



CLUB NEWS



Phillip Hamilton

**June 2
Meeting Minutes**
by Lola Stark
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The meeting was called to order by President Mike Heinz at 7:20 with approximately 61 people present including 10 guests and two new members,

Linda Schenholm and Nicky Makruski. Mike thanked Barbara Conrad and Jeanette Smith for the refreshments and reminded those who were new that we donate a little if we eat a little. Gail Marshall announced that Ellen Roehrig will be the new Sunshine Coordinator and Rae Coletti and Jacqueline Mawhinney will be welcoming newcomers and guests. Mike reminded everyone to vote for their favorite orchid on the show table. We had fabulous specimens!

The welcome table is now the place for the library books. Please sign the books in and out; this is an honor system. We have a new book: "Orchid Species Culture: Oncidiums and Odontoglossums" by the Bakers.

We now have a Membership Directory, one for each SAOS membership, put together by Sue Bottom during all that rain we had! Great job!



Another full house

Mike explained that sometimes we get carried away with Latin names, but since the plants are known by their Latin names, please bear with us as you become familiar with the nomenclature. If you have questions, please don't hesitate to ask, at any time. We're all here to learn. The first Saturday (June 6) the Master Gardeners and the Orchid Society will be at Hagan Ace Hardware on US 1 to answer your questions and help you with repotting, or just to visit and listen. All are welcome. On June 28, the Keiki Club will be meeting at Lola Stark's home at 3136 Country Creek Lane. The program is "Getting Ready for Hurricane Season: What to Do Before, During and After a Storm". For directions, either Google or call 797-2361.



One of DeLeon's Bromeliads & Orchids New Clones

Our speaker for the evening was Phillip Hamilton of DeLeon's Bromeliads and Orchids who spoke on Phalaenopsis, their history, where they grow, how to grow them, the culture, important species in hybridizing and some of the hybrids seen at the Taiwan Show. They were first named in 1825 by Blume and the name in Greek means "Resembles a moth". They come from southeast Asia, northern Australia and the Philippines.

They grow naturally upside down on trees in order to keep the water from collecting in the crown of the plant. They are epiphytic and monopodial, meaning they are air plants that send their leaves out of one point.

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Upcoming Events

June

- 28 Keiki Club, 1-3 pm
Getting Ready for Hurricane Season
3136 Country Creek Ln, 797-2361

July

- 4 Master Gardeners & SAOS Members
Q&A, Repotting & Problem Plant Clinic
Ace on US 1, 9 am to noon
- 7 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
The Killers Among Us, CSI for Orchids
Robert A. Cating, IFAS, University of Florida
- 10-12 Santa Barbara Orchid Estate International
Orchid Fair
Earl Warren Showgrounds, Santa Barbara, California

August

- 1 Master Gardeners & SAOS Members
Q&A, Repotting & Problem Plant Clinic
Ace on US 1, 9 am to noon
- 4 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
Cattleyas, Queen of the Orchids
Segundo & Yolanda Cuesta, [Quest Orchids](#)

September

- 1 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
Growing Oncidiinae Intergenerics Bill Hill.
[Orchid Island Orchid](#)
- 5 Master Gardeners & SAOS Members
Q&A, Repotting & Problem Plant Clinic
Ace on US 1, 9 am to noon

- 19-20 Ridge Orchid Society Show
Lake Mirror Center, Lakeland

- 20 Keiki Club @ Harry McElroy's

October

- 2-4 Florida West Coast Orchid Society Show
Minnreg Center, Largo
- 3 Master Gardeners & SAOS Members

- Q&A, Repotting & Problem Plant Clinic
Ace on US 1, 9 am to noon
- 6 St Augustine Orchid Society Meeting
Important Encyclia Species Used in
Breeding and Their Hybrids Dr. Ruben
and Claudia Sauleda, [Ruben in Orchids](#)
- 10-11 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Botanical Gardens
- 17-18 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show
Ft Pierce Community Center,
Vets Memorial Park

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



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May 24 Keiki Club The Hackneau's Water Quality Road Show



If you missed the Hackneau's Water Quality Presentation you missed a great learning experience. Courtney talked about water quality while Rose tested all the water samples brought to the meeting for pH (a measure of how acidic or alkaline your water is) and conductivity (a measure of how many dissolved salts you have in your water). You want your water to have a pH below 7 (neutral) and ideally in the slightly acidic range (say 6 or 6.5). You want low conductivity. Rainwater and distilled water have a conductivity below 1 and most of the well water and public water supply (largely derived from wells in limestone) have conductivities between 300 and 800. Now: what do you do with this information.

