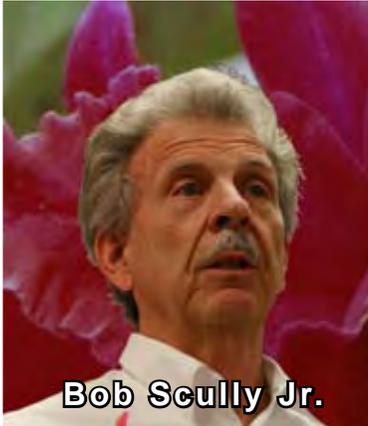


## CLUB NEWS



**Bob Scully Jr.**

### April 3 Monthly SAOS Meeting

By Lola Stark,  
seacuter@bellsouth.net

#### Welcome and Thanks.

Director Jack Higgins opened the meeting due to the absence of President Jeannette Pacetti, at 7:15 pm with 54 people present, including 6 guests and

welcoming new member JoAnne Tyler. Jack thanked Jeannette Smith and Barbara Conrad for the refreshments and reminded those present to "Drop a Dollar" to help pay for the refreshments. Gail Marshall told us that all members were well and reminded those whose birthdays are in April to pick up an extra raffle ticket from Penny Halyburton. She also announced that from now on there will be a question and answer section in the "Happenings" for just starting orchid growers. Dick Roth reminded everyone to vote for their favorite on the show table, dropping your choice in the silver box and that he would announce the winner at the break between the program and the raffle.

**SAOS Club Business.** Jack announced to the members that SAOS took First Prize in the exhibit for AOS Affiliated Societies at the Jacksonville Orchid Show. There were 4 other competitors. Our Chairman was Harry McElroy who helped put the exhibit together with Terry Bottom and Josh Jones. Also helping in other capacities like props, contributing flowers, etc. were Gail Marshall, Penny Halyburton, Vivienne Rowe, Sue Bottom, Dick Roth, Courtney Hackney and Mike Heinz. Congratulations to one and all. This was our first Blue Ribbon. Now we've got something to live up to. Dues have been due since 1 January and this month

we will be cleaning up our membership list for the newest membership list. Dues are \$15 per member, \$25 per family. If you haven't paid your dues, please get in touch with Bill Gourley immediately.



Penny Halyburton, Director and Librarian, showed us several books from our library concerning Cattleyas, the subject of our program tonight and then other books that are not new, but which have marvelous horticultural information which never goes out of style.

Sue announced that the Keiki club will meet on April 29 at her home from 1 to 3 pm. The subject will be Orchids Outside the Pot. Terry will be hands on with a staple gun and wood to tack orchids to branches. We have potting supplies on the side tables along with fertilizer. All are \$5.00. The repotting clinic at Hagan Ace will be this coming Saturday, April 7 from 9-1.



Continued on page 3



# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### April

- 6 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 10 JOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Jim Roberts, Florida SunCoast Orchids  
Summertime and the Growin' is Easy
- 21-22 EPIC Celebration of Spring  
Annual Flower and Garden Expo  
St. Johns County Agricultural Center
- 21-22 Tallahassee Orchid Society Show  
Doyle Conner Building
- 28-29 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show  
Doyle Conner Building  
Riverside Park
- 29 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners  
Orchids Outside the Pot  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086

### May

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Weyman Bussey, AbundaFlora  
Fifty Showy Mexican Species
- 4-6 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Festival  
Kiwanis Island Park Gymn and Annex
- 5 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 6 Orchids by Del-Rei Open House  
Orchids, Food and Libations, 1 to 4 pm  
4270 Cedar Ford Blvd, Hastings
- 12-13 Volusia County Orchid Society Show  
Volusia County Fairgrounds
- TBA JOS Picnic
- 18-20 Redlands International Orchid Festival  
Fruit and Spice Park, Homestead
- 27 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners  
Questions and Answers  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086

