, Deland 32724
- 19 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners
Field Trip to EFG Orctoberfest
If you want to carpool or caravan:
email info@staugorchidsociety.org
- 25-27 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Old School Square Gymnasium
- 26-27? Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Pinellas Park Performing Arts Center

November

- 2 International Slipper Symposium
Highland Manor, Apopka
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Orchid Growing Tips
Courtney Hackney
- 9 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 9-10 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show
Fort Pierce Shrine Club
- 12 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
Cymbidiums, Harry McElroy
Annual Business Meeting
- 16-17 Deerfield Beach Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute, Boca Raton

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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The Orchid Dance



Sue Bottom's Shade Structure to Hoop House Tango



Janis Croft's Greenhouse to Garage Mambo



Tom & Dottie Sullivan's Backyard to Porch Waltz



CLUB NEWS



Keiki Club – Growing Area Tour Leslie and Chip Brickell's Home

We'll be traveling up to Leslie and Chip's in September to see their beautiful growing areas, which include a greenhouse and shade structure not to mention beautiful rose and perennial gardens. This is an opportunity to see how other SAOS members grow their orchids and learn some of their tricks. Many are beginning to think about what needs to be done to prepare for winter. This is a great opportunity to discuss fall preparations.

Where: Leslie and Chip Brickell's Home
[1319 Wentworth Ave, Jax 32259](#)

When: Sunday, September 22, 1 - 3 pm

American Orchid Society Corner

[Webinars](#)

September 5, 8:30-9:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A - Ron McHatton
Sept. 18, 8:30-9:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Orchid Gardens of Latin America – Tom Mirenda

[Orchids Magazine this month:](#)

Orchids of Bhutan-Diplomeris, Stig Dalstrom
Charles Darwin, David Rosenfeld
Iceland's *Dactylorhiza maculata*, Skoropads
Orchids Among the Thorns, Spiro Kasomenakis

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)

September 3 SAOS Meeting

Recommended Species for Florida
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids

Thanh always has the most unusual orchids in his sales booth, so different from the orchids you see in the big box stores. Ever wonder why some orchids do better in Florida than others? You would think that all types would love Florida! But not so! Find out which are the best suited orchids to Florida's climate at this meeting.

Don't forget, our new meeting location is the Memorial Lutheran Church at 3375 US 1 South, about a block north of our prior meeting location at Watson Realty. Drive around to the back parking lot. Culture class for beginners is at 6, and the main meeting starts at 6:30.

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



Beginners Culture Class What to Do with Dendrobium Keikis Encouraging Your Phals to Bloom

With our move to the Memorial Lutheran Church, we finally have the space available to hold a culture class for beginners before the meeting. Interested individuals should arrive around 6 pm.

In September, we had planned to talk about what to do with dendrobium keikis. So we'll have a brief talk about keikis and have some keikis to share.

Then we will talk about what triggers phalaenopsis to bloom. We'll talk about the things you can do this month to make sure your plants start spiking by Christmas and bloom by Valentines Day.

You may bring plants you have a question about, but let's look at them outdoors away from the other plants in the Hall. This should be a fun addition to the Keiki Club.



INSPIRATION



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. I get so tired of my old Phals getting this! It's like it happens over night! Fungus?

A1. That looks like edema, little blisters that are formed when the plant can't transpire all the moisture it takes up from the roots so blisters form. It happens when a plant is watered late in the day when the night turns cool or on a gray rainy day. There is more information on the [SAOS website](#) describing the problem.



Q2. I have a phal that has bloomed beautifully for three years, then it lost its leaves and I thought it was dead until I saw some new leaves. I removed all the old potting mix from the roots. I bought a bag of Miracle Grow Orchid Coarse Blend. How should I remove the offshoot from the mother plant. Also there are many roots. Should I cut them back?

A2. That vertical stem that extends from above the leaves to the base of the roots is the mother plant. That part of the plant will ultimately die, but for now some of those roots at the base are sustaining the keiki that grew horizontally from the stem of the mother plant. It looks like there are at least two roots from the keiki, but they may not be long enough to sustain the plant, hard to say from the pics. Perhaps it should have been left in the pot untouched for a little bit longer so the keiki could get a little bit bigger with better



roots before it was separated, but it is too late to worry about that now. If there are 3 keiki roots that are 2 inches long or so, it can be separated, otherwise you should pot the whole thing up just as it is now, perhaps cutting off any mushy roots. In a few months, you can unpot it and then separate mom and baby, separating the live tissue from the dying stem, and pot it up probably into a small pot that accommodates the roots.

