



## CLUB NEWS



Jason Mackey

### June 2 Meeting

by Janis Croft

**Welcome and Thanks.** Eric Milstrey opened the meeting at 6:55 pm with 62 attendees. He thanked Dottie, Julie & Paul, and one of our guests for the delicious treats and reminded all to remember to “Drop a Dollar” if you enjoyed them. The dollar helps us pay for the coffee and paper good supplies. Eric reminded all that the next repotting clinic will be

June 6th at the SE Branch Library.

**Orchid Shows** – The spring show season is over. Orchid shows will resume in the fall.

**Virtual Show Table** - Virtual Show Table will be June 10th featuring Courtney. An email invitation will be sent with a link and details. Send in your photos for the next show by the 23rd of this month.

**Supplies** – SAOS T-Shirts, Potting Mix and Timed Release Fertilizer were available on the back table. Email [staugorchidsociety@gmail.com](mailto:staugorchidsociety@gmail.com) if you need supplies.

**Club Business.** Rachel announced our guests and new members Pamela Earnshaw, Monique McDonell, Mandy Morin, Marie Morrison and Kate Thomes. Next, she asked all June birthdays to raise their hand for a free birthday raffle ticket. If anyone is having a major life event or needs cheering up, let Linda know.

**Members Choice** - Christine reminded all to vote for their favorite orchid during the break after the Show Table.

**Library** - Dolly Charron, our new librarian, brought in some orchid magazines for grabs and three beginning growing books for the raffle table. She also brought some books that people might want to borrow along with the light meter that was just returned. If you would like something from the Library list on the website, send Dolly a request to [staugorchidsociety@gmail.com](mailto:staugorchidsociety@gmail.com) and she will bring the item(s) to the next meeting.



**Show Table.** Courtney started with an orchid from Africa. *Eulophia petersii* is a terrestrial orchid that grows in dry conditions and has serrated leaves for protection from predators. This plant was being grown in gravel, with tall inflorescence and large pseudobulbs. Courtney said one can find the plant in south Florida because the seeds can blow here on the African trade winds. A huge *Grammatophyllum scriptum* was next and Courtney said in a few years, one won't be able to pick it up and bring it in due to its large size. The green flowers with dark brown marks filled two inflorescences. It is easy to grow but will soon overtake one's greenhouse. From large to the small *Angraecum didieri* was next. The white star shaped flower is known for its long nectary spur, which limits its pollinators to moths with an equally long proboscis.



A pure white *Catasetum* was unusual for Courtney saying he had never seen one that was a pure alba. Next was a stunning green flowered *Clowesia thylaciocila* with flowers almost entirely circling the hanging pot. Courtney stated that this is an example of why people like growing this species. Eric brought in a large, mature *Encyclia tampensis* that he rescued from a construction project in south Florida. Its nickname is the Butterfly orchid and it commonly grows on live oaks. With its honey fragrance, bees are its pollinators and it easily grows from seeds. Courtney noted that his plant has a more orange flower. The hybrid *David Sander x tenebrosa* was showing purpled leaves, which Courtney said showed it was growing well in bright sun and not a concern. *C. Martin Wolfe* is a *schilleriana* hybrid with heavily spotted sepals and per Courtney, does not like to be in pots. A huge many flowered

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# CLUB NEWS



## Upcoming Orchid Events

### June

- 6 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 9 JOS Meeting, Orchid Culture  
Keith Emig, Winter Haven Orchids
- 10 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 13 FL North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am  
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757

### July

- 4 **Independence Day, Repotting Clinic Rescheduled to the 11th**
- 7 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Angraecums and Their Relatives  
Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids
- 11 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 14 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 6:30 pm  
Speaker TBA
- 15 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

### August

- 1 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 4 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Mounting Orchids and Auction  
George Hausermann, EFG Orchids
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm  
1400 Country Club Blvd., Mt. Dora 32757
- 11 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA, 6:30 pm  
Speaker TBA

- 12 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

### September

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm  
Bulbophyllum Species  
Julien Baruch, Krull Smith Orchids
- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon  
Southeast Branch Library  
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 8 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA  
Speaker TBA
- 9 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm  
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace  
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

### St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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# CLUB NEWS

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*Rhyncholaelia digbyana* is a true alba and likes high light. The whitish cast on the leaves are the plant's sunscreen lotion to protect them from burn according to Courtney. Last was a deep purple Paph. Magic Cherry, which is a terrestrial that likes to grow in dense media.