### June

- 2 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Ruben Sauleda, Ruben in Orchids  
Bifoliate Cattleyas
- 12 JOS Meeting, 7 pm
- 24 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners  
Repotting Phalaenopsis  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

President	<a href="mailto:jdp187@aol.com">Jeannette Pacetti</a> jdp187@aol.com
First Vice President Program Chair	<a href="mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net">Sue Bottom</a> sbottom15@bellsouth.net
Second Vice President Publicity Chair	<a href="mailto:tomvivrowe@comcast.net">Vivienne Rowe</a> tomvivrowe@comcast.net
Secretary Orchid Digest Rep	<a href="mailto:seacuter@bellsouth.net">Lola Stark</a> seacuter@bellsouth.net
Treasurer	<a href="mailto:wgourley@bellsouth.net">Bill Gourley</a> wgourley@bellsouth.net
Directors at Large	<a href="mailto:phalyburton@comcast.net">Penny Halyburton</a> phalyburton@comcast.net <a href="mailto:jacktravel2003@yahoo.com">Jack Higgins</a> jacktravel2003@yahoo.com <a href="mailto:jajones@comcast.net">Joshua Jones</a> jajones@comcast.net
Exhibit Committee Chair	<a href="mailto:cymbidiuman@msn.com">Harry McElroy</a> cymbidiuman@msn.com
Librarian	<a href="mailto:phalyburton@comcast.net">Penny Halyburton</a> phalyburton@comcast.net
Membership Committee Chair	<a href="mailto:gamarshall1@bellsouth.net">Gail Marshall</a> gamarshall1@bellsouth.net
Newsletter Editors Webmasters	<a href="mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net">Sue and Terry Bottom</a> sbottom15@bellsouth.net bottomt@bellsouth.net
Operations Committee Chair	<a href="mailto:jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com">Jeanette Smith</a> jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com

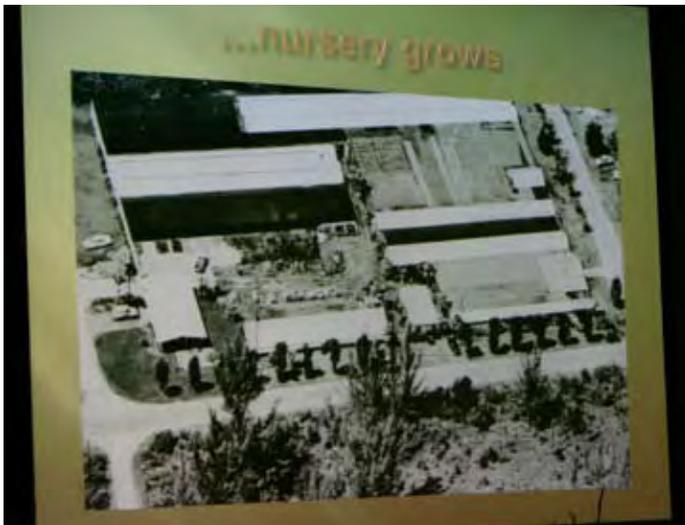


# CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

**Orchid Events.** These are all listed on the events page of our website. The closest are Tallahassee and Vero Beach this month. We will be having a booth at the EPIC Celebration of Spring. Jack has the schedule that will be passed around to sign up for manning the booth at the Ag Center April 21 and 22.

**Program.** Our speaker for the evening, introduced by Marv Ragan, was Bob Scully, Jr. who owned Jones and Scully Nurseries, which was demolished by Hurricane Andrew. Bob is presently the President of Tiger Orchid Products and Services. He specializes in helping orchid folks solve their problems, both professional and amateurs. His family has registered over 360 orchids and won over 640 Awards. Bob chaired the 1984 World Orchid Conference held in South Florida.



