

## CLUB NEWS



Harry McElroy

### August 7 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark, seacuter@bellsouth.net

**Welcome and Thanks.** President Jeannette Pacetti opened the meeting at 7:15 pm with 47 people present including new member Helen Hoffman. She thanked Jeanette Smith, Sandra Taylor and Irma Pacetti for the refreshments and

reminded those present to "Drop a Dollar" to help pay for the refreshments. Gail Marshall reminded those whose birthdays were in July and August to pick up their birthday ticket from Christie. Jeannette reminded everyone to vote for their favorite on the show table, dropping your choice in the silver box and that Dick would announce the winner at the break between the program and the raffle. Josh Jones, subbing for Librarian Penny Halyburton who was subbing for Treasurer Bill Gourley (he's babysitting his new grandson!) showed us a few books from the Library and suggested that members go to the web site and order what they'd like for next month.

**SAOS Club Business.** The Keiki Club will not meet again until fall. We always have potting supplies and fertilizer on sale at meetings and at Hagan Ace from 9 am to 1 pm on the first Saturday of the month. SAOS will be at Hagan Ace on US 1 South on Saturday September 1 from 9 to 1. If you have questions or need help with a plant, please come by and see us! Jack Higgins is filling up the hours for the GardenFest at the Agricultural Center on October 6 and 7. Please see him for your 2 hour stint! The times are Saturday from 9 to 4 and Sunday from 10 to 3. We're doing

it this time in 2 hour increments, so come along and have some fun. Marcia Farrell thanked those members who go to Ace to help with repotting etc., saying how much those they help appreciate their time and energy.



**Orchid Events.** There are no orchid shows this month in Florida, but if you're going north on vacation, you might check around your destination.

**Program.** Our program this month was by Harry McElroy who is one of our members as well as an orchid society member for lots of years in lots of places! He started getting interested in Orchids when he lived in Connecticut and met Cytologist Gustav Melquist, a long time orchid grower who told him when he moved to Florida that he was sorry but Cymbidiums wouldn't grow there. This drove Harry to find out why not and to correct the situation. In his research he found there were three kinds of Cymbidiums: those that grow in cold weather (temperatures at night need to go into the fifties), those that grow in warm weather (temperatures at night go down to the middle sixties) and those that are heat tolerant (will grow where the summer night temperatures don't go much below 70 and will tolerate the winter temperature going down into the upper 20s).

The latter were the ones that Harry wanted and now he grows them in an outdoor shade house with about 300 plants. Most stay there year round, which is a giant step for anyone who's been taking Vandas in at 50. Before he buys a plant, he checks its background for ancestors in Orchid Wiz to make sure there is a high proportion of heat tolerant species.

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### July

- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm

### September

- 1 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Brian Monk, Blu Llama Orchids  
Brazilian Miltonias
- 11 JOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Rafael Romero, Plantio L'Orquidea
- 15-16 Ridge Orchid Society Show  
Lake Mirror Center, Lakeland
- 16 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners  
Fall Preparations  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086

### October

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids  
Australian Dendrobiums
- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6 - 7 Home and Garden Show  
Agricultural Center, St. Augustine
- 9 JOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
- 13-14 Gainesville Orchid Society Show  
Kanapaha Botanical Gardens
- 13-14 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show  
Fort Pierce Shrine Club
- 26-28 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show  
Old School Square
- 27-28 Brevard County Orchid Society Show  
Melbourne Auditorium

### November

- 3 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Movie and Popcorn Night: The Judge,  
the Hunter, the Thief and the Black Orchid
- 13 JOS Meeting, Vanda Hybridizing, 7 pm  
Martin Motes, Motes Orchids

### December

- 8 SAOS Christmas Auction, 7 pm  
Moultrie Trails Clubhouse  
121 Crooked Tree Trail, St. Aug 32086

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	<a href="mailto:jdp187@aol.com">Jeannette Pacetti</a> jdp187@aol.com
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Operations Committee Chair	<a href="mailto:jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com">Jeanette Smith</a> jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com



# CLUB NEWS

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**“Cut Flower” Cymbidiums from Holland**

There's a book called "Heat Tolerant Cymbidiums" by Kobsukh Kaenrat that gives wonderful information about these plants which will grow between the longitudes of 17N and 17S. There's quite a list of species available in heat tolerant plants and Harry showed us several of them.

