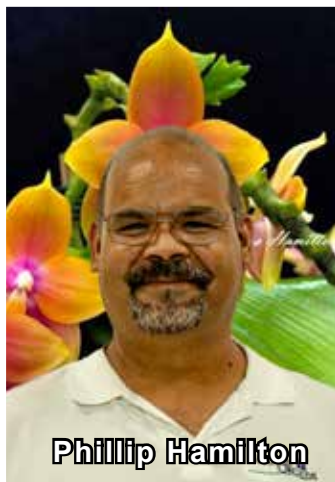


CLUB NEWS



Phillip Hamilton

October 5 Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks.

President Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 42 attendees. Tom thanked Dianne, Dottie and Ann for the cookies, brownies and coffee. He then reminded all to remember to Drop a Dollar for the treats.

Club Business.

Membership VP Linda Stewart welcomed our

visitors and our new members Ann Broussard from Louisiana, Jeff Tyler from California, Joy Slotsve from St. Augustine and returning member Maureen Tuttle. Linda then asked all October birthday people to raise their hands for their free raffle ticket. Linda asked that if you know of anyone in need of a cheering up or a get well card, let her know by emailing her at info@staugorchidsociety.org.

Mentoring Program – If you are a new grower or new to St. Augustine, sign up for the mentoring program at the Welcome Table and we'll link you up with a Mentor that lives close to you. You'll be able to phone or email them with questions, visit each other's growing area and get general assistance.

Repotting Clinic — We will restart the Repotting Clinic in February of 2022.

Orchid Shows in Florida this Month – The annual Orchtoberfest at EFG will be Oct. 15-17, Gainesville, Ridge and Delray Beach Shows will be Oct. 23-24 and the East Everglades Fall Orchid Show will be Oct. 29-31. Check website calendar for [details here](#).

Library – Librarian Howard Cushnir brought in "Dendrobium and Its Relatives"—a lavishly illustrated guide on more than 400 species. He encouraged all to use the library collection listed on our [SAOS website](#). If you would like a book or magazine, send a request to info@staugorchidsociety.org and he will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.



Supplies - If you need supplies, email info@staugorchidsociety.org. We have Potting Mixes, Butterfly Clips, Time Release Fertilizer, Fertilizer Baskets and SAOS T-shirts.

Show Table. We encourage members to start bringing plants to the show table, Until we reach our prepandemic attendance levels, we will continue our Courtney Hackney led Virtual Show Table via Zoom. The next one will be Oct. 13 which is the 2nd Wednesday this month. Send your photos before the end of the month so they can be included in the next newsletter and provide Sue time to prepare the Nov. presentation. Each month's Virtual Show Table is recorded and posted on our website.

Our guest speaker, Phillip Hamilton, stepped in for Courtney to discuss the three plants brought in for the Show Table. Steve Hawkins brought in Bc. Marg Putman, a second generation nodosa hybrid that was very well bloomed. The Brassada Orange Delight had the best of both parents, the spidery brassia flowers that were a bright orange color from the Ada parent. The Potinara Walnita Char was a vibrantly colored red flower with a floofy lip, very attractive.

SAOS Program. Our guest speaker was Philip Hamilton from Bredren Orchids in Central Florida. This evening's topic was growing Phalaenopsis with a focus on novelty types that he breeds. He grew up in an orchid loving family in Jamaica, became an Accredited Judge in Jamaica before the age of 18, and then earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees in Environmental Horticulture at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

October

- 9 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12 JOS Meeting, Paphiopedilums, 6 pm
Thanh Nguyen, Springwater Orchids
- 13 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 15-17 Orctoberfest
EFG Orchids, DeLand
- 23-24 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Gardens
- 23-24 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Fieldhouse at Old School Square
- 29-31 East Everglades Orchid Society
RF Orchids, Homestead

November

- 3 SAOS Meeting, Cattleya mossiae, 6:30pm
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
- 6-7 Vanda and Slipper Orchid Symposium
Highlands Manor, Apopka
- 10 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 6 pm
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
- 11 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm 13-616
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 13 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13-14 Deerfield Beach Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute
- 13-14 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show
Riverwalk Center

December

- 7 SAOS Christmas Auction, 6:30 pm
Memorial Lutheran Church
- 14 JOS Christmas Auction
Mandarin Garden Club