The short answer is use a water soluble fertilizer (about one quarter to one eighth strength) that will tend to acidify your water and have organic matter (like fir bark, coconut husks or redwood bark) in the potting mix to buffer the pH and generate acidity. To deal with the high conductivity, once or twice a month thoroughly flush your pots to leach out residual salts.

Now for the longer answers. First, your source of water:

Rainwater or Distilled Water – have very low conductivities, which is great. This pure water also has virtually no buffering capacity so the addition of fertilizer can cause precipitous drops in your pH and the water can end up with the acidity of vinegar, very deadly for your plants. If you are using this pure of water, you will need to use a fertilizer with calcium and magnesium and micronutrients because they are generally absent. The slow release Dynamite may be a better choice in fertilizer because it will not cause such an acidic water quality.

Well Water or Public Water Supply – will generally be alkaline and high in dissolved salts in the St Augustine area. The water soluble fertilizers caused a drop in pH to the desired level of less than 7, but the salts in the fertilizer also caused a rise in the conductivity, a greater increase with

increased fertilizer strength. The best way to handle this is to use a very dilute fertilizer. Shoot for a nitrogen content of less than 70 ppm, use the [calculator](#) Harry McElroy told us about to figure out how much fertilizer to use (check out the culture page of our website for the link). Then flush your pots religiously, once or twice a month, with your raw water. Water the plant until water runs out the bottom of the pot and then water some more. This will dissolve the salts. Wait 15 minutes and then repeat this flushing procedure, this will flush the dissolved salts out of your pot.

Second, your potting mix:

Sphagnum Moss – is a very water retentive medium that becomes so acidic (a pH of around 4) that bacteria and fungi cannot survive. It also breaks down fairly rapidly, with a life of one or perhaps 2 years. Some growers swear by sphagnum and others cannot successfully grow in sphagnum.

Organic Matter – like fir bark, coconut husk and redwood bark will increase the ability of your potting mix to hold some of the water and nutrients after you water so they will be available to the plant for a few days after you water. They will decompose over time and one of the byproducts of their decomposition is increased acidity. It is best to choose a fertilizer where the nitrogen is not in the urea form (which the bacteria will feed on and cause the organic matter to decompose more quickly). Better for the nitrogen to be in the ammonia or nitrate form which is available to the plant immediately. Redwood bark in particular generates acidity.



Lava Rock – is favored by Courtney because its large surface area allows it to hold a lot of water for later uptake by the orchid. It will build up mineral deposits so it is important to flush the plant regularly. Courtney reports difficulty using the slow release Dynamite because it is easily flushed from the pot.

Third, your fertilizer:

Micronutrients – include the macro micro nutrients calcium and magnesium and the micro micronutrients like copper,

Water Quality Continued on page 4





June 28 Keiki Club Meeting Getting Ready for Hurricane Season

SAOS members will give a presentation on how to get ready for the hurricane season: "Before, During and After a Tropical Storm". Feel free to bring any plants you think need attention and view Lola's set up for growing orchids. We will be meeting from 1 to 3 on Sunday afternoon on June 28th at Lola Stark's home at 3136 Country Creek Lane in St. Augustine. Call 904-797-2361 if you have any questions.

Water Quality Continued from page 3

zinc and other trace elements. With well water or public water derived from wells in limestone, there are probably plenty of micronutrients present. The problem is the plant cannot use these micronutrients if the water is too alkaline, so you must make the water acidic through the soluble fertilizers and organic matter you use in your potting mix. Once you can lower the pH to below 7, the plant can use the micronutrients present and you do not need to use a specially formulated fertilizer.

