



Connecticut Orchid Society

Newsletter Oct 2017

59 Years & Growing

The First, Original Orchid Society in Connecticut

Affiliated with the American Orchid Society and Orchid Digest

Next Meeting

**Wednesday, October 11th,
2017,**

**Farmington Senior Center 321
New Britain Ave, Unionville**

(See last pg. 8 for map & directions)

6:30 pm.: Doors open. Socializing begins. Come early and help set-up for the meeting.

7:30 pm: Business meeting begins

8:00 pm: Featured speaker and/or presentation begins.

This Month's Featured Event

Francisco Miranda

Francisco is a taxonomist, naturalist and orchid grower. Francisco travels extensively in the U.S. and internationally speaking at orchid-related events and meetings. He has been doing this since 1988, while still living in Brazil. He and Maria Christina Miranda run Miranda Orchids, which was started in 1999 and specializes in growing mainly selected Cattleya alliance species. Miranda Orchids also grows other Brazilian species so if you are looking for something in particular do not hesitate in contact them. They strive to be your number one source for selected Brazilian Orchids. Francisco will be doing a presentation on Cattleya species in Brazil.



For notice of last-minute or inclement weather cancellation, visit our website

www.ctorchids.org.



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Members with last names beginning with "M through "Z", please bring goodies for this month's refreshment table.



Connecticut Orchid Society (COS) is an incorporated non-profit 501 (c) (3) organization founded in 1959. Please consider making a charitable contribution to COS. Most donations made to COS are tax deductible.

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Connecticut Orchid Society Mission Statement

The Connecticut Orchid Society is an incorporated, non-profit association for the preservation and extension of knowledge concerning the conservation, ecology, science, cultivation, hybridization, appreciation and uses of orchids; and to carry on such activities as may be necessary or desirable to effectuate such purposes.

2017 Connecticut Orchid Society Officers & Posts

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SPECIAL EVENTS COORDINATOR	Cheryl Mizak	(203) 264-6096
REFRESHMENT CO-CHAIR	(Vacant)	—
WEB MASTER	Mary Ellen Wilson	(203) 433-4161

Upcoming Events



CT Orchid Society Summer Picnic
August 15th, 2017
2:00 p.m.
Graciously hosted by Sue Kennedy
at her home at

Mentor List



The following COS members are available to answer your culture questions and help you with any orchid growing problems you may have:

Judy Becker judybecker40@att.net (860) 824-0561 (8:00--8:00 pm) Greenhouse growing methods: Wide variety of species & hybrids

Sam Hinckley samuelhinckley@comcast.net (860) 688-0943 (After 7:30 pm) Windowsill growing methods: Species & hybrids

Glenn McGeough mcgeough7@gmail.com (203) 482-3973. Specializing in Cattleyas.

Jeffrey Richards jeffrey.richards@snet.net (Contact anytime). Greenhouse growing methods: Specializing in Paphiopedilums.

Sharon SmithDelisle sharonsmithdelisle@hotmail.com (Contact anytime) Under lights & windowsill growing methods: Bulbophylums, Cymbidiums, Dendrobiums, Paphiopedilums, Miltoniopsis & mixed genera.

David Tognalli dtog54@sbcglobal.net (860) 521-7249 (Contact evenings & weekends) Windowsill & outdoor growing methods: Warm growers, Cattleyas, Dendrobiums & mixed genera.

COS Membership Information : \$20/yr. Individual \$25/yr. Family \$200 Individual or \$250 Family Lifetime Membership (never pay dues again!) Visit www.ctorchids.org to apply for/renew membership. We accept Paypal. Contact Membership Chairperson Mary Rampone at www.COSMembership@earthlink.net for more details.

Membership Policy Membership is open to anyone interested in orchids. Members join the Society by payment of annual dues. Memberships may be individual, student, family, life or honorary. Honorary membership is for life and is made by nomination of the Board of Directors and majority vote of the membership present at a regular meeting. The newsletter is published each month except July and August. Annual membership includes electronic delivery of the newsletter.

Newsletter Editor's Message:

To double down on what Cheryl is saying in the presidents message, winter is coming. I notice this time of the year that any of the plants that I still have outside (and frankly they are all out still, not good for the warmth lovers to get these cold nights) need extra shading to avoid burning the leaves due to the angle of the sun coming into the earth as the days shorten. This is also a concern in the spring time around March and April, when the days are lengthening. I for one had some of my Cattleyas that love bright light, (like Nobilor and Walkeriana) burn foliage last week when the air was still and the temps were in the high 70s. However, I tell myself that the cool nights that bother the vandias, catasetums, and warmth loving Cattleyas is a boon to the cooler growing plants in my collection, such as the Cymbidiums, Oncidiums, cool growing Dendrobiums, and any of the Sophronitis based Cattleya hybrids. Any repotting or plant grooming, and particularly any spraying of fungicides or pesticides that are more easily applied outside need to happen post haste; we had several frosts by this time last year. The carpet can be pulled out by mother nature at any time..... plan accordingly!

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF PLANS!

November meeting is FRIDAY NOVEMBER 10TH!

FRIDAY! FRIDAY! FRIDAY THE TENTH! @ Chesire Senior Center. The preorder list that went out in September still applies, just remember it is Friday the 10th.

Thanks,

Monty

Content Acknowledgement All information, opinions, reporting and recommendations that appear in this newsletter are those of the editor (unless otherwise noted) and do not necessarily reflect those of the Connecticut Orchid Society. The editor is deeply indebted to the American Orchid Society for the free reprinting of articles, photos, tips & tricks, advice, checklists, etc. from its monthly magazine *Orchids* without which the COS newsletter, and its membership would be the poorer.

President's Message



Cheryl Mizak

Hi everyone

Boy is it hot seems like mid summer not the end of September. The orchids have been enjoying an extra long vacation this year, but watch out mother nature can turn off the heat without a moments notice. I always love to leave the plants outside until the last minute. I have reluctantly started to bring them in starting with the most tender.

