



## CLUB NEWS



**Thanh Nguyen**

### January 7 Monthly SAOS Meeting

by Lola Stark, seacuter@bellsouth.net

**Welcome and Thanks.** President Bob Schimmel opened the meeting at 7:15 pm with 44 people present including six new members: Thomas Filley, Dania and Ricky Borrero, Cheryl Johnson-Konrad, Barbara Dinkins, Anthony

Thorton and Jersey Olsen. Bob thanked Jeanette Smith, Christie Peppard and Penny Halyburton for our food table. He urged that if you enjoy the food table, please help pay for it by dropping a dollar in the jar on the table. Linda Stewart, Sunshine Coordinator, reminded the December and January birthday folks to be sure and get their birthday raffle tickets. She asked that if anyone needs a sunshine card to please get in touch with her. Please be sure and vote for the best orchid on the show table - we've got a lot of outstanding orchids! Dick Roth counts the ballots and announces the winner after the break.

**Club Business.** Supplies for the club are not available tonight as we are in the midst of replenishing for the year. If you are in need, please get in touch with Sue. There are a few 2014 calendars left that have the 2013 Member's Choice of the Show Table on each month. Fantastic! Dues are due and payable to Bill Gourley. Penny talked about the library we have and urged members to use it.

The Keiki Club will be meeting on January 19 at the St. Augustine Beach City Hall, 2200 SR A1A at 1 pm. The subject for the session will be "Staking your Orchids".

The repotting clinic at Hagan Ace on US 1 South will start again on February 1 from 9 am to 1 pm.

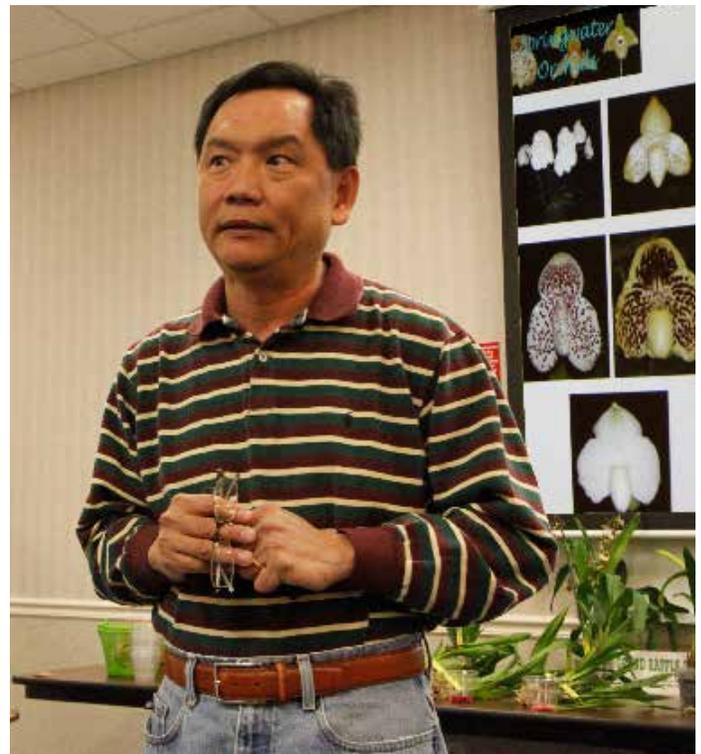
The Jacksonville Orchid Society Show will be March 15 and 16 at the Jacksonville Garden Club. We are planning to put in a display which will be set up on Friday the 14. We need helpers for plants, planning and carrying out the theme of the show.



Harry McElroy is our Show Chairman. Please let him know you're willing to help. If you'd like to clerk or help with food and lunch on Friday, please get in touch with Christie Peppard or Mike Heinz.

