



## CLUB NEWS



José Expósito

### October 6 Meeting

by Janis Croft

#### Welcome and Thanks.

Eric Milstrey opened the meeting at 6:55 pm with 44 attendees. He thanked Dianne, Charlie and Julie & Paul for the delicious treats and reminded all to remember to "Drop a Dollar" if you enjoyed. The dollar helps us pay for the coffee and paper good supplies. Eric stated that the Repotting Clinics are

now on winter break and will start up next February.

**Orchid Shows** - There are several orchid shows in the state including the Redland Festival Oct. 16-18, the Gainesville Show Oct. 17, Delray Oct. 24-25, and Krull Smith in Apopka Oct 30-Nov 1.

**Virtual Show Table** - will now be posted online without a live presentation. Most of our audience watches the recorded video rather than the live show, so this will facilitate scheduling. Remember to send in your photos for the next show by the 23rd of this month.

**Supplies** - SAOS T-Shirts, potting mix, timed release fertilizer and fertilizer baskets were available on the back table. Email [staugorchidsociety@gmail.com](mailto:staugorchidsociety@gmail.com) if you need supplies.

**Club Business.** Linda introduced our guests and new members James Williams, Mark Babb and Justin Miller. Next, she asked all October birthdays to raise their hand for a free birthday raffle ticket. If anyone is having a major life event or needs cheering up, let Linda Stewart know.

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



**Library** - Our Librarian Dolly brought in several books tonight along with print outs of the library collection to encourage everyone to use our resources. Dolly is also weeding the collection and bringing in older materials for the raffle table. If you

would like something from the Library list on the website, send a request to [staugorchidsociety@gmail.com](mailto:staugorchidsociety@gmail.com) and she will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.



**Show Table.** Courtney started with Phrag. hirtzii and said when he went to Colombia and Ecuador back in 1988, he didn't even know Phragmipediums were orchids. They are the South American version of our Lady Slippers or the Paphiopedilums from Asia and grow on rock outcrops. Next, as always, we had several varieties of Catasetums: Jose Abalo, Mem. I. H. Shirley, Clo. After Glow, along with Cyc. Jumbo Cooper, which Courtney noted, was quite fragrant when he first arrived. Next was a Zygopetalum Debbie De Mello producing a striking purple and white flower. Another striking purple flowering orchid was the Miltonia Wine Leopard, which Courtney said does not mind our heat unlike its "cousin" Miltoniopsis. Next was a Phal. cornu-cervi, with red and yellow petals. Courtney said besides being a smallish, cute plant, it also has zig-zag spikes from where the flower grows. Next was a Ren. philippinensis with three long inflorescences covered with deep red flowers. The next plant was Courtney's B. cordata alba crossed with C. Little Mike showing off green petals and deep purple with white lip. He next moved to the terrestrial orchids Pectabenaria Ptarmigan with white birdlike flowers, Pe. Western Tanager 'REO', with yellow and white flowers, and Hab. Bright Finch, white and orange flowers - all grow in forest floors. These do not want watering in the winter. Just stick the tubers away until spring and growth starts.

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### October

- 10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am  
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 13 JOS Meeting, Orchid Triage, 6:30 pm  
Courtney Hackney, Hackneau Orchids
- 16-18 Redland International Orchid Show  
Fruit and Spice Park, Homestead
- 17 Gainesville Garden Club & OS Show  
23100 W Newberry Rd, Newberry
- 23 Send Pictures for Virtual Show Table
- 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  
Aleks Zaslowski, 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
- 23 Send Pictures for Virtual Show Table

### 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  
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 12-13 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show  
Riverwalk Center
- 23 Send Pictures for Virtual Show Table

### January

- 5 SAOS Meeting, Growing Orchids, 6:30 pm  
Mark Walters, Orchid Trail

- 8-10 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show  
Charles Dodge City Ctr, Pembroke Pines
- 9 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am  
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 9-10 Sarasota Orchid Society Show ?  
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 12 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA  
Speaker TBA
- 13 Virtual Show Table  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 15-17 Tamiami International Orchid Festival  
Dade County Fair Expo Center
- 22-23 Apopka Int'l Winter Orchid Show ?  
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
- 23 Send Pictures for Virtual Show Table
- 30-31 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show  
Seminole Recreation Division