January 2022

- 4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Speaker TBA
Topic TBA
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 8-9 Sarasota Orchid Society Show
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
Speaker TBA
Mandarin Garden Club
- 12 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 14-16 Tamiami International Orchid Festival
Dade County Fair Expo Center

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Tom Sullivan tomjs91@gmail.com
Vice President Communications	Janis Croft croftie1984@gmail.com
Vice President Events	Dianne Batchelder ladydi9907@aol.com
Vice President Membership	Linda Stewart lindstew@hotmail.com
Vice President Programs	Sue Bottom sbottom15@gmail.com
Treasurer	Bill Gourley wgourley@bellsouth.net
Directors at Large	Bob Schimmel, 2019 bobsch37702@gmail.com Cathy Mayo, 2020 allatoonalady@gmail.com Charlie Rowell, 2021 charlierowell75@gmail.com
Exhibit Committee Chair	Janis Croft croftie1984@gmail.com
Librarian	Howard Cushnir hscushnir@gmail.com
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	Sue and Terry Bottom sbottom15@gmail.com bottom406@gmail.com



CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1



The genus *Phalaenopsis* is derived from "phaluna" which means moth and "opsis" which means resembling. There are approximately 60 species and due to its monopodial growth lies in the Vandeae tribe. *Phalaenopsis* are native to India, Taiwan, China, Southeast Asia, New Guinea and Australia with the majority in Indonesia and the Philippines. Most are epiphytic and grow upside down to prevent water from settling in the crown, which can kill the plant. The common pests are mealy bugs, thrips, mites and scale. He uses Imidacloprid or Cygon 2E for the scale and mealy bugs. For thrips, he drenches with Orthene or sprays with Conserve or Botanigard. Mites are more difficult and he prefers to dip the entire plant in a 5 gallon bucket with Abamectin and Hexygon IQ.



Next Philip discussed potting media. The most common are sphagnum, pine bark and peat moss. He would not recommend one over the other because it all depends upon one's own watering habits. Phals want to be kept moist and your mix should provide a lot of air movement to the roots while still holding water. He advised not to compact the media when potting. (At the end of his presentation, he demonstrated how to repot using sphagnum.) Remove any dead, dark brown roots when repotting. Then use the size of the root mass (not the leaf size) to determine the size of pot to use. After he repots, he waters for a few weeks with 5-40-17 aka 'bloom booster' which is known to enhance regeneration of the root system. That's the only time he uses bloom booster.

Then he showed photos and described the characteristics of his favorite *phalaenopsis* that he uses in breeding. *Phalaenopsis mannii* has narrow star shaped petals with barring. *Phal. delicata* has flowers the size of a pencil eraser. He compared that to Borneo's *Phal. gigantea* which can grow leaves up to 4 ft long. Both the *Phal. violacea* and *Phal. bellina* are used heavily in novelty breeding. One of his favorites is the *Phal. tetraspis* which tends to have multiple branching spikes with flowers that all have different colored markings. He then showed one of his favorite hybrids, *Phal. Mem. Anthony Cardozo*, named for Liz's father, a cross of I-Hsin Sesame with LD's Bear King.

Philip ended with a demo of repotting a *phalaenopsis* while discussing how difficult and expensive it is to get good New Zealand sphagnum moss now. He took a small wad of moss and put it up under the roots so they draped around the moss. Then he took another clump and wrapped around half of the outside of the roots and then did the same on the other half. He put this bundle into a pot and gently pushed the moss down so it doesn't touch the bottom of the leaves. He only pushed down about an inch so not to compact the moss which will still allow air movement to the roots.

Meeting Conclusion. The evening concluded with the Silent Auction and Raffle. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to clean the room.



CLUB NEWS

Keiki Club – Road Trip Opportunities

Orchtoberfest at EFG. How about a road trip down to EFG in DeLand for the Orchtoberfest? George Hausermann Jr. is a fourth generation orchid grower and frequent visitor and speaker to the SAOS. Orchids and tropical plants will be offered for sale by EFG. There will be a food truck and German beer!

When: October 15-17, 9 am to 5 pm

Where: [EFG Orchids](#)

[4265 Marsh Rd. DeLand, FL 32724](#)

Orchid Show at Kanapaha Gardens. The Gainesville Orchid Society hosts an annual show each October in conjunction with the Kanapaha Gardens annual fall plant sale. With judging by the American Orchid Society, area orchid societies and vendors present beautifully staged displays. Outside in the gardens more than 40 vendor booths sell orchids, orchid-growing supplies and many other kinds of plants. Visitors interested in learning about growing orchids may attend short educational seminars.