The family business, Jones and Scully specialized in growing the large cattleyas starting in 1945. His father's first big acquisition was a bulb with an eye attached purchased from Stuart Low Co. at Jarvisbrook, Sussex, England for what today would be about \$3000. It was the cattleya Blc. Norman's Bay 'Low'. It was the start of his hybridizing. Another clone is Blc. Norman's Bay 'Lucile', named after Bob's mother. The blooms with this as its ancestor are huge by today's standards, becoming 6 to 7 inches across and very fragrant. Blc. Norman's Bay has been used extensively in hybridizing, and other nurseries including Carter and Holmes, still use this lineage in their hybridizing. This includes the well known Blc. Oconee 'Mendenhall' which has earned an AM/AOS.

Bob explained that mericloneing was discovered and worked on here in Florida and Hawaii. Mericloneing allows us to have orchids at reasonable prices because many plants can be made from one parent. They take the tip of the new

growing plant, subject it to a shake-up that confuses the apical plant tissue and then they cut the little ball up and start new plants from it. We would never be able to afford to have orchids without this procedure. It would be a hobby of the rich!

He told us that cattleyas want high light, with lots of food and water, saying that he prefers to use RO water as he can add what he wants to it instead of using what comes from our wells.

Other suggestions: Do not allow your plants to be crowded on your benches. If one gets a virus, and they are set close, the virus can be passed along to the whole greenhouse. He ties up his pseudobulbs with upholstery string, forcing the plants to grow up instead of out. Place your plants so the nose of the plant is to the southeast and it will grow in a straight line. He uses Dyna-Grow 7-9-5 on his plants. For rust he uses Heritage; for mites and leaf miners, use Avid; and if you want a systemic miticide and all purpose insecticide, he recommends Kontos.

He showed us pictures of what viruses can do to blooms, and suggested that we clean our clay pots by putting them in a kiln at 1125 degrees. You can then brush off any residuals. He showed us that spots on your leaves and soft areas turning white can be caused by cold.

**Show Table and Raffle:** Following our break, Fred Keefer announced that his Spring Open House will be May 6 and we're to bring non-perishable food as an entrance fee! Fred's going to do the cooking this time and we always have a grand time at his open houses.

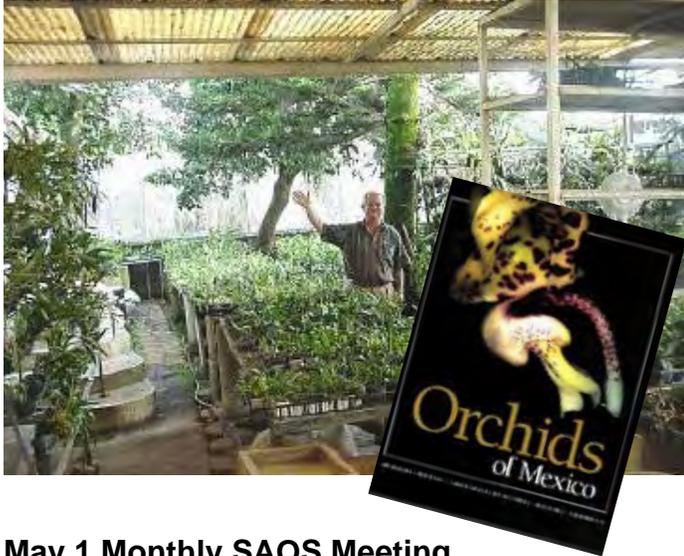
Dick Roth announced that the Member's Choice on the Show Table was Cattleya skinneri var alba, brought in by Sue Bottom. The raffle grand prize went to Marv Ragan.



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



# CLUB NEWS



## Have You Paid Your 2012 Dues?

The membership renewal period is January through March. We'll be updating our 2012 SAOS roster soon. You don't want to miss receiving the SAOS Happenings and Newsletter or any of the SAOS events. Dues are \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a family. If you haven't renewed your membership, you can send your membership check to SAOS c/o Treasurer Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080.