### St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| President                        | Eric Milstrey<br><a href="mailto:ericmsaos@gmail.com">ericmsaos@gmail.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Vice President<br>Communications | Janis Croft<br><a href="mailto:croftie1984@gmail.com">croftie1984@gmail.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Vice President<br>Events         | Dianne Batchelder<br><a href="mailto:ladydi9907@aol.com">ladydi9907@aol.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Vice President<br>Membership     | Linda Stewart<br><a href="mailto:линдastew49@outlook.com">линдastew49@outlook.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Vice President<br>Programs       | Sue Bottom<br><a href="mailto:sbottom15@gmail.com">sbottom15@gmail.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Treasurer                        | Cathy Mayo<br><a href="mailto:allatoonalady@gmail.com">allatoonalady@gmail.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Directors                        | Judie Armstrong, 2025<br><a href="mailto:judiearmstrong@yahoo.com">judiearmstrong@yahoo.com</a><br>Rachel Biello, 2025<br><a href="mailto:rachelbiello28@gmail.com">rachelbiello28@gmail.com</a><br>Kay Payne, 2025<br><a href="mailto:paynekay113@gmail.com">paynekay113@gmail.com</a> |
| Exhibit Committee<br>Chair       | Janis Croft<br><a href="mailto:croftie1984@gmail.com">croftie1984@gmail.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Librarian                        | Dolly Charron<br><a href="mailto:decharron@aol.com">decharron@aol.com</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Newsletter Editors<br>Webmasters | Sue and Terry Bottom<br><a href="mailto:sbottom15@gmail.com">sbottom15@gmail.com</a><br><a href="mailto:bottom406@gmail.com">bottom406@gmail.com</a>                                                                                                                                    |



# CLUB NEWS

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## Continued from page 1

Sue commented that if you can grow potatoes, you can grow these terrestrials.

**SAOS Program.** Sue introduced our guest speaker José Expósito, owner of Soroa Orchids, Senior Judge for the American Orchid Society and the official orchid curator for the historic Bonnet House. His topic was Orchid Survival Guide. He started by saying he was a survivor of Hurricane Andrew when his entire two and half acre nursery was flattened and he had to become a hobby orchid grower overnight in an effort to save what plants he could. He learned the basic culture orchids need to survive after years of growing in large nurseries. His presentation was without slides because as he modestly said "I am the show."

For successful growing, one must understand how orchids grow in nature and then adapt your environment to that as closely as possible. He noted that our show table contained orchids from all over the world but that we had managed to grow them successfully here in St. Augustine. The basic rule of thumb, is to remember that most orchids we grow are epiphytic which means they grow in trees. The higher up they grow in the trees, the brighter the light and greater the air circulation they prefer. Most epiphytic orchids don't want their roots wet otherwise they would be growing down in the ground.

José then asked us what the first question an orchid buyer asks him. We all responded how much water and light to provide. We were wrong. First question is always, how much? Then he said water is the most important thing to have under control and you should water once a week. He then dramatically tore off a long root of one of his plants to pass around and notice the outside coating of the root called velamen. It is important to soak the velamen on the roots until they turn light green. Do not just spray but thoroughly water. The first watering should also have fertilizer in it if you use water soluble fertilizer and watering should be done early in the day to give the plant roots time to dry out by late afternoon. He then held up a clay pot with holes drilled in the sides and called it a "swiss cheese" pot. He uses these in his nursery because he has less insects and disease using them. He now grows Dendrobiums in them but hangs the pot upside down with no media. He anchors the plants in the holes, the roots attach to the inside and the plants grow upright on the outside. José also advised to always underpot. Clay pots dry out faster than plastic pots.

José encourages growers to mount plants as this also allows the plan to dry faster and have less disease issues. Do not put moss in between plant and mount surface, which would keep the roots from securely attaching to

the mount. He recommends cork as it is the closest to mimicking tree bark. Flat mounts are useful for mounting directly to a vertical wall and easy to add a larger flat on the back without disturbing the roots when the plant out grows the original one.

