



St. Augustine NEWSLETTER

Orchid Society

April 2026

Volume 21 Issue #4

CLUB NEWS



Ben Oliveros

April 7 Meeting

by Janis Croft

Welcome and Thanks.

Eric Milstrey opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 65 attendees. He thanked Christine, Dottie, Roberta, Amy, Julie and Paul for the 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 to bring their plants to the

next repotting clinic on May 2nd at the SE Branch Library.

Club Business. The spring shows have arrived. The Apopka International Spring Show at Krull Smith is April 10-12; other shows are in Port St. Lucie, Vero Beach, Merritt Island and the Rare Plant Festival in Homestead. Details are on our [website](#).

Virtual Show Table - Virtual Show Table will be April 15 featuring Courtney. An email invitation will be sent with 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 if you need supplies.

Membership - Linda welcomed our guests and new members, Diane Gibson, Glenn Landers, Kelli Crofts and Cindy Ward. She then reminded all that tonight was the last chance to renew their 2026 memberships. All membership records will be purged and updated next week. Next, she asked all April 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.

Party Like It's 2006 - Our 20th Anniversary Picnic and Orchid Swap will be held on April 19 from 4-6 pm outside under the pavilion behind the church meeting room. We will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the St. Aug



Orchid Society with hamburgers and hotdogs. Please bring a side and your libation of choice. Feel free to bring plants or orchid stuff to swap... or cash to buy.

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

Library - Our librarian Howard was absent this week. We are still searching for a volunteer to replace Howard.



Show Table. Courtney was joined by our guest speaker Ben Oliveros tonight to review the orchids brought in for the Show Table. First up was a *C. intermedia* var. *orlata* flowering well on a mount. Next was Eric's *Epi. macrophyllum*, who said even though this is a miniature when he saw it growing in the wild in South America it covered a vast area and was spectacular. *C. Lulu* x *C. leopoldii* albino is a bifoliate with clusters of spotted pink flowers. The striking *Slc. Jewel Box* 'Scheherazade' is a classic red orchid that is multi-floral and has aurantiaca in it. The next plant Iwan. Apple Blossom 'Lemon Pie' is a wonderful soft yellow. Laura brought in a spectacular aurantiaca hybrid *Lc. Fire Dance* with multiple inflorescences bearing bright orange flowers growing in a 10 inch basket.

There were a few mounted plants with long hanging inflorescences, *Den. loddigesii* and *Den. aphyllum* along with *Trichoglottis rosea*. There was a delicate ivory colored *Jumellea arachnantha* that comes from Madagascar and has a citrusy fragrance. Courtney said we had two striking *Orchidaceae* examples. Jerry brought in a fantastic *Psychopsis Mendenhall* 'Hildos' with about 18 flower spikes. Courtney reminded us that even if the bloom fades, don't cut them off because it will continue to bloom from the old inflorescence. This one does not like to be

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Upcoming Orchid Events

April

- 10-12 Apopka Int'l Spring Orchid Show
Krull Smith Nursery, Apopka
- 10-12 South Carolina Orchid Society Show
Garden Clubs of Greater Columbia
- 11 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11-12 Port Saint Lucie Orchid Society Show
Port St. Lucie Polish American Club
- 14 JOS Meeting, Cattleya Breeding
Courtney Hackney
- 15 Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 19 SAOS Orchid Swap and Picnic, 4 to 6 pm
SAOS Turns 20 Celebration
Memorial Lutheran Church
3375 US 1 South, St. Aug 32086
- 25-26 Vero Beach Orchid Society Show
Riverside Park

May

- 1-3 Platinum Coast Orchid Society Show
Kiwanis Island Park Gym, Merritt Island
- 1-3 Rare Plant Festival
Fair Expo Center, Miami
- 2 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til noon
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 3 JOS Picnic
1984 Eventide Avenue, Switzerland
- 3-4 Nature Coast Orchid Society Show
St. Joan of Arc Church, Spring Hill
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Cultivation of Vandas
Serena Roman, Lady Vanda Orchids
- 9 FL North-Central AOS Judging, 10 am
Clermont Garden Center, 849 West Ave
- 9-10 Volusia County Orchid Society Show
Volusia County Fairgrounds
- 12 JOS Meeting – Picnic on 3rd in Lieu of Mtg