*Cym. ensifolium* is a medium sized plant with strongly scented flowers that blooms from late winter into spring. One of its offspring is *Cym. Golden Elf*, that is perhaps the most well known of the Heat Tolerant Cymbidiums. It certainly has been used as a parent many, many times. Another species is *Cym. madidum*, which Harry feels is the future of the heat tolerant plants. It is a tall plant with erect to arching leaves and pendulous spikes of flowers that can be up to 4 feet long, are sweet smelling and bloom from late winter to spring. *Cym. devonianum* is one with short, stout crowded stems, 16 inch leaves and pendulous flowers up to 16 inches long. It blooms in late spring. *Cym. Fifi 'Harry'* was one pendulous clone Harry mentioned. *Cym. pumilum* is another pendulous one that grows very well here. *Cym. parishii* was mentioned because some say it is a species, but when it's crossed with itself, all kinds of flowers come out and if it were a species, they would all be very similar.

Harry grows his Cymbidiums mostly in Stalite, which he gets in Jacksonville mixed with a little organic matter like tree fern or coconut husk. Most orchids need some kind of organic material. Harry has a list of the ones he feels grow well here on our SAOS website (under the culture by genus tab). If you go for Stalite, go on a dry day because it holds



**Bob Schimmel wins one of the smaller raffle plants**

up to 30% of its weight in water and you pay by the weight. He puts the Stalite in 5 gallon buckets with holes punched in the bottom, and rinses the Stalite until it is clean.

**Meeting Conclusion.** Following the break, Josh Jones' *Dendrobium wassellii* won the Members Choice on the show table. The raffle table was quite full and nearly everyone went home with something.



**Gail with a nice little paph from the raffle table**

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



# CLUB NEWS

## Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners Summer Hiatus

With the heat of summer in July and August, we're going on summer hiatus. Will have the final Keiki Club meeting of the year in September to talk about your fall preparations, getting your plants ready for their winter home and preparing the deciduous dendrobiums for their winter rest and catasetum relatives for their deep winter sleep.



## September 4 Monthly SAOS Meeting Brian Monk, Brazilian Miltonias

Brian Monk of BluLlama Orchids in Fort Lauderdale will talk at the September 4 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society about Brazilian Miltonias: Some Like It Hot. The word Miltonia strikes fear into the hearts of most growers. But the Brazilian Miltonia species are the REAL Miltonias (not the Columbian Miltoniopsis), and are actually ridiculously easy to grow in the heat! This lecture seeks to educate about their culture, the importance of this genus, and their hybrids.

Brian started growing and hybridizing orchids in his backyard, and has recently expanded to 4000 square feet of greenhouse space. He focuses on hybridizing projects, including the development of multi-floral white and pink Paphiopedilums, warmth-tolerant intergeneric Oncidiinae, and a standard pink Cattleya with an all-white lip. Encouraged by his wife and inspired by his orchids, Brian continues to pursue and perfect his orchid culture and photographic skills.



# INSPIRATION

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# CULTIVATION



## Growing Tips for August

Dr. Courtney Hackney,  
[hackneau@comcast.net](mailto:hackneau@comcast.net)  
Dept. Biology, Univ. North  
Florida

Few orchid hobbyists are able to contain themselves when it comes to purchasing new orchids. The fever gets even worse for us “old timers” who really get into one group of orchids or another. Typically, the windowsill fills, then a light table is purchased, which quickly fills, then an outdoor growing area of some kind is built, but ultimately there is a limit for all of us.

While new hobbyists ask about diseases, growers who have followed the progression above ask how one limits the obsession. Remember there are an unlimited number of orchids out there to be purchased. Some years ago, I developed a list of classic cattleyas clones that I would like to have and save for posterity. For the most part, I have found those clones and enjoy them for what they represent when they bloom because many are not as nice as their modern counterparts. It is fun to examine their immediate progeny, especially those that produced awards, and to understand exactly how the clone in question was able to produce such memorable offspring.