**SAOS Program.** Jason Mackey was our evening's speaker whose topic was "Fragrance and Form: How *Brassavola nodosa* Shaped Modern Hybrids." Jason is a fifth generation Floridian with a great, great grandfather who was one of the Barefoot Mailmen thus the name of his nursery, Barefoot Orchids. He was raised by a family who grew orchids and he has been in and out of the hobby all his life. Twelve years ago, his wife Rosaura Rodriguez said he had to stop spending or start selling and Barefoot Orchids was born.

*Brassavola nodosa* was first identified in 1753 and in 1830, John Lindley reclassified it as a new genus, *Brassavola* Lindl. Recently added to this genus is *B. venosa* and *B. grandiflora*. The structure of *B. nodosa* includes its wispy sepals, trumpet like column and heart shaped lip. These orchids are native to Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean and prefer coastal areas. They flower heaviest in Spring and Summer but also throughout the year. They enjoy warm to hot temperatures, like humidity and prefer bright light and good air flow. Jason advises mounting the plants because their roots like to get a hard dry after being soaking wet. He also stated that they like heavy fertilizing.

Jason stated that he's a grower not a breeder and he likes plants with heavy *nodosa* influences such as heart shaped lips, star shaped flowers and frequent blooming. Jason then proceeded to show us primary hybrids--*Brassocattleya* which is a cross between *B. nodosa* and a *Cattleya* such as *Bc. Hippodamia*. Then *Brassanthe*, a cross of *B. nodosa* with *Guarianthe bowringiana*, producing *Bsn. Maikai*. Next slides of other classics, *Bc.*

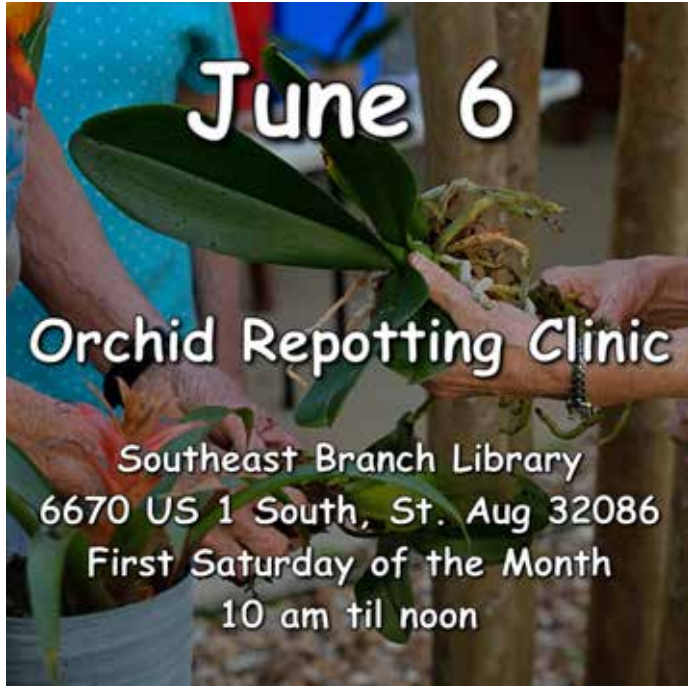
*Richard Mueller, Bc. Tigrinodosa*, and *Bsn. Elizabeth*. Next set of slides were of complex hybrids, which dilute the *nodosa* influence. *Cattlianthe Bactia* crossed with *B. nodosa* produces *Brassocatanthe Memoria Stu Hamilton*. A cross with *C. Lorraine Shirai* produces *Bc. Keowee* with its spectacular spotted and striped lip. He proceeded to show many more slides of various crosses that he particularly loves to grow. Jason stated that there are over 500 crosses with *B. nodosa* as a parent and 100-200 have *Richard Mueller* as a parent. Personally, he likes to grow newly registered and unregistered hybrids because of the surprise of how the flowers will appear. He encouraged us to go to his website and/or follow him on Instagram and Facebook where he does a weekly live sales event.