Where: [Kanapaha Botanical Gardens](#)

[4700 S.W. 58th Drive Gainesville, 32608](#)

Shop Smile.Amazon

Thanks to all of you who have designated the St. Augustine Orchid Society as your favorite charity. We receive about \$100 per year from Amazon! Click this [Smile.Amazon link](#) to select the St. Augustine Orchid Society as your charity. Be sure to shop through the [Smile.Amazon](#) link!



American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

October 5, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat Orchid, Q&A - Ron McHatton
October 21, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Black Orchids – Dr. Leslie Ee

Orchids Magazine this Month:

Setting Up LED Bar Lights – Kelly McCracken
Tiny Paphs – Deb Boersma
Do You Really Want to Know – Sue Bottom
[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)



November 2 Monthly Meeting

Cattleya mossiae – Venezuela's Natl Flower

Fred Clarke, [Sunset Valley Orchids](#)

Fred will talk about the beautiful *Cattleya mossiae* in the wild, with amazing pictures of thousands of flowers covering the trees. Learn about the natural habitat of Venezuela's National Flower and the perils that await *C. mossiae*.

Fred talks to our club every year or two and always brings fabulous catasetums, cattleyas and Australian dendrobiums. You can get a 10% discount on preorders from his website.

All pre-orders receive a 10% discount and free shipping. Pre-ordering can be done on the Website or you can e-mail a list that includes the cross numbers and prices of the plants you are interested in.

For website pre-orders: Once the Shopping cart is populated with your selections, click Go to Payments. In the Billing address: fill out the fields indicated with an asterisk. In the Shipping Address: indicate the St. Aug Society's name, the November 2 meeting date, then click Continue. On the checkout page indicate: Cash on Delivery if you would like to pay at the meeting, or Credit Card if paying prior to. Fred will manually make the 10% deduction and zero out the shipping costs prior to billing the card.

We'll have our normal raffle table and sales table at the meeting. Friends and guests are always welcome!

When: Tuesday, November 2, 6:30 til 9 pm

Where: Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



INSPIRATION



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. I purchased this dendrochilum 3 weeks ago in full bloom. The blooms are finished and I have a few questions. Should I repot and into what pot/media?

The back bulbs feel a little soft so should I remove them or will they shrivel like a grammatophyllum? Should I be concerned with the one discolored leaf or browning leaf tips? Is this considered a sensitive orchid that should not be treated with copper?



A1. I think the most important thing about dendrochilums is that they require very pure water, like rainwater or RO water. I pot mine in shallow clay pots with the bottom half filled with styrofoam and the upper portion in New Zealand long fibered sphagnum moss, which is very very difficult to find now thanks to Covid. They like lots of water so the sphagnum should stay damp, the styrofoam at the bottom will provide the air. If the back bulbs are brown and soft, I'd remove them, if green I'd probably leave them unless they felt very soft. I'd remove the discolored leaf, probably has fungal spores, but wouldn't worry too much about the browning leaf tips, unless the leaf tips browning has just started in the last three weeks since your purchase. It may be the plant trying to shed salts because your water is insufficiently pure. If you see tiny dots in the brown discolored area, it could be anthracnose rather than salt toxicity, in which case you can remove the leaf tips. I would probably not use copper on this thin leafed orchid. Love the dendrochilums!

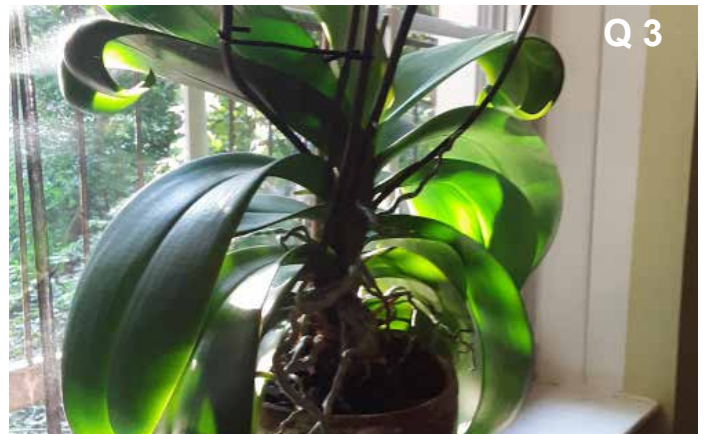
Q2. I have *C. lueddemanniana* growing under LED lights. The newest growth was fine 2 weeks ago, and suddenly developed these dark splotches all over the new leaf. It tested negative for virus. It hasn't seemed to worsen in the last week.