When asked what kind of fertilizer one should use, he replied that the best is the one you use consistently. In his nursery, they use slow release 14-4-14, e.g. Florikan or Nutricote rather than Osmocote. His mother makes balls of fertilizer by placing the pellets in a netting and tying up the ends with nylon fishing line. Then these are tied above the mounted plant so when watering the fertilizer slowly drips down over the plant leaves and roots, both of which absorb the nutrients.

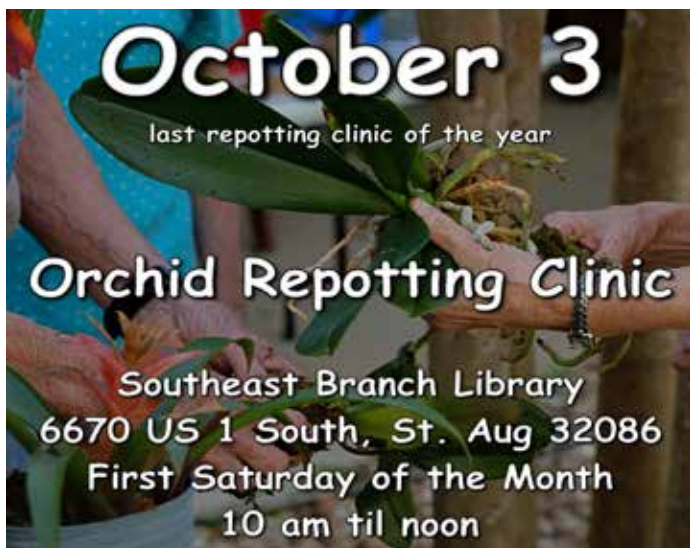
The number one way to control insects and diseases is to provide good air circulation. Give plants space, enough for a cat to walk through. When you inspect your plants, keep a plastic bag with you to put in dead flowers and leaves in order to keep the space clean. When applying pesticides, wear long sleeves and pants, safety glasses, hat and gloves and immediately remove and bathe after applying the chemicals. Also, apply chemicals late in the day because petroleum-based chemicals evaporate if sprayed too early and the heat can encourage phytotoxicity. Jose also said to use household items such as hydrogen peroxide for crown rot, Neosporin for pseudomonas and a mixture of 1 tbsp vegetable oil, 1 tsp liquid dish soap in 1 quart water for scale; up to 1 cup of isopropyl alcohol can also be added. For equipment sterilization, his nursery uses trisodium phosphate in a super saturated solution. Put your clippers in the solution for at least 10 minutes before reusing.



**Meeting Conclusion.** Laura announced that the Members Choice went to Otr. Sugita Spots grown by Sue Bottom. Dianne and Laura 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



## Last Chance Repotting

We had the last repotting clinic of the year on October 3<sup>rd</sup>. We'll start the monthly clinics again in February. The temperatures and humidity levels have started to mediate, so our plants are reviving from their summer torpor and producing new green root tips. You have several weeks of time to repot those plants needing fresh media or a new container. There is enough time for the roots to grow into the new potting mix and get established before their winter rest period.

## Culture Notes

We usually receive our first cold snap around Halloween, so if you are growing outdoors, this is the time for you to make your winter preparations. The shortening day length and cooler nights initiate all sorts of changes in your orchids. Your plants require less water and fertilizer now. Observe the rate at which your plants dry out after watering and make adjustments, gradually adding days in between your normally watering cycle. Consider removing shading from the greenhouse to allow more light during the winter months.

## American Orchid Society Corner

### Webinars

October 8, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

October 13, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only

Orchid Award Photography – Wes Newton

### Orchids Magazine this Month

Australian Cymbidium Species – Graham Guest

Dendrobium Delicatatum – Peter Adams

Orchid Disease Control, Part 2 - Sue Bottom

## November 3 Meeting

Beautiful Brazilian Orchid Habitats

Alek Zaslawski, AWZ Orquideas



Alek's talk includes photos of orchids in nature and gives basic information on how to grow them. He will also show some photos of selected flowers from his collection. His talk will focus on the habitats of *Cattleya guttata*, *violacea* and *granulosa* as well as the rupicolous *Laelia briegei*.