**Meeting Conclusion.** Christine announced that the Members Choice went to *Rhyncholaelia digbyana* grown by Sue Bottom. Dianne then announced winning ticket numbers for the raffle table. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



# CLUB NEWS



## July 7 Meeting

### Angraecums for the Home Grower

Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids

Alan will speak about Angraecums and their Relatives for the Home Grower. This program looks at the many miniature and compact African species and their hybrids that do well in the home. He will offer lots of great cultural tips on growing them.



Alan Koch owns and operates Gold Country Orchids

where he specializes in miniature and compact Cattleya's along with miniature species. His nursery is located on 10 acres of land in Lincoln, California where he grows about 250,000 orchids. He is recognized as an expert in the Brazilian Cattleya alliance and a trend setter in miniature compact and Cattleya breeding. Alan has been published in the Orchid Digest, the American Orchid Society magazine, as well as many International Publications. He is an internationally known speaker and is tons of fun.

**When:** Tuesday, July 7, 6:30 til 9 pm

**Where:** Memorial Lutheran Church  
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086

## Culture Notes

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. 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. If you switched to nighttime watering during spring, it is time to resume morning watering so the leaves will be dry by evening.

## American Orchid Society Corner

### Webinars

June 4, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

June 11, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only

Catasetum Culture - Scott Elliott

### Orchids Magazine this Month

Orchid Cultivation Project - Jana Butcher

Cattleya violacea Hybrids - Juraj Kojš

Root Rot from Rhizoctonia - Sue Bottom



# INSPIRATION

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# CULTIVATION



## Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,  
sbottom15@hotmail.com

**Q1.** This my first orchid. The flowers lasted a good while but finally dropped off. I don't know if I should cut the old flower stem back. I also don't know if these new growths are flower stems or roots that are growing

vertical. If roots, then why are they growing toward the ceiling? Should I rotate the plant so the leaves don't all continue in one direction towards the sunny window? Any advice will be appreciated.

**A1.** There are different schools of thought on cutting back the flower stem, some like to trim it back and hope for a few more flowers. I prefer to cut the stem back entirely and let the plant gather its strength for a great blooming next spring, rather than waste its energy on a few buds. The new growths are aerial roots, sometimes the phalaenopsis just likes to grow aerial roots and sometimes it suggests the potting media may becoming stale and need to be refreshed. Gently pick up the plant by the leaves and see if the plant is wobbly in the pot, if so it is time to repot it into fresh mix. Rotating the plant is a good idea is you have to grow indoors during the warm months, even better would be to find a somewhat shady spot outdoors protected from rain and let it summer in the fresh air, returning it indoors when outside temps dip below 60. Once the plant is in spike, you'll have to stop rotating it because the flowers will become twisted as they try to grow toward the light. We have assembled lots of [tips for beginners](#).



**Q2.** This Catt has these two infected leaves. Is it Cercospora? Should I cut off the two leaves? I sprayed a couple days ago with 3337F.

**A2.** That sure looks like one of the Cercosporoid fungi. I would remove the leaves to remove the sporing bodies from your growing area. The thiophanate methyl you sprayed should help protect the remaining leaves.



**Q3.** Does this look like rat damage? I did find rat poop in a pot where the bulbos were being chewed. There are fast food restaurants not far. What would I do if it's rats?



**A3.** Definitely could be rat damage. There are plastic box traps you can buy to put the rat poison in to keep pets away from it. There are also some poisons that have a low risk of secondary poisoning. Here's a link to an article about [Orchids and Rats](#). We've had rat problems before and no fast food restaurants close by; they ate the wiring in my car and it cost \$6000 to rewire it.



# CULTIVATION



## Poor Growers

by Dr. Courtney Hackney

The Summer Solstice occurs late this month indicating that the sun is at its peak even before the intense heat of summer arrives. Most hybrids of just about all the different groups of Orchids are growing rapidly now. Do your best to give them the water, fertilizer, and air movement they need to maximize that growth. Most repotting should be done by now because this is a time when Orchids can quickly replace roots lost during repotting.

When you repotted your Orchids this spring, did you note which ones did well and what media and pots were used? Observation of successful culture and poor culture will help you understand what it takes to grow better Orchids with more flowers. Remember that all orchids are not created equal; some grow better and more easily than others. There are even Orchids that commit suicide.

Most experienced growers will tell you that there are Orchids that refuse to grow no matter what you do. They are not referring to difficult to grow species or Orchids that come from very different habitats than exist in greenhouses, but to plants that should grow but do not. Why won't these plants grow? How do you know if there are "non-performers" in your collection?