**Orchid Events.** The Sarasota, Fort Lauderdale and Tamiami Orchid Shows are this month.

**Program.** Our speaker for the evening was Thanh Nguyen of Springwater Orchids, introduced by Linda Stewart, a long time friend. He explained to us that he is Vietnamese and was refugeed to Malaysia after the Vietnam war, came to the United States, learned English and went to college and now works for the Defense Department as an Engineer at the Kennedy Space Center. His growing of paphiopedilum orchids in four greenhouses is his hobby. He has earned many awards for his diligence and certainly grows gorgeous plants. All the pictures in his PowerPoint



*Thanh explains his philosophy of growing paphs*

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### January

- 11-12 Sarasota Orchid Society Show  
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 17-19 Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Show  
War Memorial Auditorium
- 24-26 Manatee River Orchid Society Show  
Manatee Convention & Civic Center
- 19 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Staking Your Orchids  
St. Augustine Beach City Hall  
2200 SR A1A S, St. Aug Beach 32080
- 25-26 Tamiami International Orchid Festival  
Dade County Fair Expo Center

### February

- 1-2 Venice Area Orchid Society Show  
Venice Community Center
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Dr. Ruben Sauleda, Ruben in Orchids  
Brassavola nodosa and Its Hybrids
- 8-9 Boca Raton Orchid Society Show  
Safe Schools Institute
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 14-16 Greater Orlando Orchid Society Show  
Orlando Garden Club
- 16 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners, 1 pm  
Growing Cymbidiums  
Harry and Celia McElroy's Home  
12010 Hood Landing Road, Jax 32258
- 21-23 Naples Orchid Society Show  
Moorings Presbyterian Church

### March

- 1 SAOS at Ace Hardware, 9 am til 1 pm  
3050 US 1 S in St. Augustine  
Repotting and Plant Clinic
- 28-1 Englewood Area Orchid Society Show  
United Methodist Church, Englewood
- 1-2 Tampa Bay Orchid Society Show  
Egypt Shrine Center

- 4 SAOS Meeting, 7 pm  
Jim Roberts, Florida SunCoast Orchids  
Pendulous Dendrobiums
- 7-9 Port St. Lucie Orchid Society Show  
Port St. Lucie Community Center
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 7 pm
- 15-16 Jacksonville Orchid Society Show  
The Garden Club of Jacksonville
- 21-23 Martin County Orchid Society Show  
Martin County Fairgrounds
- 23 Keiki Club for Orchid Beginners  
Spring Repotting  
Sue and Terry Bottom's Home  
6916 Cypress Lake Ct. St. Aug 32086
- 29-30 Orchid Society of Highlands County Show  
Bert J Harris Jr. Agricultural Center

## St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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Treasurer	Bill Gourley <a href="mailto:wgourley@bellsouth.net">wgourley@bellsouth.net</a>
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Librarian	Penny Halyburton <a href="mailto:phalyburton@comcast.net">phalyburton@comcast.net</a>
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Operations Committee Chair	Jeanette Smith <a href="mailto:jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com">jesmith@watsonrealtycorp.com</a>



# CLUB NEWS

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presentation are of his personal plants.

Paphiopedilums are native to southeast Asia including Cambodia, Vietnam, southern China and Malaysia north to the Philippines. He divided them into five groups:

- Brachypetalums and Parvisepalum that can be found in Vietnam and south China.
- Polyantha are the multiflora is that often have the extra long petals and can be found in north Vietnam, south China, west Malaysia, and the Philippines. These have 2 or more flowers open at the same time.
- Cochlopetalum which can have 22 to 24 bracts on one stem with single flowers that open sequentially over a period of time that can be as long as a year and a half. These are found mostly in Java.
- Paphiopedilums which can be found in Vietnam, north to China and west almost to India.
- Barbata which are found in the entire southeast Asia area. These are the most widely distributed and the easiest to grow.

Thanh explained that the basic monsoon season explains how and why paphs grow as they do. From May through September they like it wet and warm. From October to February they want it cool and dry. In March and April they like it warmer and dryer. This is much like our weather in



*New members Jersey Olsen and Anthony Thornton*

Florida and we should be able to grow the paphs very well here if we follow their cycles. Some require as much as a 30 degree difference between day and night in order to trigger flowering. In general, paphs like shady light (about 30%), a temperature between 60 to 65 at night and 75 to 85 during the day. They can tolerate differences of a few degrees either way, but do not like it real cold or real hot. They need lots of ventilation if grown in a greenhouse. They like their medium moist but not soggy, and never bone dry.

