

CLUB NEWS



Bill Thoms

**June 1
Monthly SAOS
Meeting
by Lola Stark,
seacuter@bellsouth.net**

Welcome & Thanks. The meeting was called to order by President Jack Higgins with 54 people present including two guests and new member Irma Pacetti.

Jack thanked Jeanette Smith for her refreshments and reminded members they should contribute a dollar when they go to the food table to help defray costs! Gail Marshall asked for June Birthdays. Those that have their birthdays in the meeting month are eligible to receive a free raffle ticket. Jack also announced that we will announce a monthly winner for the show table if folks will please place their ballots in the silver box. We have potting mix and pot clips available at the side table each meeting.

SAOS Club Business. Jack showed us some containers that were brought back from Redlands and some that Fred brought in. The question was whether enough members were interested in buying them to warrant getting a quantity. A decision will be made at a later date.



Bill Thoms explains his Inchworm Theory to SAOS



Bill shares some of his greenhouse tricks with SAOS

Upcoming Events. Our July meeting will be our annual Summer Auction. Sue and Fred will be bringing us about 25 blooming orchids from various venues. We'll have food and fun!

The Keiki Club will meet at Sue and Terry's to repot phalaenopsis on June 27 from 1-3 pm. Hagan Ace will have the repotting clinic on June 5 from 9-1.

Check the website for the calendar of events. There is usually an orchid nursery, meeting or show wherever you go in the U.S. of A.

SAOS Monthly Program. Our guest speaker was Bill Thoms of A-doribil in Valrico with his wife Doris Dukes. He has written a book called *Bulbophyllums*, copies of which he had with him if anyone wanted to buy one. He also had several handouts with lots of good information. Bill's subject for the evening was "Growing Specimen Sized Orchid Plants". His and Doris' success with this include 76 Cultural Awards from AOS in 26 different genera, 31 of which were for *Bulbophyllums* which happen to be his speciality.

He showed us pictures of his greenhouse setup which has a higher bench in the middle of the bench which was six feet wide, allowing the use of both sides adequately. He also uses the spaces above the bench and below it.

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Upcoming Orchid Events

- June**
27 Keiki Club – 1 to 3 pm
Repotting Phalaenopsis
Sue and Terry Bottom's home
6916 Cypress Lake Ct., St. Aug 32086
- July**
3 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 til noon
[3050 US 1 S](#) in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
6 SAOS Meeting – 7 pm
Fred Keefer, Auctioneer Extraordinaire
Summer Orchid Auction
- August**
3 SAOS Meeting – 7 pm
Dr. Courtney Hackney, UNF & SAOS
Water Quality and Orchids
7 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 til noon
[3050 US 1 S](#) in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- September**
4 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 til noon
[3050 US 1 S](#) in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
7 SAOS Meeting – 7 pm
Jose Exposito, Soroa Orchids
Basic Orchid Culture
18-19 Ridge Orchid Society Show
Lake Mirror Center, Lakeland
- October**
2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 til noon
[3050 US 1 S](#) in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic
2-3 Gainesville Orchid Society Show
Kanapaha Botanical Gardens
5 SAOS Meeting – 7 pm
Prem Subrahmanyam
[Florida Native Orchids](#)
13 Bonus SAOS Meeting – 7 pm
Roy Tokunaga, H&R Orchids
16-17 Fort Pierce Orchid Society Show
Community Center Vet Memorial Park
29-31 Delray Beach Orchid Society Show
Old School Square

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November

- 2 SAOS Meeting – 7 pm
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
Venezuela's National Flower
6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 til noon
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine
Repotting and Plant Clinic

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



St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	Jack Higgins jacktravel2003@yahoo.com
First Vice President Program Chair	Sue Bottom sbottom15@bellsouth.net
Second Vice President Publicity Chair	Vivienne Rowe tomvivrowe@comcast.net
Secretary AOS/Orchid Digest Rep	Lola Stark seacuter@bellsouth.net
Treasurer	Bill Gourley wgourley@bellsouth.net
Directors at Large	Terry Bottom bottomt@bellsouth.net Mike Heinz mgheinz@comcast.net Dick Roth rthroth405@aol.com
Exhibit Committee Chair	Lola Stark seacuter@bellsouth.net
Librarian	Wendy Thomas wendysthomas1@bellsouth.net
Membership Committee Chair	Gail Marshall gwpb@aol.com
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	Sue and Terry Bottom sbottom15@bellsouth.net bottomt@bellsouth.net
Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com