If the majority of your Orchids grow and flower well then you may want to examine those that do not and consider replacing them. Their poor performance may have little to do with their culture. Some hybrids lack vigor just because of their parentage. These will always be a challenge. If you see the same hybrid doing well in another grower's collection ask about their culture. Often it will not be a culture problem; instead they may simply have found a more vigorous clone of that hybrid.

The same phenomenon can occur with mericlones. While mericlones are theoretically all the same, there are sometimes individual plants that grow better. This seems to be especially true of yellow Cattleyas, but can be found in any taxonomic group. If you are picking out a mericlone, pick plants in the largest pots, as they may be the most vigorous ones. The runts of the litter often never grow as well.

There are many reasons some plants do not grow as well as others. Hybrids close to original species are usually more vigorous than those many generations away from the species. Certain species in the background of a hybrid



almost always mean that the plant will be more difficult to grow. This is true for many genera.

Do Orchids have a maximum life span? Most of the books describe Orchids as being immortal. While there are clones in cultivation that were originally pictured over 100 years ago, most individual plants seem to lose their vigor after 15 years or so. This is likely not caused by age, but by disease. Plants, unlike animals, do not have immune systems that destroy bacterial, fungal, and viral invaders. Instead, they tolerate and coexist with many of these infections. Each disease, however, takes a toll on the plant by using some of the energy captured by the plant from the sun. The plant's defense is to try and outgrow the disease. If the plant acquires enough different diseases it can no longer outgrow the disease and eventually succumbs. The best way to avoid this problem is to acquire high quality plants and practice good hygiene in the greenhouse, especially when repotting.

Viruses are very important in plant vigor. Even when there are no obvious signs, they take a toll. There are reliable tests for only two Orchid viruses, while many others cannot be detected. When infected plants are mericloned they carry the virus with them. Vigorous seedling mericlones can quickly become difficult to grow mature plants after they bloom for the first time. Flowering takes a large store of energy from an Orchid and allows the virus to catch up with what had been a fast growing plant. Scale infestations can cause the same effect as if a plant is virused. After scale is eliminated most Orchids begin to grow well again while others never seem to recover. These plants typically test positive for virus and will never recover.

How do you solve this problem? Throw plants away! If the plant has some special memory or is a rare clone it may be worth keeping. Most, however, should be discarded and replaced by a less problematic plant. If you feel that it is not a disease problem, but a problem with your cultural conditions give the plant to another grower. Avoid giving diseased plants to novice growers, as it can be very discouraging to nurse an ailing plant. Novice growers also tend not to understand the need for good hygiene and may infect their other plants. Instead, give them divisions of your most vigorous Orchids to insure that the only disease you will infect them with is the "Orchid Bug".

*Note: Dr. Courtney Hackney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years; we are reprinting some you might have missed, this one from June 2001.*



# CULTIVATION

## Brassavola Little Stars

by Mark Werther

In 1994, my friend Rene Morris, who absolutely loved orchids, visited Puerto Rico. On his return, he presented me with a tiny seedling of *Brassavola* Little Stars (*cordata* x *nodosa*) growing in a 2-inch pot. I thanked him for it and my thinking at the time was, "Oh well, another common Little Stars."

After I received the seedling, it grew steadily for several years in the burn zone, which is on the second floor of my greenhouse. I grudgingly moved the plant to a larger pot and spoke with Morris on the plant's progress. Unfortunately, he did not see it in flower, as he died in April of 1996. I remember the plant was in flower at the time of the memorial service.

It must have been a sign his spirit either resided in, or was watching over the plant. The flowers were large and of good shape and, within a year, I had moved the plant into a 6 inch basket and I started to pay attention to it. The plant was classically making two growths per pseudobulb and generating new growths two to three times per year.

By 1999, the plant had outgrown its 6-inch basket and it was moved into a 10-inch basket with chunk charcoal. *Brassavolas* grow best if their root systems are not disturbed. The basket was hung from the greenhouse supports about 6 feet above the second-floor walkway. I was amazed to see the plant enlarge so quickly. The roots were as thick as wooden pencils. By that time, I had reviewed the award records of *B. Little Stars* and knew it was one of the largest. The plant produced up to five flowers with a 5-inch natural spread per inflorescence. The good form resulted from the influence of *B. cordata* and the size and large broad lip was generated from *B. nodosa*.