Q3. Is it common for a Catasetum to have one male flower and all the other flowers female?



A3. I wouldn't say it's common, but I wouldn't say it's that unusual either. I often get more female flowers at the beginning of the season and more males toward the end, and sometimes both like you have. They say the sexual dimorphism is a higher evolutionary adaptation.





Fall Preparations

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

hackneau@comcast.net

Fall officially arrives this month as do cool nights. If you haven't noticed yet, the days are also getting shorter and the sun has moved considerably from its trek North. For orchid growers, this is the beginning of a time when there is much to

do and enjoy. It is time to think about where all those newly purchased plants will go when cold temperatures arrive and time to begin preparing many different types of Orchids for their blooming season.

With just a few exceptions, high nitrogen fertilizers should either be very dilute or omitted from your fertilizing regimen. This is a good time to flush media with pure water, i.e. no fertilizers. An exception might be made for seedlings, but even they need to be hardened off to protect them from the fungi and bacteria so prevalent during long, cool winter nights. This is the season to use those other fertilizers in your cabinet, the ones with the second and third numbers (phosphorus and potassium) higher than the first (nitrogen). Some growers swear these fertilizers make a difference, but the most important thing that needs to be done is to slow growth and allow the bulbs and leaves to mature.

Flushing is important now as well because the heavy summer watering and fertilizing may have allowed salts to accumulate. During winter, watering will be less frequent and media will be allowed to dry. This process will concentrate salts on the outside of media if pots and media that have not been well flushed.

Changing light intensity and direction also needs your attention. Windowsill growers must check to be sure that plants moved close to the window are not overheating. New leaves often grow up against the glass and light now striking the glass will burn those nice green leaves. Greenhouse growers may have the same problem along the glazing. Under-lights growers should adjust the day length so that plants can begin their annual maturation process.

Clean and prepare your wintering area whether it is in a greenhouse, under lights, or in a window or sunspace. Clean, weed, and spray surfaces with a 10% Clorox solution to kill bacteria and fungi that will magically spring to life in the cool damp weather to come.



Plants too, need to be prepared for the crowded conditions that come with winter. Check for mealybugs, scale, slugs, etc: You know the cast of villains to look for by now. Attend to any pest problems you find now before plants must be brought inside. Most pesticides stink for many days after spraying and some are toxic for several weeks afterward. If you wait too long you may be faced with a decision of whether to damage your health or the plants. Most scale insects require three treatments 7-10 days apart.

This summer I visited Grezaffi Orchids, a commercial nursery in Florida that specializes in Cattleyas, which are notorious for harboring scale. After a day of looking I finally accepted the fact that this was a scale free greenhouse. I expected the owner to prescribe some very expensive or now illegal pesticide, but he did not. He said that the pesticide did not matter, only the time between treatments using a thorough spraying technique. Joe Grezaffi maintained that the trick was to spray three times 7 days apart, not 8, 9, or 10 days apart, but 7. He also has a rigorous quarantine and treatment program for new plants he buys. It is hard to argue with success.

Now is also the time to study the blooming requirements of your plants because some require doses of cool weather. Each plant, especially hybrids, may vary and plants that have consistently not flowered in several years may be missing some environmental signal. There are many different environmental cues and learning about what the species or parents of a hybrid require in nature will provide clues.

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 September 2010.



CULTIVATION

Tropical Storms

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

hackneau@comcast.net

“And the rains came...”, but not for 40 days and nights, at least not yet. Orchid growers in Florida experienced many days of torrential rainfall from Tropical Storm Fay, but similar weather events, i.e., many days of rain or gloom can happen anywhere or any time of year. Of course, orchids growing in Nature also experience extreme events. The difference, however, is that your orchids have been put into pots, grown in material that confines their roots, and locked in a relatively contained atmosphere.