He uses Orchiatea bark in all his potting mixes in slightly different amounts and sizes depending on the size of the container, along with sponge rok and stalite rock. For little pots 2.5" and smaller, he uses a 2-2-1-1 ratio of Orchiatea bark, sponge rok and Stalite with optional charcoal, all small size. For 2.5 to 3.5 pots he uses them in 3-2-1-1 ratio using medium sized bark, sponge rok and stalite, with the option of adding some medium charcoal. For pots 4" and over he uses a 3-2-1 ratio with medium sized components. He has also used half sponge rock and half sphagnum on occasion with good results.

As far as disease and pest control, the biggest problem Thanh has is with mealy bugs. He uses Talus, an insect growth regulator, and Orthene, an insecticide, together using the directions on the labels twice from May to October. He has found that this will also take care of scale.

He recommended several ways to grow paphs. Buy hybrids of paphs as they are easier to grow and flower than the species. Buy seedlings if you can find them available. They adapt to your growing conditions better than mature plants. And buy USA grown plants instead of getting the plants from the Orient. They are cleaner, better grown and healthier, though the breeding may not be quite as advanced as the oriental ones.

When it comes to fertilizing paphs, he does not recommend feeding at every watering and when you do fertilize, use a dilute (1/4 to 1/8 strength) solution to avoid damaging the root hairs particularly during the very hot summer months. He feeds about once a year. The medium he grows in can easily last two to three years without being replaced.

**Meeting Conclusion.** Following the program and break, Dick Roth announced that Cymbidium Taste of China, grown by Harry and Celia McElroy, won best on the Show Table. Fred Keefer and his trusty assistants Christie Peppard and Dianne Batcheldor raffled off the plants on the raffle table and awarded the silent auction plants to the winners.

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



# CLUB NEWS



Membership dues for 2014 are now due. We'll be collecting dues at the January, February and March meetings, after which we'll update our 2014 SAOS roster and email distribution list. Dues are \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a family. If you'd like, you can mail your membership check to SAOS c/o Bill Gourley, 807 Kalli Creek Lane, St. Augustine, FL 32080.



## January 19 Keiki Club Staking Your Orchids St. Augustine Beach City Hall

We're trying something new this year, meeting at different locations each month. The first Keiki Club get together of the year will be on January 19 from 1 to 3 pm at the St. Augustine Beach City Hall Building where we'll discuss staking your orchids. Your phalaenopsis should be spiking now getting ready to bloom for you by Valentine's Day. We'll talk about how to stake your phals for the best presentation of their flowers. Bring any plants you have questions about, although we will not be repotting any orchids at this meeting. Friends and guests are always welcome!

**Where:** St. Augustine Beach City Hall  
2200 SR A1A South, St. Aug Beach 32080

**When:** January 19, 1 to 3 pm



## February 4 Monthly SAOS Meeting Ruben Sauleda, Ruben in Orchids

Dr. Ruben Sauleda of Ruben in Orchids near Homestead will give a presentation on *Brassavola nodosa* and its hybrids at the February 5 meeting of the St. Augustine Orchid Society. Ruben and wife Claudia visit us each year to share their extensive orchid knowledge along with their fabulous orchids.

Ruben P. Sauleda, Ph.D. has been growing orchids since the age of 12, and started the family business in 1962. His main interest is hybridizing the unusual, specializing in *Encyclia* and *Schomburgkia* hybrids. In addition he propagates many species from seed, especially Florida Natives. Dr. Sauleda has a Masters Degree in Orchid Ecology and Taxonomy from Florida Atlantic University and a Ph.D. in Orchid Taxonomy from the University of South Florida and has written books and published papers in scientific journals. He was Chairman of Education for the 19th World Orchid Conference as well as a speaker. Ruben in Orchids has exhibited at hundreds of national and international orchid shows winning countless awards.