## May 1 Monthly SAOS Meeting

Weyman Bussey, 50 Showy Mexican Orchids

Join us for a great meeting on May 1, featuring Weyman Bussey of [AbundaFlora](#) and his presentation on Mexican Orchid Species. In his sought after presentation about Mexican Orchids, he shows you how the geography of Mexico has influenced the evolution of more than a thousand species. He'll keep you captivated and motivated throughout the presentation with door prizes for your participation. How about a cocktail for your orchids? Do you know the WANTS orchids have? This presentation is much more than a bunch of pretty flower pictures, it takes you into the real Old Mexico in depth, teaches you how to choose the Mexican native orchid species best suited for your climate and how to grow them.



## April 29 Keiki Club Orchids Outside the Pot

The Keiki Club meeting for orchid beginners will be on Sunday, April 29 from 1 to 3 pm. We'll talk about the differences in caring for a potted orchid vs. one outside the pot. We'll look at the different options available, on a mount, on a plaque, in a basket, etc. and demonstrate how to attach an orchid to its new medialess home. Bring a folding chair and any plants you have questions about. Guests and visitors are always welcome. We'll meet at Sue and Terry Bottom's house at [6916 Cypress Lake Ct. in St. Aug 32086](#). Call Sue at 797-4360 if you have any questions.



# CLUB NEWS

## February 19 Keiki Club Repotting Cattleyas

More than 25 orchid addicts came to the March Keiki Club meeting where we discussed how to repot cattleyas. We talked about selecting the proper mix for your orchids, the decision as to whether to use less organic, freely draining mixes vs. more organic, water retentive mixes. The less organic matter there is in the mix the less the potting mix will degrade and the longer the orchid can stay in the same pot without repotting. This translates into less transplant shock and more blooms, but does require that you water more frequently. The alternative is to use a more organic mix that will hold moisture longer and require watering less frequently. The downside is that when the organic matter degrades, you will have to repot your orchid, perhaps every 2 years, with the attendant transplant shock.



**Jack & Vivienne repot a Big Old Cattleya**

One way you can minimize transplant shock is to repot just as the cattleya is throwing off new roots because the new vibrant roots will help the plant reestablish quickly. It is best to repot when the roots are less than 1/2 inch long to minimize damage to the new roots. These new small roots will not continue to grow if broken. If the roots are longer than 1/2 inch long or so, it is better to delay repotting until they are 4 to 5 inches long. These longer roots are more resilient and if broken during repotting, they will branch and continue to grow.

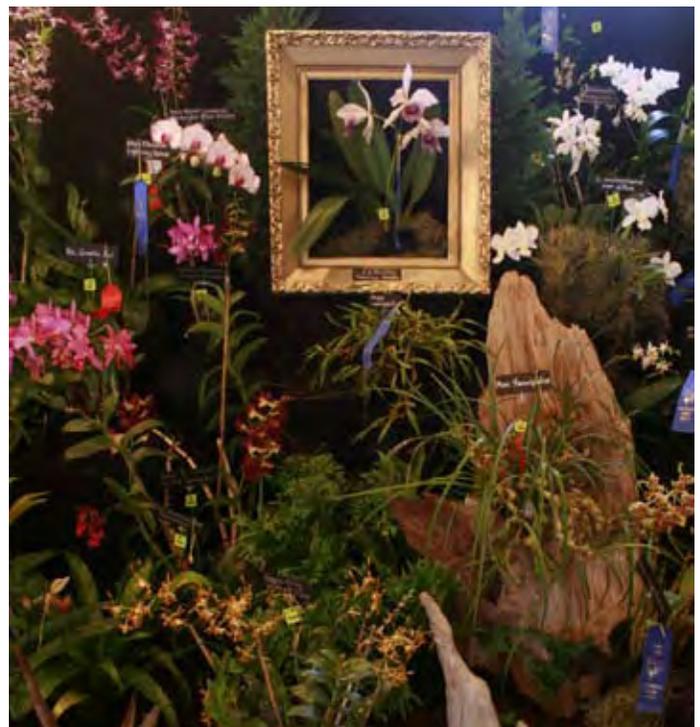
There was a demonstration on how to repot cattleyas. Then everyone was given a cattleya division to repot. Demos are great, but there is nothing like hands on experience. Particularly when you get a brand new orchid to bring home and grow!