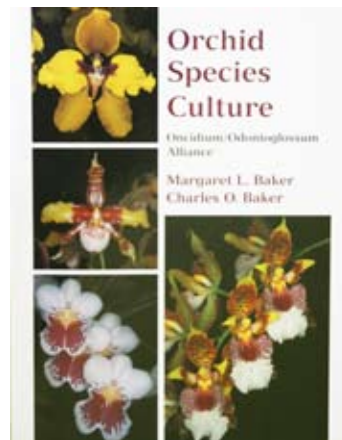
Slow Release Fertilizers – like Dynamite (not Osmocote) are great cause they will last for 6 months or so and will give a low dose of fertilizer to your plant each time you water. Use a half teaspoon or so per plant in April when new growth begins. For vandas, you can add some to a bag made with panty hose, surround it with a bit of sphagnum moss and tie this to the stem above the roots.

Lime – Paphiopedilums love a slightly alkaline environment and extra calcium and magnesium. Mix a few tablespoons of dolomitic lime in a gallon of water and water your paphs and add say a teaspoon of the lime to the top of the pot each month and watch your paphs jump out of the pot!

What's New in the Library Orchid Species Culture: Oncidium Odontoglossum Alliance

By Charles &
Margaret Baker

In this meticulously researched volume, aimed at serious orchidists, the authors have formulated recommendations for approximately 1,300 species within the immense Oncidium Odontoglossum alliance.



July 7 Monthly SAOS Meeting

Robert Cating of the Tropical Research and Education Center of the University of Florida will give a presentation on CSI for Orchids, The Killers Among Us, at the July 7 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Robert's program will teach growers of all skill levels how to differentiate different types of orchid problems (bacteria, fungi, virus and environmental disorders) and when and how to get an accurate diagnosis.

Robert has been studying orchid diseases during his postgraduate work at the University of Florida and will be receiving his doctorate in August. He has published articles on his work and is in the process of writing an Orchid Health Management Book and collaborating on a new book on orchid diseases.



Continued from page 1

They like low to medium light, but when it cools off they can take more. They like to be evenly moist and the fertilizer they like best is 20-20-20 used at ¼ to ½ strength. They should be fertilized every other watering and they prefer 75° to 80° temperatures. In order to bloom they must have a 15° to 20° difference between the day and night temperatures. During the winter, Phillip recommends dropping to a 5-40-17 fertilizer, with a high phosphorus content (or perhaps more importantly, a low nitrogen content).

He prefers sphagnum for media, but fir bark, coconut husk and peat moss can be used, whatever works for you. The mix needs to allow air to the roots but still hold enough water for the plant. Do not compact the media. When repotting, remove all dead roots - healthy roots will be hard and white or green. Choose the pot size according to the size of the root ball, not the size of the leaves. After repotting, Phillip recommends giving the plant some Superthrive and some Subdue, using package directions



Phillip enjoys the 'goings-on' during the auction

For pests he recommends treating the plants 3 times, 1 week apart. This applies to mealy bugs, scale, etc. He uses Orthene or Conserve for thrips and recommends spraying the grass outside your greenhouse as the thrips will get on your grass and then into the greenhouse. Spray chemicals early in the morning or late in the evening and never when the temperature is above 85.



Christie & Fred start the raffle drawing

Bacterial infections can be avoided by making sure you have good air circulation. Keep the leaves and crown dry to prevent the infections. Physan or Captan are good sprays for this or you can pour hydrogen peroxide on the leaves to get rid of Fusarium, Southern Blight or Crown Rot, or you can use agricultural streptomycin available at feed stores.

If you have Botrytis on your flowers, check the center for a bulls-eye, which may mean you have thrips as well. He had six recommendations: Keep the foliage dry; allow for good air movement; do not over water; do not let your pot sit in standing water; repot as soon as the media starts to break down; and use clean tools when cutting plant material.

He then showed us slides which showed the Phal. species, some crosses and some highlights from the Taiwan Orchid Show which he attended and judged. They were beautiful. Great presentation much appreciated by all present.