A2. That doesn't look virused, or like a bacterial or fungal infection. It more likely is caused by high light. I sent the pics to Brandon who also grows under lights, his thoughts: It's a well grown plant. I seem to recall *lueddemanniana* often does this on its new growths in good light, so the anthocyanins build up. There was an AOS webinar on *lueddemanniana* some time ago that mentioned this very occurrence. This should probably fade by next year.



Q3. One of my orchids needs to be repotted, it has been in the same pot for about 3 years, and the potting mixture is getting mushy. The issue is that the orchid is continually in flower (not a bad problem to have), and the common advice is not to repot a phal when it is in flower. Would it be bad to repot it at this time of the year -- even if it is in flower?



A3. Wowie zowie, that is one happy phal. Go ahead and repot, the roots are more important than anything else. You have lots of aerial roots growing too. I used to think that most phals shouldn't be in pots much larger than 6 inches, but I have hedged my bets when using very large pots by incorporating chunks of styrofoam throughout the mix so there are air pockets for the roots. That may also help with all the aerial roots you have growing. You end up watering a bit more frequently, but that just gives you quality time with your orchid!





Degraded Baskets

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

It was inevitable. Sooner or later the baskets that held my vandas and other genera were going to degrade to the point where they had to be replaced/repotted. As repotting began it was surprising how much variation there was with respect to how long various plants had lasted in their respective baskets, but

there were some general observations that are relevant.

First was the observation that many of those wonderful hardwood baskets that had been priced so low lasted only a few years despite looking so perfect when they were purchased. Some lasted less than three years. Then there were the handmade (by me) cypress baskets made more than 18 years ago from wood from an old tobacco barn that had finally begun to fall apart. Obviously, there is a great deal of variation in the quality of baskets. The ones that lasted less than three years also did not seem to promote the attachment of roots to baskets as did many of the old baskets. Many kinds of wood are toxic or release toxic materials and it may be that these mahogany-like woods were in fact inhibiting growth.

Many of the new baskets I get these days also seem to have termites or various types of wood boring insects in them when they arrive, evidenced by the sawdust like material under them after they have been stored. I have started soaking new baskets for a day or so after they arrive to drown any insects that may be in or on the wood. I am also hoping that the soaking will eliminate any toxic compounds that may be exuded from the wood itself.

It was also clear that baskets that contained various types of media broke down more quickly, especially those with chunks of Osmunda. Once tree fern chunks started to age they also contributed to the breakdown of the wood probably because they allowed the wood to stay wet longer. The big surprise was that Sphagnum did not seem to accelerate wood rotting despite the fact that it stayed wet longest. This is likely due to the extreme acidity of this product. In fact, the wood below balls of Sphagnum looked almost new. Large pieces of volcanic rock were only added a year or so ago to baskets, but showed no sign of accelerating the deterioration of baskets.

Some groups of orchids also seemed to be found more frequently in rapidly deteriorating baskets, especially

bulbophyllums. They are watered twice every day and usually kept in an area that is more shaded along with a moisture-retaining medium. Phalaenopsis species and many primary hybrids, especially those with Phal schilleriana and Phal gigantea thrive in baskets and baskets containing these species also seemed to degrade more quickly.

Moisture retention seems to be the key element leading to rapid basket deterioration. New baskets with lots of termite holes or those made of types of wood that absorb moisture may be more vulnerable to accelerated rotting.

How does one repot an orchid that has been growing in a basket for many years without seriously setting the plant back? First, it depends on the condition of the plant. If roots attached to the basket have started to deteriorate then a set back may be inevitable. More likely though, there are plenty of live roots some attached to deteriorating parts of the basket and others to hard wood. Soak the basket with the plant for 20-30 minutes. Most attached roots will pull loose easily after they are soaked. Remove dead roots or those badly damaged using a sterile cutting tool. Some growers dip roots in a weak bactericide, but that is not necessary if the plant is to be mounted again. If the plant is being placed in a pot, dusting damaged roots with powdered cinnamon will usually be enough to prevent rots.