## SAOS Takes First Place at Jacksonville Orchid Society Show

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

The March Jacksonville Orchid Society Show is always a treat. The SAOS put in an exhibit and took first place in Society Exhibits, our first blue ribbon! Harry McElroy, Josh Jones and Terry Bottom assembled the display with assistance from Gail Marshall, Vivienne Rowe, Penny Halyburton, Jack Higgins, Dick Roth and Sue Bottom. There were 26 blue, red and white ribbons on orchids supplied by Josh Jones, Harry McElroy, Sue Bottom, Vivienne Rowe, Dick Roth, Courtney Hackney and Mike Heinz.



# INSPIRATION

## Orchid Stamps



## The First



# CULTIVATION



## Growing Tips for April

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

As promised in the last column, this month's discussion will focus on repotting orchids that do not have rhizomes, specifically phalaenopsis (phals). Phals store water in

their roots and so need moisture on a regular basis. This requires different culture than other orchids and a different approach to repotting. Phals are generally repotted when they finish blooming, i.e. now, if they need it.

Phalaenopsis are the most common orchid around these days and often the first one new hobbyists try to grow. When purchased, they are usually in a plastic pot in sphagnum moss, but can be found in almost any medium.



In nature, phals have roots more characteristic of cattleyas because they grow as epiphytes attached to trees, where roots dry out between rain events. Mounted or in a coarse bark medium, phal roots are hard and

resistant to drying, unlike the nice soft roots found in peat or other wetter media.

Roots on phals grown in sphagnum will not easily adapt to epiphyte-like conditions, nor will roots grown in a coarse, dry medium adapt to sphagnum. Roots of both will die if the type of medium is changed, although new roots will grow and establish in any medium. This will, however, set the phal back.

Phals grow new roots to supply each new leaf with water and nutrients. The loss of roots from repotting will result in the loss of leaves near the base of the plant. The first step in repotting is to determine if your phal actually needs



to be repotted or can wait another year. If your phal has started losing its lower leaves then it likely needs to be repotted because roots have died indicating poor media. If the phal has been in the pot for a couple of years it needs to be repotted.



Phals will grow in just about any medium as long as you adjust the watering and fertilizing regimen to suit the new medium, but for best results, do your best to match the new medium with the old. Most of the big box stores sell small quantities of Sphagnum moss.

To begin, soak the medium and remove the phal from the pot. I prefer to leave the old flower spike on the plant so that there is something to hold during repotting.

Often new roots are also emerging now at the base of the plant and holding pressure there could damage them. Gently shake or wash the old medium from the roots so roots that remain are nice and white. Use a gentle jet from your garden hose. Remove black or soft



roots, which are dead. If most roots are white and thick it is possible to place the phal back in the same pot. Put some plastic peanuts right under the stem and then carefully work the sphagnum in and around the roots. Wet the sphagnum first and then squeeze water from it before packing around roots. The object is to secure the phal in the pot firmly.

If many of the roots are dead, use a sterilized blade and remove all but the white firm roots. You should cut the live roots off, 4-6" length if you are changing to a new medium. This will encourage new roots to grow in the environment of the new medium. Cutting off live roots is hard to do, but necessary if you change media. Sprinkle cut and damaged roots with cinnamon powder. It is a natural fungicide.