Compare a “free range” orchid to its cified relatives and it is easy to see why the same event could lead to such different results. Days of rain and wind would soak the roots and leaves of a wild orchid, bringing bits of new leaves and twigs where they can rot and release nutrients. The movement of wind and water across the roots and leaves would wash rotten materials away and remove fungal and bacterial spores from the plant.

Orchids in a greenhouse are likely in a closed environment where humidity is high and air movement nil. Most greenhouses vent during the day when exhaust fans rapidly replace the air in a greenhouse. When venting does not occur, the air becomes filled with bacterial and fungal spores that settle on orchid leaves and in pots. No matter how clean and neat your growing area; there are plenty of bacteria and fungi around to infect orchids.

While my immediate thoughts relate to a hurricane, the same basic conditions occur during winter storms or even just during a series of very cloudy days and little sun. Your pampered orchids have roots in pots that just barely have enough air space to allow oxygen to the roots. In a greenhouse full of orchids and other plants, oxygen levels actually decrease too, making roots even more susceptible to death. Plants rarely die from low oxygen levels, but parts of plants, especially roots do die where they are very susceptible to invasions by bacteria and fungi.

Plants, including orchids, use oxygen. It is only when light is striking leaves that photosynthesis leads to the production of more oxygen than the leaf uses. Fungi and bacteria love high humidity and low oxygen levels and so every grower should expect problems after prolonged periods of damp, humid conditions.

About the only time I recommend the application of a broad spectrum fungicide/bactericide as a preventative is when a major event is going to occur or right after it occurs. Indoor growers need to pay attention too, as the same phenomenon can occur when you water your orchids and your light source stops working for a day or so.



There are many products that can be used. My favorite is Kocide, an old copper-based product. Kocide leaves a light blue sheen on leaves so you know it has been applied. My strategy is to apply as soon as possible after the event at half strength and let the orchids and greenhouse vent and dry thoroughly before watering. Rarely, do I experience a disease problem. Physan is another, readily available product that many hobbyists use. Some tender leaves can be damaged by the recommended dose for orchids, but the half strength dose rarely causes any problems. It is also a surfactant and helps move water off leaves and stems. Killing disease spores, increasing air movement, and quickly drying your orchids and greenhouse is the best way to prevent problems after a major environmental event.

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 September 2008.



CULTIVATION

International Odontoglossum Alliance
by K. Harry McElroy, cymbidiuman@msn.com



Alexanderara unnamed {(McInra Pagan Lovesong X Odm Hallio-crispum) #1 4n X Oda Castle de Noez 4n} 'El Retiro'

My first Orchid was a cattleya. I remember it well, a big white named C. Bow Bells. Soon after my collecting began I was assigned to the Philippines in 1985, my small collection of 3 plants were left behind with a very good friend. When I returned in 1986 I brought back a collection of hundreds of vandas, phalaenopsis and a wife but the cattleyas continued to be my favorite orchid. My collection grew as I collected in Southern California. Wife Celia came to know that the car would somehow find its way to an orchid nursery when we went for a drive. Armacost and Royston in Carpenteria was the cars favorite destination and the many outlets of Stewart Orchids. We also joined most of the Orchid Societies in the Los Angeles area belonging to as many as 14 societies, the Orange County Orchid Society being our favorite. I remember a senior member of that society saying that Cattleyas or Phalaenopsis are most people's first plants but that my preference would evolve. He predicted that my favorite would become Lady Slippers. Of course, the advice came from a Lady Slipper lover.

My taste in orchids changed, and cymbidiums became my favorite. A substantial collection has followed me around the country growing at each stop and each business trip I made until my retirement in 1999. Cymbidiums occupy most of my research and study time and many of my waking hours are spent caring for the collection of cymbidiums

that have grown even faster after I retired. My favorite place to learn is the New Horizon Orchids' [Cymbidium and Odontoglossum forum](#) hosted by Andy Easton.

In addition to cymbidiums, this forum brings news of the 'International Odontoglossum Alliance' (IOA for short), with a brief introduction to the mission of the organization. The IOA has some new and exciting ideas. One of the ideas I find intriguing is breaking away from the Royal Horticultural Society Registry and registering Odontoglossum Alliance Hybrids only with the IOA. This is a new and to many a controversial move which breaks with more than 100 years of tradition. The lack of flexibility and resistance to change by the Royal Horticultural Society is cited as a big problem to the IOA and the orchid community in general.

