

Club News



Francisco Miranda



Fred Clarke

June 3 Monthly SAOS Meeting

By Lola Stark

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 by President Mike Heinz with 42 present. Mike welcomed new members Veronica Rickles and Bob Martin and visitors Cecilia Scully, Michael Olivera and Heidi Livingston. He thanked Jeannette Pacetti and Debbie Sandy for bringing the refreshments.

The Executive Committee in their meeting last week decided it was time for our Society to become incorporated to protect its officers and members. Dick Roth, Lola Stark and Sue Bottom spent much time this past week preparing Articles of Incorporation which is the first step in becoming a Not for Profit organization. This will require several changes in our Bylaws, which we will address in July or August. A decision to move forward with the incorporation was unanimously passed.

Mike called attention to the fact that Fred Clarke will be in Jacksonville on the 10th of June. Those that would like to car pool up to hear his talk on Mini and Midi Cattleyas were asked to contact Sue Bottom to arrange transportation, probably meeting at Watson's to go up to Jacksonville. Fred will be at our second June meeting on the 11th to talk about the Catasetine. It will be a full meeting with raffle table etc.

The Executive Committee, in reviewing the Volusia Society Display we put on, decided that a show committee will be formed for the Gainesville show in October as long as there is sufficient interest by our members. Some of our

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June 11 Bonus SAOS Meeting

By Lola Stark

The meeting was called to order at 7:15 by President Mike Heinz with 57 people present. The welcome table reported that we had 12 guests, 4 of which were from Gainesville Orchid Society, one from the Flagler Orchid Society, and three new members: Mike Olivera and Doug and Marilyn Shull. We were certainly glad to see everyone!

Mike thanked all the volunteers we have in the society and especially Barbara Conrad for the refreshments tonight and announced that we now have a light meter in the library with which members can find out if their orchids are getting enough light! He also announced that we still have copies of the Motes book for \$15.

Frank Smith of Krull-Smith in Apopka announced that there will be a Slipper Orchid (*paphiopedilum*) Symposium in Orlando the last week in October 2008. As an AOS member, he encouraged our members to join AOS for \$60 a year, and since he has the nursery, promised everyone who joined that night that he would send them \$60 worth of orchids from Krull-Smith. We had 23 people take him up on his offer!!!! He also consented to coming back as our "Special Speaker" next year and invited the whole society to come to Apopka on a Saturday to visit Krull-Smith.

Mike then introduced our speaker for the evening, Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids in Vista, California. The nursery was founded in 1995 as a natural outgrowth of a hobby. He is an AOS judge, backed by 24 years of experience in the horticultural industry as a professional

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Club News



Thelma Nettles Donates Bulletin/Orchids

Thelma Nettles donated the collection of American Orchid Society Bulletins/Orchids magazines collected by her beloved husband Derl beginning in 1959 to the St Augustine Orchid Society. Derl was an orchid grower associated with the Jacksonville Orchid Society since the mid 1970's. He built a remarkable greenhouse for orchids in San Jose, remarkable because he dug a 3 ft deep circular trench, 300 ft long in

his yard, and put 6 in diameter, thin walled pipe in a circle that ended in a cistern at either end of his greenhouse. He then installed fans to blow air through the pipe to heat and cool his greenhouse, using the earth's normal temperature 3 ft down to keep the air an even 58 degrees F which is great for this area. Derl started shutting down his orchid activity about seven years ago when he developed Parkinson's disease. He fell earlier this year and died a few weeks later from the injuries he sustained. Thelma is still mourning her loss. Thank you Thelma, we will treasure Derl's collection!