This month in Farmington we will be hearing from Francisco Miranda. It has been several years since he has been in the area. For all of you Cattleya lovers I hope you have placed your pre orders. I am sure you will learn a lot from his talk.

PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDERS MEETING CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER.
WE WILL MEET ON FRIDAY NOVEMBER 10TH at the Cheshire Senior Center.
Monty published a preorder list last month. Many plants on the list are in limited quantities so don't wait to order.

Remember to bring in your plants. See you Oct 11th
Cheryl

Our speaker this month has an awesome presentation out there on youtube that Odom's orchids posted from one of the past Cattleya Conferences. (Much like the Keith Davis link from last month's newsletter for those of you paying attention at home) It is on Rupicolous Laelias and has a wealth of information on habitat, culture, taxonomy, and pictures galore. The link is

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sO_yCI_IX4A

Also, in trying to think ahead, we are having Francisco talk to us about Groups and Species of Brazilian Cattleyas. My thought process here was that this would give us two presentations for the price of one. A preview of the upcoming presentation that we chose from the presenters lips, lifted off the website (<http://www.mirandaorchids.com/>) is as follows:

The genus Cattleya in Brazil - 2 (groups / species)

In this second version of the Cattleya presentation, the main emphases is with the species and their grouping. Besides treating the species by affinity, there are several pages where different color forms are seen together to show species variation. Most importantly, however, is that there are screens where similar or related species are shown together, and this is very important to stress differences between those difficult to separate species (as with *Cattleya nobilior* and *C. walkeriana*, shown here).

Francisco will be offering plants for sale, and is taking preorders until the 5th of October. An e-blast went out, but I will reattach it here to the back of the newsletter.





Upcoming Webinars:

Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton

Tuesday, \ 12, 2017 *Everyone invited*

Please join Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society Director of Education and Science Officer, who will discuss a variety of topics on orchid culture based on questions submitted by attendees. Please send your questions to stillisch@cox.net by Sunday, \ th.

Register now using this link: _____

Note: After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar.



This month the AOS supplement goes out. This year's edition is on Phals. It is available for digital viewing as I write this, so if you are an AOS member, check it out if you just cant wait for the snail mail version. If you are not an AOS member, I suggest it strongly, as the value you get for 60 beans (I think that's what it costs, too lazy to check for sure) it absurd. I check out the website regularly, as I like to see the new awards as they come out, and then compare my plants to the freshly awarded ones. I seldom show them as I am too busy on judging Saturdays, but this is really the best way to know how your plants, (particularly seedlings and first bloomers) compare to what the jugdges think is attractive. Other years they have done features on Stanhopeas, Cycnoches, and Cattleyas.

Also, because I am out and out junkie, I sprung for the Orchids plus award feature on AOS.org. this is a subject for another day, but I go on it alot to research awarded plants, and to check the parentage of seedlings that I see in catalogs that I am considering. Also, because I believe in layups, I check AQ plus before I bring my infrequent judging trips, as I don't want to drive to in Stamford and take up a Saturday and not come home with some hardware. If you are into the breeding game, you can easily research how many times, if at all, the plants you are considering have been used as parents, if they are awarded, etc. I have recently made a couple of crosses, despite not having any room for more plants, and I was able to check to make sure I did not remake a cross for no good reason.

Purely Organic Fertilizer:

Monty's Quick and Dirty Review

In last month's newsletter, I talked about the Keith Davis youtube video on Cattleyas. He is where I heard about Purely Organic, which is a fertilizer made of all natural ingredients, and sold by the H.L. Shealy Company. I ordered some in spring, and had incredible results with it, and not just on orchids. I am attaching the AOS magazine from May which had a lengthy article by Sue Bottom and the St Augustine Orchid Society on the stuff, which is far superior to anything the I could put together.

The link to the company is

<http://purelyorganicfertilizer.com/about/how-to-order/>

Please read the AOS article before your read what I say next, as it will make more sense.

To quote a what a client said to me about his drug of choice, "that shit is the shit". This sums up how I feel about Purely Organic, as I had incredible results with it this summer. Before we talk orchids, let it be known that my Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Beans, Kale, Broccoli, (all veggies I used it on really) Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Lilies, and Hostas all LOVED it. I found that it went about 3 months (applied in mid may) before it crapped out with the vegetables. Note I grow in containers mainly for cukes and tomatoes, and in that they are heavy feeders I always tend to struggle to fertilize enough, and fight yellowing leaves as the summer heats up. Not so with this stuff, everything grew like a bastard, and flowered like crazy. I had to reapply it to the Cukes, but everything else has been growing happily all year with no extra fertilizing. It is truly unreal, and I am ordering a ton more next year.

Now for orchids.....

I have an authority problem, and did not listen to Sue Bottom's advice and broadcast applied the stuff to my potted stuff. I then spent the rest of the summer picking up each pot and washing the caked up stuff out of the new leads. Also, the stuff has all organic ingredients, and so it smells pretty bad. Not acephate bad, but stinky. Fungus gnats seem to love it more than anything, and so I am not sure if the leaf spotting that I got on some of my thin leaved stuff like the catasetums was because of the fertilizer, or the fungus gnats spreading pathogens around like they do.

My best advice is to apply it sparingly for orchids, as it is super rich. Also, if I had it to do over again, I would follow the advice in the article and make the tea bags up and apply them individually, it solves the washing out problem, and slow releases the product every time you water, which is really what the plants probably want. Just be careful not to let in get inside new leads, in almost every case that I let that happen regardless of genera the lead rotted if I did not get it in time. Many of the rotted new leads still put out new roots, so it was not a total loss. I did find that I had multiple leads even in the plants that had new leads rot, so I consider it a decent trade off, I would just be more careful next time. I did not put in on my vandas yet, as I was too lazy to fill up tea bags with the stuff, but I bet they would love it as a year round fertilizer. I would follow the advice that Keith Davis said and use the stuff primarily as a booster for young or struggling plants. I plan to use it in very small doses year round, and to watch carefully and report back on my findings.