Continued from page 1

He maintains that most people are inchworm growers. Their plants grow a leaf and lose a leaf, grow some roots and lose some roots. To grow specimen sized plants, he offered these suggestions:



Bill shared his "staking" techniques with members

1. Pay attention to details. Watch each plant to see what it's doing!
2. Water your plants from all sides, not just the front or back. Water your plants first, then go back and fertilize. You won't use so much fertilizer and the plants will absorb the fertilizer better. With bulbophyllums, he recommended keeping them wet for a longer time by putting them in shallow trays which help to hold the water and fertilizer. However, do not put paphilopedilums in these trays as they cannot stand the extra water. He makes his own baskets for the bulbophyllums using a slatted setup. He also waters and fertilizes late in the day so the plants stay wet most of the night. Orchids are native to jungles which stay moist all night, so it makes sense, even though most growers suggest having your plants dry by noon!
3. Feed your plants EVERY WEEK, using $\frac{1}{2}$ the recommended amount on the label of your fertilizer. He recommended that you choose a day and feed that day every week. He told us that lots of the commercial fertilizers have nonusable forms of nitrogen in them (urea, nitrite, etc.) instead of the usable form nitrate. In plants grown in soil, the urea, etc. is converted to nitrate by the soil microorganisms though this conversion does not occur well in orchid potting mix, so check the label to ensure most of the nitrogen is in the nitrate form.
4. Don't forget good air flow. He uses a fresh air intake fan on a timer at night to bring fresh buoyant air from the outside into the greenhouse when the normal air flow is stagnant. Plants grow better outdoors because they get the continuous flow of fresh air. They grow best in bright shade.

5. If your plant is in a very large pot, put some styrofoam peanuts in the center of the container when potting. The center of the pot tends to stay the wettest and the styrofoam peanuts will promote good drainage and help prevent root rot.

6. If you're going to spray pesticides or fungicides, do it when it's cool to prevent leaf damage. In our area, this means you should spray in the late afternoon or early evening so there will be 12 hours or so til the temperatures start to rise again.

He recommends that you start grooming and staking your plant long before the flowers open so they can be presented to their best advantage. He went on to show us how to take a plant that is in bloom, but not showing very well and make it into a show plant. The first day, he cleans every leaf, no matter how many, with straight lemon juice. If the plant has spikes that have bent over, start using small supports to bring them up. If the flower is upside down, it will turn right side up in about 5 days by starting small and working with it every day. If a leaf is upside down, he captures it with florist wire in a tweezer effect, not tightly, and turns it around. The entire process will take the 5 days and trying to do it in one will ruin the plant.

If you're growing a Phal that spawns keikis easily, bend the spike back to the container and let the keiki root in the same pot, it makes an impressive, large plant. Wonderful lecture!

Intermission and Auction. Following a 15 minute break, Dick Roth announced that the favorite orchid on the show table was the Lc. Irene Finney 'Spring's Best' x Bl. Morning Glory brought in by John and Dorothy VanBrocklin. Fred and Christie worked the raffle and auction with care and wit!



Bill's Wife & Master Orchid Grower Doris Duker



May 23 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners Light and Orchids



Bill Gourley explains growing light, and how to use the light meter

Almost 30 orchidists came to the Keiki Club to listen to Bill Gourley talk about light and orchids. Orchids are typically grouped by the amount of light needed to grow well: low, medium and high light levels.

- Low Light – Orchids such as phals and most paphs need low light which is generally something under 1500 ft-candles though multifloral paphs generally do better in medium light up to about 2500 ft-candles.
 - Medium Light – Orchids like oncidiums, dendrobiums, and cattleyas typically do well in light levels of 2000 to 4000 ft-candles, with the oncidiums preferring the lower end of medium and the dendrobiums and cattleyas the higher end of medium.
 - Bright Light - Vandas like bright light in the range of 4000 to 6000 ft-candles, if acclimated to that bright of light.
- He demonstrate how you can use the light meter to find the best spots for your orchids by doing a survey in your yard at the same locations at various times of the day (say at 10 am, noon, 2 pm and 4 pm) to determine whether a given location will be excessively bright at any point in the day and whether that location will receive sufficient light throughout the day.