C. Allen Condo 'Hackneau'

The difficulty of finding these special clones has made keeping them more important to me than a modern clone that can quickly be found on the internet. I avoid repotting these clones because there is always a risk of infection and disease during repotting. Instead, I wait

until there is a 3 or 4 bulb division growing outside the pot that I can take without disturbing the mother plant. Once I get a division, I wait a year or so to be sure the division is thriving before disturbing the mother plant. Often there were other divisions in the pot or there will be additional growths from back bulbs. In a few cases, there were three or four divisions in the original pot. Repotting now means that I have an already established division from the year before and several divisions to trade or sell. Repotting these special clones happens only once every 6-10 years and I try to always have at least two divisions just in case something bad happens. For years, I have traded with other like-minded experienced hobbyists just in case there is a disaster in my greenhouse. In my mind, I am not the owner of these great old orchids, just a caretaker who will eventually pass them on to another caretaker.



Blc. Teresa's Smile

There are also many species in my collection and I am constantly buying seedlings of these species, searching for even better or newer forms. Rarely do I find one that is superior to what I have, but it is interesting just to see the kinds of variation that exist with any species. There are also seedlings from other growers that are bloomed out just to see what those parents pass along. Even when they are very beautiful, I rarely keep such seedlings because of space.

My own crosses are treated differently. If it is a hybrid that I expect to be very uniform, there may be only 10-15 bloomed out. I keep a few that represent the best of the grex. Larger numbers of other hybrids that are expected to produce a variety of colors and shapes are flowered just to understand how the various genes are resorted. This can take considerable space, but giving a few seedlings to friends allows me to see more variation. I regularly get emails with photos from friends who have flowered one of my crosses, which is always a treat.



# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in August

based on Robert Scully, Ned Nash & James Rose checklists, courtesy of the AOS



**General Growing Tips.** August is the hottest month so be prepared to work diligently to ensure sufficient humidity and air circulation. Spray water on the floor, benches and outer surface of clay pots one or more times every day during the hottest times. Summer's higher temperatures, brighter light conditions and longer days induce orchids to manufacture the greatest amounts of carbohydrates when provided with enough fertilizer. The warm temperatures also cause insect populations to increase. Observe your plants carefully and spray for both insects and disease when first noticed. It may be necessary to move unsheltered plants into an area protected from torrential rains.

**Cattleyas.** The extreme heat seems to discourage active growth and flowering, but many plants are either developing buds for their autumn flowering or are ripening growths that will power the winter and spring blooming season. The bifoliate and nodosa hybrids seem best able to bloom during the summer temperature extremes. Monitor water needs and continue to use a dilute fertilizer. Tie up new growths carefully to promote upright development of the pseudobulbs.



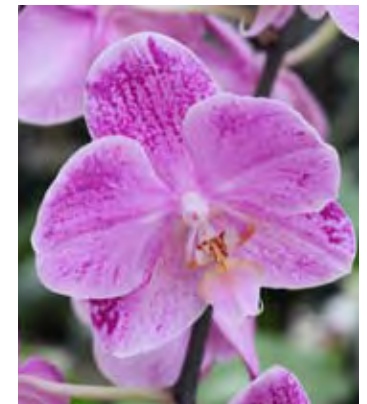
**Cymbidiums.** Use high potassium fertilizer in late August. The potassium level should be at 250 to 300 ppm potassium (K) and zero to very low N. Do this only two times at a two week interval. Wait a month then resume your normal fertilizer schedule.



**Dendrobiums.** The *nobile* type dendrobiums are popular though some growers find them difficult to flower. In order to promote the gradual shift from active growth to the flowering cycle, start withholding nitrogen now. Some growers report using a bloom booster this time of year on winter dormant plants helps prepare them for their dormancy.



**Phalaenopsis.** Current high temperatures are particularly stressful for phalaenopsis. Excess heat and humidity promote bacterial *Pseudomonas* infections on the fleshy leaves. Keep light levels subdued, promote sufficient air circulation and do not splash water from one plant onto another. Keep using a dilute (1/4 to 1/8 tsp/gal) fertilizer with every watering to develop the strongest roots and largest leaves prior to the winter flowering season.