The product is super cheap, 50 pounds for 35 beans, or 25 pounds for 20. Shipping is as much as the fertilizer. I ordered 100 pounds, and I think with the shipping included it was 140 or so. Cheryl and I were talking about putting together a mass order for the society to save on shipping. Please let us know if folks are interested at the next meeting, as I for one will be ordering more for next year. I will call the dude at the company and see what the shipping savings landscape will look like. Let us know who is interested.

Beginner's Corner

By Larry Kuekes

Orchid Stories

Those @\$%^&* Latin Names

Part 1: Why Latin?

Are you dismayed by the long, difficult Latin names that you encounter in the orchid world? Do you wonder why we can't just say bamboo orchid instead of *Arundina graminifolia*, or Philippine orchid instead of *Spathoglottis plicata*? Common names are good, but there's a reason scientists use Latin names, and thereby hangs a tale.

A common language. In Medieval times, even though Latin was a dead language, scholars all across Europe had to learn it, because it was the only language that they had in common. This held true up through the 1700s. So, for instance, when Isaac Newton published his famous law of gravity in the 1600s, he wrote the work in Latin so any other scientist in Europe could read it. In the 1700s French became the common language of diplomacy. If you were the ambassador to Russia, you didn't have to speak Russian, but you had better know French. Later, with the rise of Britain and then America as world powers, English became the de facto common language of commerce and diplomacy, as it remains to this day. Still, scientists continued to use Latin for certain things. In particular, official scientific descriptions of new species had to be written in Latin until 2012! Now they can be in Latin or English. But species names still have to be Latin.

The story of species names. Back in the days when all scholarly work was in Latin, people gave species long names that were really more descriptions than names. For example, one botanist called the tomato "*Solanum caule inerme herbaceo, foliis pinnatis incisissimis*", which means "smooth-stemmed herbaceous solanum with incised pinnate leaves". Different scholars used different descriptive names, causing much confusion. In 1753, the Swedish botanist Linnaeus published his system of binomial (two part) names in his book *Species Plantarum*. He called the tomato *Solanum lycopersicum*. The two-part name consists of a genus name (*Solanum*) followed by a species epithet (*lycopersicum*). His system was so much simpler that it became widely adopted and it is now official.

By the way, Linnaeus' real name was Carl von Linné, but the use of Latin was so mandatory in those days that he translated his own name into Latin.

What's wrong with common names? Nothing, if you learned the same common name as the person you're talking to. Everything, if you didn't. Unfortunately, one species can have multiple common names, and multiple species can have the same common name. If you talk about a butterfly flower, I may picture a different plant than you do, because many different plants have been called butterfly flower. And Philippine orchid is the common name for not only *Spathoglottis plicata*, but also for *Medinilla magnifica*, another garden plant that isn't even an orchid, despite its common name!

So the point of using Latin names is to avoid confusion. And although they may seem difficult and foreign, I bet you already know a lot of them. Did you know that *Begonia* and *Hibiscus* are Latin names? And certainly most orchid growers are familiar with *Cattleya*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Dendrobium*, and many others. So hang in there! It's not that bad.

Next time: fear of pronouncing Latin names.

Larry Kuekes



Left, *Spathoglottis plicata*. Right, *Medinilla magnifica*. Both have the common name "Philippine orchid".

Gold Country Orchids Preorder list

Gold Country Orchids is coming to our November meeting. TO REMIND EVERYONE, THAT MEETING IS ON FRIDAY THE 10TH. He is offering a 10% pre-order discount off of his website prices. The link to his site is

<http://www.goldcountryorchids.com/>

Attached to the back of the newsletter is a limited availability list with offerings that are not on his website. I have not spoken to him to find out a firm cutoff date for pre-orders, but err on the side of caution and order early, though Cheryl and I assuming 10/30 as a decent guess at a deadline.

Miranda's pre order list will be attached to the back. The deadline was the fifth, but take a shot. Either way, preview some of what he might be bringing. When I email him he was in Brazil, so hopefully he will be bringing back some cool stuff.

To give a shout out to a COS member, be on the look out in the October magazine for Dendrobium Sanderianum "Tunxis Road" a AOS cultural award winner. Dave Tognalli grew this plant indoors in his house.

A note on the show table list this month..... I snapped the photos quick on my phone, and never sent them to Dave to put the names on the slides. I do not have time, or this will be later than it already is. Anyway, my apologies, if you really have a burning desire to know what pic is what and can't figure it out come to the meeting and we will try to enlighten.



Around the Greenhouse -- Editor's keikis

Letters to the editor are always welcome. Your feedback about any issue that is on your mind will help us improve our Society, as well as the newsletter. Please write to me at msabolcik@cjyouth.org or po box 610 litchfield ct 06759



Dear Readers---

Sue Kennedy has been nice enough to volunteer for taking pictures of the show table, which we all appreciate. I also am still trying to learn the ins and outs of Adobe to improve the presentation. Again to remind everyone, we are still meeting with Alan Koch in November, and the meeting is on Friday the 10th.

Also, I have still not found time to take the library over. I will do this once this settle down and we get closer to the holidays. I am very serious about making the library a serious part of the meetings, and if anyone has suggestions, please make them known. Shooting for the December/January meeting to have this up and running. Appreciate everyone's patience.