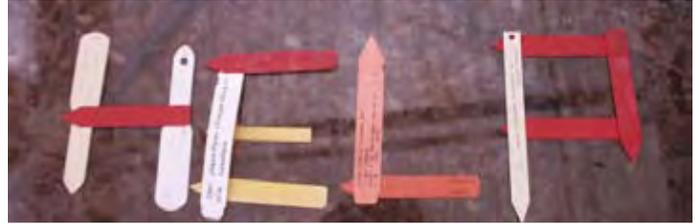
# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@bellsouth.net

**Q.** I was looking at your excellent site and saw the Q&A. Attached are two photos of a disease or pest I have on an orchid, along with another picture showing it during happier days.



two flowers left on the stem. Should I treat the plant with chemicals too, and if so what?

**A.** Mealybugs have been feasting on your roots. Use a water jet to remove all the sphagnum moss from the roots as well as any white masses. Then spray the plant, top to bottom with an insecticide for mealybugs (one containing imidacloprid would be great). Here's a good article on [mealybugs](#).

Any assistance you could give diagnosing it and advising on treatment would be greatly appreciated!



**A.** That looks like a beautiful Den. aggregatum. It looks like it has bacterial brown spot, an advanced case on the lower leaf with the advancing yellow margin, and a younger infection on the upper leaves where there are sunken brown spots. To stop the spread of disease, cut away the severely damaged leaves with a sterile razor blade and then pour full strength hydrogen peroxide over the rest of the plant. It's possible the plant got too cold or there was not enough air movement, so the infection set in. Now that it's spring, it should start to grow and grow new pseudobulbs, so it will recover by the end of the summer.



**Q.** A friend gave me 3 orchid plants just before Thanksgiving. They were doing fine until about a week ago and then they started wilting. All the flowers are off and I know that orchids do come back. What sort of care do they need to rebloom and when might they bloom again?

**A.** You have phalaenopsis orchids. They bloom for about 3 months each year. After blooming, you'll cut the bloom spike at the base of the plant and repot them into fresh mix. Then find a nice shaded place under cover outside for them to grow in the summer. Water and fertilize them regularly. You'll leave them outside for the first cold snap around Halloween, the cold weather will tell your plant it's time to start initiating the flower spike. Then move them inside to an eastern or south facing window for the cold weather. You'll see spikes by Xmas and the flowers should be open by Valentine's Day.



**Q.** This orchid has flowered wonderfully but now has this white deposit on the roots. I think it is a good time to repot it, there are only

Continued on page 9



# CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8

**Q.** I have large areas of discoloration on my cattleya. What is the problem?



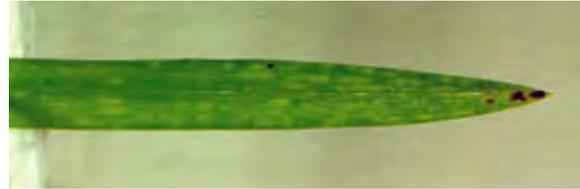
**A.** That is bacterial brown spot. On the upper side of the leaf, you see an elongated reddish discoloration. The sunken bacterial spots have coalesced and are clearly visible on the underside of the leaf. That infection is fairly extensive, so cut off the affected leaves to at least an inch below the discoloration and pour some hydrogen peroxide over the rest of the plant. Spraying with a copper fungicide / bactericide would be even more effective.



## A Warning about Orchid Fleck Virus

Harry McElroy, [cymbidiuman@msn.com](mailto:cymbidiuman@msn.com)