**Vandas.** Summer growing conditions are ideal for *Aerides*, *Ascocentrum*, *Rhynchostylis* and *Vanda* hybrids. Feed aggressively and provide high humidity. Try placing a rubber-topped plastic flower tube containing stale beer on a rigid, emerging new root (in the evening and remove in the morning so it doesn't burn). Rather quickly, the root will consume the beer and utilize its carbohydrate content, producing some remarkable growth responses.

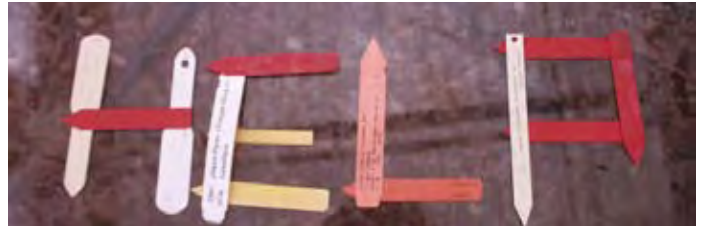


# CULTIVATION



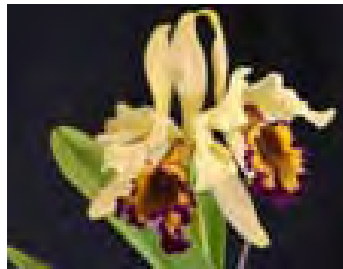
## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@bellsouth.net



When in active growth, they like a lot of water and food. I feed all my orchids at every watering just like in nature, low dose, but every time. The main thing on dowiana is to preserve the roots. Baskets are good because they dry out fast yet allow you to water frequently. You never have to repot in baskets if you use an inorganic mix. They also like a lot of light, more like *C. gigas*.

**Q.** This *C. dowiana aurea* has a great flower, but the plant is not a vigorous grower. The leaves have black splotches (ugly plant syndrome!) that make me fear virus. I've always heard that dowianas like to be grown on the dry side. What do you think?



That selfing of *C. dowiana* 'Maku' that Carter and Holmes has come from me. It was a really great *dowiana aurea* and I selfed it so the genetics of that plant are preserved. Here is a photo of my daughter when she was small and two divisions of 'Maku'. It was a very good grower as you can see.



**Q.** The mystery of *Den. crumenatum*, it blooms on the bare canes. Can you give me any cultural tips?



**A.** Our future speaker Keith Davis, a North Carolina orchid hobbyist and hybridizer, answered my questions: It looks like virus, but could be microbial infection. Do you have or know someone who has one of those virus testing kits by Agdia you could use? (I did and it tested positive for virus). Even if it is virused, you can grow it and if you get a really good root system, it could outgrow the symptoms. Baskets with plenty of water and nutrients while active will put on a great root system. You ought to self it to preserve the genetics in case it dies. A dry seed pod will result in virus free seedlings.

Dowianas grow near the tops of tall trees, so they are the first to get wet when it rains, and also the first to dry out.

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# CULTIVATION

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**A.** Josh Jones responded to this question: Commonly called the Thunderstorm or Pigeon Orchid, *Den. crumenatum* is very easy to grow with no rest period required. Having an unusual blooming habit, *Dendrobium crumenatum* flowers in response to a sudden drop in temperature (about 10 degrees) which mostly occurs after summer rains in nature. If this happens, expect the plant to bloom around 9 days later. Plants require intermediate to warm temperatures and medium amounts of light. It is found in Hong Kong, Taiwan, India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Islands, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Sulawesi, Sumatra, New Guinea, Christmas Islands and the Philippines.

**Q.** This is a phal I am babysitting. I repotted it about 6 weeks ago and am concerned about the number of roots above the media. Do you think I should repot and remove some of the bottom stem?

