



CLUB NEWS



Julien Baruch

September 1 Meeting

by Karen Ford

Welcome and Thanks.

Tom opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 60 attendees. He was substituting for Eric, who was recovering from back surgery earlier in the day. He thanked Dianne, Christine, and Dottie for refreshments and reminded all to Drop a Dollar to help pay for coffee supplies. The next repotting clinic will be held from 10 am until noon

on Saturday, September 5 at the Southeast Branch of the St. Johns County Public Library.

Orchid Shows – Tom announced upcoming Orchid Shows including the Vero Beach show at McKee Botanic Garden on Labor Day weekend, JOS Fall Festival in Jacksonville on Sept. 12 and 13, the Ridge OS Show in Lakeland on Sept. 19 and 20, and the Plantmania Expo in Orlando on Sept. 26 and 27

Virtual Show Table - The Virtual Show Table, featuring Courtney, will be held on September 16. Send in photos of your blooming orchids by September 23 to have them included next month.

Supplies – SAOS T-Shirts, potting mix, timed release fertilizer and fertilizer baskets were available on the back table. Email staugorchidsociety@gmail.com if you need supplies.

Club Business. Rachel welcomed visitors and introduced three new members: Karen Cockcroft, Lillian Brady, and Karen Scata. She asked all to please let her know if there are any members having a major life event or needing cheering up, and she will send them a card. She then distributed raffle tickets to 2 members with September birthdays.

Members Choice - Christine reminded all to vote for their favorite orchid during the break after the Show Table.

Library - Dolly announced that there are two books from the SAOS collection on the Raffle Table and noted that she brought books, magazines, and 2 DVDs for members to borrow. If you would like something from the Library list on the website, send a request to staugorchidsociety@gmail.com and she will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.

Show Table. Courtney assisted by Tom, Sue, and Andrew described the many gorgeous blooming orchids brought to the meeting by various members. These included Steve Hawkin's 15-20 year old *Miltonia Hwuluduen* Violet, which he noted grows very quickly in a basket; James William's three *Phragmipediums*, which Courtney noted do not like Florida's heat; a couple of *Habenarias* (Coral Wings and Jiaho's Yellow Bird), which are terrestrial and prefer low light; a couple of *Catasetums*, Black Jade which surprisingly has white flowers, grown by Steve Hawkins, and Red Dragon grown by Sue Bottom. Courtney reminded those new to orchid-growing that vandas, including a *Perreiraara Rapeepath* with lots of bright pink flowers, and *Rhynchorides Wendy Lehr Kelly* do not grow well in pots but can tolerate a lot of light. Sue Bottom's *Aerangis biloba*, an African species, had pale white flowers and a prominent nectary. Three *Cattleyas* were featured, including Dick Smith 'Dark Beauty', Tom and Dottie Sullivan's *Muscat Smile* (a *mariae* hybrid, which is native to higher altitudes in Mexico), and a small flowered *cinnabarina* grown by James Williams. Finally Sue contributed two *Brassavolas*, *Bulb. nodosa* with its star-shaped flowers that are very fragrant at night, and *Bulb. martiana*, with smaller flowers.



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Upcoming Orchid Events

September

- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 8 JOS Meeting, Bifoliate Cattleyas
Julien Baruch, Krull Smith Orchids
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 12-13 Fall JOS Orchid Festival
Mandarin Garden Club, Jax 32223
- 16 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 19-20 Ridge Orchid Society Show
Lake Mirror Auditorium, Lakeland

October

- 3 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 3-4 Tampa Orchid Club Expo
Northdale Recreation Center
- 5 SAOS Mtg, Orchid Survival Guide, 6:30
José Expósito, Soroa Orchids
- 10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 13 JOS Meeting, Orchid Growing, 6:30 pm
Eric Cavin, JOS
- 14 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 16-18 Redland International Orchid Show
Fruit and Spice Park, Homestead
- 17 Gainesville Garden Club & OS Show
23100 W Newberry Rd, Newberry
- 24-25 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Fieldhouse at Old School Square
- 30-1 Fall Orchid Festival
Krull Smith Orchids, Apopka

November

- 3 SAOS Mtg, Orchids in Brazil, 6:30
Alek Zaslawski, AWZ Orquideas
- 10 JOS Meeting, Winterizing Your Plants
JOS Panel Discussion
- 14 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 14-15 Deerfield Beach Orchid Society Show
Safe Schools Institute