Following the program and a short break, Dick Roth announced that Courtney Hackney's Laelia purpurata carnea won the Member's Choice on the Show table. We then had our raffle (and there were lots in bloom!) and Christie Peppard won the Grand Prize, Dtps. Newbury Parfait 'Picotee'.





Growing Tips for June

Dr. Courtney Hackney
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There are many products available today for orchid growing, most far more expensive than necessary. Hobbyists usually just pay the price since they have only a

few plants. As your collection gets larger or you wish to be more frugal there are many ways to reduce the cost of your hobby.

Many hobbyists got started when presented with a gift of an orchid and are still in the early stages of learning to grow. Many of the big-box stores get a regular supply of orchids, which are sold as pot plants. Some orchids do not sell and go out of bloom. These are either tossed or placed on a sales table at a reduced price. Caution should be exercised when purchasing these orchids, but some bargains can be found. Inexpensive orchids also make great plants on which to experiment. Learn to repot using these orchids. Try different media and pots. All of these "experiments" will teach you to be a better grower and make you more confident when you purchase an orchid that you really like. Most hobbyists err in the beginning because they are afraid to damage a newly purchased orchid so they do nothing when a problem develops.

Fertilizer is a classic example of the concept that excellent orchids do not require the most expensive products. One of my favorite growers that proved the concept was the late Ralph Wasdon from Greenville, NC. He used K Mart, soluble fertilizer and grew orchids as well as anyone I ever met. When asked to speak about his prowess in growing orchids he always replied that it only took five minutes to explain his methods; water when needed, fertilize when you remember, and put your plants under the pines when it was warm enough.

Practical wisdom is often overlooked when growing "exotic" orchids in favor of the elaborate and expensive. Powdered cinnamon is a very effective fungicide applied directly to the wound. Many growers buy cinnamon powder by the bag and sprinkle it over roots and rhizome just before placing a newly repotted orchid in a new pot. This non-toxic and relatively inexpensive fungicide has the added benefit of a nice fragrance.

Another simple, and amazingly effective, anti-bacterial/anti fungal agent is Hydrogen Peroxide. It is available everywhere for topical use. Joe Grezaffi introduced me to its use. Whenever he saw crown rot in a phal or rot on a cattleya he poured hydrogen peroxide right in the crown or



damaged area. For awhile, I used half strength, but found that there was never any damage from using it full strength. It even stops pseudomonas rot on phal leaves that I once cut off entirely when I saw just a small rot spot.

One of the most significant changes in fertilizer for orchids is the availability of a slow release fertilizer named Nutricote. This product is being used by many commercial orchid nurseries, but is even more important to the hobbyist who has just a small number of orchids. Available as Dynamite in small quantities from Home Depot stores, this is an easy to use fertilizer that delivers a constant supply of nutrients for a set amount of time. Most last for six months and provide micronutrients as well.



Painted Orchids By Robert Sullivan





Beginner's Corner

By Mike Heinz

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So many times when we get together with other orchid growers we start talking about our favorite things...orchids. We assume that everybody understands all the terms we use, though this is not usually the case. Let's talk about

what a species and hybrids.

Some of the most common words that are heard are the ones that define what genus and species the orchid is. The genus (genera is the plural) is the larger group of similar type plants, i.e., a *Dendrobium* or *Cattleya*. The species is the specific type of *Dendrobium* or *Cattleya* you are talking about, such as *Dendrobium nobile* or *Cattleya labiata*. There are over 35,000 known species. To propagate a species, the pollen of one plant is used to fertilize another plant of the same species to form a seed pod and develop more plants.

The next term I'll talk about is a hybrid. A hybrid is the result of the pollen of one type plant being used to fertilize a different type plant to form a seed pod and create a new plant.

- When two species are used, the resulting cross is called a primary hybrid, such as *C. guttata* and *C. aurantiaca* being crossed to form the primary hybrid *C. Chocolate Drop*.