Easy Orchids – Mimi Luebbermann

Wendy Thomas, wendysthomas1@bellsouth.net

Hello everyone! I am excited about so many members taking advantage of our great library at the monthly meetings! Please remember, you can also [e-mail me](#) to reserve a book, DVD or the light meter and I will bring it to the next month's meeting...

The featured book for June is "Easy Orchids" by Mimi Luebbermann..Check It Out...Literally!!



July 6 Monthly Meeting

We will have our summer orchid auction at the July 6 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Fred Keefer and Sue Bottom will be organizing a buying trip in Florida nurseries to get a good supply of Florida-acclimated orchids in bloom and in bud for you to bid on. 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.



June 27 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners Repotting Phalaenopsis Orchids

It's time for the annual phalaenopsis repotting marathon. They've been in bloom for 3 months now and it's time to cut the spikes, repot them and let them gather strength for next year's show of flowers. They benefit greatly from being repotted each year. There will be a demonstration on how to repot and then it will be your turn to go to work. Bring one of your phals that needs repotting!. We'll meet at Sue and Terry Bottom's home at [6916 Cypress Lake Ct in St. Aug](#) from 1 to 3 pm on Sunday the 27th! Bring a folding chair.





C. Old Whitey x Blc. Six Bells by Terry Bottom



Pot. Chia Pet by Terry Bottom



S. cernua x Blc. Star Ruby by Wolfgang Obst



Bc. Diadem by Wolfgang Obst





Growing Tips for June

Dr. Courtney Hackney,
hackneau@comcast.net
Dept. Biology, Univ. North
Florida

How do I get my orchid to grow roots? This is one of the most asked questions because so many new orchid growers start with the gift of a pot plant that, unfortunately, stays too long in the medium. But even those of us who have grown orchids for many years can find individual clones or times when an orchid just will not grow roots.

When the weather is warm most orchids will readily grow roots. There may be a few exceptions to the rule, but even those will at least grow a few new roots this time of year.

In nature, most orchids grow new roots when the growth of new leaves begins. For orchids with rhizomes, this usually happens when a new growth is maturing. For orchids that grow from a central stem, e.g., phalaenopsis and vandas, new roots are associated with the onset of the rainy season or warm weather. Thus, your orchids should be getting new roots right now.

There are some things that can prevent an orchid from growing roots, including insects and disease. If you have an orchid will not grow new roots, especially if it was just repotted, then some action may be necessary to stimulate new root growth and save the orchid plant. An orchid without roots will eventually die.

The first question to ask is whether the problem orchid is a species. If that is the case, then a quick check with an appropriate book will tell you if there are special issues with respect to new roots for that species. Many of the large bifoliate cattleyas, e.g., *C. leopoldii* and *C. bicolor*, have specific times when they grow roots. These should be repotted only when they are about to get new roots.

If your orchid is not a species or is a species with no specific rooting issues, then a check of the plant is necessary. Are there currently live roots on the orchid? Are the leaves wilted or shriveled? If there are many live roots, but leaves are shriveled, then look for insect pests. Scale insects, mites, and mealy bugs can all suck enough liquid from a plant that has good roots to cause desiccation of leaves. You may need to take the orchid from the pot, look under leaves and even check the living roots. Don't be hesitant to use a magnifying glass because some of these "beasts" are tiny. If you just find one it is a good bet there are more and this is the problem.

A fine jet of water can be used to remove scale from the leaves, under roots and even between leaves. My

preference is to follow this procedure several times from different angles to be sure all are removed. It only takes one to regenerate a whole new colony.

If most of the roots are dead then the issue is likely either disease or decaying medium. Using the same fine water jet, wash the entire plant thoroughly and let it dry. If there are soft spots on the rhizome or stem apply 2% Hydrogen Peroxide, the stuff you have in your medicine cabinet. After 15 minutes, soak the entire plant, not just the roots, in the recommended concentration of "Rootone" or similar hormonal stimulant. Some orchid books maintain that orchids do not respond to such a treatment, but they will. Soak for 15 minutes and then let dry.