I encourage you to visit the [IOA website](#) and read cultural information and Journals of this new organization. It is free and very informative. The IOA website and journals will be published in both Spanish and English

Now where am I going to grow Odontoglossum plants? Which plants should I buy for Jacksonville, Florida? Maybe someone else will take on this task. I need more time and space for what I already have, but oh, I will have to try some. As the wise old gentleman said, my interests will evolve and go in new directions. My car may find new places to go and the search engine in my computer will get a new workout.



Oda. (Prince Vultan X Cda. sanguinea) 'Keith'



Hot Humid Summers & Tropical Storms

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@gmail.com

It is summertime and the growing is easy. As the spring days lengthened and warmed, you ramped up your watering and fertilizing schedule to match the growth rates of your orchids. As new roots appeared, you were busy repotting orchids in need of a new home. Now your orchids are summering outdoors, loving the buoyant air movement and bright shade. There are some things to watch out for during the carefree days of summer.

Light. Summer days are long and the light intense. As long as the leaves do not get too hot, this light is great because the high photosynthetic rate allows the plant to store excess reserves for flowering. Feel the leaves during the hottest part of the day. If they feel hot to you, consider what options you have to cool the leaves to prevent heat stress. Shading and improved air movement will help cool the leaves, as will wetting under benches and outside the pots.

Watering. If you are growing under cover, you determine the watering schedule; otherwise, Mother Nature is in charge. Rainwater does wonderful things for orchids, gentle rains allow your plants to take up water over an extended period and help flush salts from the pot. If it rains often or you are subject to extended rainy periods with lots of gray days, your plants may get too much of a good thing. A sphagnum or pure bark based mix may be too water retentive to grow successfully outdoors when you cannot control when and how much rain the plant will receive. Roots can become waterlogged in a soggy mix, so you might elect to grow on mounts or in open baskets with no media. Of course, winter follows summer and orchids grown without potting media can be high maintenance indoors during cold weather. A coarse, freely draining potting mix may be a good compromise. When we get frequent showers, the pot will drain and the roots will have the air they love so much around them. The coarser the mix, the more it has to be watered so if it does not rain, you will have to water every third or fourth day during the summer and perhaps weekly to biweekly in winter.

Fertilizing. Your fertilizer addition rate should match your plant's growth rate. In most areas, the summer is the main growth season so you should be using higher fertilizer rates so the increased light levels can be converted into more roots and leaves. High fertilizer rates will tend to form lush, softer growths more prone to disease and pests, particularly with high ammonia nitrogen forms. Lower fertilizer rates will result in slower growth, but this growth is stronger and less prone to damage from pests and

diseases, particularly if sufficient calcium and magnesium are supplied. You will see recommendations ranging from using one-eighth strength with each watering to using full strength once a month. The fact is that fertilizer is much less important to your orchids than is the proper light, humidity, watering, air movement and temperature. Experienced growers with your local Orchid Society can guide you as to which fertilizer works well with your local water quality and growing conditions and whether calcium or magnesium supplements are required. If you are not sure how much water-soluble fertilizer to add, be cautious and start with a quarter-strength application. For those without a system to apply water-soluble fertilizers, top dressing with time-release fertilizer is an option.

Repotting. Hopefully, the bulk of your repotting is complete. Even if you have a few flowers left on your spring blooming phal, you should consider removing the spike and repotting so it can gather its strength for next year's bloom cycle. You may find an orchid requiring emergency repotting or a bifoliate cattleya throwing off new roots; otherwise avoid repotting during the heat and humidity of summer. The open wounds created during the repotting process together with disease pressure inherent to the season can combine with disastrous results for your plant. If you do repot in summer, consider using a protective fungicidal drench and keeping the plant dry for a week or two after repotting to help prevent disease.

Water Pocketing. Do not allow water to accumulate in or around the aerial parts of your plants. The bacteria ubiquitous in our environment will thrive in this environment and cause plant tissue to rot. On sympodial orchids with pseudobulbs, a papery sheath known as a cataphyll protects the new growth from the sun and chewing insects. As the pseudobulb matures, sometimes a space develops between the pseudobulb and the sheath where water can pocket. Gently peel the sheath down so water can drain freely. On monopodial orchids, water can accumulate in the crown of the plant and rot the growing crown. If Phalaenopsis are not grown in an area protected from rainfall, consider angling the pots so water can freely drain from the crown.