Upcoming Events

July 2008

- 1 First Annual Summer Auction
St Aug Orchid Society, Watson Realty
- 20 Keiki Club Greenhouse Tour
Jan & Marv Ragans Home
Setting Up an Orchid Exhibit
Wild Orchid Lane, Orange Park

August 2008

- 3 Coalition for Orchid Species Symposium
Miami
- 5 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
Conservation of Guatemalan Orchids
Presented by Marv and Jan Ragan

September 2008

- 2 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
25 Secrets of Orchid Growing
Presented by Jamie Lawson
- 27-28 Ridge Orchid Society Show
Lakeland

October 2008

- 3-5 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Minnreg Hall, Largo
- 7 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
Orchids of Mexico
Presented by Duncan Bass
- 18-19 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Botanical Gardens

November 2008

- 1-2 Brevard County Orchid Society Show
Melbourne Auditorium
- 4 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
Water Quality and Orchids
Presented by Dr Courtney Hackney

December 2008

- 2 St Augustine Orchid Society Xmas Party

July 1 Monthly SAOS Meeting

We will have our summer orchid plant auction on July 1. We will have a good supply of orchids in bloom and in bud for you to bid on. Our Fred Keefer is organizing the auction and so far has a couple of budded vandas, several zygos, a few grammatophyllums in spike and of course budded and blooming cattleyas. Wonder what else he'll come up with by July 1? Fred (who else?) will be the auctioneer. Come to the Conference Room of Watson Realty at 7 pm to see which plants you might want to bid on. The meeting and auction will start at 7:30

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



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Visit [Http://www.staugorchidsociety.com](http://www.staugorchidsociety.com)

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Club News

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grower and manager. He has 13,000 sq ft. of greenhouse space. At Jacksonville Orchid Society meeting the night before, he spoke about midi and mini cattleyas. Our program was about the Catasetinae family including *Cycnoches*, *Mormodes* and *Catasetums*.

The *Cycnoches* (pronounced correctly as SIK-no-keez) species is an easy to grow group that has beautiful foliage and unique flowers. The male flowers cascade down from the plant pseudobulb and are very numerous, the female flowers number only 5 or 6 and are borne at totally different times, up to a year difference, although it can be as little as 3-4 months. The color forms vary greatly from pale green to chocolate brown. They are native to southern Central and South America. Fred had lots of wonderful pictures to show us of the different species and hybrids including *Cyc. cooperi*, *Cyc. barthiorum*, *Cyc. herrenhusanum*, *Cyc. haagi* and *Cyc. warscewiczii*. He has named his hybrids after members of his family and friends. Thus: *Cyc. Jean E. Monnier* is *Cyc. cooperi* x *Cyc. barthiorum*; *Cyc. Kevin Clarke* (his youngest son) is *Cyc. herrenhusanum* x *Cyc. warscewiczii*; *Cyc. Martha Clarke* (his wife) is *Cyc. herrenhusanum* x *Cyc. barthiorum*; and *Cyc. William Clarke* (his older son) is *Cyc. herrenhusanum* x *Cyc. cooperi*. These are all Primary Hybrids, that is, they are crosses between two species.

Fred then went on to the *Mormodes* which he considers hard to grow, and not classically pretty. Species include *Morm. sinuata*, *Morm. revolutum*, *Morm. warscewiczii*, *Morm. honchii*, *Morm. lawrenceana* and *Morm. tezontle*. They are twisted and contorted, but the colors of the flowers are spectacular and he has found that crossing them with the *Cycnoches* has produced some absolutely beautiful flowers have taken the color of the *Mormodes* and the shapes and sizes from the *Cycnoches*. The *Mormodes* are perfect flowers, that is they have both male and female parts and this characteristic is usually passed on to its crosses. The crosses are called *Cycnodes* (incorporating the "Cycn" from *Cycnoches* and the "odes" from the *mormodes*). Hybrids include *Cycd. Jem's Dragon*, *Cycd. Chocolate & Cherries*, *Cycd. Midnight Magic*, *Cycd. Wine Delight 'Jem'* and *Cycd. Jumbo Empire*.

Following the *Mormodes*, Fred talked about the *Catasetums*. *Catasetums* have both male and female flowers, but they bloom at the same time. The male flowers last about 5 days while the female can last up to 4 months. Then there's a third type of flower on some of them that is a complete flower and different from either the male or female. Two of the species are *Ctism. expansum* and *Ctism. denticulatum*. From these have come some spectacular plants including *Ctism. Donna Wise* and *Ctism. Mark Dimmitt*.