When remounting a plant remember that new roots will only attach if the plant is firmly in place. Wire stakes can be made that grip the side of the basket much like those used on clay pots. On large vandas, two stakes may be required to hold the stem vertical while new roots grow. It may also be necessary to hold old roots in place while old roots re-establish. Typically, the newest roots will branch and quickly adhere to the new basket if they are held firmly in place.

To attach a mature plant in a basket is not an easy task and requires a little experience as well as some trial and error learning. Fall is also not a good time to be remounting orchids. For now, identify plants that will require new baskets next year and begin the process of acquiring materials such as baskets, wire, etc you will need. Techniques for mounting orchids will be the subject of November's column.

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 October 2003.





Picture courtesy of Greg Allikas.

Phalaenopsis bellina

by Frank Smith, courtesy of the AOS

In the mid 1970s, I received a seedling from a cross of *Phalaenopsis violacea* ('Country Acres', AM/AOS x 'Bonsall', HCC/AOS) from Hugo Freed Orchids (predecessor to Zuma Canyon Orchids) of Malibu, California. When it flowered, it was obvious to me that this was a special plant, having a much fuller form and better color than most of the plants I had seen around the country at orchid shows. In 1982, I presented this plant for judging and it was awarded as *Phalaenopsis violacea* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS.

This plant would later become known as *Phalaenopsis bellina* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS, once separate species status was granted to this species, still known at the time as just the "Borneo" variant of *Phal. violacea*. Understandably, the name change has caused confusion in the world of phalaenopsis hybridizing. We produced more than 5,000 stem propagations of *Phal. violacea* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS and distributed them worldwide.

During the 19th World Orchid Conference in Miami, Florida, in January, it was gratifying to observe at one Taiwanese vendor's booth that *Phal. violacea* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS, is still being propagated and sold.

Soon after *Phal. violacea* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS was awarded, I discovered during a discussion with Dr. Henry Wallbrunn of Gainesville, Florida, that he believed his original *Phal. violacea* var. *borneo* plants were collected at the same time and place as the plants that had come to Freed. It was uncanny how *Phal. violacea* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS resembled Wallbrunn's strain.

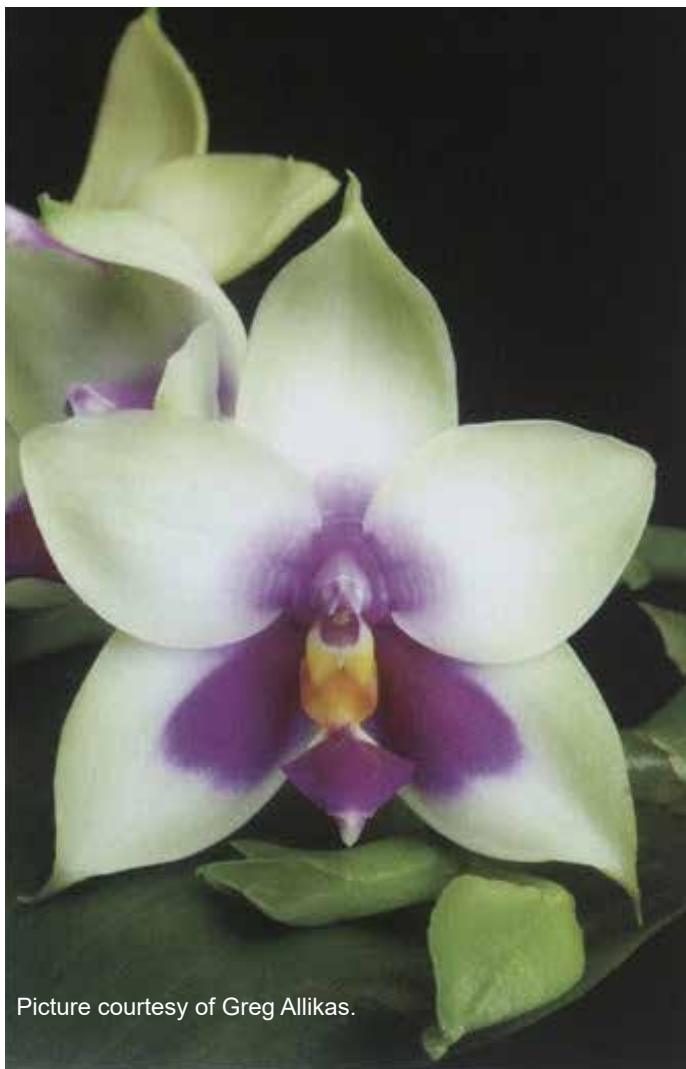
Over the years, I have made several outcrosses and also a selfing of *Phal. bellina* 'Ponkan', AM/AOS, but the most successful grex by far has been that of *Phal. bellina* ('Ponkan', AM/AOS x 'Merrilee', AM/AOS). I was lucky enough to receive a stem propagation of 'Merrilee', AM/AOS, a wonderful plant from Wallbrunn's collection. This cross produced *Phal. bellina* 'Krulls Perfection', FCC/AOS, along with several other sibling cultivars receiving Awards of Merit and they were all part of a group of 12 plants granted an Award of Quality from the American Orchid Society in 2007.