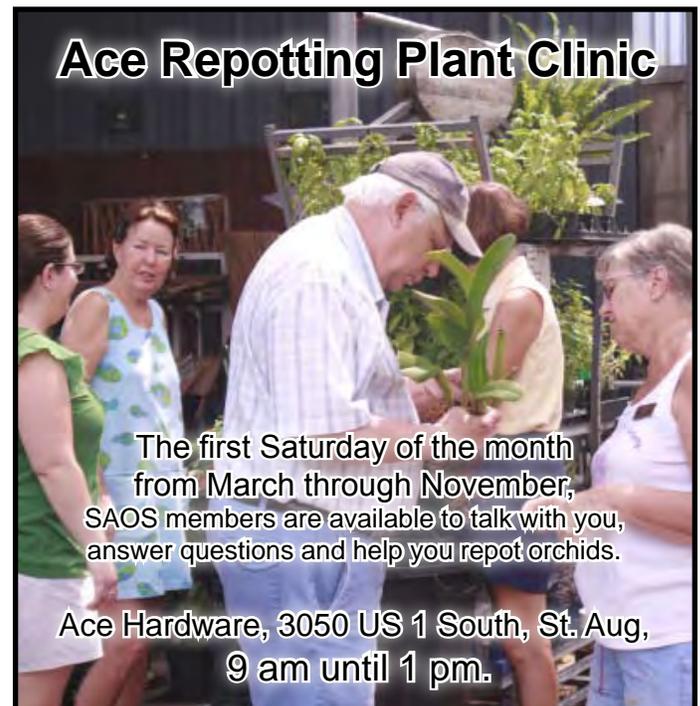
Orchid growers in South Australia are experiencing widespread problems with Orchid Fleck Virus. A typical example of an infected cymbidium's leaf.



My understanding is that this virus is spread by False Spider Mites (*Brevipalpus californicus*) and the mites can be spread by air currents from vegetation other than orchids. This mite thrives in warm humid conditions and fogging and misting systems can help provide favorable conditions.

The virus is said to spread from plant to plant at an astonishing rate and that whole collections have been infected and subsequently destroyed.

This virus will infect all orchids and vegetation. Paraffinic oil is the best preventive measure that I know of. At the very least be vigilant and inspect your orchids often. We have a disease and a vector here that could be a deadly combination.



**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

## Your Orchids in April

based on Robert Scully articles,  
Courtesy of the AOS



**General Growing Tips.** This is one of the most exciting months of the year, filled with an abundance of flower spikes emerging. It's the beginning of the long growing season, enabling us to provide our plants with the foundation for maximum flower production in the next flowering season

**Cattleyas.** *C. aclandiae* and *C. forbesii* produce flowers that last for weeks. *C. mossiae* and its hybrids are well known for their spectacular, long lasting heads of 6 in blossoms that provide an abundance of flowers. *Enc. cordigera* should be blooming profusely now. The spicy fragrance will last for several weeks. Consider shifting it to a wooden basket when flowering is complete. Begin the annual repotting cycle by shifting and dividing those cattleyas that flowered earlier this year and are beginning to produce new growth. Typically you should repot only when the new growth is emerging to take advantage of the plant's tendency to make new roots when it is forming new pseudobulbs.



**Cymbidiums.** If you have more than one or two brown leaves, you may have a cultural problem. If the plant is loose in its pot, the mix has degraded and the plant should be repotted. If the plant is firm in its pot, it is asking for more fertilizer.



**Phalaenopsis.** Moth orchids are in their prime, boasting arching and branching sprays of beautiful flowers. Most growers don't spray chemicals on blooming phals so check for signs of pests like scale or mites that you can spot treat with alcohol.



**Vandas.** Vandas are entering into their growth period and you should see an abundance of new rootlets. Locate them where they get bright bright light (though not direct light) and plenty of fresh air. Increase water and fertilizer to fuel their growth, they'll reward you later in the season with abundant blooms. Water them every day with an automated spray system or water wand, water again 30 minutes or so later and then apply fertilizer 30 minutes later.



# CULTIVATION

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## Edema – Blisters on Leaves

Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

In January and February, we received more questions about orchids with edema blisters than any other topic. Edema, of course, is swelling caused by excess fluids. In orchids, this swelling is caused by excess watering, when the roots absorb more water than can be transpired by the leaves. Typically this happens during the cooler winter months when the plant growth rate has slowed, when you water on a gray day when the plant is not actively growing or you water late in the day on a day when the nighttime temperatures are cool. The excess water absorbed by the orchid causes a swelling of plant cells that produces a blister on the leaf.