Fred Clarke's Fdk After Dark 'Black Cherry'

He has come up with a new hybrid called a *Fredclarkeara* which is a cross between the *Mormodes*, *Catasetum* and *Clowesia*. His newest crosses have been added to this category and include *Fdk. After Dark*, considered the "Black Orchid". Fred has gotten many awards with *After Dark* including 'Juliana Marie', 'SVO Black Pearl', 'SVO Black Diamond' and 'SVO Black Cherry'.

After all that, he took the time to tell us exactly how to grow all the *Catasetinae* family. They require a long dormant period, up to five months, in which all you have to look at are the pseudobulbs. The leaves will start turning yellow and then falling off about Thanksgiving. Leave them alone and let them sit. Then the new shoots start showing up about March, but don't water yet! When the new roots get to be 3-5", then you can start watering and fertilizing. Water every two or three days and you can feed them each time as well. The medium in which you grow should be diatomite and coconut chunks. If the plant needs repotting do it when the new growth starts and you should grow with 2-3 pseudobulbs per plant. They don't like the temperature below 50, so when you start taking your vandas in, take your *Catasetums* at the same time. The only pest Fred mentioned was spider mites which appear on the underside of the leaves and can be treated with "Safer Brand Insecticidal Soap" every two days till you've rid the plants of it.

Following the presentation we had more of the wonderful food, our raffle and auction. All in all, a wonderful meeting!

As a reminder, our July meeting will feature an auction as the program. Come prepared!



Club News

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President Mike Heinz introduces Francisco Miranda to the June 3rd packed house meeting.

members thought we should go forward with the Gainesville display as they said that other societies have come to recognize that we do a grand job and are looking forward to seeing what we come up with next. We'll take it under consideration.

Mike also called attention to the *Who's Who and Who's New* Newsletter Feature done by Gail Marshall that is also on the Members page of the website. It's a grand way to get to know more about the members of our society and we thanked Gail for all her work. She hastened to say that the pictures were done by Terry Bottom!

We now have the *Florida Orchid Growing* book by Martin Motes for sale at \$15. Dr. Motes sells it at \$20, so buying it from us is a bargain. Those that are interested will find them on the Greeting Table at our meetings.

Our speaker for the evening was Francisco Miranda of Miranda Orchids, now located in Haines City, FL who spoke to us about *Brazilian Laelias*. Francisco is a native Brazilian where they speak Portuguese instead of Spanish, as is the case with the rest of South America! The laelias are usually found in an area of southeastern coast of Brazil and just west of there in the dry Cerrado area. The largest number of laelias in the area belongs to the *L. purpurata*, which is Brazil's national flower. There are several color varieties of *purpurata* located along the Atlantic forest area, including those with the traditional *purpurata* colors (*flammea*, *striata*, *sanguinea*), the *coerulea* colors (*roxo-violeta*, *werkauseri*), pink colors (*russeiana*, *carnea*). In the Cerrado area, the laelias grow on or in cracks of iron ore, which flakes very easily and is therefore hard to walk on. Ninety percent of one species,

Laelia lobata, is found on one mountain of iron ore. Other species include white laelias and semi-alba laelias. Francisco explained that because the plants grow on the mountain, and get their moisture from the clouds that come down over the mountains at night and then dry out during the day, the plants prefer to be watered at night, unlike the cattleyas and vandas which prefer morning water. He showed us pictures of many of the terrains where the laelias grow and many, many species in colors ranging from white to brilliant orange; in sizes from ½ inch to five inches across that grow in these terrains. We did not get through his entire repertoire of pictures and he was invited back to finish up at another time. We also have his presentation on Brazilian laelias, cattleyas and catasetums on DVD in the library.

Following intermission, Jan Ragan and Michael Wright showed us how judging is done on several of the orchids from the show table. The judges like to see vandas with blooms evenly around the stem, not all on one side. Some of our blooms on several plants were going past prime, and would therefore, not be judged at all.