I have obtained the best results growing *Phal. bellina* in clay pots with New Zealand sphagnum moss kept evenly moist year round, while fertilizing with Peters 20-20-20 at every other watering. Temperatures in the phalaenopsis house range seasonally between 60 and 100 F (15 and 38 C), depending on the time of year, while light levels are maintained at approximately 1,000-1,100 foot-candles.

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Picture courtesy of Greg Allikas.

Picture courtesy of Greg Allikas.

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in June 2008 (Vol. 77:67, pp. 440-441).

Phalaenopsis bellina 'Krull's Perfection', FCC/AOS (90 points).

This plant was the cream of the crop among 12 plants exhibited by Krull-Smith of Apopka, Florida, at the West Palm Beach Center Monthly Judging in Delray Beach. The FCC/AOS clone bore large, full flowers of exquisite form with typical coloration for the species.

It comes as no surprise, after looking at prior quality awards for this popular species (formerly known as the Bornean variety of *Phal. violacea*) that of those dozen plants, five were granted AM/AOS awards in addition to the FCC/AOS while the cross and hybridizer were awarded the AQ/AOS.

The Nursery Man's Test Early Subtle Signs of Virus

by Sue Bottom



Often CymMV causes black blotches on the leaves that result in a really ugly plant, although there are other diseases that can cause black splotching

They say that the only way to be sure if a plant is virused is to test it. Now we'll have to add a qualifier to that statement, "...unless Dave Off is in town". Dave manages [Waldor Orchids](#) in Linwood, New Jersey with other family members. He was vacationing in St. Augustine with his family and spoke to our club. The subject of orchid viruses came up in one of our conversations, and Dave offered to walk through my greenhouse and identify potentially virused orchids. I hoped he would be unsuccessful, because several years ago I discarded about a third of my cattleyas after they tested positive. Unfortunately, Eagle Eye Dave walked through the greenhouse and brought a half dozen or so cattleyas to my attention. Each one later tested positive for virus.

Dave has an internal checklist that he uses to identify virused plants. He looks at the new growth, and it must be at the proper point in its growth cycle, when the leaf is unfolding but before it hardens off. The symptoms on the young leaves are very subtle. On the newest forming leaf, there is a longitudinal streaking running parallel to the veins in the leaf. This streaking does not tend to traverse the entire leaf blade. It is slightly irregular on the horizontal axis, so it is somewhat blotchy in appearance. The streaking is evident on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. The discoloration is inside the young leaf, with no sunken areas. This streaking may or may not disappear when the leaf is mature, depending on the severity of the infection. It is best viewed early or late in the day rather than in too bright light.

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Subtle expression of virus in young cattleia leaves: longitudinal irregular chlorotic streaking, evident on upper and lower leaf surfaces. Depending on the severity of the virus infection it may or may not disappear when the leaf is mature.

If Dave sees some chlorotic streaking, he starts inspecting the rest of the plant, first looking at the other new growths to see if they too exhibit symptoms. Both top and bottom leaf surfaces are inspected. If virused, the streaking will be visible in all the new growths. He looks at the older part of the plant, perhaps there might be the necrotic black splotches or the reddish purple markings. He looks at any flowers that might be present, for signs of color break or necrotic streaking. He looks at the flower sheath for signs of abnormalities. He also evaluates the plant's growth vigor, as virus can sap strength from a plant.