This phalaenopsis leaf recently developed edema. There are translucent blisters with green tissue underneath. Some have a white pinhole dot in the middle, others have a corky appearing section in the middle (the blue spotting is the residual from a copper fungicide spray).



This dendrobium leaf developed edema after being watered in the late afternoon during the cool January and February months. The edema is the swollen corky spots on the leaf. (The sunken spots with a yellowish halo are probably a bacterial infection likely also caused by late day watering during cool weather).



The blisters are always raised, as in this bifoliate cattleya that just developed edema. Sunken spots would be suggestive of a bacterial infection causing a collapse of the cells. Sometimes edema is



mistaken for scale, though scale can easily be rubbed off with alcohol and a Q tip.

In severe causes, the raised blisters can coalesce as on these cattleya leaves. Though they are unsightly and will interfere with the leaf's ability to photosynthesize, the blisters do not spread or otherwise damage the plant.



Edema can also be expressed on the flower segments, as on this cattleya. In fact, edema can form on upper or lower leaf surfaces, stems, petals or sepals.



Proper watering is the key to preventing the edema blisters from forming. In the summertime when plants are in active growth and the nighttime temperatures are warm, you can water your plants with wild abandon.

You can water during the morning, the afternoon or at night. Depending on the orchid and your mix you can water them every day or three.

Wintertime watering is quite different. You have to recognize that many orchids go through a resting period and some an outright dormancy. The orchid's need for water and fertilizer is at a minimum. Your frequency of watering will be perhaps a quarter or a half of your summertime watering frequency. Don't water on gray days even if it is your 'scheduled' watering day. Water early in the morning, finishing by 11 am or so.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



**Orchid Adventures**  
Jacksonville Orchid Society Show  
by [Sue Bottom](mailto:sbottom15@bellsouth.net), sbottom15@bellsouth.net

The Jacksonville Orchid Society Show is always a treat, with exhibits put in by the other orchid societies, individuals and vendors. There were a beautiful variety of orchids to drool over. Some of us expanded our collections choosing from the wide selection of orchids available from the various vendors, including our own Fred Keefer. There were also an information booth for you to ask orchid growing questions, a repotting booth where Harry toiled away at repotting others overgrown beauties, a vendor selling orchid supplies as well as a plant raffle. What fun!



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Bill Gourley**  
*Phal. stuartiana*



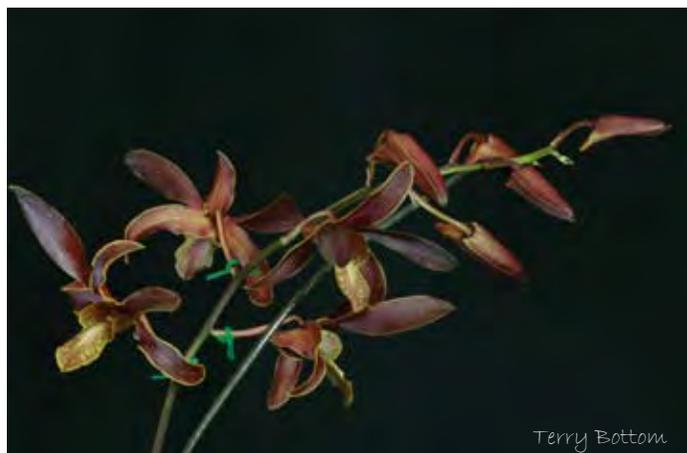
**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
*Paph. Holdenii 'JAC'*



**Grower Dick Roth**  
*Oda. Hot Pants*



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
*Den. Hybrid*



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



**Grower Marv & Jan Ragan**  
*Sc. Richard Kosel*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Zygolum Louisendorf*



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Mike & KayceeHeinz**  
*Den. schroederi*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*C. skinneri var. alba*



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
*Cym. Fifi 'Harry' x Cym. Spring Beauty 'GL'*



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
*Phal. Mini Mark*



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
*C. skinneri*



**Grower Mike & Kaycee Heinz**  
*Phal. leucorrhoda*