## Ace Repotting Plant Clinic

The first Saturday of the month from February 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



# INSPIRATION

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***Paph. Impulse***

© Terry Bottom 2014



# CULTIVATION

## Your Orchids in January

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



**General Growing Tips.** Plants will continue to manufacture food during the winter, albeit at a reduced rate. Everything will occur at a slower pace until spring arrives so the need for water and fertilizer is reduced. Indoor growers: pull you orchid away from the window if its leaves are touching the exterior glass. Outdoor growers: keep an eye on the minimum projected temperatures.

**Cattleyas.** Tie up Cattleya pseudobulbs. Watch for signs of red spider mites on the undersides of leaves or scale in the sheathing on pseudobulbs. Remove the sheathing (cataphylls) carefully so as not to nick the soft tissue of the newest bulbs, which could result in rot or the introduction of disease.



**Cymbidiums.** Keep the humidity high around cymbidiums to prevent shriveling of the pseudobulbs and to prolong flowering. Later varieties are beginning to push up their inflorescences. Watering frequency and volume is important to support their development. Cool temperatures are beneficial.

**Dendrobiums.** Continue to water sparingly, or not at all, those dendrobium species that require a dormant period before flowering this spring (Den. lindleyi (syn. Den. aggregatum), Den. chrysotoxum, Den. farmeri, Den. densiflorum and Den. nobile or its hybrids). As the buds emerge, gradually



increase the watering frequency and amount. Do not expose evergreen-type hybrids to temperatures below 60 F or plants in flower may drop leaves and buds.

**Paphiopedilums.** Do not allow the roots of paphiopedilums to dry out. On a windowsill, use a pebble tray, with water in the pebbles, to increase humidity. Keep water out of sensitive pouches. Accumulated moisture in the pouch shortens flower life. Watch for insects, particularly red spider mites, on the foliage.



**Phalaenopsis.** The phalaenopsis flowering cycle is about to start. Constant air circulation is essential to avoid Botrytis-spotted blooms. Water carefully to keep flowers dry and to minimize risks of soft rot in the fleshy leaves. Continue to use a dilute water soluble fertilizer. Monitor for scale and mealy bugs on the inflorescences and undersides of leaves.



**Vandas.** Many of the popular Thai hybrids and African angraecoids begin their winter flowering now. Watch for signs of inflorescences; help them away from the main stem of the plant to ensure proper display. Water the roots every other day and fertilize once or twice a week if light levels are sufficient.



# CULTIVATION

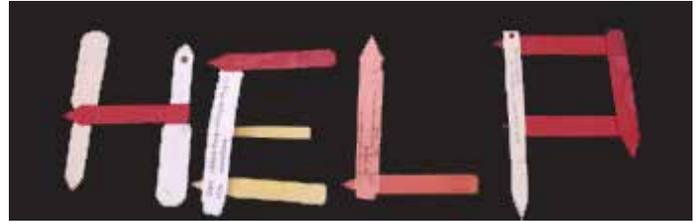


## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

Q1. Richard Bergeron from New Orleans City Park Botanical Garden sent us pictures of vandas that were eaten overnight after he hung them in the orchid conservatory, wondering what the culprit was.

A1. I wondered whether it was mice or cockroaches and asked Courtney Hackney, who responded: It looks like roaches to me, but there may be something else at work in New Orleans. Mice always go for the pollen and if they do eat the buds they go right for the pollen first and I bet rats are the same. My money would be on roaches. Roaches in New Orleans rival those here.



A3. That looks like bacterial brown spot. Pour hydrogen peroxide over the spots, if they don't enlarge, the bacteria are dead and won't spread. The wounds will never heal, but it'll grow new leaves in the spring. A spray with a copper compound (kocide, liquid copper, etc.) is a great preventative and a great cure, you can spray in the fall when weather starts to cool to protect them and you can spray now to kill the bacteria. Just don't spray dendrobiums with copper.

Q4. My orchids seem to have some disease?



A4. That looks like a fungal infection, possibly caused by Cercospora. Spray it with one of the copper fungicides or a fungicide containing thiophanate methyl (like Thiomy, Banrot and Cleary's 3336). You will also have to think about what you can do in your growing area to increase air movement, particularly of fresh air moving over the leaves so your plants will be less susceptible to infection from fungi and bacteria. Plants really crave lots of fresh air movement over the leaves.