- 13 SAOS Virtual Show Table
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 23-24 Central Florida Orchid Society Show
Florida National Guard Armory

June

- 2 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Brassavola nodosa: Fragrance & Form
Jason Mackey, Barefoot Orchids
- 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

St. Augustine Orchid Society Organization

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reotted. Second was the intergeneric Beallara Big Shot 'Hilo Sparkle' that bloomed many large, star-shaped white flowers, with purple splotches at their centers, on several inflorescences. Courtney ended with the Brassia Eternal Wind with its spidery looking flowers. These use to be quite common but are now rarely seen.



SAOS Program. Courtney introduced his hybridizing friend of 10 plus years from Hawaii, Ben Oliveros. Ben has visited us several times over the past few years when he makes the trip to the East Coast for Orchid shows, Symposiums and to give talks to societies like ours. Last year he spoke on Bifoliate Cattleyas focusing on the species. This year he continued his talk focusing on the hybrids. He started with the primary hybrids, the product of crossing two different species together. He showed slides of the two parent species he crossed side by side, and the next slide showed the progeny of that cross which sometimes highlighted the variations between sibling orchids. Ben stated that he likes to use *C. bicolor* in his breeding. When he uses *aclandiae* he gets smaller flower count on the inflorescences although the flowers tend to be less crowded so it shows off the flower better. *C. Fascelis* is an example of *C. aclandiae* crossed with *C. bicolor*. Another example is *C. aclandiae* x *C. loddigesii* resulting in the pink spotted *C. Brabantiae*, which gets the bright pink color from the *loddigesii* and the spotting from the *aclandiae*. It was interesting to see how the various species could result in such different offspring.

Then Ben showed examples of complex hybrids, which revealed their mixed gene pool heritage. For example, Rlc. Mem. Helen Brown x *C. bicolor* resulted in Rlc. Little Mike 'Orchid Eros' which has a much deeper purple lip and paler yellow green petals which are very different than the parents. Ben won an FCC for this hybrid when he showed a plant with two inflorescences each having 13-14 flowers. As he was talking, he would mention many of his crosses that had won awards. Ben then told the story of how he gave our society six of his hybrid plants to auction off the naming rights. Leslie Brickell's husband Chip won the auction and named the cross of Rlc. Sydney Southwick and *C. bicolor* after his mother, Harriet Brickell.

He talked a bit about the clonal names he uses. For the *coeruleas*, he names them after famous Rhythm and Blues artists, for the reds he names them after characters in an Ann Rice vampire novel. He ended his show by showing the crosses named after his family members. He showed pictures the orchids he named for his wife and sons, and said he was still waiting for the perfect orchid to name after his princess daughter.



In closing he warned us that bifoliate take a long time to mature and they don't like their roots disturbed. They only grow new roots once a year so timing is everything, they should only be repotting when new roots are forming. He often forgoes using media and drops pots into larger pots as the plant grows. He uses 200 ppm nitrogen as fertilizer and waters maybe twice a week in growing season and twice a month in winter.



Meeting Conclusion. Christine announced that there was a tie for the Members Choice between Jerry Fowler's *Psychopsis* Mendenhall 'Hildos' and Laura Kisse's Lc. Fire Dance 'Blanche'. Dianne then announced the 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



May 5 Meeting

Cultivation of Vanda Orchids

Serena Roman, [Lady Vanda Orchids](#)

Serena, also known as Lady Vanda, will talk about growing vandas. Serena provides common sense cultivation tips and makes learning fun. She will focus on watering, fertilizing, light, and temperature to promote healthy roots, leaves, and blooms. In addition to general care, she'll talk



about basic hybridization and the growth cycle of these beautiful orchids. Come with questions about your own plants, and be ready to talk orchids with Lady Vanda!