Directions to Farmington Senior Center

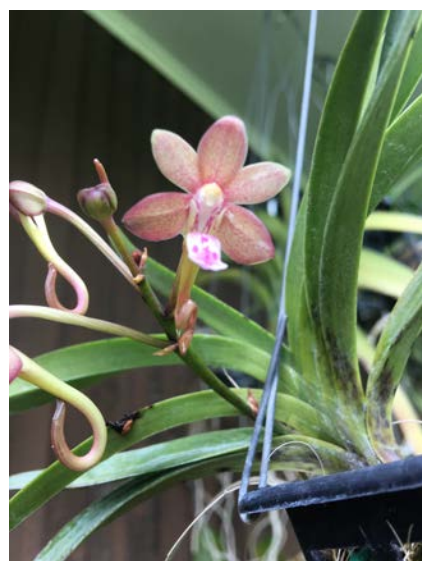
321 New Britain Avenue, Unionville, CT

From the North or East: Take I-84 west from Hartford to exit 38 (Rt. 6). Proceed west. Turn right onto New Britain Ave. Farmington Senior Center is at 321 New Britain Avenue next to the police station.

From the South: Take Rt. 9 north to I-84 west. Proceed as above.

From the West: Take I-84 east to exit 37 (Fienemann Rd.).

Turn left on Fienemann Rd., go over the highway, then turn left onto Rt. 6. Follow Rt. 6 west. Turn right onto New Britain Ave. Farmington Senior Center is at 321 New Britain Ave. next to the police station.



September Show Table

Key: Plant , Grower, i= intermediate, w = warm, g= greenhouse

Brasidostele Guided Tower 'Mystic Maze' HCC/AOS syn. Banfieldara	C. Mizak	i, g
Catasetum denticulatum	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Cattleya alaorii	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Cattleya hybrid ig. 'White'	J. Arth	i, w
Cattleya pumila syn. Laelia	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Cycnoches Anne-Kathrin Berger (pentadactylon x herrenhusanum)	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Cycnoches warscewiczii x Cycnoches Martha Clarke	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Monnierara Millenium Magic 'Witchcraft' FCC/AOS (Catanoches Midnight Jem x Mormodes sinuata)	D. Tognalli	i, w
Phalaenopsis Connie Moody	R. Schwartz	i, w
Phalaenopsis Love Venus	R. Schwartz	i, w
Cattleya Katherine Clarkson syn. Slc. x Rhyncholaeliocattleya Sun Spots 'Sandy' syn. Blc.	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Rhyncholaeliocattleya Little Circle syn. Potinara (Rlc. Little Toshie x Rlc. Golden Circle)	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Rhyncholaeliocattleya Miya's Fascination 'Odom's Wildfire' AM/AOS syn. Blc.	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Sarcochilus (Rebecca 'Red Beauty' x (Topaz x Roberta))	M. Sabolcik	w, g
Scaphyglottis longicaulis	S. Kennedy	w, g
Schoenorchis juncifolia	S. Kennedy	w, g
Stanhopea Chocolate Chips 'Lindt' (panamensis x tigrina)	C. Mizak	i, g
Stanhopea tigrina 'Black Tiger' AM/AOS	C. Mizak	i, g
Vanda Pachara Delight 'Pachara' AM/AOS	M. Sabolcik	w, g





Gold Country Orchids Limited Availability List

Gold Country Orchids: <http://www.goldcountryorchids.com>

Or call 916-645-8600 or email gcorchids@aol.com

Aerangis fastuosa very vigorous mini	\$18.00
Aerangis hariothiana 'Gold Country' African mini with orange flowers	\$18.00
Aerangis hildebrandtii 'Gold Country' Similar to above but longer flower spike with slightly larger flowers. Great mini for the home 2" BS	\$25.00
Aerangis punctata Mini species with large flowers on a tiny plant BS	\$20.00
Angraecum didieri Miniature species 2 inch BS	\$15.00
Ascocentrum ampulaceum Orange form, India 2 inch BS	\$15.00
Baptistonia echinata select divisions of this Oncidium relative	\$25.00
Bulb Elizabeth Ann 'Buckelberry' FCC/AOS Mother divisions	\$25.00
Bulb falcatum v. flavum yellow rachis and flower 3 inch BS	\$25.00
Bulb falcatum 'Standing Tall' AM/AOS 3 inch BS	\$25.00
Bulb falcatum v. velutina 'GC' CCE/AOS	\$18.00
Bulb lasiochillum Yellow form 3 inch BS	\$15.00
Bulb Lovely Elizabeth Similar to Elizabeth Ann but with red flowers	\$20.00
Bulb. phalaenopsis Established plants in 4" basket with 16" leaves	\$75.00
Bulb. roxburghii Mini daisy type with apricot flowers	\$15.00
Bulb vaginatum 'Joyce' mini medusa 3 inch BS	\$20.00
Cadetia potamorphila 'Joyce Kelly' CHM/AOS Mini with red and green leaves with white flowers. On mounts.	\$35.00

Cattleya aclandiae v. alba 2 inch	\$45.00
Cattleya aclandiae v. coerulea 2 inch	\$35.00
Cattleya alagoensis Smallest member of Sophronitis, deep red	\$45.00
C. Dals Moon x C. intermedia v. aquinii Compact yellow to peach fragrant flowers, 50% will be splash 4 inch	\$18.00
Cattleya dormaniana 4N 2 inch BS of a great cross	\$25.00
Cattleya kerrii Miniature species very rare 2 inch NBS	\$20.00
Cattleya Lake Tahoe v. coerulea Select divisions of our best blue	\$45.00
Cattleya leopoldii coerulea x alba treated for tetraploids 3" BS	\$20.00
Cattleya longipes Syn. Laelia lucasiana	\$25.00
Cattleya lueddemanniana very dark parents 2 inch	\$12.50
Cattleya lueddemanniana v. alba 3 inch BS	\$20.00
Cattleya lueddemanniana v. coerulea 2 1/2 inch	\$12.50
4" BS	\$25.00
Cattleya Oconee Circle x Sierra Doll Six inch full round garnet flowers on Compact plants. 2" NBS	\$12.50
3" BS	\$18.00
Cattleya Precious Stones x Circle of Life Miniature cattleya with deep Ruby red 4 inch flowers that are long-lasting BS 2"	\$18.00
Cattleya Sierra Angel (Bright Angel Sierra Doll) 4 inch round garnet Flowers on miniature plants. 2" BS	\$15.00
Cattleya Small World 4N (lueola x aclandiae) 4 Inch BS	\$45.00