Q2. Do you know why my phalaenopsis only has one flower?

A2. That single bloom looks like it's coming from the prior year's flower spike. There are two schools of thought on cutting the phal flower spike when it is done blooming. One school says just cut the spike back a couple of nodes and the old spike will rebloom, and that's true, you may get a few more flowers from the old spike. The other school of thought says cut

the old spike off at the base of the plant after it's done blooming and let the plant gather its strength over the summer to have enough energy to throw a new flower spike around Christmas so that by Valentine's Day, you'll have a full flower spike. I'm in the second school of thought.

Q3. I just brought my orchids inside for the winter and noticed these yellow spots with brown center on several of my phals. Can you tell me what it is?



# CULTIVATION

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## Buying and Growing Your First Paph

Bob & Lynn Wellenstein, AnTec Laboratory

The Wellensteins have an excellent website with loads of information to help you grow your paphiopedilums, [www.slipperorchid.com](http://www.slipperorchid.com). Their article on [Buying and Growing Your First Paph](#) is too long to reproduce in its entirety, so we'll tempt you with the excerpted sections on watering and fertilizing your paphs.

**Watering.** Watering is probably the single biggest factor that will dictate your success with a Paph. Generally, we don't like to use common catchy statements and phrases in culture advice, probably because so many of them are wrong. But, "you can never water a Paph too much, but you can water it too often" is one of the better ones we've heard. Simply stated, when you water, really water that plant. You want water quickly running out the bottom of the pot and you want several pot volumes of water to run through the pot each time you water it. This not only makes sure that you properly rehydrate the medium each time you water, but that you do not have any excess build up of salts in the pot. However, overwatering in the sense of watering too frequently, and not letting the plant's medium dry out somewhat between waterings, is probably the number one reason Paphs die an early death. There has been, and unfortunately still is, a large misconception that even allowing the potting medium to approach drying will kill a Paph's roots. This is probably based on the use of poor quality water, which would form salt deposits on the roots of plants if the pot were allowed to dry out. This has led to a second misconception that the plants should be grown wet all the time, which in turn has probably killed far more plants due to root loss than a little drying would ever have done. Not everyone has such bad water.

If you do have extremely hard water (indicated by residue in tea or coffee pots, or if your hot water heater builds up scale interiorly), you can minimize salt build up by using very little fertilizer and water copiously when you do as just explained. It also should be noted that most of the Paphs we've listed as beginners plants here are not among the more sensitive in the genus to water quality---that was one of the key issues we used in selecting them. If it turns out that you have sufficiently bad water to cause problems for even these plants, there are other ways of dealing with this problem explained in the water quality and mineral nutrition chapters. The signs you will look for are obvious, whitish mineral deposits on the surface of the medium, or Paphs with burned as opposed to rotted roots, or Paphs that have roots that are not rotted but do not have active growing tips. The plants will also be slow to form new growths and 'sulky'. If you are unsure of your water quality, take a shallow

bowl, fill it with your tap water, and allow it to evaporate over several days. Look at the residue in the bowl; if it is easily visible, then you very likely have 'hard' water, or water that has a high content of total dissolved solids (TDS), designated in PPM (parts per million). You should get your water analysis from your department of public works, or done by a private company if you have a well. Water with



a very high TDS can prove problematic to growing your first Paph, but in this case, with a single plant, you can purchase bottled distilled or reverse osmosis water, and use this for irrigation every second watering. This should help flush from the roots any minerals accumulated from your tap water. The final point on water is do not use water that has been 'softened', as this will kill the plants. If you are interested in more information on water and water quality, please read ["Water Quality Issues for Slipper Orchid Growers"](#).