Serena has captivated orchid enthusiasts with her passion and expertise in orchid cultivation. With a background rooted in her grandmother's inspiration and a lifelong dedication to orchids, Serena has transformed her hobby into a thriving business at Lady Vanda Orchids. Specializing in a diverse array of orchid genera, including Vandas, Paphiopedilums, Phragmipediums, Dendrobiums and Cattleyas, Serena's nursery has become a beacon for orchid lovers.

When: Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 til 9 pm

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

Your Last Newsletter?

Thanks to the many of you who have renewed your membership. We'll be updating our email lists this month. If you wish to keep receiving the newsletter, the dues are \$20 for an individual or \$30 for a family if paid by Zelle (904-501-0805), Venmo (StAugOrchidSociety under charities) or check (mail c/o Linda Stewart, 1812 Diana Drive, Palatka 32177). For an extra dollar, use the PayPal link on our [website](#). Thanks to all our great members!

Culture Notes

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. Increase water and fertilizer as the days lengthen and warm to yield floral dividends in the months beyond. Consider adding an additional 30% shade cloth to protect plants from the intense summer sun and heat. When the humidity is low, consider switching to [Courtney's nighttime watering regimen](#).

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

April 2, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited

Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

April 21 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only

Growing Cattleya alarii - Jojo deBeaubien

Orchids Magazine this Month

2024 AOS Special Awards - Nile Dusdieker

2025 First Class Certificates - Carol Klonowski

Repotting Huge Cattleyas - Sue Bottom



INSPIRATION



C. (tigrina var. albino x Lulu)

© Terry Botta



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. I noticed this ugly growth in the very middle of my Blc. Goldenzelle. Fortunately, it was on a separate section and I could cut it out nicely. What is it



the base of leaves on other orchids, when I don't see any scale. I usually swab some isopropyl alcohol around as a precaution. Is it something else? Will these plants ever regain color?

A1. I'd guess that is damage caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*, often called brown rot. In cattleyas, *Rhizoctonia* moves slowly from the older to the younger pseudobulbs and moves up the pseudobulb, which turns brown and hard, ultimately becoming husky. The roots on the older, infected parts of the plant die. You've cut away the infected tissue. You may consider repotting the front healthy part of the plant into fresh mix in the spring when you start to see new roots.



A2. The affected leaves won't regain their full green color because the scale destroys the chloroplast when they suck the juices from the plant. You'll just have to wait for the new growths to get nice green leaves. Whenever you see chlorotic spotting on the upper surface of the leaf, it is a good practice to look at the leaf underside for signs of scale. They also love to hide in the leaf axil and under the papery sheath surrounding the pseudobulb.

Q3. Any thoughts on the cause and treatment for the yellowing tip ends of our Moth orchid. Could it be Anthracnose or just poor conditions and watering style? The orchid lives in a large double glazed window, west facing. Plenty of light, shaded by blinds with sometimes but not often bright sun.

Q2. I have yellow spots on the leaves and at the base of most of the leaves of a Blc. George King 'Southern Cross'. Likely the yellowing was caused by scale that has since been removed, and the plant treated. There are no obvious signs of scale at this time. Sometimes I see yellowing at



A3. That phal looks very happy and healthy. The one leaf looks almost like it might have gotten sunburned or too cold next to the window. I don't think it's a disease issue. I would probably just take a single edged razor blade and cut off the discolored tissue, then you won't have to look at it any longer. It looks like you're going to get plenty of flowers soon, enjoy them!



CULTIVATION



The ABC's of Repotting by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Spring is the ideal time to repot most Orchids. Unfortunately, many new hobbyists are either too anxious to repot or neglect to repot when it is needed. How do you know if the plant needs repotting? For Cattleyas the plant should either be growing out of the pot or have media that has become degraded.

There are many different medias used in Orchid culture. Commercial Orchid nurseries are largely guided by cost and availability. The hobbyist, however, can use the one best suited for their growing conditions. But what is the best? If you are just beginning to grow Orchids this is a difficult question to answer. The best approach is to ask a couple of more experienced growers that grow under conditions similar to your own, what they use. They may not all give you the same answer, but it will limit your choices. Also look at your plants and if some are doing very well in a specific media try that type first. Remember that the pot should be included in your deliberations as this is part of the media. Some Orchids will adhere to the pots more than the media. Fortunately, many types of Orchid media are available in local garden stores. More experienced growers can also provide guidance as to where to find media.