Next keep your orchid in a shady location. For me they go under the bench. Some growers that have humidity issues will remove all dead tissues and place the plant in a clear plastic bag under the bench until new roots appear. It is necessary to be sure no water accumulates in the bag. Once new roots appear repot, but keep the orchid under lower light until there are enough roots to anchor the plant in the pot. Then it can be slowly moved into its normal light regimen.

Getting vandas to grow roots can also be an issue. Members of the vanda group will occasionally become very leggy and refuse to grow roots on the stem, resulting in large plants with leaves at the top, roots at the bottom and a long stem in between. Find a long plastic window box that will hold the root mass and as much of the stem as possible and soak in "Rootone" for 30 minutes. Place back in its normal location and wait. Typically, new roots will emerge from what looked like a dead stem. After these roots get 2-3 inches long you can cut just below these new roots and repot the top portion. Within a few weeks the lower part of the stem will sprout new leaves and you now have two plants.



New lead & new roots starting to grow





The Dreaded Thai Disease From *Vandas*, Courtesy of Dr. Martin Motes

Phyllosticta capitatus, also known as *Guignardia* is most commonly referred to in Florida as Thai fungus. In fairness to the Thais, it is in fact cosmopolitan. Amateur growers have exceptional

difficulty controlling this disease largely because of a lack of understanding of its life cycle. An understanding of this fungus makes it no more difficult to control than any other of the leaf spotting fungi such as *Cercospora*.

Phyllosticta seems to appear suddenly on otherwise healthy plants; usually after they have been subjected to cold stress in the late fall or early winter. The distinct, rough, often diamond shape lesions are in fact the fruiting bodies of the fungus. The fungus has been present in the leaves for some time and the sudden appearance of the lesions is analogous to the appearance of "fairy rings" of toadstools after a heavy rain. Just as mystery surrounded the latter phenomenon for ages, many growers cling to the mistaken notion that *Phyllosticta* is a systemic problem like a virus. Strictly speaking this fungus is a disease of the leaf not the entire plant. The disease spreads upward on the plant from lower infected leaves to the newly formed leaves as they emerge. Only under the most adverse growing conditions is this disease fatal to the plant. It is, however extremely persistent. To control this highly successful organism requires equal persistence on the part of the grower.

In Florida, *Phyllosticta* is spread from August through early October. Ironically, for the remainder of the year this disease is difficult to transmit. The corky lesions of the fruiting bodies need to be wet for a prolonged period in order to open and release their spores. For much of the year, *Phyllosticta* is much less virulent than most fungi but alas; the slow drizzles of late summer and early fall provide ideal conditions for this fungus to spread. Awareness of this period of peril is critical to control of the disease.

As with all disease control programs; an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Good air movement, bright light, and adequate plant spacing are all of great importance. In Florida September, these good cultural measures are not enough if the pathogen is already present in the collection. When infected plants are present to provide inoculum, the entire collection needs to be immunized with systemic fungicides. Early and consistent spraying, beginning in mid-May is the best practice. Thiophanate Methyl (Cleary's 3336 or Thiomil) is the systemic most readily available to homeowners.

An initial spraying in early to mid May should be followed by a second spraying in two weeks. This second spraying should be followed with regular spraying every 4-6 weeks. Consistency is particularly important when using Thiophanate methyl to control *Phyllosticta* as some strains may have developed some resistance. Strobins such as Heritage (azoxystrobin) are also effective in controlling *Phyllosticta*.

A proper spray program will give complete control of *Phyllosticta* but isolating infected plants and removing leaves that bear the spore carrying lesions are also good practice. Some growers have had limited success painting the lesions with clear nail polish to prevent the emergence of the spores. The other virtue of the spray program outlined is that nearly total control of other leaf spotting fungi will result. *Cercospora* and anthracnose will be eliminated as well. *Fusarium* infections will also be severely curtailed or eliminated.