**Fertilizing.** Fertilizing is the second most important aspect of Paph culture. We have detailed information in the chapter on mineral nutrition, but for simplified purposes of getting you going with your first Paph, the suggestion is to fertilize very weakly. If you don't know what your water quality is, or suspect that it is pretty hard, then fertilize only every second or third watering, and use about 1/4 of the recommended dosage on the label of the fertilizer. If you know you have pure water, or are using rain water or distilled or otherwise purified water, then you may consider fertilizer every two or three times out of four that you water, and possibly slightly increasing the amount to as much as half the recommended dosage. If your tap water is hard (see description in the above paragraph) and you are using rain or otherwise purified water instead, consider watering with a fifty-fifty mix of your tap water and the pure water once a month to insure adequate calcium supply. Also consider substituting Epsom Salts for the fertilizer at the same level you'd use the fertilizer about once a month, regardless of your water source. The above program is basically a compromise program to put you in a situation under which the beginners Paphs listed will grow under a wide range of possible water qualities; it is meant to simplify things until you get to the point where you want to learn the more intricate details of water quality and fertilizing that will allow you to become a master Paph. grower. If you want more details on fertilizing, see ["Mineral Nutrition Issues for Slipper Orchid Growers"](#).



# CULTIVATION

## Paphiopedilum Varieties by Sue Bottom, sbottom15@bellsouth.net

There are many varieties of paphiopedilums you may choose to grow. Many paphs are good choices for indoor orchid growers, others like brighter light. Here is a sampler of the different types with brief cultural requirements.

**Barbatum Section** – This section includes the maudiae-type paphiopedilums. The leaves are mottled, the flowers are borne singly or in pairs, the plant usually blooms once a year and flowers can last several months. This section contains the species appletonianum, barbatum, callosum, lawrenceanum, mastersianum, sukhakulii, superbienis, venustum, viniferum and wolterianum. These paphiopedilums are mostly warm growing terrestrial orchids rooted in leaf litter or humus in shaded forest habitats in various parts of the monsoon belt. These plants prefer shady conditions (500 to 1500 ft-candles) and are more tolerant of warm conditions than the green strap leaf paphs.



*Paph. barbatum*  
Photo courtesy of Phil Nelson, MD, Selby

*Paph. barbatum*  
Photo courtesy of Phil Nelson, MD, Selby

*Paph. sukhakulii*  
Photo courtesy of Lynn O'Shaughnessy

**Insigne Section.** The Insigne section paphs have green, strap shaped leaves. They bear one and sometimes two rounded flowers of heavy waxy substance and usually flower once a year in the winter. The section contains the species barbigerum, boxalii, charlesworthii, coccineum, druryi, exul, fairrieianum, gratrixianum, helenae, henryanum, hermannii, hirsutissimum, insigne, spicerianum and trigrinum. Although from the monsoon belt, most are cool growing, occurring at high elevations where winter temperatures drop to near freezing. They are considered to be somewhat difficult to grow, requiring bright light and cool autumn nights.



*Paph. barbigerum*  
Photo courtesy of Terry Bottom

*Paph. insigne*  
Photo courtesy of John Varigos

*Paph. spicerianum*  
Photo courtesy of Dr. Tom Ott

**Parvisepalum Section.** The Parvisepalum section paphs from China and Vietnam have tessellated thin leaves, large, brilliantly colored, scented flowers on tall stems with enlarged and inflated pouches. The section contains the species armeniacum, delenatii, emersonii, hangianum, jackii, malipoense, micranthum and vietnamense. These plants grow in lime-rich loam or sand, or humus-filled crevices in limestone rocks in sheltered lees mostly shaded from direct sunlight. A cool, dry winter and calcium supplements are essential for blooming the following summer. They prefer buoyant and constant air movement, a cool dryish winter and a drop in evening temperatures.



*Paph. armeniacum*  
Photo courtesy of Lynn O'Shaughnessy

*Paph. delenatii*  
Photo courtesy of Fred Clarke

*Paph. micranthum*  
Photo courtesy of Brett Francis

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# CULTIVATION

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**Brachypetalum Section.** These paphs have tessellated and succulent leaves whose undersides usually have dark purple markings. The flowers have wide petals and a broad dorsal sepal and a short stem bearing 1 to 4 oval flowers. The section contains the species *bellatulum*, *concolor*, *godefroyae*, *xgreyi*, *niveum* and *thaianum*. These plants grow in lime-rich loam or sand, or in humus-filled crevices in limestone rocks in sheltered lees mostly shaded from direct sunlight. A cool, dry winter and calcium supplements are essential for blooming the following summer. They can be grown outside in temperate climates, prefer buoyant and constant air movement and a drop in evening temperatures.