Alek lives in the Brazilian coastal city of Vitória, the capital of Espírito Santo State. During his youth, he was always surrounded by orchids, but the trips with his father to see orchids in nature were what attracted him most. He enjoys photographing orchids in the wild in Brazil as well in many other countries, although it is getting harder and harder to see them in their natural habitat. When his father retired in 1990, he quit his job as a mechanical engineer to start an orchid business with him. Over the years, they built a collection with around 20,000 plants from all over the world that includes some of the best varieties found within many species, especially those belonging to the *Cattleya* alliance. AWZ produces and cultivates their orchids in two nurseries, in just under 60,000 square feet of greenhouses.

**When:** Tuesday, November 3, 6:30 til 9 pm

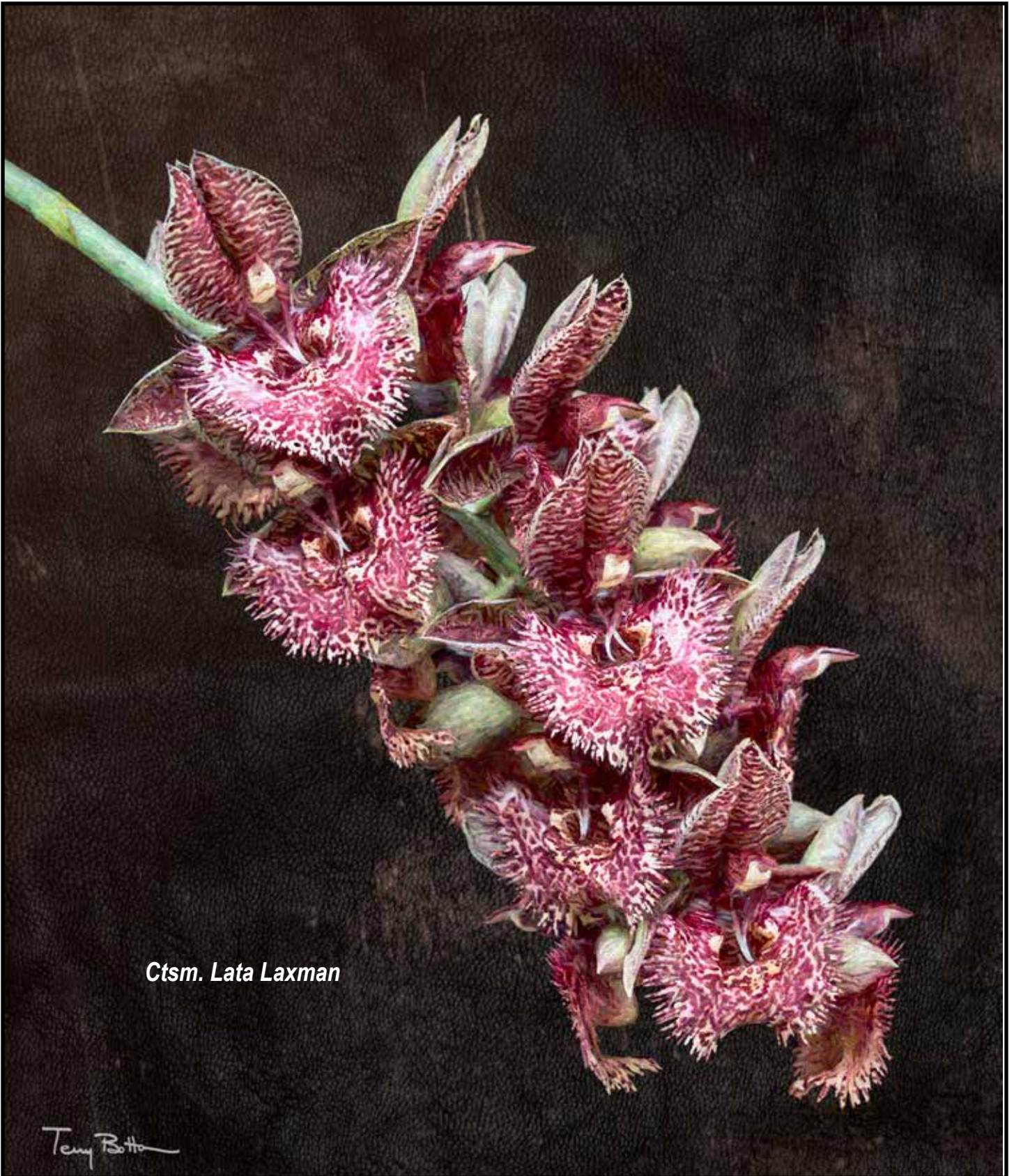
**Where:** Memorial Lutheran Church

3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086



# INSPIRATION

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*Ctsm. Lata Laxman*



# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@hotmail.com

**Q1.** I know seed pods are usually useless but this one has a flower coming out of it. I'm puzzled about it.

**A1.** Actually the flower isn't coming out of the seed pod, the seed pod is coming out of the flower. The ovary is the part of the flower right behind the petals and sepals. After the pollen is placed on the stigma, the pollen tubes grow into the ovary which swells into a seed capsule.



**Q2.** In a moment of inattention I've been attacked. What are your thoughts on this damage.



**A2.** It's either squirrels or rats most likely. I don't think much else could take a bite out of that Schomburgkia like that. I have rat traps scattered around, you can buy the bait stations at Lowe's or Home Depot and put the rat poison inside so cats and dogs can't get into it.

**Q3.** My older Psychopsis blooms have a second bud coming out of the stem. Is this common when the initial bloom has had so many sequential blooms it's about to give out?



**A3.** It looks fine, it is a blooming fool! Actually, if you gently peel down one of the bracts on the flower stem, you can often get the flower stem to branch and sprout another flower.



# CULTIVATION



## Cold Tolerance

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Cymbidiums are one of the most cold tolerant groups even though some come from warmer areas. Hybrids are almost certain to be cool tolerant. Many growers leave their mature Cymbidiums outside in a south-facing location where they are protected by the overhang of a house or tree until there are hard frosts.