***Phyllosticta* on
vanda, courtesy
of the American
Orchid Society
(note: *Phyllosticta*
and *Guignardia* are
different sexual
stages of the same
fungus.**



***Guignardia* on vanda leaf, note the raised, diamond shaped lesions**



SAOS Website – Orchid Growing

We consolidate information from your favorite orchidists on the website so you can one stop shop for orchid advice. Check out these links:



Courtney Hackney's Tips – Courtney is our go-to guy, this month he writes about [growing orchid roots](#). Here is a link to his [archived articles](#), categorized by topic.

Month by Month in St. Augustine – The Cymbidium Man Harry McElroy gives us

bimonthly growing [cymbidium tips](#) that is combined with Robert Scully's monthly tips from *Growing Orchids* (courtesy of the AOS) into Growing Orchids in St. Augustine [Month by Month](#).



Ned Nash and James Rose Tips – We have links to the AOS [bimonthly checklist](#) for orchid growers written by Ned Nash and James Rose giving advice for what to do with various genera.



Motes Notes – We have [monthly advice](#) from Dr. Martin Motes from his book *Florida Orchid Growing Month by Month*. The advice is updated each month to include his 'Progress of the Season' along with other tidbits of information (like his freebie on Thai Crud this month).

AOS Beginner Newsletter – Greg Allikas and Kathy Fiegel put together a [monthly newsletter](#) for beginners that we cheerfully convert to pdf format and link on our webpage.



Site Search – If you ever feel like you're suffering from information overload, use the site search box at the bottom of the [home page](#). Type in what you're looking for and the site search will find it, whether it's information from a newsletter or a photograph in the gallery.

www.staugorchidsociety.org

Seasonal Cymbidium Advice - Fertilizer

Harry McElroy, cymbidiuman@msn.com

Cymbidiums are growing fast now and fertilizer is a must. Use a good Cal Mag fertilizer (containing calcium and magnesium). I use 12-3-15-7-2 from Jacks and apply it at a concentration that yields 125 ppm N. I also top dress with a 50/50 mix of crushed seashell and granular dolomite lime at the rate of one tablespoon per gal pot and a tablespoon of 15-8-11 360 day controlled release fertilizer which has all micronutrients in it. Cymbidiums are heavy feeders and the fertilizer regiment insures that the plants get enough. The lime stabilizes pH but does not provide much calcium unless conditions become acid within the pot or water supply. Its best benefit is that it keeps pH at 7 or slightly less. If lime is not used, roots will rot. Using lime allows me to grow my cymbidiums in a pan of water 1 to 1 1/2 in. deep without root rot. Species devonianum and its primary hybrids should be fertilized at half the rate of the rest. Be careful with all the pendulous cymbidiums and watch for tip browning. I have not grown this type for very long and have not established hard rules for fertilizer.



Cym. Beverly Cobb



Your Orchids in June

based on Robert Scully articles,
courtesy of the AOS



General Growing Tips. Spring's mild days are gone. The late spring-early summer growing conditions induce vigorous vegetative activity. Orchids repotted earlier should be showing abundant root development and new growth. In response you should increase watering frequency and use a dilute fertilizer each time you water, flushing with fresh water monthly. With the sun higher and more intense for more hours each day, higher day and night temperatures, excellent air circulation and a fresh growing medium, orchids will consume more food for high quality flowers next season..

Cattleyas. Get a head start on dividing cattleyas by severing the rhizome in whole or in part (at a point where you will have 3 to 5 pseudobulbs per division) with a sterile tool while the plant is still in the original pot. The new growths will emerge weeks later at which point you can finish repotting using a rhizome clip to secure the divisions.



Cymbidiums. Cymbidiums are heavy feeders and the plants are growing fast now so fertilizer is a must. Use a good Cal Mag fertilizer and top dress with a 50/50 mix of crushed seashell and granular dolomite lime and 15-8-11 controlled release fertilizer. Fertilize devonianum and its primary hybrids at half that rate.



Dendrobiums .

Dendrobiums resent being repotted, but if you have some that have grown totally out of their pot or the potting mix has degraded, finish repotting them this month. Dendrobium canes grow closely together and many years growth can be accommodated in the same pot. Use a small pot and a largely inorganic mix that won't degrade like lava rock or aliflor; add just a little nutrient holding tree fern, coco husk or bark to the mix. Look at your deciduous cane-type dendrobiums that bloomed this spring and consider mounting them. They should be drenched with water and fertilizer during the summer months.