*Paph. bellatulum*  
Photo courtesy of Dr. Tom Ott

*Paph. concolor*  
Photo courtesy of Lynn O'Shaughnessy

*Paph. niveum*  
Photo courtesy of Lois Cinert

**Multiflorals.** Multifloral paphs include those from the section *Cochlopetalum* that flower sequentially from the same inflorescence stem producing flowers in succession (*glaucophyllum*, *liemianum*, *moquetteanum*, *primulinum*, *victoria-mariae* and *victoria-regina* (syn. *chamberlainianum*), *Coryopetalum* whose flowers have dark longitudinal stripes with 2 to 14 flowers open simultaneously and ribbonlike petals (*adductum*, *gigantifolium*, *intaniae*, *kolopakingii*, *ooii*, *philippinense*, *platyphyllum*, *praestans* (syn. *glanduliferum*), *randsii*, *rothschildianum*, *sanderianum*, *stonei* and *supardii*), and *Pardalopetalum* whose flowers can be more colorful than *Coryopedilums* but the dorsal sepal is not obviously striped (*dianthum*, *haynaldianum*, *lowii*, *lynniae*, *parishii* and *richardianum*). These large multifloral paphs grow in only partially shaded situations and are tolerant of higher light intensities than are the mottled leaved species. The majority occupy habitats which are exposed to wind currents and, if these habitats are elevated, to considerable drops in night time temperatures, especially during the cool season. They can tolerate an intermediate temperature, higher light and drier conditions. These plants are intermediate to warm growers that require a 6 to 8 weeks cool period (50 to 60F) to initiate flower spikes and a significant nighttime temperature drop. They enjoy a bright light (2000 to 3000 ft-candles), buoyant air movement and benefit from calcium supplements.



*Paph. primulinum*  
Photo courtesy of Lynn O'Shaughnessy

*Paph. rothschildianum*  
Photo courtesy of John Varigos

*Paph. parishii*  
Photo courtesy of John Varigos

One of the best online source of information for paphiopedilums we have found is the website [www.ladyslipper.com](http://www.ladyslipper.com), by Bob and Lynn Wellenstein of Antec Laboratories, that has many detailed culture articles in the reading room.

Citations: The section description and species are from Harold Koopowitz's Tropical Slipper Orchids; the natural habitat description is from Philip F. Wight of the [Orchid House](http://OrchidHouse.com); photos from OrchidWiz.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



**Orchid Adventures  
Selby Gardens in Sarasota**

We visited Selby Gardens on a recent trip when they had a special exhibit of epiphytic orchids, Gems of the Rainforest. Selby showcased a wide variety of orchids along with their other tropicals in their Conservatory. We got to talk to the greenhouse manager who freely described Selby's approach to growing orchids. The outdoor gardens are also a treat to tour. If you are in the Sarasota area, spend a few hours exploring Selby Gardens.



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# ORCHID ADVENTURES

Continued from page 11



# SHOW TABLE



Terry Bottom

**Grower Harry Dick Roth**  
**Ascda. Spirit Creek Garnet x**  
**V. merrillii x V. tessellata**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Cycd. Jumbo Puff**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Maria Yessian**  
**Paph. spicerianum**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Angcm. eburnum**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
**Cym. Mem. Dick Swain**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Den. White Grace 'Sato'**



Terry Bottom

**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Lc. Magic Bell 'New Start'**



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Yvonne & Bob Schimmel**  
**Blc. Goldenzelle 'Lemon Chiffon' AM/AOS**



**Grower Harry & Celia McElroy**  
**Cym. Taste of China**



**Grower Dick Roth**  
**Blc. Guess What**



**Grower Bill Gourley**  
**Fdk. After Dark 'SVO Black Pearl' FCC/AOS**



**Grower Linda Stewart**  
**Amesiella philippinesis x Tuberculabium kotoense**



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
**Lc. Orange Trick x Epi. ciliare**