December

- 1 SAOS Christmas Auction, 6:30 pm
Memorial Lutheran Church
- 8 JOS Christmas Auction
Timaquana Country Club
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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SAOS Program. Julien Baruch's colorful and informative talk titled "Introduction to Bulbophyllum Species" began by noting that there are over 2,200 species of Bulbophyllum orchids worldwide, making it the largest orchid Genus in the world. Bulbophyllums are widely distributed, and can be found on all continents except Antarctica and Europe. Not surprisingly, with that many different species, this genus has a lot of variety. They all have the characteristic articulated lip, which rests on a hinge and is used to trap pollinators so they will assist in the pollination process. Some species (especially those with dark inner color) notoriously produce very unpleasant odors, with smells ranging from rotting meat to feces. Bulbophyllums prefer lots of water, with media ranging from wet to damp, but never dry. Julien grows his Bulbophyllums in sphagnum moss and waters with one-quarter strength 20-20-20 fertilizer frequently, then flushes salts with water every 5th watering. Those species with thicker leaves are adapted to high light, and those with thin leaves grow better with low light levels.

The Cirrhopetalum group of Bulbophyllums have characteristic umbellate inflorescences. They are generally easy to grow, produce a sweet fragrance, and many species flower several times a year. Julien noted, however, that those species that flower only once a year tend to produce very spectacular blooms, as opposed to the plants that flower more frequently but with fewer blooms. Bulb. lobbii produces four flower spikes per pseudobulb, flowers only once a year, and can have literally hundreds of brightly-colored flowers per plant. Bulb. sumatranum, now considered the same species as Bulb. lobbii, flowers throughout the year. Bulb. claptonense has an albino form that lacks red pigment, while Bulb. echinolabium produces huge flowers that can be 22 inches long, is a sequential bloomer and can remain in flower for months to years (although unfortunately it produces a horrible fragrance!). Bulb. carunculatum is another sequential flowerer, and is known as the "Doggie Doo" orchid, thanks to its unpleasant odor.

Bulb. phalaenopsis produces leaves that resemble phalaenopsis orchids, leaves that can reach over 5 feet in

length, and very bizarre flowers. The sepals are the only visible part of the flower, and there can be as many as 24 four flowers per spike. Long yellow hairs cover the reddish sepals, resulting in a flower that resembles red meat covered with maggots! Bulb. orthosepalum produces darling little helmet-shaped flowers, while Bulb. macrobulbum's flowers look like baby birds with mouths wide open.

Bulb. section Polymeres evolved where there are daily rain showers so they tend to open in the morning and close in the afternoon to preserve the pollen. These orchids produce small, miniature plants that come in a lot of shapes and sizes. Bulb. virescens and binnendijkii have been lumped into Bulb. ericssonii, with 6 inch long showy inflorescences. Bulb. beccarii produces a spectacular inflorescence, containing upwards of 134 flowers that stinks a lot. In nature, this plant grows from the base of a tree and wraps around it. Bulb. kubahense, a critically-endangered species from Papua New Guinea, produces tight clusters of white flowers with red spots. Not surprisingly, given its name, Bulb. grandiflorum produces very large flowers.

Bulbophyllum section Megaclinium, from Africa, is popular for showy flower spikes and inconspicuous tiny flowers.

Julien concluded his talk by showing gorgeous photos of Bulb. medusae with its chandelier-like inflorescence, Bulb. vaginatum which he claimed is very easy to grow, and Bulb. frostii, the "Dutch Shoe" orchid that is very tolerant of growing conditions.

After sharing insights on these nearly fifty species, Julien reminded the audience that there are over 2100 species he did not describe, in addition to a great number of notable Bulb. hybrids. Bulbophyllum is truly a marvelous orchid genus.



Meeting Conclusion. Christine announced that Sue Bottom's Aerangis biloba was voted the Member's Choice. Dianne and Andrew then announced winning ticket numbers for the raffle table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



CLUB NEWS



October 6 Meeting

Orchid Survival Guide

José Expósito, Soroa Orchids

José will talk about orchid survival guidelines, with tips on how to adapt our culture practices to the needs of plants that come from various regions of the world. He will help us learn to listen to our plants the same way that we listen to our pets, so that we can mimic how our orchids grow in their natural environment.



Born in Cuba, José's love and passion for plants and orchids has blossomed to over 30 years of growing, developing, and becoming one of the world's leaders in the orchid industry. He is the owner of Soroa Orchids and his hybridizing of orchids has won Soroa numerous awards from the American Orchid Society. He lectures around the world on orchid culture and is a Senior Judge with The American Orchid Society. He is also the orchid curator for The Bonnet House where he lectures and educates visitors and volunteers about the orchids and how to grow them as well as maintaining the valuable and historical collection.