Plants with frost damaged leaves often have magnificent inflorescences and larger than normal flowers. The same effect can be obtained with temperatures above freezing. The general recommendation is to bring plants in if the temperature is predicted to be below 35 or plants are in an unprotected location subject to frost.

Cattleyas, too, do not mind a nice cool down, but not to the same degree as Cymbidiums. Night temperatures in the lower 50s do no harm as long as the roots are not wet and the day temperature rises. The key is never let a Cattleya stay damp and cold 24 hours. If kept dry, most hybrids do fine even if it gets below 50. Some species and their hybrids, notably *Laelia purpurata* and *L. anceps*, will grow alongside Cymbidiums this time of year and flower with better colors if allowed to cool into the 40s.

*Paph. rothschildiana* and its hybrids have the reputation of being difficult to flower. Many books suggest that they must be very large before they will flower. However, they will flower readily if they are given a month or two of 50-degree nights, less water, and less fertilizer. Once they slow growth and begin to develop an inflorescence, you should increase temperatures and watering as you would other Paphs.

Zygopetalums that develop new growths when nights are in the 50s generally produce a bloom spike at the same time. Some species



*Cymbidium Memoria Dick Swain*  
Grown by Harry McElroy



*Vanda Rothschildianum*  
Grown by Sue Bottom

and many hybrids will flower repeatedly as long as the nights are cool. Do not limit water and fertilizer for this group because they seem to stay in a growth mode.

Vandas, Ascocendas, and their close kin are known to be warm loving, but can take a bit of cold, into the 50s, if they are dry and are able to warm up the next day. It is not recommended that they be left outside in conditions continuously below 60 F. Buds will blast and the plant will go into dormancy if they are not kept warm during the day or if they get continued cold nights. Some books used to suggest that they would not flower well if night temperatures were in the 60s. Not only is this not true, but flowers are brighter, clearer and larger if nights are cool, as opposed to the warm sultry nights found in Florida. *Vanda coerulea* and a few other high elevation species actually like these cooler nights; a fact that may explain why so many vandaceous hybrids flower better when nights are cool. It is important to provide bright light, warm days, and good humidity if you want your Vandas to thrive during the winter, but they are not harmed by a few cold nights.