Phalaenopsis .

Complete repotting of phalaenopsis this month, they benefit from being repotted each year. If your phal is still in bloom by the end of the month, consider cutting the inflorescence and placing it in a vase to enjoy for another week. Don't be greedy, a phal will deteriorate if forced to carry its inflorescence too long during the long, hot summer days. Repot and allow it to develop new roots and leaves for next year's blooming season. After new roots appear, water more frequently with a dilute fertilizer solution.



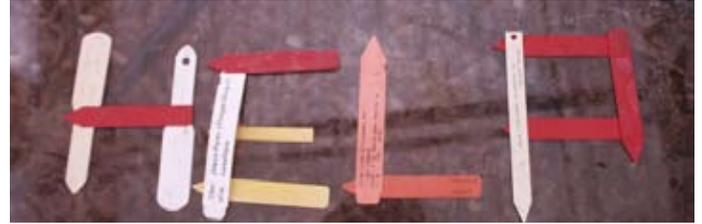
Vandas. Vandas enjoy bright, but not direct, sunlight, an abundance of water and fertilizer and copious amounts of fresh air. Wet the roots once or twice a day until they turn green and after water stops dripping, spray the roots with a fertilizer solution. With enough light, water, fertilizer and air, your plants will reward you with beautiful blooms.





Orchid Questions & Answers

Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@bellsouth.net



Q. I have a 'dusty white' appearance on a couple cattleyas. Up until now, the white has always been down in the throat of the leaves (leaf axils). I am examining all the plants now and this is the first time I have been able to see anything other than a white powdery area. Are these mealybugs?



A. Correctomundo. Mealybugs are sucking insects that attack any part of the plant but tend to stay tucked away at the junction of leaf and stem. Severe infestations cause chlorotic areas to appear on the leaves, which may darken, causing the leaf to yellow and drop prematurely.

If there are only a few mealybugs, use a Q tip dipped in isopropyl alcohol or toothbrush dipped in a pesticide like Malathion, Orthene or Safer Soap (used per label instructions) to physically remove the mealybugs. or put isopropyl alcohol in a spray bottle and spray the mealybugs. For more severe infestations, apply the pesticide and repeat the application 2 weeks later. Be sure to spray all plant surfaces, particularly the undersides of leaves and leaf axils.

Q. How do I protect the buds of phalenopsis orchids from katydids? I would like to keep my orchids on the screened-in porch this summer but invariably a katydid gets in and destroys the buds. Is there any help for this?