The June Checklist was left off due to time requirements, but I will include them for your reference:

1. Plants in active growth now, need sufficient light water and fertilizer.
2. Finish repotting Phals this month, except for just spiking plants.
3. Begin or continue a disease prevention program.
4. Keep growing area clean, remove dead leaves and flowers, pull weeds!

Following our raffle and auction by Fred Keefer and Lyudmila Hodges, the results of the Silent Auction were announced. As a reminder, our July meeting will feature an auction as the program. Come prepared!



Jan Ragan & Mike Wright review some of the show table offerings



Cultivation



V Erica Cizek Dann

July in Your Orchid Collection

Dr. Martin Motes, from Florida Orchid Growing

Although it mostly passes unnoticed to millions locked in their air-conditioned bubbles, July in South Florida is quite different from June. While the pattern of afternoon showers built from the moisture of the morning's sea breeze persists in July, the thunderstorms are sharper and shorter. The clouds linger less and the foliage dries more quickly. Less quantity of rain falls in July than in June and periods of several days typically pass without a drop. This is good news for orchid growers. July and August allow orchidists to focus on the first essential of orchid growing, drying the plant out.

Frequently, neophyte growers ask "What if I go away for several weeks in the summer and there is no one to water the plants?" The response is "That's wonderful". Experienced growers use the break in the rainfall during July and August to dry their plants "hard". Depriving orchids of water for several days until they and the media or baskets they grow in are bone dry is essential to good orchid culture. By drying the plants hard, one deals a severe blow to orchids' natural enemy, fungus. Orchids have evolved to withstand drought because fungus cannot. During severe drought fungus' only defense is to cease all growth and retreat into a spore stage. Hopefully (and with good cultural management) these pathogens will not be aroused from this slumber until the first drizzle of

September sets in, allowing our plants two months to mature and harden their growth making them less vulnerable to the September conditions which give some advantage again to the fungi.

Careful watering and judicious drying will do more than any other practice to ensure healthy plants. Drought is the orchid plants armor against disease. Be sure that your plants dry as completely as the weather of July permits. Nonetheless, as our plants are in full growth they need adequate water in July therefore after a hard drying, orchid plants need a thorough re-hydration. If the next rain fall is insufficient to saturate pot, roots and media, the grower should add to the natural moisture until he is sure both roots and media are saturated, using two or three applications of water spaced a few minutes apart. When the plants stop dripping is the time to apply the next dose of water. Don't stop watering until the "heft" of the pot tells you that it is holding as much water as it can. More typically in July, orchidists should use these opportunities when more moisture is required to substitute fertilizer for water and saturate the roots and the media in the same thorough manner. In July typically think of fertilizing rather than watering. Weekly application of a commonly available balanced fertilizer (20-20-20 or 18-18-18) at two teaspoons per gal will supply the nutrients that our plants require in this period of lush growth. This balanced formula should be alternated every other week with potassium nitrate and Epsom salts (one tablespoon each) to supply the extra magnesium and potassium we now know are plants need on a regular basis. Even better (although not so readily available) lower phosphorus fertilizers containing extra magnesium and calcium with a formula like Peter's Excel(15-5-15) have been shown to be the precise fertilizer our plants need. This formula is recommended year round. Hopefully such orchid specific fertilizers will become more widely available. Lowering the

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Smbep Mem Jimmie McKeral x Schom exaltata



Cultivation

The Catasetinae

By Madame Compot

Orchids are the most advanced plants in the world and no group of orchids demonstrates this fact better than the sub-tribe Catasetinae. Catasetinae, consisting of the Genera *Catasetum*, *Cycnoches*, *Mormodes*, and *Clowesia*, are widespread across the lowland tropical areas of Central and South America. They are weed-like epiphytes usually found growing in vast quantities on fences, stumps, and in the middle of tree trunks. These plants require a rest period where they receive no water or fertilizer for several months after losing their beautiful foliage. The highly fragrant flowers are either male or female.