**A.** I usually remove the bottom stem until the woody section is gone and the tissue is alive. Of course, if you do this you'll lose bottom leaves that would then be potted below the medium and those leaves look pretty good, though if potted deeper in the pot the plant would be better anchored and not have to be propped up. The fact that those roots are out of the medium is not in and of itself a problem because



of course in nature they don't grow in pots and the roots wander where they want. I'd say knock it out of the pot and see what's happening. If everything below the bark is dead, then I would sacrifice a few of the bottom leaves and drop it lower into the pot. If the existing roots look pretty good, I'd let it rock and roll. You'll get a good idea of what's happening if you just tug gently on the plant, if it's very wobbly in the pot, you can assume the roots are kaput.

**Q.** This stanhoepa hangs on a north facing balcony. The cattleyas are thriving in this setting and the stanhoepa has developed a new bulb that has thrown a new leaf. Over the past 10 days I have seen brown dots, surrounded by a ring of yellow tissue, from which I conclude it is a leaf blight of some kind. Everything else in that same setting is happy and healthy – can I ignore this?

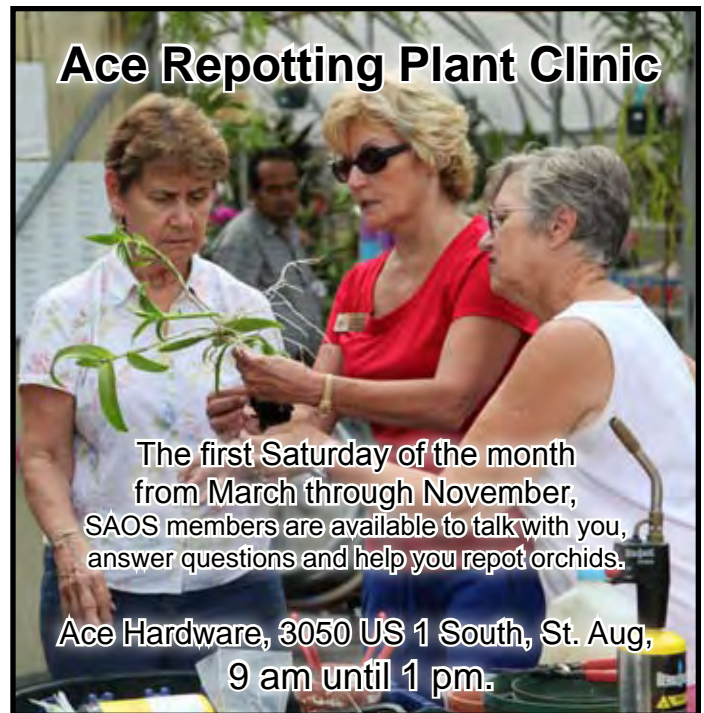
**A.** It is likely one of the fungal infections, perhaps *Cercospora*, though it doesn't matter which one cause you treat all the fungal spotting diseases the same way. You should probably remove the leaf with a sterile blade and then think where you can move the plant where it will get more air movement. I think a shady spot with wafting breezes is the answer. I just moved all my stanhoepas outside under the pergola cause I have problems with leaf spotting too and Penny and Viv seem to have better luck than I because they grow theirs out in the open air. From this I conclude that air movement for stanhoepas is critical. Also, Courtney says that 90% of orchid diseases are caused by some cultural problem, so it's your duty to observe and make changes when you have an unhappy orchid!



**Ace Repotting Plant Clinic**

The first Saturday of the month from March through November, SAOS members are available to talk with you, answer questions and help you repot orchids.

Ace Hardware, 3050 US 1 South, St. Aug,  
9 am until 1 pm.



# CULTIVATION

## Virus on Cattleya Orchids

Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

I finally got tired of not knowing what those ugly black splotches and streaks were on my cattleyas. The markings tend to be black irregular marks and streaks that mar the leaves. The markings tend to occur initially on the older growths and often move into the newer growths. The markings tend to express themselves on both sides of the leaves. They don't rub off like a sooty mold, they aren't raised like edema, they're not sunken like bacterial brown spot and they're not surrounded by yellow halos like a bacterial infection. Sometimes the plant vigor is impaired and the plant itself looks sickly, other times it is a vigorously growing plant throwing off one or more sheaths.