The phalaenopsis bench was Dave's next target. I have not tested many phals because of the generally held assumption that many of the phalaenopsis sold in the mass markets could be virused. Dave found a dozen plants that looked suspicious to him, and upon testing, Dave continued to bat a thousand... more bench space!

In more advanced stages of viral disease, the more

commonly recognized signs of virus might appear in the plant. These include the black necrotic blotching from CymMV and the reddish purple markings of ORSV in the leaves. The flowers can show the presence of virus in color break and brown necrotic blossom streak. Even the flower sheaths can express virus symptoms. Dave's chlorotic streaks in young leaves are your early warning system, letting you know there may be something suspicious in your plant.

Careful observation is the key, and testing to verify or refute the presence of virus helps build your knowledge set so your eyes can be trained to detect the early symptoms of virus. It is not a 'once and done' proposition. The plants must be in the proper stage of growth for these subtle signs to manifest themselves. Dave keeps newly arrived plants to his nursery in a staging area for perhaps 18 to 24 months. Changing the plant's environment can add stress, which can make the symptoms more evident. The

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CULTIVATION

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The chlorotic streaking from virus in young cattleya leaves is very subtle. Dave could predict from the markings whether it was CymMV or ORSV. ORSV streaking tends to be more blotchy and CymMV more linear. The presence or absence of color was also predictive. I'll need a few more lessons to make any educated guesses.



Sometimes ORSV causes circular to angular patterns on the leaves with the discoloration ranging from yellowish to reddish purple to brownish in color.

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CULTIVATION

Continued from page 11



Blossom brown necrotic streak from CymMV (generally thought to be in combination with ORSV) shows up 5 to 10 days after the flower opens, resulting in unsightly discoloration on the floral segments.

plants are inspected regularly as they go through one or two growth cycles under his growing conditions. Only after this observation period are virus free plants allowed to be placed into the general growing areas..

Dave had some other interesting growing tips. I was repotting a cattleya seedling he gave me and noticed a little wire with a long tail wrapped around the rhizome. Dave said that was an “artificial root” used to hold the seedling stable in the pot. He doesn’t use rhizome clips, so this method allows a young plant with little root mass to be kept from wobbling around in the pot until it grows its own roots.

He doesn’t use rhizome clips on the larger plants either, instead using a potting stick to pack the media tightly around the plants. Potting sticks were commonly used during the era of osmunda fiber, which is no longer available as a potting media. The potting sticks were often made of wood and blamed for spreading virus between plants. Dave’s potting stick is specially fabricated to his specifications, made of fiberglass resin, so it can be sterilized. He packs the bark media tightly around the plant with the potting stick, so no rhizome clip is required.

Dave’s family has been growing orchids since 1925. His family’s nursery was concerned about viruses long before it became fashionable, and they were the first in their state to be certified virus free. He has one hundred years of orchid growing knowledge in his bloodline, so it is no surprise that he sees things that others might miss. I cannot wait for my next orchid growing lesson!



Color break from ORSV is an irregular, nonsymmetrical marking on the flower. You might simply discard the plant with apparent color break, but thrips and chemicals can cause similar blemishes on the flower.



SHOW TABLE



Grower Suzanne Susko
Ctsm. Orchidglade 'Jack of Diamonds' AM/AOS



Grower Arthur Clark
Ctsm. Dentigrianum



Grower Tom Sullivan
Ascda. Haad Ravai



Grower Keith Davis
Lc. Terry Bottom 'El Maestro'



Grower Brandon Silvester
Ctsm. (Millie's Frilly Dragon x Karen Armstrong)



Grower Sue Bottom
Aerangis biloba



Grower Suzanne Susko
Tolumnia Jairak Firm 'Hickory'



SHOW TABLE



Grower Allen Black
Bulb. Meen Poison Raspberry



Grower Courtney Hackney
Rlc. (Dick Smith x His Light) 'Hackneau'



Grower Debra Brandt
Phal. KS Happy Eagle 'Wilson'



Grower Joanne Stygles
Diaa. SunCoast Tiger Chant



Grower Janis Croft
Blc. Waianae Leopard 'Ching Hua' HCC/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
C. Mrs Mahler

Link to all Pictures. <https://flic.kr/s/aHsmWS38Zy>