Always remember that most Orchids grow attached to trees in nature and the job of the Orchid grower is to make the plant believe that it is attached to the outside of the tree by supplying air to the roots alternating with enough moisture to allow the plant to grow.

Once you pick a media and decide your Orchid needs repotting you are ready to repot. Water the plant thoroughly before repotting. This softens roots and makes removal from the old pot easier. It also gives the Orchid a supply of water that will have to last until you water it again. Most "how to books" recommend that you wet the media before using it. **DO NOT FOLLOW THIS RECOMMENDATION.**

Begin by placing extra drainage in the bottom of the new pot. Some growers use Styrofoam peanuts, lava rock, or broken crockery. Then place the plant in the pot. If the plant is a Cattleya, Dendrobium, or Oncidium place the oldest bulbs against the side of the pot and new growths toward the center. This will allow maximum time for plant growth before you need to repot again. Carefully fill the pot with the new media and press down hard with your fingers. Do



not bury the rhizome. It should be above the media. Pound, yes pound, the media down with a semi-pointed piece of broomstick and keep adding media until the roots are tight in the media. There should be a half to an inch between the top of the media and the top of the pot. You must convince the roots that they are attached to a tree or they will not grow without being damaged each time the rhizome moves when you water.

Phals, Vandas, and Paphs should go in the center of the pot. Gently shake the media around the roots being careful not to bury the base of the leaves in the media. Do not pack this media with a stick or press down hard with your fingers. Gentle tapping usually packs media tight enough for these Orchids. Vandas may need to be tied in place as they are usually potted in very coarse media or placed in baskets and pots with no media at all.

The admonition to use dry media is to prevent bacterial infection through damaged roots. Dry media allows the root to seal all of the damaged areas. The only exception is sphagnum moss. Sphagnum moss should be moistened, but not dripping. Bacteria infections are rare in this media because of the extreme acidity of the moss.

Repotting is not only important for the health of the Orchid, but for the education of the hobbyist as well. As you examine the degraded media and the old plant roots, you will begin to gain an understanding of what your watering regimen has done to the plant and the media and appreciate differences between media. Orchids are fairly tough plants and usually survive repotting even by amateurs. After a few years you will be able to use your experience to aid the next group of amateurs.

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 April 2001.



CULTIVATION



Bifoliate Cattleyas and Their Culture

Frank Smith

Very few orchids are more beautiful than a well-grown bifoliate *Cattleya* species. Many of these species are commonly grown and can often be seen at local orchid society shows or in a friend's greenhouse. *Cattleya violacea*, on the other hand, does not show up as often. We feel fortunate to own *C. violacea* 'Muse'. Although this plant is far superior to the average *C. violacea* cultivar, the species as a whole is distinctively different from other bifoliate *Cattleya* species in that it is extremely flat and has an extraordinarily colored labellum.

There are several color forms of *C. violacea*. The *coerulea*, *semi-alba* and *alba* forms can all be found in collections today, but they are very closely held and somewhat difficult to obtain. In contrast, the more common violet form can be obtained from any of several commercial firms around the world. After receiving the high award on *C. violacea*

C. granulosa

Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom

'Muse', I was asked by local orchidists what special cultural conditions I had used to grow the plant. After talking with several local growers in the Central Florida area, and after communicating with growers in the Northeast and on the West Coast, I discovered that the general feeling of orchidists is that *C. violacea* is much too difficult to grow. I also discovered that many of these growers had not tried growing *C. violacea* due to horror stories they had heard about the difficulty of growing this species.

In part, one of the main objectives of this article is to rest the minds of those who have also heard these horror stories. While *C. violacea* thrives in low-lying areas in Venezuela, which have moderate rains throughout the year, it also thrives in areas that have six to eight months of drought each year. *C. violacea* is also found at varying altitudes in other countries in the northern part of South America. Knowing where this species grows in its natural habitat,

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and the different climatic conditions of these areas, we can see that it does not take any one special climate for this plant to thrive.