Suspecting virus, I got some Agdia test strips and started testing my plants. Each Agdia test strip costs \$5 to \$10 and will give you a result in about 5 minutes. The ImmunoStrip can

be used to detect Cymbidium Mosaic Virus (CymMV) and Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus (ORSV), the two most prominent viruses found in orchid plants although there are perhaps more than 20 viruses that can infect orchids.

What to do, what to do? I've had some of these plants for 20 years. Some are famous clones. Some have fabulous flowers. Play it safe and discard the plant to prevent spread to the rest of the greenhouse or isolate infected plants? I turned to the Gold Standard for advice, Dr. Courtney Hackney offered his approach:

My approach is to discard any plant whose flowers exhibit color breaks. I have found that they will always do so. Any plant that has unexplained poor growth I discard, whether it tests positive or not, unless it is a really special plant. I hate the black leaves, but keep a few with it. In my opinion, the jury is still out on transmission by thrips and other insects. The prime way to transmit is through cutting without flaming. When I started testing my plants, I discovered that some of the plants in my collection for 30 years were virused, but never showed any symptom. What surprised me was that my entire collection had not become infected since the plant had been among them for many years.



As you might suspect, many of the old things I find have one of the viruses but do not have any spots on leaves. They look perfect so leaf spotting is not always a positive or negative indicator. When they test positive, it is usually Cymbidium Mosaic Virus. The one virus that really causes problems is the Odontoglossum Ringspot, especially when combined with another virus. There are 20+ other viruses out there, but we can only test for a few easily.

At one time, I tested every one of the old clones I found, but finally realized that I was going to keep them no matter what, so I no longer do that. Most grow very well. I only hybridize with them as the pod parent and sow as dry seed to prevent passing the virus along.

**Courtney Rule Number One:** Any plant, regardless of whether it tests positive or not, that has color breaks in flowers is discarded. Severe color break is characterized by variegation in the flower, where

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# CULTIVATION

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**Continued from page 10** the normal pigment of the petals and sepals is replaced with irregular patches of tissue that is either more or less intense in color than the normal flower.



## **Courtney Rule Number**

**Two:** Discard any plant that has unexplained poor growth, whether it tests positive or not.

The only exception to this rule is if it is a really special plant. If you decide to isolate plants, place them in a quarantine area that you recognize as such and use extra special precautions in handling these plants to prevent the transmission of plant sap from infected plants to other plants.

For all quarantined plants, strictly adhere to good sanitation practices:

**Use Sterile Cutting Tools** – Viruses are spread by transmitting the plant sap from one plant to another via mechanical means. The primary means by which viruses are spread from plant to plant is by improperly sterilized cutting tools. There are two ways to keep cutting tools sterilized, either use sterile single edged razor blades that are discarded after each and every use or use a hot flame to sterilize cutting tools after using the tools on a given plant. The cutting tool should be sterilized for 15 to 20 seconds with a hot flame on each side.

**Controls During Repotting** – Viruses can be spread whenever there is mechanical transmission of sap from an infected plant to another plant, even by leaves rubbing against one another. Observe these additional controls:

Latex Gloves. Wear latex gloves when handling a given plant and discard those gloves when you are done handling the plant. Your bare hands can come into contact with plant sap containing the virus and infect the next plant.

Newspaper on the Potting Surface. Keep the potting

surface sterile. Keep a stack of newspapers handy and when repotting, place newspaper under the potting area. Upon completion, wrap up the newspaper, gloves and other detritus and discard them before touching the next plant.

**Disinfect Your Pots Prior to Reuse** – Make sure your pots are sterile:

Disinfection of Plastic Pots. Plastic pots can be disinfected by first washing them with soap to remove residual organic matter, then soaking them for an hour in a 20% bleach solution, then soaking them for an hour in Phytan mixed per label instructions.

Disinfection of Clay Pots. Clay pots are porous and cannot be sterilized against viruses by using bleach and Phytan alone. Follow the normal disinfection routine for plastic pots above and then bake them in an oven at 400F for two hours to kill any residual virus.