I was feeding the plant with various Growmore orchid formulas about once every two weeks. Several times per year, the plant would get its bath of pulverized limestone water. Nothing special - the same powdered limestone you throw on your lawn - 1 tablespoon per gallon mixed well, with only some of it seeming to go into solution. I have been a proponent of this process for more than 20 years and only a few growers understand its significance - the theory being that Caribbean-based plants often grow on trees that



*Brassavola Little Stars* is a cross between *B. nodosa* and *B. subulifolia* (previously called *cordata*). If you're interested in growing a specimen sized plant, try *Little Stars*. It is very floriferous and the pseudobulbs are closely spaced so you get large number of flowers per square inch of pot space.

absorb calcium from the coral and limestone substrate. Therefore, plants such as *Brassavola*, *Broughtonia*, some *Encyclia* species and even *Polyradicion* (*Polyrrhiza*) can utilize calcium absorbed from their hosts for good growth. Every time I use the limewater, the roots and root tips expand and turn a lush green as if to say, "Please, do not forget my next application."

In 2001, the plant had more than 200 flowers, but the timing was not right for judging in Philadelphia. Then in 2002, the plant mass was more than a yard across. All the flowers came into bloom at once in January and I realized I could not get the plant down the circular stairs without chance of damage. Luckily, I was able to clear a vertical path and lowered 'Rene' down to ground level and off to judging it went, transported in my station wagon.

With close to 400 flowers, the plant's cultural excellence was recognized by the judges with an 84-point Certificate of Cultural Merit on January 16, 2002, at the Mid-Atlantic Judging Center. After receiving the award, I made the decision to divide the plant to keep it manageable. It may take several years but I have no doubt each of those divisions could be in line for its own CCM.

*This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in May 2003 (Vol. 72:5, p 359), reprinted with permission.*



# CULTIVATION

## Will the Real *Brassavola cucullata* Please Stand Up

Tom Mirenda and Claude Hamilton

Brassavolas are beloved plants in the world of orchid horticulture. Emitting fantastical nocturnal fragrances to attract their moth pollinators, most species are easily grown and bloomed in warm or intermediate conditions. These lowland members of the Cattleya Alliance (Laeliinae) are often grown into incredibly floriferous specimens, and used extensively in breeding to create novelty hybrids with unique and graceful characteristics when combined with more colorful cattleyas and laelias. I am always looking for new forms and unusual species to add to my collection.

This past summer, I had the honor and pleasure of hosting Claude and Philip Hamilton as well as Philip's spectacular spouse, Liz, here in our beautiful house in Pepeekeo on Hawaii Island (aka the Big Island). Because Claude is the owner of Hamlyn Orchids in Jamaica, I was hoping some



*B. Crazyarachno (perrinii x appendiculata)*  
Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom



*B. appendiculata 'Triple Threat'*  
Grown and photographed by Allen Black

species from his nursery could be imported at the time, and indeed, a list of wonderful species was forwarded. Among the treasures listed was a *Brassavola* species I was not (I thought) familiar with: *Brassavola appendiculata*, so of course, I ordered a couple.

Upon arrival, Claude, being very well informed on the species he grows, looked at my brassavolas and concluded that the plants I had labeled as *Brassavola cucullata* were actually the aforementioned *B. appendiculata* and that I had most likely never even seen a plant of the true *B. cucullata* as there are so very few in cultivation. Although it was a bit disturbing to realize that the well-known and beloved plant with the pencil-thin, terete pseudobulbs and leaves was incorrectly labeled by virtually everyone for decades, I thought it important to understand the difference between the two species and indeed, explain those differences to everyone that might be growing these plants.