Phalaenopsis are probably the warmest loving of Orchids, but still need a cool down to initiate spiking. This is true for most of the large-flowered species and hybrids, but not for the fragrant summer blooming species such as *Phal. violacea* and *amboinensis*. October is the ideal month to initiate this process and is accomplished by letting your Phals cool down into the upper 50s or lower 60s. The trick is that they must also warm up the next day 25 degrees F or more. The change in temperature is the most critical component in the initiation of spikes in this group. Most greenhouse growers find that spike initiation occurs without trying, but indoors growers may have to consciously create these conditions to obtain flowers.

*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 2001.*



# CULTIVATION

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## Understanding Bud Blast

by Eric Milstrey, St. Augustine Orchid Society



Bud blast—the premature loss or drop of a flower bud before it opens—is a disappointing issue often caused by a combination of environmental stresses:

- **Watering Issues:** Both overwatering and underwatering can trigger blast. Underwatering causes the plant to draw moisture away from the buds to survive. Overwatering damages the root system, preventing the plant from transporting water up to the developing buds.
- **Water trapped around fragile buds**, such as inside a splitting *Cattleya* sheath, can encourage bacterial or fungal rot.
- **Sudden drops in relative humidity** can damage buds, usually at the tip.
- **Temperature Fluctuations:** Dramatic temperature shifts - such as moving plants between outdoors, the greenhouses and into the home - are major triggers. Drafts (hot or cold) and brief exposures to extreme temperatures can easily

cause buds to abort, as happened after opening the greenhouse one frosty day last January.

- **Lighting:** A significant decrease in light levels can lead to aborted buds.
- **External Contaminants and Pests:** Insect infestations, chemical pesticides, and noxious gases (including ethylene from ripening fruit or methane) can induce blast.
- **Bringing a blooming plant indoors** often exposes it to several of these stressors simultaneously. To minimize the risk of bud blast, take care when altering a plant's environment, especially while buds are forming. Additionally, keep detailed records of any plants that experienced bud blast so you can adjust your care routine and prevent repeating the loss again.

*This article was adapted from Susan Jones's article in the July 2003 issue of Orchids (Orchids 72:7, pp. 498-499) as well as from personal experience.*



# CULTIVATION

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## How to Kill Your Orchids

by Milton O. Carpenter, Everglades Orchids  
Acknowledged Expert on the Subject

I have been growing and killing orchids for 35 years now and it occurred to me that I should pass on to others some of the more basic, as well as advanced methods I have discovered, and in some cases "stumbled upon" to accomplish this purpose!

**Basic Rules:** Never seek information on how to keep them alive. For example:

- Don't try to distinguish what KIND of orchids you have,
- Don't ask for help from other orchid growers,
- Don't subscribe to the AOS magazine,
- Don't go to local orchid society meetings,
- Don't purchase the AOS handbook on orchid pests and diseases, and

- Don't call the AOS Director of Information Services.

**Rather Obvious Fundamental Methods:** Aside from pouring on gasoline and striking a match, consider the following:

- Give the orchid far too little or too much light.
- As most orchids like fairly good air movement, either give them none at all or a veritable hurricane.
- Don't worry about what particular temperature your orchids like, a good "rule of thumb" is to treat them all alike.
- Forget that most orchids like rather high humidity and let the humidity drop as low as it will. Never "damp down" the benches and floors on really hot days.
- Remember to water every orchid every day (drench thoroughly) regardless of what kind of media or pots they are in...or very seldom water the orchids at all, allowing the pseudobulbs (those things between the top of the pot and the base of the leaves) to become very shriveled and wrinkled.



*Orchids enjoy direct midday sunlight*

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# CULTIVATION

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*Don't be too concerned about creepy crawlers on your plants*

- Never be concerned about the quality of water you are using, whether it's loaded with chlorines, sulfides, or whatever.
- Repot your orchids only when you have to and only "when you have spare time".
- Use just about anything handy to pot your orchids in, it really doesn't matter and there is no truth to the thinking that certain types like different potting media (that's the stuff you put in the pot). Potting in plain old dirt from your garden is a good idea.
- Fertilize only once or twice a year, but when you do, really pour it on, perhaps triple or quadruple the formula.
- Try to never be concerned about insects or diseases – just let nature take its course.