When: Tuesday, October 6, 6:30 til 9 pm

Where: Memorial Lutheran Church

3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

Culture Notes

The welcome transition to fall is upon us. Once the temperature and humidity mediate, you'll notice many of your plants putting on a second growth spurt. Reward them by watering a little more frequently with dilute fertilizer. You can expect the emergence of buds on many orchids from the cattleyas, evergreen dendrobiums and vandas to cycnoches, catasetums and miltonias. Select the ideal spot for the plant and place pendulous bloomers atop an inverted pot. Support the inflorescence as it emerges and open the sheath to prevent the accumulation of moisture around the developing buds.

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

September 1, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

August 25, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only

Virtual Trip to WOC, Dresden – Kay Perry

Orchids Magazine this Month

Pteroglossa roseoalba – Leon Glicenstein

Cattleya purpurata – Richard Kelley

Orchid Disease Control, Part 1 - Sue Bottom



INSPIRATION



Bulbophyllum eberhardtii

© Terry Botta



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. I've had a hard time getting this epidendrum to grow, much less bloom, and now the rain seems to have knocked this part of the plant off. Will it grow, with its two little roots, or should I toss it? Should I repot it in something else, maybe Sphag?



A1. By all means root the Epi, it'll just keep rooting from the stem as it grows up. I probably wouldn't use sphagnum moss, a coarse mix that can handle the rain might be better. You might consider putting it in a basket so you can tie the stems up around the wire hangers.

Q2. One of the two new growths on my habeneria are all mushy at the stem. I guess I watered it too much. Any remedy?



A2. You can only hope it will sprout from a blind eye, but the question is how deep has the rot gotten, has it entered the tuber? So you'll have to fish out the tuberoid and feel it for softness. Any soft spots have to be excised with a single edged razor blade. Then let it dry out on newspaper for a couple days, and dust it with Banrot before repotting it. Withhold water until you see the new rosette, and then be careful to not get water in the rosette. Ellen reported back that there was nothing mushy on the tuber itself, so she is just letting it dry out and will repot it.

Q3. I was cleaning up this Catt when I saw this. Is it okay or evil?



A3. They are lacewing eggs that are actually beneficial. Lacewings can eat aphids, thrips, etc. so they're a good thing.





Orchids in Fall

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

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 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 is the bane of the cattleya grower's existence

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 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. The "Tips Column" next month will cover some of the major groups and their requirements, but 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 2001.



10 Great Bulbophyllums for Beginners

by Robert Goleman

The popularity of collecting orchids continues to grow. Today there is greater interest on the part of hobbyists in obtaining the rare and unusual, including species and hybrids of *Bulbophyllum*. Although included in most collections for years, more owners are beginning to realize the merits of this fascinating and strange genus and are giving it the recognition it deserves.

Bulbophyllum, perhaps the largest and most confusing genus in the Orchidaceae, contains more than 1,600 species (which are represented with more than 2,500 proposed names). To reduce confusion, taxonomists lump related species within the genus into sections. However, some of the species are placed into separate genera, the two most common being *Cirrhopetalum* and *Megaclinium*.

Bulbophyllums occur in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world. The largest concentration of species is in New Guinea, which is home to more than 600 species. Approximately 200 are native to Borneo, and a rich diversity is also found in Thailand.

Species range in appearance from small and uninteresting to awesome. One of the plain species is *Bulbophyllum pallidiflorum*, a small plant bearing translucent flowers that measure no more than 1/16 inch across. At the opposite end of the spectrum are the dramatic beauties - *Bulbophyllum longissimum*, with 10-inch long flowers; *Bulbophyllum phalaenopsis*, with softball-size clusters of odoriferous flowers; and *Bulbophyllum medusae* whose flower development is fascinating to observe.

Within *Bulbophyllum*, the size and shape of the plants vary dramatically. Confusion arises because many of the plants in the different sections and three or more segregate genera look too similar to differentiate. The reasons for confusion are several: plants are sold with the incorrect name attached; many of those available have been collected and are not identified; and sometimes more than one species are tied together on one mount with only one label.

However, whatever the species, in whichever section or genus, it will certainly have charm. Most growers have found bulbophyllums to become as easy to grow as weeds.

Cultural Needs Obtain bulbophyllums at nurseries, orchid shows or from friends.