- Hybrids not involving two species are referred to as complex hybrids, such as if *C. Chocolate Drop* were crossed back onto *C. guttata*, the complex hybrid *C. Fantasia Jibara* would be formed.

- When you cross two plants from different genera, you get an intergeneric hybrid, such as a *Phalaenopsis* crossed with a *Doritis* results in a *Doritaenopsis*. Sometimes the intergeneric name of the genus is not simply a combination of the parental genera names, but a completely new word such as *Fredclareara* which is a hybrid between *Clowesia*, *Mormodes* and *Catasetum*.

The easiest way to tell if a plant is a species or a hybrid is to look at the name tag. If the plant is labelled correctly, the first word or abbreviation will be the genus name that will be capitalized. The second part will be the species name (if it is in lower case) or a hybrid (if capitalized). So the tag *L. purpurata* would indicate the species *Laelia purpurata* while *Bl. Morning Glory* would be a hybrid.

It is my goal to make things clearer. Stay with us and you too will be talking the talk. Just remember, we all started just like you and had to learn a new language, but it's worth it to be able to describe our beautiful plants.

Name Tags in Your Orchids

by Susan Taylor, BellaOnline.com



If you are a new orchid grower, or even if you have been growing for a while and have a number of plants, you probably wonder why in the world there is a name tag in the pot and why you should keep it.

Every orchid, be it a species or a hybrid, should be sold with a name tag so you will be able to identify what you're buying. From the name you can find out how to grow it, whether it will grow in your conditions, and how big it will get. Over time you will probably get more and more orchids and it will become more difficult to tell them apart unless you have left in the tags. And then, if you are like many of us orchid enthusiasts, you will want to join a society and eventually show your orchids. Without the tags you will not be able to show them properly.

Now there are several methods of keeping the tags in orchids and one of the most important considerations is whether there are children around your plants. If so, take precautions to make sure you have duplicate tags in case the tags are removed by mistake. Some mothers simply put a second tag in each pot which is buried below the side of the pot. Others use tape with the name printed on it from one of the labeling machines and tape that to the pot. For a quick and easy solution, you can just write on the pot with indelible ink.

After a few years you will find that most plastic name tags will start to disintegrate. I've found that it's a good idea to put a new name tag in the pot every time you repot so that you will never be wondering what in the world the name of the plant that has become illegible is; or what the other half of the name that's disappeared on the broken half of the tag is. I recommend using the labeling machines to make your tags if you can since that is much easier to read than hand written tags. If you have to write by hand, use a #2 pencil or indelible laundry pen for the longest lasting results. Write as large as you can for the size of the tag since everyone who will be reading it may not see as well as you can.



Home and Backyard Orchid Growing

by Bob Martin, nigel_77@bellsouth.net

Since moving to Florida in 2001, I have missed my Sunday morning excursions to my basement greenhouse where I had maintained nearly 100 phals in a light garden environment for several years. It was



very normal for me to have 40-50 blooming at one time or another from spring through summer. When I moved to Florida, I brought 15-16 plants with me, most of which I killed by too much care or improper care. I do have a very special Cattleya with the tag missing that has been divided and that I have rebloomed sporadically. In 2007, I attended the Jax spring show, bought 6 phals and got hooked all over again. In the spring of 2008 I attended and later joined the SAOS. Naturally, I began collecting again and have settled on catts and other more bright light alliances to gather and nurture.

I grow on a covered porch that has an east/southeast exposure with full sun beginning at sunup and lasting until noon. My plants (now numbering about 40) are placed on humidity trays or open shelving with large flat plastic trays below to catch run through. All watering is done from premixed solutions poured from gallon jugs, tedious but less messy. I try very hard to keep the overflow to a minimum when watering due to the really ugly color of Inoculaid and Orchid Pro. Because of this, I have very few plants hanging. Drainage is one reason and reduced light would be the other. The higher I hang them, the less light they receive.

After several visits to Bottom Gardens and checking out The Oleander Tree, I started moving a very few plants into hanging pots or mounts and hanging them in my south facing (small) Live Oak Tree. That worked very well, so I bought more....DUH! These plants are watered with a hose and fed by immersion in a bucket of runoff from the porch. (I should note that all of my runoff is used to water houseplants and/or blooming plants around the house foundation).