Ceratocentron fesselii x Tubecentron Niu Girl Orange miniature Vandaceous BS	\$35.00
Christensoniana vietnamica Mini with green flowers 2 inch NBS	\$15.00
Cochleanthes discolor 'Lil' AM/ODC Smells like cloves BS	\$45.00
Dendrobium cucumerinum Great miniature grown for its foliage	\$20.00
Dendrobium cuthbertsonii 4N Does not need a cool greenhouse We grow this in Sacramento in Cattleya conditions but good water.	\$45.00
Dendrobium lichenastrum 'Gold Country' Maxi-mini on Mount	\$25.00
Dendrobium loddigessii 'Rob' Mini nobile type and fragrant BS	\$15.00
Dendrobium oligophyllum Miniature species 2 inch BS	\$12.50
Dendrobium pretecii Miniature on mount BS	\$20.00
Dendrobium trantuanii Miniature from Vietnam with 2" pink flwrs.	\$15.00
Dendrobium unicum Vietnam form with larger orange flowers	\$15.00
Dendrobium unicum Thailand form with typical orange flowers	\$10.00
Dyakia hendersoniana Fragrant mini Vanda 2 inch BS	\$12.50
Encyclia abeviata 'Quincy' Smallest member of the fragrans type BS	\$20.00
Epidendrum polybulbon 2" BS Cuban form and fragrant.	\$15.00
Epiphronitis Veitchii variegated form 2" BS	\$45.00
Eurychone galeandra African angracoid with peach flowers	\$35.00
Eurychone rothschildiana Fragrant white and green species 4"	\$25.00
Gastrochilus obliquus Miniature Vandaceous with green flowers	\$25.00

Haraella retrocalla	Miniature species from Taiwan with golden Flowers with a red brown lip. BS plants that flower for months	\$12.50
Laelia lundii 'Laurelwood'	Most vigorous mini I have 3 inch BS	\$25.00
Laelia milleri	Sibling cross of the red form 2 inch BS	\$25.00
Laelia pumila 'Big Ben'	AM/AOS BS divisions	\$75.00
Laelia pumila v. coerulea ('Donna Rosina' x 'Gold Country')	mount or 2"	
Seedlings about 1 year from flowering		\$35.00
Laelia purpurata v. flamea	Super sibling cross out of Brazil 2"	\$12
Laelia purpurata fma. Schusteriana	line bred for deep color 2"	\$12.50
Leptotes bohnkianum	Light pink flowers on this rare species BS	\$20.00
Leptotes pohlitinocoi	Mini from Brazil with rose flowers BS	\$20.00
Masdevallia minuta 'Sharon Kay'	HCC/AOS Mini with crystalline white Flowers 2 inch BS	\$20.00
Masdevallia Red Wing	Warm growing infracta hybrid with deep Fuchsia flowers 3" BS	\$20.00
Meiracyllium trinasutum	Mini species with fragrant rose flowers	\$35.00
Mystacidium braybonae	Mini African with long lasting white Crystalline flowers BS on mount	\$25.00
Mystacidium capense	Mini African species with clouds of flowers BS	\$18.00
Paph. helenae	Smallest member of the genus, a true mini. NBS	\$18.00
Paph. Prime Child 4N	plants from OZ with great flowers BS	\$35.00
Phalaenopsis fuscata	Novelty phal with yellow & chestnut flowers that are	

Lightly fragrant. BS	\$25.00
Phalaenopsis hieroglyphyca Slightly fragrant crystalline ivory flowers with maroon markings BS	\$25.00
Phalaenopsis lobbi Vietnam form on mount BS	\$35.00
Phalaenopsis Kuntrarti Rarashati 'Copperstate' HCC/AOS Mother Divisions of this mini that flowers all year long 3 inch	\$20.00
Phalaenopsis zebrina The zebra like novelty phal with white flowers heavily Barred maroon. BS	\$25.00
Pleurothallis grobyi Mini warmth tolerant 2 inch BS	\$15.00
Pleurothallis leptotifloia 'GC' vigorous mini with yellow flowers	\$15.00
Podangis dactyloceras Miniature African species with paper white Flowers 4 inch BS	\$20.00
Promanea xanthina Miniature fragrant yellow likes low light 2" BS	\$20.00
Rennanetia Sunrise (Neo. falcata x Ren. imshootiana) Orange to red flowers on these Miniature Vandaceous plants	\$10.00
Rlc. George King x C. Circle of Life Six inch fragrant orange flowers on compact plants 2 inch	\$12.50
Rlc. Helen Brown x C. Circle of Life 1 st to flower in 2 inch pot was a 5" full round fragrant orange flower NBS 2inch SUPER	\$12.50
Rlc. Little Toshie x Rth. Orchidglade 4 inch yellow to apricot flowers on compact plants that are fragrant 2 inch NBS \$10.00 4 inch BS	\$18.00
Sarcochilus hartmannii v. albus 'Monster' AM/AOS x self	\$20.00

Sobennikoffia robusta	African species 3 inch BS	\$25.00
Vanda cristata	Compact green with plum lip and fragrant 2" NBS	\$12.50
Vanda Green Light	Mini fragrant green Vanda for the home 2" BS	\$12.50
Vanda vietnamica	Mini green for the home 2" BS	\$15.00
Zygopetalum Advance Australia 'HOF'	AM/AOS fragrant mini	\$25.00
Zygoneria Adelaide Meadows	Bright lime green flowers with a deep Indigo lip. Fragrant too! 2" NBS	\$12.50