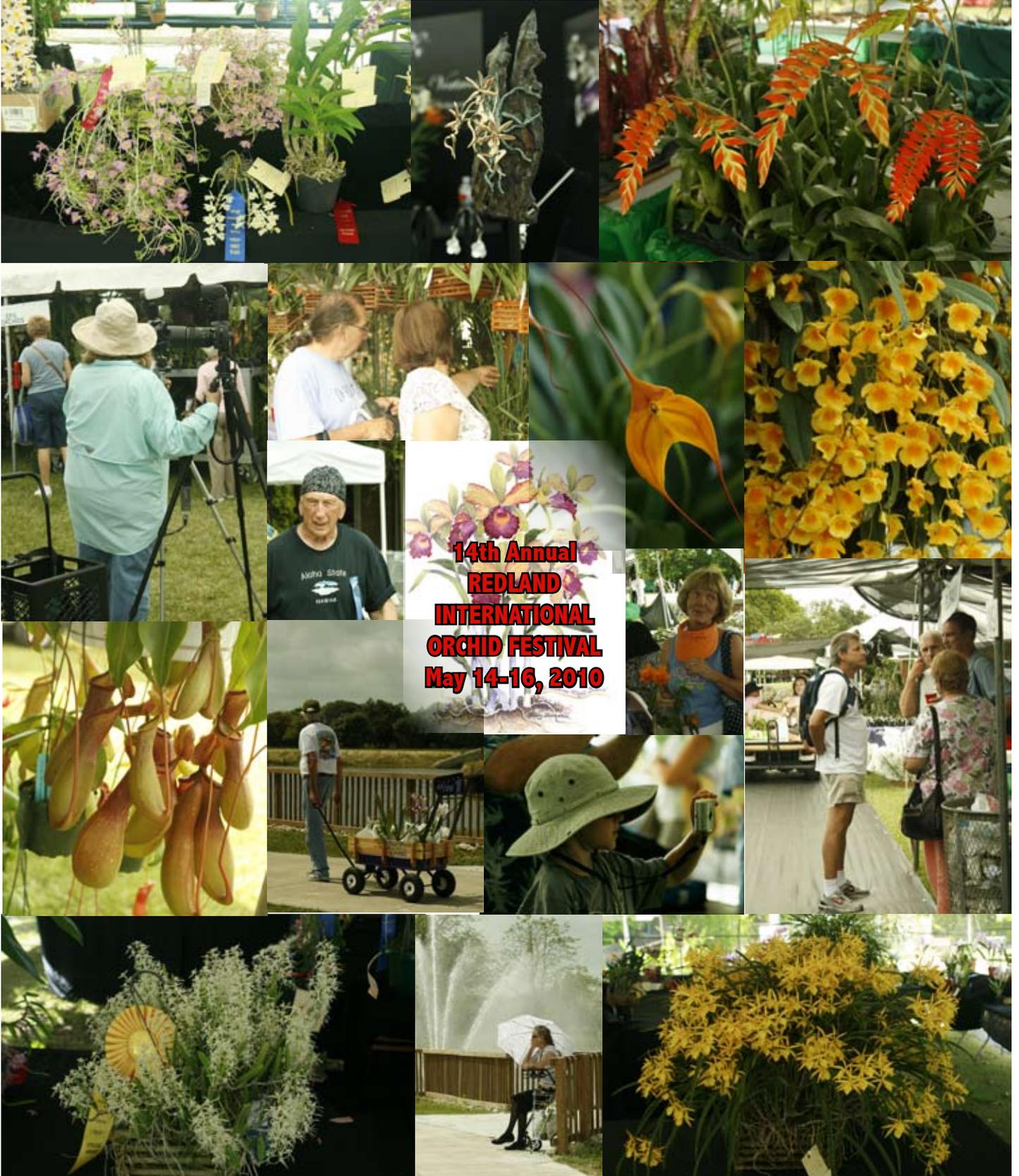
A. How about a shoe? Seriously, there is nothing you can do except kill the katydids before they eat the buds or move the plants inside when buds start to form. Maybe it would be possible to put some sort of mesh over the buds. Katydid can be tenacious and love developing stems and buds because they are soft and full of nutrients.

Q. I keep a bucket filled with fertilizer solution and dunk my plants in the bucket after watering them. I change the mix every week. Is that good or bad?

A. You run the risk of transferring diseases and/or pests from plant to plant by dunking each pot in the same bucket of fertilizer. I think the most efficient use of fertilizer is to water your plant first and then come back a half hour later once the vellum is wet and open and then add your dilute fertilizer solution to the pot. Some folks with just one or two vandas have a bucket for each vanda and dunk the vanda in its own bucket.



SHOWS



SHOW TABLE



Grower Harriet & Mike Wright
Bulb. sumatrana x Bulb. veitchianum



Grower Courtney Hackney
Phal. parishii



Grower Marv & Jan Ragan
C. violacea



Grower Dick Roth
Den secundum var. alba



Grower Courtney Hackney
C. schilleriana



Grower Courtney Hackney
Paph. David Ott



Grower Bill Gourley
L. purpurata



SHOW TABLE



Grower Bill Gourley
C. mossiae coerulea 'Blue Bird' x
C. mossiae coerulea 'Herrera'



Grower John Van Brocklin
Lc. Irene Finney 'Spring's Best' x Bl. Morning Glory



Grower Sue Bottom
Epc. Aroma Grande



Grower Harry & Celia McElroy
Owensara Cathy Welder



Grower Dick Roth
Epc. Siam Jade 'Auo'



Grower Marv & Jan Ragan
Enc. fucata 'Bahamas'