I recently was faced with a small dilemma regarding my small hanging collection. I had made plans to have a surgical process that might keep me in the hospital for

as much as 14 days. After visiting Bottom Gardens for a Keiki Club meeting and seeing the awning style shade areas that Terry had created, I decided I needed something like that to make it easier for my wife (a non-gardener) to care for things while I was away. I had a 12-13 ft wall that faced southeast that seemed like a natural location. But I was concerned about attachment to the house and local community rules within our gated community. Then, Voila! On a tour through the Home Depot garden area I found rolls of shade cloth in 3 different colors. I hesitated to buy without having a plan so back home I went. After a brief survey, it appeared that my AC compressor screened area might offer a solution. I made a couple sketches, got the wife's approval and went shopping.

I bought a 6 ft x 25 ft roll of 70% shading which is more than I was looking for but it was there and ready to use. They also had snap on clips. The material is of a non-tearing nature which allows cutting. I bought 2" PVC pipe and made a framework



by setting poles down inside the 4 x 4 posts. I made it as tall as I could without obstructing a window. The material is fastened to the PVC frame with the purchased clips, cable ties and bungee cords. All of the PVC is loose fit so it can be disassembled easily and quickly. Plants are hung on a hurriedly scavenged 2 x 4 with hook eyes (I will refine that soon). I finished this little project 2 days before my hospital visit. According to my light meter I am in the 3000-4000 ft candle range, the area is 5 x 8 ft and the cost was about \$90.

The area is in full sun from sunup until about noon. As the heat picks up I can move the plants more toward the house wall and reduce sun exposure. It seems that I may be able to accommodate 25-30 plants in the area without obstructing air flow to the compressor. I have a hose nearby and simply spray every 3-4 days depending on weather conditions. Every other week I hand pour or dip fertilizer. I am still experimenting but I am very happy with the results. The Cattleyas are spiking and one of the Dendrobiums has 2 spikes and nearly 25 blooms. There are also 2 vanda/asco types with many new roots and new growths at the top. All in all, this little project has worked out very well and will only hurt my budget.



Orchid Questions & Answers

Where Members Share Experiences

By Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Q. I bought a beautiful orchid at the society's silent auction. I live in a condo and keep this orchid inside. It was doing well for a bit and I was careful not to over water it. Last weekend the leaf tips started turning black and the next day they were yellowing from the black tip down. Any suggestions on care?

A. That looks an awful lot like Anthracnose, a fungal disease. It typically starts at the apex of the leaf and the leaf gets black tips and yellows down towards the base of the leaf, showing slightly sunken brownish/grayish patches. You should cut off the infected parts of the leaves with a sterile single edged razor blade. Spray the plant with generally available Dithane or Mancozeb or better yet, with Cleary's 3336 if you can find it. Here's a link to [pictures of different pests and diseases](#) along with how to treat problems you discover.



Q. When I picked up the vanda I bought at Krull Smith, I got some green stuff on my hands from the leaves. Jim said it was algae, no big deal. When I was watering it this morning I noticed the older roots were totally covered and the water was being repelled by the green powdery stuff. The newer roots were soaking it up. Should I do nothing, or try to blast it off with a strong stream of water from the hose?



A. If the algae is preventing the roots from hydrating, you can remove it by spraying with a dilute bleach solution (1 ounce per gallon) or dilute 10% pool algicide solution (2 tsp per gallon). Spray the plant being careful not to spray the flowers which will spot if the solution touches them. After 10 minutes or so, take your hose end sprayer set on flat and water blast the algae off the plant.

Q. My *Sarcoglottis sceptrodes* has an 8 inch spike and is close to flowering. It seems to have stopped developing new leaves during this spiking process. Since I have no experience with this genus, what happens after the flowers are through blooming? Will the plant start with new leaf production? It only has a half dozen sad looking leaves.