Cattleya skinneri and *Cattleya bowringiana* are more common in collections today than *C. violacea*, but they are still not as popular as you might think. These two species have different color varieties, though most clones are rose-lavender. The flower production of both is superb. While *C. skinneri* and *C. bowringiana* are very similar in growth habit, their tall pseudobulbs flower at different times of the year. *C. skinneri* flowers in the spring, and *C. bowringiana* waits until the fall. The natural habitat of *C. skinneri* occurs from Mexico south to Colombia and Venezuela. *C. bowringiana* grows only in Honduras and Guatemala.

The flowers of *C. violacea*, *C. skinneri* and *C. bowringiana* all have good substance and an attractive, velvety texture. There are, however, three very popular bifoliate *Cattleya* species that have a completely different look. These three Brazilian species, *Cattleya granulosa*, *Cattleya aclandiae* and *Cattleya bicolor*, produce flowers with outstanding, heavy substance.

The flower color of *C. granulosa* varies from plant to plant. Some cultivars of this species have an even green to caramel color throughout the sepals and petals, while others are completely covered with a mahogany-colored speckling. The graceful display of the petals of this species, with their slightly undulating margins, and the attractive rose markings in the labellum, make *C. granulosa* one of my favorites.

C. aclandiae is one of the low-growing bifoliate *Cattleya* species. Some cultivars of this species grow to a mere 4 inches in height, while others exceed 10 inches. Flower color varies very little with *C. aclandiae* in comparison to the variations found in *C. granulosa* and *C. bicolor*. The flowers are fairly large for such a compact plant. The golden base color of the sepals and petals of *C. aclandiae* is covered with blotches a deep mahogany in color. The labellum and column are a beautiful rose-magenta. Some



C. violacea var. *flammea*

Grown by Sue Bottom, photographed by Terry Bottom

of the finer clones in our collection have the dark mahogany completely covering the sepals and petals, with absolutely no background color being seen. These cultivars are very rare, and are also very slow-growing.

C. bicolor is probably the most popular of the bifoliate cattleyas. The color range is so wide that very few cultivars of this species are alike. Although some of the most beautiful bifoliate *Cattleya* hybrids have *C. bicolor* in their ancestry, this species exhibits a beauty all its own. Different cultivars of *C. bicolor* grow to heights of 6 feet; at the same time some clones are only 20 or 30 inches tall. If you have space for these tall growers, do not deprive yourself of *C. bicolor*, because it is one of the easiest cattleyas to grow.

CULTURE. I have discussed only a few species of the bifoliate *Cattleya* group, but all of these have similar growth habits and are easy to grow if you remember a few very important tips. Most *Cattleya* species are found growing on the bark of live trees, with their roots rambling freely over the bark. This is the most important factor to take into consideration when potting bifoliate cattleyas. We find that complex *Cattleya* hybrids are much more tolerant of heavy, dense potting mixes than the bifoliate species. In finer-grade media, bifoliate cattleyas exhibit very poor root growth. This intolerance for less-than-open media may explain why so many growers find *C. aclandiae* nearly

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C. aclandiae 'Dave Congleton'
Grown and photographed by Courtney Hackney

impossible to grow well. The unbranched root habit of this, and other bifoliate species is a good indication to us that a super-aerated medium is required. Not surprisingly, some growers recommend mounting *C. aclandiae* on cork, and in this way achieve success.

We recommend using a very loose potting medium for bifoliate cattleyas, one which allows the roots to be exposed to the air at all times, even immediately after watering. A mixture of coarse-grade charcoal and 2- to 3-inch cork bark chunks, in even proportions, provides excellent aeration. This is the mix we use for all our bifoliate cattleyas, whether in clay or plastic pots. As a stabilizer, a layer of 1-inch hardwood cypress chips is placed in the bottom of each pot. Bifoliate Cattleya roots ramble throughout such a medium.