Cycnoches, pronounced sik-no-keez, was named for its dramatic, swan-shaped flowers. They are further divided into two color forms and two flower forms. Eu-cycnoches have similar male and female flowers. They tend to be the same color with the female distinguished by the larger, waxier lip. Heteranthes have male and female flowers that look completely different from each other. The two color forms are brown and *ayacuchoensis* or green. Usually, the green form is reserved for the female flowers although, *Cyc. herrenhusanum* is a eu-cycnoches that has green flowers for both.



Cyc herrenhusanum

Cycnoches barthiorum is the most spectacular of three new species used in cultivation. The male flowers, like a male peacock, are vibrantly colored in green or pink with dark brown spots. This species, like other heteranthes, actually had a different name and awards depending on if the plant displayed the male or the female form. It took taxonomists twenty years to figure this out!

Cycnoches warscewiczii is the flower that got Fred Clarke hooked on these plants all those years ago. These extremely fragrant flowers are only found in a small area of Panama. They are characterized by a long, straight column and rounded flowers 5-6 inches across.



Cyc. warscewiczii 'SVO'

Cycnoches chlorochilon was considered the only cycnoches for a long time. It has upswept petals and a square form. The hybrid between *chlorochilon* and

warscewiczii, named *Cyc. Mass Confusion*, looks like a superior *chlorochilon* or an inferior *warscewiczii*. There is no doubt that many of these plants have been awarded as *chlorochilon* in the past because they look so much alike.

Mormodes, nicknamed "the goblin orchid", is known for its twisted and contorted petals. These can be challenging to grow well because they enjoy a hot, humid climate. This makes them quite rare in cultivation. However, they make magnificent parents. *Mormodes* crossed to *Cycnoches* becomes the hybrid *Cycnodes*. *Cycnodes* are quite hardy hybrids taking the best genes from both parents. *Cycnoches* imparts its flower



Morm revolutum



Cycd Wine Delight 'JEM'

size and shape as a parent and *Mormodes* imparts its stunning color. Many of these crosses are quite popular. *Cycd. Wine Delight 'JEM'* FCC/AOS is probably the most well-known hybrid with its bright red flowers. *Cycd. Jumbo Empire* is a bright orange flower with a deep red lip.

Catasetums are the most unusual and fun of the subtribe. They have male, female, and perfect flowers. A perfect flower has both male and female parts giving rise to the age old question-What came first...the perfect flower or the dimorphous (both male and female) ones? Fred Clarke is on the side of the dimorphous flowers. Most



Ctsm Donna Wise (Male)



Ctsm Donna Wise (Female)

flowers, even other orchids, have perfect flowers that contain both parts necessary for parentage. Orchids are also some of the oldest flowering plants. Therefore, he believes that Catasetinae are more highly evolved to have separate flower forms for each. It also explains the occasional perfect flower that shows up from time to time.

Catasetum have a highly evolved breeding pattern. The male flowers are brightly colored, loaded

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Cultivation

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phosphorus intake of our plants is particularly important in South Florida because of our alkaline water. Always apply fertilizer in the same way as water, in two to three doses spaced a few minutes apart. Apply the fertilizer to the point of "run off" i.e., when the solution starts to fall off the plants, stop and move on to the next plant. Repeat the application a few minutes later when the plants stop dripping. In July more than ever, never, never follow the frequently heard and disastrously bad advice of watering before fertilizing. Always substitute fertilizer for water: now and at every season. Roots saturated with water cannot absorb fertilizer but the prolonged wetness can rot your plants. Don't give fungus the upper hand by wetting the plant's foliage and roots more often or longer than necessary. Careful watering is especially important throughout the rainy season.