A. Marv Ragan reports that the stem and all the leaves on the *Sarcoglottis* will die back after blooming. New growth will start from someplace on the existing root system. The dorsal sepal and 2 petals are fused in this orchid. Marv says many of the orchids that are popular to grow do not have this fused flower structure but there are many orchids in nature that have this feature, we just don't usually see the plants.



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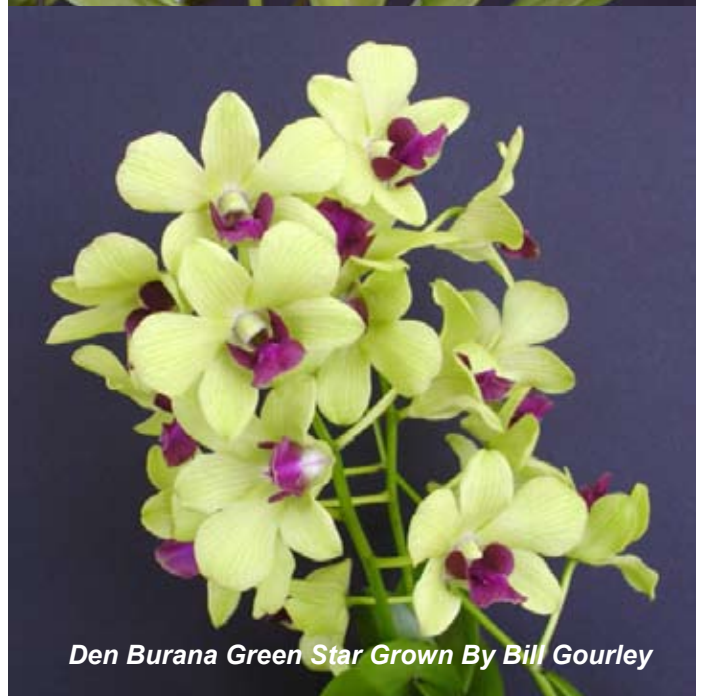
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What's in Bloom in the SAOS

Paul Jones, trjones_99@yahoo.com



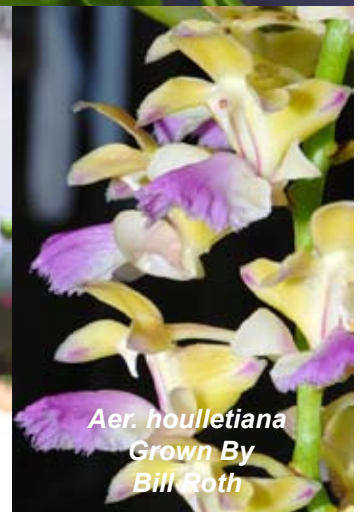
V. cristata, Grown By Bill Roth



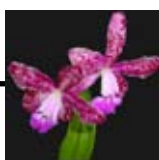
Den Burana Green Star Grown By Bill Gourley



*Phalaenopsis
Grown By
Denise Henery*



*Aer. houlettiana
Grown By
Bill Roth*



SHOW TABLE



Terry Bottom

Grower Mike & Kaycee Heinz
Bulb. bicolor 'Adoribil' AM/AOS



Terry Bottom

Grower Stacy Manges
Phalaenopsis NOID



Terry Bottom

Grower Harry & Ceila McElory
Paph. Armeni White



Terry Bottom

Grower Jeannette Pacetti
V. Roberts Delight



Terry Bottom

Grower Debbie Sandy
Phalaenopsis NOID



Terry Bottom

Grower Dick Roth
V. Meg Laughlin x V. Agatha Motes 'Maui Spots'



Terry Bottom

Grower Marv & Jan Ragan
C. Marv's Home Run



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
L. purpurata var. werkhauzeri



Grower Courtney Hackney
L. purpurata var. carnea



Grower Courtney Hackney
L. purpurata 'Cindarosa'



Grower Sue Bottom
L. purpurata var. striata



Grower Sue Bottom
C. Dupreana coerulea



Grower Mike & Kaycee Heinz
L. tenebrosa 'Aurea Miranda' x L. tenebrosa 'Extra'