MERICLONES

C. Lake Tahoe 'Blue Sky'	Long lasting 5 inch blues with an indigo lip and Intense fragrance. NBS 2"	\$12.50
Rlc. Little Toshie 'Gold Country'	This is the best compact growing Cattleya ever with 5 inch bright yellow flowers and deep red lip. BS 3"	\$25.00
C. Love Knot 'Blue Moon'	5 inch fragrant blue flowers that are very long lasting. Plants flower twice a year. NBS 2"	\$12.50
Cattleya Gratrixiae 'Rotors'	HCC/AOS Miniature red cattleya that flowers several times a year. BS 2" mother divisions	\$45.00



FOR THE NOVICE

Purely Organic Fertilizer

Text by Sue Bottom

KEITH DAVIS IS a cattleya grower and hybridizer who freely shares his knowledge and growing tips. His very practical advice is delivered southern style at Orchid Society meetings, Speaker Day events and orchid conferences across the country. When Keith Davis talked to our club in St. Augustine, he introduced us to Purely Organic Fertilizer. He told the story of his trip to visit legendary orchid hybridizer Gene Crocker, who also grows and hybridizes day lilies. Gene had one row of



Sue Bottom

vigorously growing lilies and another that looked puny in comparison. When Keith asked why, Gene explained he was trialing this new organic fertilizer and it was obvious which bed had been treated with the Purely Organic. We orchid growers have much to learn from the day lily growers, rose gardeners and turf farmers who so often find and use products many years before we ever hear of them.

Purely Organic (PO) fertilizer is produced by Jim Young of H. L. Shealy Company in South Carolina. It is a proprietary blend of a number of organic ingredients, as outlined in the summary tabulation. There are some components that quickly release nutrients but the majority of them release nutrients slowly, presumably as a result of enhanced microbial action in the root zone. Many of the components contain secondary nutrients like calcium, magnesium and sulfur, as well as micronutrients. Some of the components such as kelp extract contain plant growth hormones and alfalfa contains trace minerals and triacontanol, a natural fatty acid growth stimulant.

Keith has been experimenting with this product for several years, and he writes:

It is best used to promote new growths on poorly growing plants that lack a good root system. The extra new growths will all produce a new flush of roots to exponentially increase the root system. I find that it works best as a light dressing on top of the plant just as the normal season's growth starts. Application at this time really promotes back eyes



1 KEITH DAVIS

to break and grow. Application at other times does not seem to make growths just magically start; timing is critical. I have found one plant on which it has no effect, so it does not work on all plants. But other than that one, it has worked every time I tested it.

I have experimented with PO on yard plants and they respond unlike anything I have ever seen on plants growing outside. I have a large lemon tree in a container that has always had problems with chlorosis — a symptom of iron deficiency. I would apply iron and it would go away but return in a few weeks. This year when I took it out of the greenhouse to spend the spring and summer outside, I put a cup of PO in the pot and it is the healthiest I have ever seen and the chlorosis has not returned. It has bloomed nonstop since March and looks lush. So there are a lot of nutrients in the PO that are released over a long time.

I have also found that light top dressings on orchids basically have vanished by the next growing season. Those I treated last year



2 TERRY BOTTOM

[1] Keith Davis showed us this picture of one of his cattleyas after the stocking bags filled with Purely Organic Fertilizer were placed on top of the potting mix. The strong growth of the seven new leads is quite impressive!

[2] Keith Davis is a cattleya aficionado from North Carolina. Check out his website, keithdavisorchids.com.



Purely Organic Fertilizer Constituents			
	Typical N-P-K Ratio (%)	Release Time (months)	Comments
Alfalfa Meal	2-1-2	1 - 4	Alfalfa meal is milled or ground up alfalfa that is primarily used by organic gardeners to increase organic matter in the soil. It is rich in carbohydrates and proteins and it acts as a biostimulant for the microbial life in the root zone. It offers nutrients and a high availability of trace minerals, along with trianconatol, a natural fatty-acid growth stimulant.
Cotton Seed Meal	5-2-1	1 - 4	Cottonseed meal is the end product after oil is extracted from cotton seeds. It is usually used for animal feed but also by organic gardeners. It has a relatively high nitrogen content that has a slow nutrient release rate and tends to have an acidic reaction in the root zone.
Fish Meal	10-4-2	4+	Fish meal is the ground up remains from fish processing facilities. It is a general-purpose, organic fertilizer that contains a rich supply of all the major elements and the trace minerals and is slow to break down.
Feather Meal	7 - 13% N	4+	Feather meal is hydrolyzed poultry feathers. It is high in slow to release nitrogen forms that become available due to microbial action.
Blood Meal	12-0-0	1 - 4	Blood meal is made from dried slaughterhouse waste. It is high in quick to release nitrogen forms that can burn plants with excessive ammonia, and also delivers trace minerals including iron.
Steamed Bone Meal	3-15-0 22% Ca	1 - 4	Bone meal is made from steamed animal bones that have been ground into a fine powder. It provides slow release phosphorus and calcium and tends to have a mildly basic reaction in the root zone.
Soybean Meal	7-2-1	1 - 4	Soybean meal is a by-product of the soybean oil manufacturing process. It is relatively high in slow to release nitrogen.
Finely Ground Rock Phosphate	0-3-0 16% Ca 2.7% Fe	not applicable	Rock phosphate is a mined product that is a source of phosphorus and calcium as well as iron, silica and trace minerals.
Sul-Po-Mag	0-0-22 22% S 18% Mg	not applicable	The mineral Langbeinite is composed of sulfate of potash magnesia, sold under the Trade Name Sul-Po-Mag. It is a quick release form of potassium that also supplies ample amounts of magnesium and sulfur.
Kelp (seaweed)	1-0-2	4+	Kelp meal is harvested from the ocean, dried, desalted and ground. It is a rich source of trace minerals, plant growth regulators, vitamins, hormones, amino acids, enzymes and chelated nutrients.
Greensand	0-1-6	not applicable	The mineral glauconite, also called green sand, is an iron-potassium silicate mined from natural seabed deposits. This mineral is rich in soluble potassium, iron, silica and magnesium and also has traces of over 30 other elements.