*Brassavola appendiculata* versus *Brassavola cucullata* - In her 2020 publication. Systematics of the Neotropical

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# CULTIVATION

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Genus *Brassavola* (Orchidaceae), Dr. Eliana Noguera-Savelli makes a logical case for the distinction. Although superficially similar, there are some significant intrinsic and extrinsic factors that clearly separate the two species. For example, although they share a similarly shaped labellum, the characteristic long, acuminate central lobe of *B. appendiculata* is considerably longer than that of *B. cucullata*. There is also the fact that *B. appendiculata* has 12 pollinia, whereas all the other species in *Brassavola* (including *B. cucullata*) have only eight. The blooming seasons are quite different and, at best, only marginally overlap: *B. appendiculata* is in peak flower from May to August and *B. cucullata* instead blooms from September to May. Finally, the two species are clearly geographically isolated. *Brassavola appendiculata* is a Mesoamerican species distributed from northern Mexico to Nicaragua and the true *B. cucullata* is restricted to the Lesser Antilles, Caribbean islands such as Guadalupe, Grenada, Monserrat and the US Virgin Islands, extending into northern Colombia and Venezuela - but not Panama. There it is found growing between sea level and 330 feet, in coastal vegetation, mangroves and on rocks by the sea. The disparate geographic distributions and marginal overlap of blooming seasons as well as the floral characteristics make a compelling case about their respective identities.



*Bl. (syn. Bc.) Sunset Surprise (C. tenebrosa x B. appendiculata)*  
Grown and photographed by Allen Black

not the names of the hybrids themselves. Although name changes such as these are sometimes bitterly regarded by many, especially plant breeders who now need to change some of their labels, I, for one, welcome a correction like this. I would not want to be called by the wrong name nor have all my progeny credited to another entity in perpetuity, would you? We should welcome such adjustments to our knowledge for the sake of better understanding. And besides, I now have another species of *Brassavola* to collect and enjoy. I cannot wait to get the real *B. cucullata* one day when it becomes more widely available.



*B. Yaki 'Black's Best' (appendiculata x nodosa)*  
Grown and photographed by Allen Black

*Brassavola cucullata* is all but unknown in cultivation and all the hybrids made with what was formerly known as *B. cucullata* are actually hybrids of *B. appendiculata*. Because, at this point, there are no registered hybrids of the true *B. cucullata*, correcting the hybrid registry has been a relatively easy task. Only the name of the parent had to change and



*Bc. Viet Star (B. appendiculata x C. lueddemanniana)*  
Grown and photographed by Allen Black

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*B. (syn. Rcv.) David Sander (B. appendiculata x Rl. digbyana)*  
Grown and photographed by Steve Dorsey



*Bl. Tomiko (B. appendiculata x L. anceps)*  
Grown and photographed by Allen Black



*Bc. Graf's Cucu (B. appendiculata x C. aclandiae)*  
Grown and photographed by Allen Black



*Bl. (syn. Bc.) Memoria Bill Thrall*  
*(C. tenebrosa x B. Yaki)*  
Grown and Photographed by Allen Black

Reference: Noguera-Savelli, E. 2020. Sistemática del Género Neotropical *Brassavola* (Orchidaceae). *Caldasia* 42(2):188-219. <https://dx.doi.org/10.15446/caldsia.v42n2.68125>, accessed November 22, 2021.

This article appeared in the *American Orchid Society Orchids* magazine in January 2022 (Vol. 91:1, pp 26-27), reprinted with permission.



# ORCHID ADVENTURES



## Plant Sale at Eric and Sue Milstrey's Home

One day in April, JoAnn Kotchkowski called SAOS with an offer we couldn't refuse. Come and collect all the orchids that her husband Matt had been so devoted to. Sue and Terry went and collected some of the plants and the potting supplies. Eric and Sue visited twice picking up the rest of the plants. Then Eric went to work, treating them for scale and fungus, repotting and fertilizing them, cataloguing them as he went along. A list of plants was sent out and the big sale happened on May 30<sup>th</sup>. Many thanks to JoAnn for her generosity, to Matt for his good taste in orchids, and to Eric and Sue for all their hard work.



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Aspidogyne argentea*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Phal. Jiaho Dance Girl 'Neon'*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*C. violacea* var. *semi-alba* 'Hackneau'



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Bulb. purpurascens*



**Grower Eric Milstrey**  
*C. lueddemanniana*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*C. warscewiczii*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Lc. G. S. Ball 'St. Augustine'*



# SHOW TABLE



**Grower Ellen Fay**  
*Lc. Lake Tahoe 'Blue Sky'*



**Grower Suzanne Susko**  
*Neof. falcata var. Shutennou*



**Grower Sue Bottom**  
*Pot. Heathers King 'St. Augustine'*



**Grower Sheila Nathanson**  
*Lycaste Pixie*



**Grower Courtney Hackney**  
*C. schilleriana*



**Grower Sheila Nathanson**  
*C. aurantiaca*