Sprays. With the increased temperature comes an increase in pest populations. Scale seems to love cattleyas; mealybugs often appear on tender new plant tissue, mites on thin leaved orchids and thrips on buds and flowers. Keep a spray bottle handy, filled with isopropyl alcohol or one of the other home remedies used to kill on contact. You can follow up with a systemic product that is absorbed into the plant so it can provide more long lasting control. There are also insect growth regulators that can prevent the pest from completing its life cycle. Except for spraying the insect

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growth regulator Distance twice a year, I usually spray or drench only in response to a pest that has appeared in the growing area. Thrips are my nemesis, but a drench with Orthene at the first sign of damage seems to last for 6 to 8 weeks. Spider mites attack some of the catasetums each year as well as some of the thin leaved epidendrums and dendrobiums growing in the upper and drier section of the greenhouse. Avid controls them, but usually there is substantial leaf damage by the time their presence is known.

The increased humidity of summer encourages the growth of fungal and bacterial pathogens. Your best natural defense is buoyant air movement that helps keep leaf surfaces dry and prevent fungal spores from settling on leaves. Airflow can also be enhanced by choosing a location where the breezes are unobstructed and maintaining ample spacing between plants. If you find you continue to get disease outbreaks despite your best efforts, you can consider some precautionary sprays. Before you invest in one of these products, be sure you understand the disease causing the problem, whether cultural controls might prevent its occurrence, and how effective a given product is for that disease.

- For the leaf spotting fungi, you can use products with the active ingredients chlorothalonil (Daconil) or thiophanate methyl (Cleary's 3336, Banrot, Thiomyl).
- For bacterial diseases, household hydrogen peroxide is very effective, as are copper products but dendrobiums and some thin leaved orchids are sensitive to copper.
- Fungicides generally are not effective on bacteria.
- For black rot caused by the water molds, the pricey fungicides containing fosetyl aluminum (Aliette) and the more expensive metalaxyl (Subdue) are considered the most effective.
- Some broad-spectrum fungicides are effective on a wide variety of pathogens, including Banrot, Pageant, Heritage and Medallion.

Tropical Storms. Tropical storms often result in gray rainy weather for a week, and that extended period of leaf wetness without sunlight can result in bacterial and fungal infections. You might consider engineering a removable cover that could be installed over your orchids, using rolled plastic film or polycarbonate sheets. If you cannot protect your plants from the rain, before and after precautionary sprays and/or drenches should be considered. I spray hydrogen peroxide or Zeritol on leaves during breaks in a storm as a precaution.

Hurricanes. Orchid growers along the Gulf and East coasts are no strangers to the winds, rain and damage caused by hurricanes. You should be prepared for the associated power outages, heavy rains and secondary damage that can show up days to weeks after the hurricane passes.

If you can, bring your orchids into the garage or another safe haven. If this is not possible, place the plants low in an area not prone to flooding after heavy rains. Prevent contact with the pathogens in the soil. Push all the plant tags deep into the pots so they will not be lost if plants are jostled around.

After the storm, you will undoubtedly find lots of tree and landscape plant damage. Be cognizant of the change in light levels this causes so you can make the necessary adjustments to prevent your plants from sunburn. Keep your old shade cloth tucked away somewhere in case you have to use it to protect plants or use it as a temporary replacement for shade cloth shredded in the storm.

Inspect all your plants carefully for any signs of mechanical damage or orchid diseases and treat any problems you find quickly. Your plants have been exposed to conditions very conducive to disease, extended periods of darkness and leaf wetness. Keep plants on the dry side to help prevent spreading pathogens. If a plant is diseased, isolate it from your other plants until it is healthy again.