Source: Info extracted from <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/mg/gardennotes/234.pdf>, <http://www.fertrell.com>, <http://www.groworganic.com> and <http://islandseed.com>

show normal growths this year with no extra eyes on the back breaking. Plants are vigorous from the extra root systems that they put out last year. I think the loose mix basically lets most of it wash out and the majority of the hormones are short-lived. My most recent two examples of using PO are on *Cattleya mossiae* 'Longwood Gardens' (a white form) and two small pots of *Cattleya bicolor* var. *caerulea* that I got from Francisco Miranda. On one of the two *C. bicolor*, both in

4-inch (10-cm) pots and almost identical plants as to size and number of bulbs, I put about ½ teaspoon (2.5 ml) as a top dressing as soon as I saw the first new growth back in May and to the other plant I added nothing. They hang in my burn zone in high light with good wind from the fans. The untreated plant has two new growths that look good. The treated plant has seven new growths. Then I tried it on the white form of *C. mossiae*. This plant came to me

from Art Chadwick Sr. and he told me that it is what he considers the best white *mossiae* in existence. Coming from him, that says a lot. When I saw it bloom on a small back bulb plant in a 4-inch (10-cm) pot, I had to agree with him. I got the plant three years ago and it has only put out one growth each year, each a shade larger than the previous, but the root system really was lacking for the plant to explode in growth. So I treated it with PO and you can see the results in the pictures.



I expect next year for this plant to explode with a couple of new growths that will show what the blooms can look like on a vigorously growing plant.

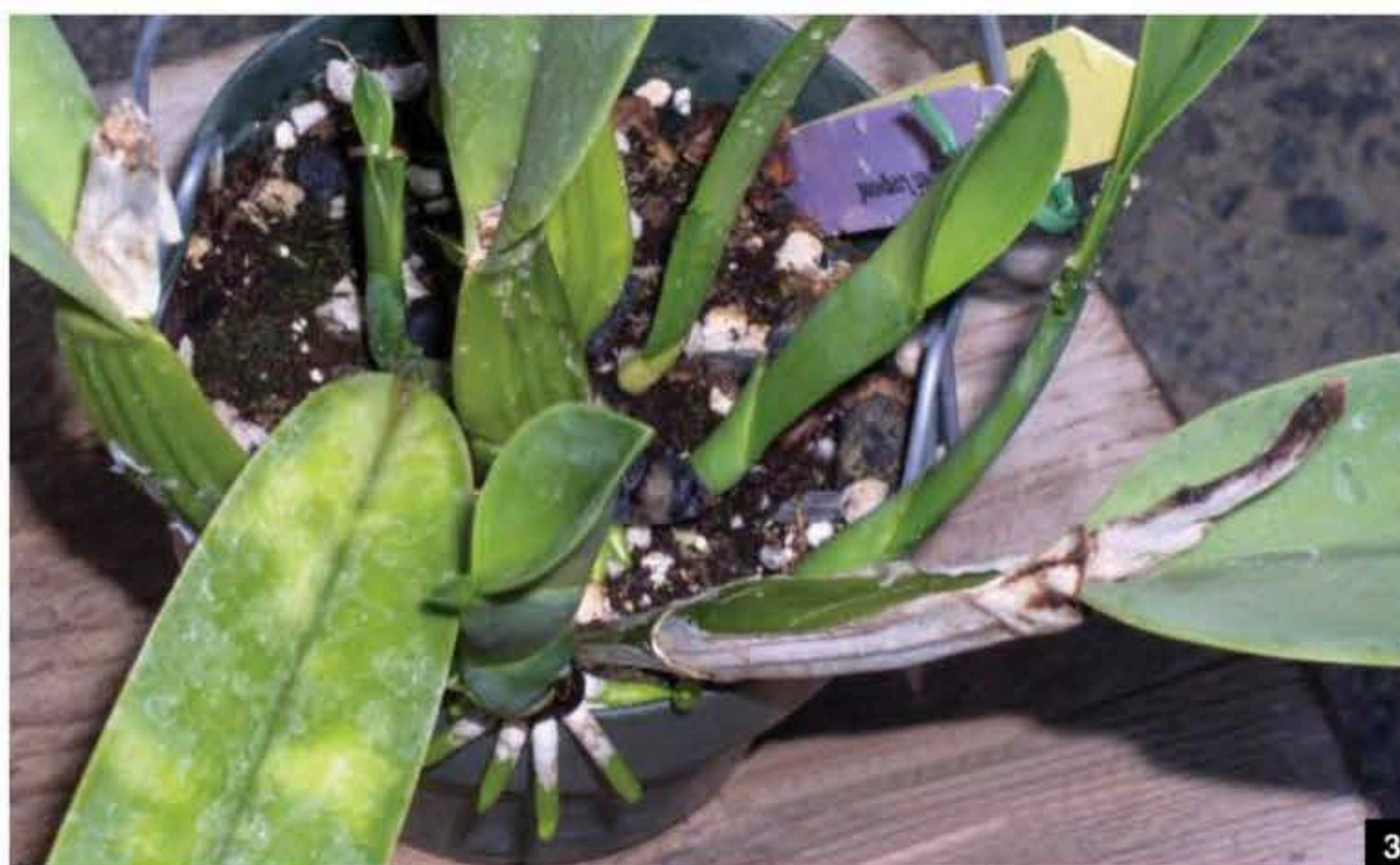
Needless to say, many people started experimenting with this new fertilizer available from PurelyOrganicFertilizer.com (not to be confused with PurelyOrganicProducts.com). Their observations are recounted here.