C. bicolor
Grown by Sue Bottom and photographed by Terry Bottom

When repotting bifoliate cattleyas, it is crucial that the grower wait until roots have initiated on the new growth; otherwise, the entire plant can be lost. Root initiation on a developing pseudobulb is especially late in the case of bifoliate cattleyas, often not occurring until four or five months after the new growth has begun. By that point, the new growth is usually quite tall. When dividing bifoliate cattleyas, each division should have a minimum of four to five pseudobulbs.

Another important thing to remember is not to overwater bifoliate cattleyas. Overwatering can quickly lead to root loss and rot. This is another very good reason for using a very open potting medium, as it greatly reduces the risk of overwatering. The amount of water the roots of a bifoliate cattleya can absorb is directly proportional to the intensity of light and the amount of air movement around the plant. In our greenhouses in Central Florida, the bifoliate cattleyas receive high levels of light in combination with high humidity, and very strong air movement — nearly



C. (syn. Gur.) skinneri var. *alba*
Grown by Sue Bottom and photographed by Terry Bottom

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double that of conventional greenhouses. The exhaust fans, when operating, replace the entire volume of air in the greenhouse every six minutes. When these are not in operation, jet fans connected to ventilator tubes maintain the air in constant, rapid motion. We water by means of an overhead misting system. Every sunny morning in the summertime, the bifoliate cattleyas are sprinkled for three minutes, to the point at which water is just beginning to run through the media. Under our conditions of bright light and rapid air movement, the plants are perfectly dry by nightfall. In the wintertime, the bifoliate cattleyas are watered twice a week in this fashion.

We fertilize our bifoliate cattleyas every time we water with a dilute solution the equivalent of ¼ teaspoon water-soluble fertilizer per gallon of water. For every 10 tablespoons of fertilizer, 1 tablespoon of a biodegradable soap product is added to our proportioner solution. This prevents fungi and algae growth throughout the greenhouse, and keeps the

plants spotless. I believe it also reduces the risk of pest infestations. Once a month, just the same, the collection is sprayed with a dilute spray of Diazinon.

The bifoliate cattleyas experience a temperature range of 60° to 85° F in our greenhouses, though, true to their tough nature, they have tolerated temperatures as low as 37° and as high as 95° for short periods. In other greenhouses in Florida, these cattleyas withstand daytime temperatures in the high nineties every sunny summer day. On the other hand, in the Northeast during the winter months, it is not uncommon to find bifoliate cattleyas tolerating average night temperatures near 50°.

All told, bifoliate cattleyas are among the most beautiful and durable of orchids. They need not, and should not, be pampered!

This article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in July 1984 (Vol. 53:7, pp 690-698), reprinted with permission.



C. (syn. Gur.) skinner var. tipo
Grown by Sue Bottom and photographed
by Terry Bottom



ORCHID ADVENTURES



Jacksonville Orchid Society Show

The Jacksonville Orchid Society Show happens in March every year, and this year we were treated with beautiful spring weather. The displays were fantastic. The commercial displays were in the center of the room so you could walk around them and view the fabulous orchids up close and personal. There were fantastic specimen plants to ooh and aah over. The huge schombocatt in the Krull Smith display required three grown men to carry it in. The AOS Show Trophy went to Thanh with Springwater Orchids. Link for more show pics. <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjCpC87>



SHOW TABLE



Grower Claude Hamilton
Tolu. pulchella



Grower Suzanne Susko
Phal. equestris 'Sunkist'



Grower Claude Hamilton
Otr. Mem. Josephine Dunn



Grower Suzanne Susko
Tolumnia Jairak Flyer 'Gules'



Grower Sheila Nathanson
Den. Ise 'Pearl' AM/AOS



Grower Janis Croft
B. Aristocrat



Grower Sue Bottom
Pps. Kolopaking



SHOW TABLE



Grower Sue Bottom
Blc. Delta King 'Tangerglow' AM/AOS



Grower Janis Croft
C. intermedia var. aquinii-coerulea



Grower Deborah Fox
C. Frans Hais 'Majesty'



Grower Courtney Hackney
Lc. Spring Fires 'Lenette'



Grower Sheila Nathanson
Pot. Memoria Gollita Torres



Grower Deborah Fox
Paph. Sunlight Serenade 'Elation'