Potting. Bulbophyllums like a porous and free-draining medium. In whichever form they are received, pot the plants in slatted baskets filled with New Zealand sphagnum moss. Some species seem to be slow to root and establish, but using baskets hastens the process. Some orchidists are



Bulbophyllum auratum (syn. *campanulatum*) [Thailand, Philippines] Attractive olive-green and burgundy 5-inch-long leaves contrast with the ball-like clusters of 3/4 inch, cotton candy pink flowers. Easy to grow, this species flowers year round. (cultivar 'Rob', grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom)

successful growing bulbophyllums mounted on tree-fern plaques or cork bark, and even in containers. However, the advantage of a basket is that when the plant's rambling stems reach the edge, the basket can be dropped into a larger one. Continue to place the basket into progressively larger baskets until the plant reaches the desired diameter. Then let the plant grow over the entire basket and itself.

Watering and Fertilizing. Bulbophyllums appreciate generous quantities of water for most of the year, tapering off a little in the winter months during which time a slight drying out between waterings is beneficial. In the summer, it is often necessary to water almost daily, or a couple of times each day if the plants are mounted. Some striking deciduous *Bulbophyllum* species — *kanburiense*, *lemniscatum* and *refractum* - require copious water during active growth and while the foliage is in good condition. When the foliage begins to deteriorate, start to let the medium dry completely between waterings and, when the leaves fall, keep the medium completely dry (but do not let the pseudobulbs shrivel). Resume regular watering when the flower spikes or new growth appears.

Apply a balanced orchid fertilizer, such as 18-18-18, one-quarter strength, once a week to promote growth and flowering. Less fertilizer in the winter is advisable.

Humidity. Watering frequently promotes high humidity, which all bulbophyllums enjoy. However, it is necessary to provide excellent air movement. Lack of adequate ventilation causes leaves to spot, making it necessary to apply fungicides.

Light and Temperature. Being such a large genus, it is difficult to prescribe too many specifics on growing, especially for light and temperature requirements. However, most available species adapt to bright shade (1,200 foot-candles) and intermediate temperatures (60 to 65 F at night, 75 to 90 F during the day). More and more

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cool-growing species are becoming available. Know where the species originate and try to duplicate the conditions. Fortunately, most bulbophyllums are resilient and adapt to the intermediate conditions described above.

Bulbophyllums can be grown in the home on windowsills alongside phalaenopsis (which require similar light conditions). Try a northeast or northwest exposure with early and late afternoon sun. Under lights, place the plants 6 to 12 inches from tubes that are on for 12 to 16 hours each day.

Bulbophyllums attract few insects and diseases, except for leaf spotting caused by inadequate ventilation. Also, aphids are attracted to new growth and flower spikes. Wipe away with soapy water or an insecticidal soap.

New species of *Bulbophyllum* continue to be discovered as New Guinea and smaller Pacific islands are more thoroughly botanized. Because it is difficult to find information on this genus, due to the fact that there is little information available on most species, one must sometimes guess as to the type of conditions the plants require. Move the plants around. Occasionally, bulbophyllums need to become larger, well-established specimens before they commence blooming on a regular basis. However, if mature specimens tend to grow well, but do not bloom, move them to another position. It is surprising how quickly the plants will bloom once they have been relocated in the greenhouse, sometimes only a few feet away from their original position.



Bulbophyllum barbigerum [Sierra Leone east to Cameroon and Zaire] Up to 15 whimsical, deep-red flowers on relatively short spikes. This species is grown for the curious fimbriated lips that vibrate with the slightest breeze. A summer bloomer, *Bulb. barbigerum* is a 3-inch-tall plant with flattened pseudobulbs. Becoming more available. (grown and photographed by Art Vogel)

Almost all the species and hybrids I have in my collection have proven to be easy to grow and certainly deserve to be recognized as the gems of the orchid world they really are. Discover bulbophyllums for yourself.

This article appeared in the *American Orchid Society Orchids* magazine in June 1994 (Vol. 63:6, pp 689-693), reprinted with permission.