- The insidious black rot caused by fast growing orchid killers *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* must be treated immediately. You must quickly cut away the soft, black, rotting tissue until you find healthy growth and apply one of the specialty fungicides like Aliette or Subdue to the remaining orchid.
- If you see quickly forming sunken spots or rot on the orchid, you may have a bacterial infection. Get some fresh hydrogen peroxide out of the medicine cabinet and apply it to the damaged area. You can spray or pour it on full strength. Zeritol is a concentrated formulation of activated hydrogen peroxide, available as Biosafe Disease Control in smaller quantities and lower concentrations. Copper compounds like Kocide can be used on orchids not sensitive to copper; make sure it is mixed with alkaline water without any fertilizer so the solution does not become acidic.
- You might consider applying a protective fungicide. Hurricanes carry dust and spores from as far away as the Sahara desert, so your plants have likely been exposed to new and exotic pathogens. You can use one of the quaternary ammonium compounds like Consan or Physan. You might also apply one of the newer fungicidal formulations that are effective against a broad-spectrum of fungal pathogens, like Heritage, Medallion or Pageant.

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CULTIVATION

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1. The greenhouse is covered with 50% shade cloth. An additional layer 30% layer is added inside at the spring equinox and taken down at the fall equinox.



2. The shade structure is covered with 50% shade cloth; a second layer is not required because of the buoyant air movement. Styrofoam fills the bottom half of the pots for improved drainage during tropical storms.



3. Complete the bulk of your repotting before Independence Day. You can finish last minute repotting when the temperatures mediate in the fall.



4. Keep spray bottles of hydrogen peroxide and isopropyl alcohol in your growing area so you can respond immediately to any problem you see.



5. During the rainy season, the activated peroxide product ZeroTol is sprayed on leaves in the breaks between storms to help prevent rots.



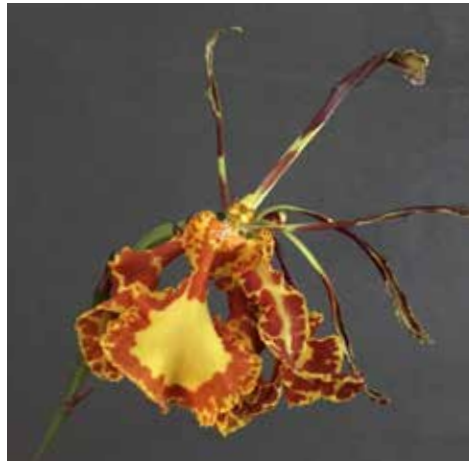
6. Make sure you have a plan for protecting your plants in the event of a storm. The high winds and excessive rainfall can cause real problems.



SHOW TABLE



Grower Suzanne Susko
Milt. moreliana



Grower Janis Croft
Pyp. Mendenhall 'Hildos'



Grower Linda Stewart
Czl. Tsiku Chuchahgo



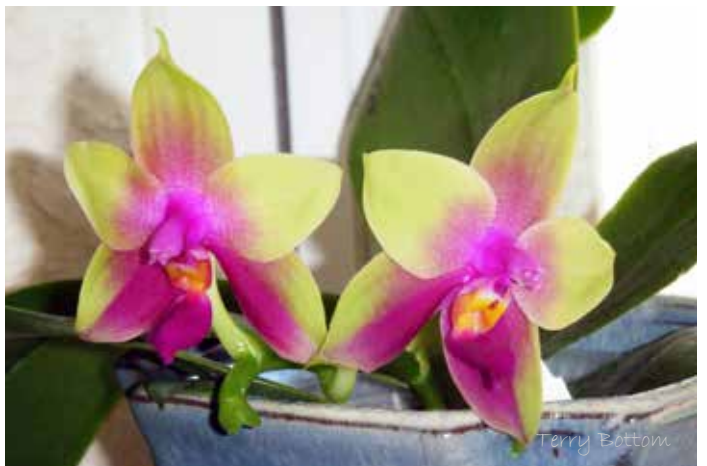
Grower Bea Orendorff
Vanda NOID



Grower Susan Smith
C. Pinata Surprise



Grower Sue Bottom
Dendrochilum magnum



Grower Linda Stewart
Phal. bellina x Phal. Mituo Princess



SHOW TABLE



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. Nobile's Ambar



Grower Janis Croft
Blc. Blu Flamingo



Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel
Ctsm. Kidney Beans



Grower Steve Hawkins
Habenaria Jiaho Yellow Bird 'OS' HCC/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
Aerangis biloba



Grower Courtney Hackney
Blc. Edisto 'Carol' AM/AOS

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