**Controls During Routine Activities** – Viruses can be spread whenever there is mechanical transmission of sap from an infected plant to another plant, even by leaves rubbing against one another. Observe these additional controls:

Cutting Inflorescences. Use a sterile tool to cut each inflorescence from the plant. The easiest way to do this is to use a sterile, single edged razor blade to remove the inflorescence and discard it after each use (or bake in a 400F oven for two hours). If you use shears, you should flame sterilize them between cutting each inflorescence.

Removing Inflorescences by Hand. Don't do it! A virus, if present, can be unknowingly transmitted to your hand and you can infect the next plant when you touch it or remove the next dead flower bud by hand. Instead, use a sterile razor blade and discard it after each use.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



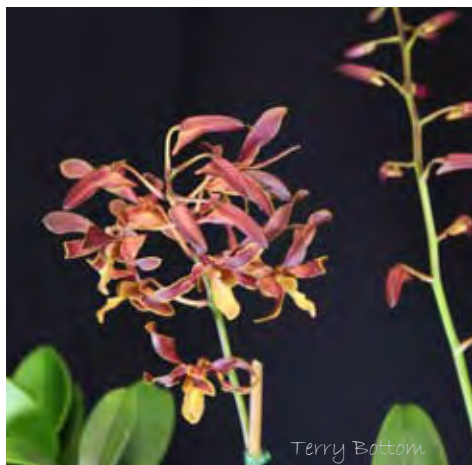
## Orchid Adventures Banjong Orchids

by [Sue Bottom](#), sbottom15@bellsouth.net

If you like vandas and are close to the Homestead area, Banjong Orchids should be in your future. They pull their blooming vandas into a showroom area so you can drool over them easily. There are vandas of every shape and color, all healthy and vibrant and growing like mad. This year they also had some very interesting clay pots perfect for growing vandas in containers. Tall clay pots with multiple holes that the vandas can grow in and around and be set down on a patio rather than having to be hung. When you're done with the showroom, you can go out into their growing orchid range and see all the future bloomers and stud plants. Vanda lovers beware – Banjong could be hazardous to your bank account!



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Joshua Jones**  
**Den. Queen Cobra**



**Grower Harry McElroy**  
**C. Mrs. Mahler**



**Grower Dick Roth**  
**Ascda. Blue Tahourdin**  
**'Bronze Grape' AM/AOS**



**Grower Dick Roth**  
**V. Berneice Miller**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Stan. warsewicziana x Stan. nigroviolacea**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Ctsm. pileatum**



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
**Ascda. Jakkit Gold**



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
***Blc. Miya's Fascination 'Odom's Wildfire' AM/AOS***



**Grower Joshua Jones**  
***Den. wassellii***



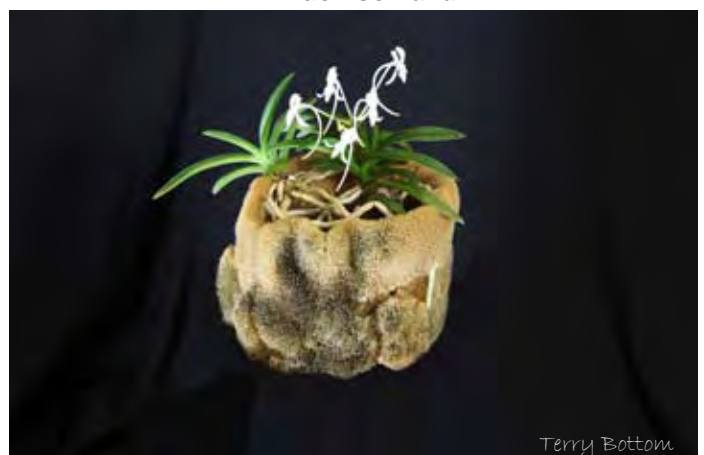
**Grower Sue Bottom**  
***Blc. Star of Bethlehem x Blc. Canyon Royal***



**Grower Dick Roth**  
***Ascda. Christine Ang 'Iliwai' AM/AOS***  
***x V. denisoniana***



**Grower Fred Keefer**  
***Lc. Mary Elizabeth Bohn 'Royal Flare' AM/AOS***



**Grower Joshua Jones**  
***Neofinetia falcata***