The wise orchidist will have long since finished all of his potting of sympodials and the top working of his vandas but for the rest of us this is the eleventh hour. Autumn is closer than we think and vandas will need at least three months to settle in to their new baskets or pots before the first chill of October tickles their root tips. Unless you can protect them thoroughly from cold, Vanda top cuttings and keikis should not be made after the end of July. If you do take cuttings remember the "3 root rule". Count down from the crown and make the cutting beneath the third or fourth root. Keep as many leaves as possible on the stump and you will be rewarded with a greater abundance of offshoots. Always slip the sterile knife or shears down between the stem and the leaves and then cut transversely to save as many leaves as possible. Be sure to anchor the cutting firmly in its new lodging. Tie them up and tie them down! There is no time for mistakes in July.

Thrips are much less of a problem in July as the rain tends to wash them away and doubtless there is an abundance of other lush fodder for them elsewhere in our yards. They can reappear in a prolonged patch of dryness, so if you need to think of watering in July it may be dry enough to worry about thrips. A prophylactic spraying for thrips in July will also put a damper on scale crawlers. If a second spraying with soap follows the first by seven to 10 days, the population of mites will be scotched as well.

Tasks for July:

1. Dry plants hard once or twice.
2. Apply liquid fertilizer instead of water during dry patches.
3. Watch for thrips when rain has been sparse for several days.
4. Finish top cutting and planting of vandaceous genera.



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with pheromone, and have a pollen-ejecting trigger along the underside of the column. Upon the slightest touch by its bee pollinator, the trigger will release sending the bee, with pollinia attached, off at a hundred ft/s to as far as six feet away. It does this to teach the bee a lesson and ensure the next flower the bee enters with be the green, helmet-shaped female flower. When the bee enters the base of the helmet, it cannot back out. The flower is pollinated and closes to prevent a second pollination attempt. This opens a slit at the back of the flower to allow the bee to continue its pollination duties. Usually, the plant will bloom with all female flowers or all male flowers. It does all of this to prevent inbreeding and self-pollination.



Cyc barthiorum



Fdk. After Dark
'SVO Black Diamond' FCC/AOS

A new manmade genus has been added to the Catasetinae named Fredclarkera (abbreviated Fdk), produced from mormodes, catasetum, and clowesia parents. His hybrid Fdk After Dark is the famed black orchid. They

take the best of each of their parents with long-lasting flowers of heavy substance, large flower counts, and hardy plants.

Catasetinae as a group are quite easy to grow well. Just remember these seven tips:

1. Wait to irrigate until new roots are 3-5" long.
2. Use well-drained potting media.
3. When in active growth, water and fertilize frequently.
4. Scout for insects and treat accordingly. The most common pests for Catasetinae are spider mites. Look for stippling and bronzing on leaves caused by feeding stings. If you see webbing, it's too late. Use a miticide to treat all leaf surfaces. It is theorized that Catasetinae and other plants from those regions lose their leaves to rid themselves of spider mites.
5. Reduce irrigation when leaves begin to yellow. Water only once a week or every ten days and stop fertilizing.
6. Stop watering completely when leaves drop.
7. Repot when new growth starts.

Who's New & Who's Who



Barbara Conrad

With 5 acres of land and a love of all types of gardening, Barbara Conrad has created a paradise. Originally from Ohio but spending 6 months of every year in Ft. Meyers, Barbara finally settled in St. Augustine in 1967. Orchids became simply a way of life for her in 1986 while tending to her ailing mother by taking her to orchid shows. Her husband Billy gardens as well, and while he specializes in vegetables and landscaping, he also builds "things" for orchids and helps tend their koi pond. Together they do whatever it takes to keep their Eden flourishing. She and Billy have two children and three grandchildren as well as an "adopted" son who has a successful tree trimming business, The Tree Guys. Nature runs through the extended family. Barbara has "somewhere between 75 to 150 orchids" - a smattering of all but loving dendrobiums and cattleyas the most. She's never counted and says they're spread "everywhere" on their property. She never brings them in in the winter (not recommended for beginners), and only lost two in the last freeze. Below 40 degrees she clumps them, covers with cloth and turns on Christmas lights. Her theory is "They make it or they don't." Barbara is also a Master Gardener, a member of the Garden Club of St. Augustine, a gourmet cook and, are you ready??? - an avid NASCAR fan. Recently retired, Barbara has worked in the judicial system for 32 years - first as a paralegal and most recently as Judicial Assistant to Judge Patti Christensen.