Bulbophyllum falcatum [Africa] Three to 4 inch tall two-leaved plants spread rapidly into specimen-size plants. In spring and summer, small, yellowish-green flowers emerge from a dark red or light green, flattened, shiny rachis. *Bulbophyllum falcatum* is, perhaps, one of the easiest to grow and most readily available of all *Bulbophyllum* species. (grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom)



Bulbophyllum gracillimum [Thailand] This species seems to be perpetually in flower. Delightful burnt orange to brilliant dark-red flowers are borne spoke-fashion on 12-inch spikes. This easy-to-find plant is 3 to 6 inches tall and grows slowly. ('Joy's Dancing Spider' cultivar grown and photographed by Leslie Brickell)

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Bulbophyllum moniliforme [Thailand] The mosslike plant is one of the smallest orchid species, with 1/16 to 1/8 inch pseudobulbs with an insignificant leaf in the middle of each one. The 1/8 inch diameter flowers are lightly striped with red and borne on short, threadlike stems. Tricky to bloom, *Bulb. moniliforme* is interesting, even if it never flowers. Often available. (grown and photographed by Art Vogel)



Bulbophyllum sumatranum (syn. *lobbii*) [Southeast Asia] The most popular and spectacular species. Rich golden-yellow flowers, lightly peppered with light tannish-brown, can measure up to 4 inches across. The largest-flowered of the many different forms comes from Borneo and Java. Those from Thailand have smaller flowers. Easy to acquire, it blooms mainly in the spring on into summer. The plants become quite large with age. (grown and photographed by Leslie Brickell)



Bulbophyllum medusae [Borneo, Sumatra, Thailand] Can eventually become one of the most spectacular of all orchid species. Large moplike clusters of 6-inch flowers extend to what resembles threads. The flowers have an overall cream or straw color with the centers dotted dark pink. *Bulbophyllum medusae* blooms in autumn and winter. (grown and photographed by Steve Hawkins)



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Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann 'Buckleberry', FCC/AOS (longissimum x rothschildianum) reaches a height of 8 to 10 inches and spreads rapidly, making it a superb candidate for growing into a specimen. Cream-and-magenta-striped flowers are up to 8 inches long in umbrella-like clusters of five to seven flowers. *Bulbophyllum Elizabeth Ann* blooms in autumn and spring. It is easy to grow. (previously called a *Cirrhopetalum*, grown by Sue Bottom and photographed by Terry Bottom)



Bulbophyllum Daisy Chain (makoyanum x amesianum) is the easiest to grow and most readily available hybrid. The flowers are yellow suffused with light reddish-purple and mimic a daisy, hence the name. *Bulbophyllum Daisy Chain* grows about 6 inches tall, blooms mostly in the winter and spring, but produces occasional flowers year round. (previously called a *Cirrhopetalum*, grown and photographed by Steve Hawkins)



Bulbophyllum putidum (syn. fascinator) [Thailand] Fascinating, 5-inch-long flowers are pale yellow spotted with reddish purple. The petals have mobile reddish fringe, similar to that seen on a surrey. *Bulbophyllum putidum* blooms mostly in the autumn on 4-inch-tall plants. Easy to obtain and grow. (grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom)



ORCHID ADVENTURES



North Carolina Arboretum

In the heat of August in Florida, we love to get away to the mountains of North Carolina. The orchids in the shade house are watered by the afternoon thunderstorms, and the orchids in the greenhouse get a hard dry to ward off summer rots. And, we get a refreshing break of cool weather, lots of twisty roads and mountain vantage points, and a trip to the NC Arboretum. Drawing inspiration from Frederick Law Olmsted, the father of American landscape architecture, the gardens are filled with flowering plants and sculptures, and a particularly beautiful bonsai exhibit. We always enjoy visiting botanical gardens as well as local orchid nurseries on our travels.



SHOW TABLE



Grower Eric Milstrey
Ctsm. pileatum



Grower Suzanne Susko
Epi. magnoliae var. *conopseum*



Grower Deborah Fox
Phrag. besseae var. *flavum*
'Green Gold' x self



Grower Janis Croft
Bc. Hamlyn's Magic



Grower Courtney Hackney
Lc. Allen Condo 'Hackneau' HCC/AOS



Grower Marilyn Heidelman
Colm. (syn. Ons.) Wildcat 'Red Cat'



Grower Sue Bottom
Phal. Bredren's Caribbean Queen



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Blc. Green Goddess x C. Chinese Bronze



Grower Ben Oliveros
Blc. Memoria Crispin Rosales



Grower Suzanne Susko
Den. Enobi Purple 'Splash' AM/AOS



Grower Deborah Fox
Pot. Heaven's Gate 'Crystelle' FCC/AOS



Grower Courtney Hackney
Lc. Terry Bottom



Grower Eric Milstrey
C. Bactia 'Grape Wax' HCC/AOS

Link to all Submissions: <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjD3URU>