## **Advanced Rules:**

- Because orchids prefer the full light spectrum, put them under heavily colored plexiglass.
- Arrange your greenhouse or growing area near a brightly illuminated street lamp so they won't know the difference between night and day.
- Try to locate your orchids as near as possible to heavily traveled roads - the carbon monoxide (and other goodies) will help with your job.
- Keep turning each pot around about one quarter turn each day, so they will become thoroughly disoriented.
- If it gets cold, put an unvented kerosene heater in your greenhouse, the fumes can work wonders.
- If it gets cold, don't do anything, perhaps they will just go into hibernation.

- When you water, always try to water late in the afternoon or (preferably) at night, the water standing in the new leads creates unusual effects.
- When potting your plants, always use a pot about four times as large as the plant roots, remembering that that's the way they grow in nature.
- If your plant starts to look sick, NEVER take it out of the pot to see what's happening with the roots; after all, what you can't see can't hurt you, can it?
- Should you notice some kind of insect on a plant, just put it under the faucet and wash the critters off, don't bother to check the other plants in its vicinity and don't worry about some kind of pesticide, that stuff is hard to handle properly and besides, it leaves the greenhouse smelling poorly for days.
- Keep your leaves nice and clean, never spray a preventive fungicide as it leaves an ugly residue.
- Always use the same knife or plant shears when cutting from one plant to another and don't bother to sterilize, this is the democratic way; whatever malady one has, soon they will all share!

I am sure there are those of you, who have discovered more unusual ways to kill your orchids, but I have been growing these plants for 35 years and I am still a'learnin'!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another method which I have found to be quite successful can also be found in instructions on how to destroy sunglasses or camera equipment. You simply set the orchid on the roof of your car and drive away... very effective.



*Don't bother knocking the plant out of the pot to check the roots*

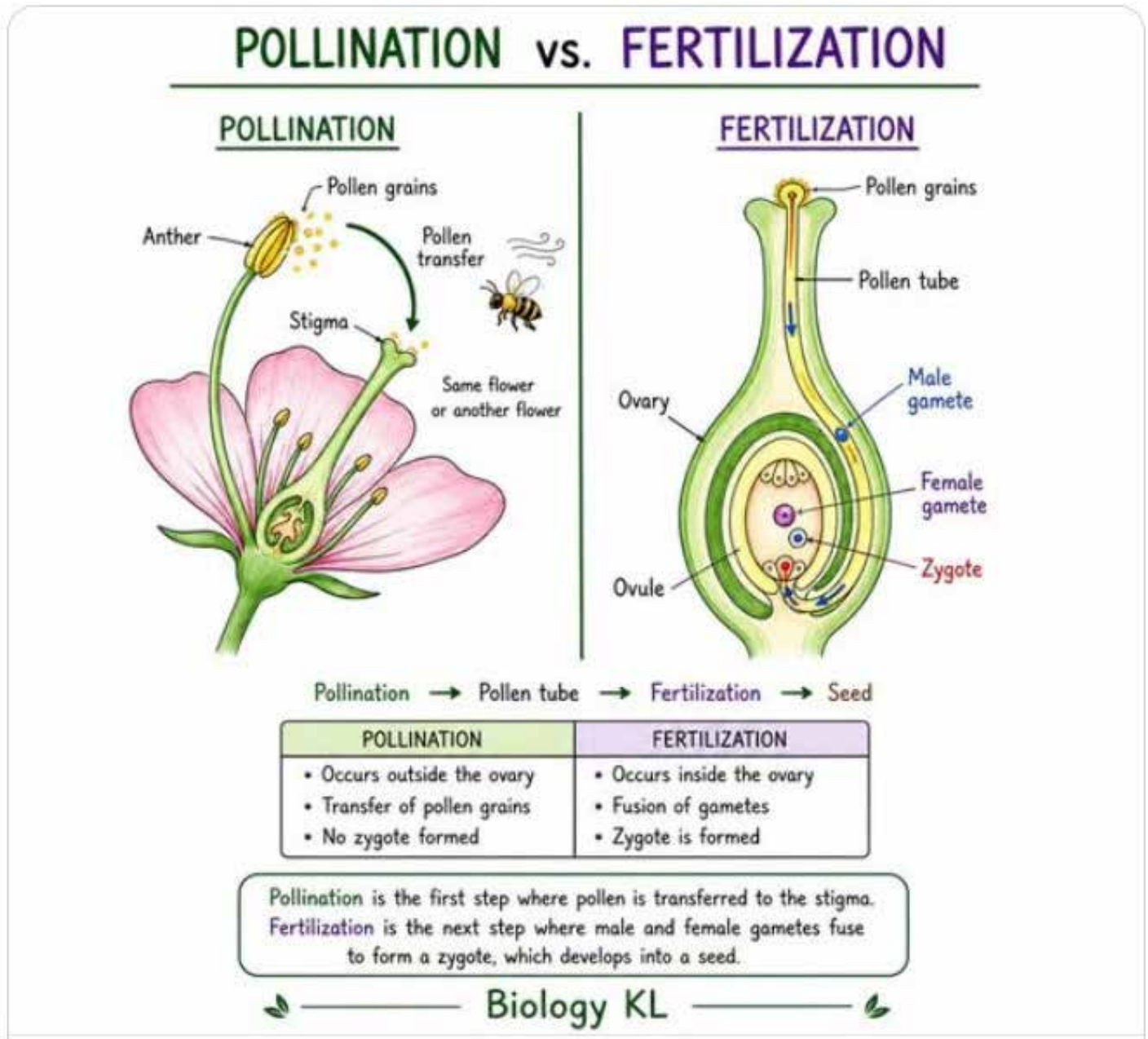
*This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in February 2014 (Vol. 83:20, p 128), reprinted with permission.*