Jeannette Pacetti

Five years ago, St. Augustine native Jeannette Pacetti was amazed to see that a Home Depot dendrobium on the side of her porch had actually rebloomed. She said yes! I can do this and another orchid addict was born. In 2005 she started seriously collecting, first adding one here and there, then going to shows, and then sealed the deal at Orchid Day at Art Nursery. Today she has about 80 plants which she grows in a fabric gazebo and on an arbor. Her favorites are cattleyas, though she has more vandas. But hey, life isn't over yet, and there another show and sale just around the corner. She a regular on all the SAOS trips to shows and sales in south Florida. Her other passion is creating jewelry, primarily with freshwater pearls, and her pieces are often featured in silent auctions and shows. During the week Jeannette works as a seamstress and upholsterer at her business, Custom Marine Canvas.



Bill Gourley

Current SAOS Treasurer Bill Gourley chose his career in finance wisely. Way back when, he must have known that some day he'd be buying orchids so he better learn to juggle dollars. A St. Augustine native, Bill and wife high-school sweetheart Karen (soon to be celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary) moved around a bit, serving as chief financial officer for a private corporation before coming back home to retire. Bill first became interested in orchids in April 2006 when his name was drawn from a basket at Southern Horticulture. The prize was a phalaenopsis, and he felt an obligation to learn how to take care of it. Now his collection has grown to 44. Most are his, but some are from neighbors who have entrusted their plants to him for rehab, which sort of amazes him as he considers himself still a beginner. After his start with phals, he moved on to vandas and currently the cattleya alliance. He has a particular interest in taxonomy and has added some species to his collection. Bill grows his orchids in an enclosed pool area where his plants are grouped according to light requirements. He a good source for information on how to use a light meter.



Christie Peppard

Ya gotta love the Jacksonville Orchid Society connection. It's what got Christie Peppard to SAOS. Let's start at the beginning. Christie Peppard has lived in Middleburg, FL since 1977 where she has a very successful business as a hair stylist. In the late 1980s, Marion Hilliard, one of Christie's clients and a prominent Jacksonville orchidist, invited her to go to the Roosevelt Mall to an orchid show. Christie bought a beautiful dendrobium - and took four years to kill it. That slow homicide brought her to her first JOS meeting in 1998. And it was the JOS that turned her on to SAOS. Small world, isn't it! Today Christie has 100 plus orchids, favoring vandas, but the entire collection she grows in a slat house in the summer and a 35' x 20' enclosed porch the rest of the year. This is not just ANY porch. It's one she built especially for her orchids, tropicals and other plants with a misting system, sky lights and fans. An interesting side note, Christie takes great pride in having gone hang gliding for a birthday celebration. Go girl!!



Show Table



Terry Bottom

Lc Exotic Smile 'Spring Sensation'



Grower Mike & Kaycee

Terry Bottom

Bulb lobbi var Richezua x Bulb Gleffine Mike and Kaycee



Grower Lola Stark

Terry Bottom

V Trevor Rathbone



Grower Fred Keefer

Terry Bottom

Bulb leavanae



Grower Mike & Kaycee

Terry Bottom

Paph Magic Lantern



Grower Mike & Kaycee

Terry Bottom

Cym rhodochila (syn paradalina)



Show Table



Grower Dick Roth

Terry Bottom

Lc Purpurata werkhauerii x C purpurata



Grower Sue Bottom

Terry Bottom

Blc Yellow Imp x Epi atropine



Grower Sue Bottom

Terry Bottom

C Margaret Hart



Grower Steve Serkin

Terry Bottom

C luedemannia 'Cerro Verde' AM/AOS



Grower The Ragans

Terry Bottom

Phrag nitidissima 'Glenyrie' AM/AOS



Grower Dick Roth

Terry Bottom

Den Yellow Song "Canary"