# CULTIVATION

## Pollination vs. Fertilization

By Biology KL, posted on Sciences Now Facebook Page



Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of a flower. It can occur within the same flower or between different flowers of the same species. Pollination may be carried out by agents such as wind, insects, birds, or other animals. It is the first step in sexual reproduction in flowering plants.

Fertilization occurs after pollination. A pollen grain germinates on the stigma and produces a pollen tube, which grows down toward the ovary and reaches an ovule. The male gamete travels through the pollen tube and fuses

with the female gamete, forming a zygote. This process takes place inside the ovule.

The main difference is that pollination involves the transfer of pollen, while fertilization involves the fusion of male and female gametes. Pollination occurs before fertilization, and fertilization eventually leads to seed formation.

*This article was posted by Biology KL on the Sciences Now Facebook Page, August 11, 2026.*



# CULTIVATION



## Orchids in Fall

If you have some overgrown bifoliate, keep a close eye on the new growths. The minute you see green root tips peaking out, it is time to report them. This is a wonderful time of year, when you feel the morning chill in the air. Fall is here, and you know what comes next. So get your winter growing area ready, cleaned up and weed free. If you summered your plants outdoors, pour some Orthene or Sevin through the pots to prevent cockroaches, ants and other undesirables from entering your winter growing area. Think about where you're going to move your cold sensitive plants before the cold front arrives, and be grateful that your spring blooming dendrobiums enjoy a winter chill.



# SHOW TABLE

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**Grower Cam Mackey**  
*C. forbesii* 'Ketchup and Mustard'



**Grower Sheila Nathanson**  
*Hab. medusa*



**Grower Eric Milstrey**  
*Cym. Chen's Ruby*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Phal. Krull's Yellow Dragon*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*C. Wendlandiana* var. *coerulea* 'Liquid Blue'



**Grower Janis Croft**  
*Rnet. Sunrise* 'Prasong' AM/AOS



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Pv. Labudanis*



# SHOW TABLE

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**Grower Steve Dorsey**  
**Blc. Fort Watson 'Mendenhall' AM/AOS**



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
**C. Angel Bells 'Suzie' AM/AOS**



**Grower Cam Mackey**  
**Blc. Mickey You're So Fine**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Bulb. Krairit Vejvarut**



**Grower Bonnie Armstrong**  
**Blc. Owen Holmes 'Encore'**



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
**Eplc. Volcano Trick 'Paradise'**