Courtney Hackney grows many cattleyas and phalaenopsis in his greenhouse, along with other orchids, and enjoys raising seedlings of his hybrids. His interim report:

I initially put powdered PO on many orchid genera in a variety of media and the only place I saw a direct, positive effect was on my phalaenopsis in ProMix. I grow most orchids in a very porous mix, so I suspected the PO just washed through my medium. In my second trial I wet the PO into a thick porridge-like consistency (grits if you are from the South) and let it sit for a day. I scooped a teaspoon (5 ml) for small pots and a tablespoon (15 ml) for larger pots. The PO stayed on the surface of the pot as a spoon-shaped lump for three months, slowly decomposing. For orchids that had good root systems there was a distinct improvement in growth, but not for others that had few live roots. There was a detrimental effect when the PO was placed on or near new growths; some new growths rotted. When placed in plug trays some seedlings grew rapidly, but others rotted. I also placed scoops of PO in small porous mesh bags and hung them on vandas or on top of hangers, so water would drip through onto the orchids below. The PO had an effect for about three months, especially on vandas that had not been growing well. Leaves turned from yellow to green suggesting that PO may be leaching nitrogen onto leaves and roots. I plan to use it again next spring.

Harry McElroy is an accomplished grower of thousands of cymbidiums in a shade house. He reports:

I have put it on top of cymbidium pots and sprinkled it lightly with water — it forms a cake and stays on top of the pot. It seems to be



KEITH DAVIS



KEITH DAVIS



KEITH DAVIS

[3-5] Keith's Experiment with Purely Organic Fertilizer on *C. mossiae* var. *wagneri* (alba) 'Longwood Gardens'. Keith reports "This year I treated it with PO just as the new lead started to grow. It immediately put out five more growths, one of which rotted, but not far enough down that the new eye was damaged and thus is putting out a flush of new roots along with all the other five new growths;" (3) Looking down on the plant to show the visible five new growths; (4) side view to see the roots coming out of each new growth; (5) there are even new roots coming out of the rotten growth.



moldy at first and gnats come but leave after a few days. The plants grow well; no problems. When I pot new cymbidiums seedlings I incorporate a little into the new mix I am using plus a ½ tsp (2.5 ml) just underneath the top layer without gnats or other problems. Seedlings are growing surprisingly fast. Older seedlings that were languishing were transplanted using the new mix and Purely Organic and are beginning to flourish. Although using it as a top dressing seems to work, incorporating it into the mix or covering it with a layer seems to be the best way to use it. It is better to use too little than too much, in that damping off of seedlings was observed with higher application rates.

Mary Ann Bell grows several different types of orchids on the lanai and trees around her house. She shared her preliminary experience:

I just finished making 100 little sachet bags of fertilizer to place on the potting mix surface. I ordered the bags on eBay, sheer little drawstring bags like you would use at a shower or wedding for favors. Previously I placed about 2 tsp (10 ml) in each plant at the base; that took time and patience. It did not take much time to make the sachets. The fertilizer I placed on the plants in April is showing good results. Where normally I would get one new lead, I am getting two or three. Many of my barely thriving orchids have rallied now with new growth and often with flower sheaths. My less-than-ideal growing conditions have been improved with better results. The PO has to be the reason. Some plants have already bloomed with more blooms than usual. One of my cattleyas has 24 buds getting ready to open!

I tried applying Purely Organic in different ways when first experimenting with it. In the beginning, it was simply spread on the surface of the potting mix of recently repotted cattleyas, particularly the bifoliate. The treated bifoliate cattleyas sprouted new growths from backbulbs, though one recently repotted bifoliate lost the new growths to rot (it has since sprouted additional new growths from backbulbs). Some was applied to the habenarias growing in a peat-based



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Pro-Mix. They grew well but I also noticed some fruit flies or gnats in the first few weeks after treatment that probably were feeding on some decomposing organic matter.

I also tried making a compost-type tea by placing some Purely Organic into a bucket and filling it with water, but this did not smell like roses. Next I tried adding 2 cups (0.5 L) to a knee-high stocking and dropped that into the Dosatron bucket from which the fertilizer injector draws fertilizer concentrate. Some of the material in the knee-high dissolved over the course of a month but most did

[6] The Purely Organic may work by encouraging the growth of good microflora in the root zone, but watering with the organic tea resulted in flower blighting, which is never a good thing.

[7] More isn't always better. Next year I'll use smaller teabags for the Purely Organic for newly repotted plants in coarse mix, and just use two or more bags on larger pots.



not. I noticed lots of new growths on my cattleyas during the summer, but also noticed an increase in flower blighting, mostly molds and bacterial blighting on flowers and a higher incidence of leaf rotting where the cataphyll formed a water pocket, so I am guessing bacteria flourished in the trapped water, quickly causing rot. The Dosatron also fouled much more quickly. I think the organic tea experiment was probably a failure and it has been discontinued, though the tea may have some value as a foliar drench when trying to rehabilitate plants that have lost their root systems.

I noticed someone wrote on a bonsai blog about filling empty teabags with organic fertilizer and placing the teabags on the soil surface of their bonsai trees. I ordered some empty large teabags from Amazon.com and filled them with Purely Organic in anticipation of the spring repotting season. As each cattleya was repotted, a teabag full of the fertilizer was placed on top of the mix. This seemed to work well although I think smaller teabags would work better; using one small bag on the smaller pots and maybe two or three small bags on larger pots.

One of the most incredible growth responses I have observed was on the catasetums, which grow very quickly after they break dormancy. In the past, I always layered timed-release fertilizer with sphagnum moss, say three layers of moss with fertilizer in between the moss and then some more fertilizer on top. This year I used Purely Organic instead of the timed-release fertilizer. There was some white filamentous growth on the top of the pots through the winter but it did not negatively impact the plants. When they started growing in the spring, there were multiple strong, rapidly developing new growths in each pot. When they started to bloom, I was rewarded with more than 90 percent female flowers, which are thought to occur in very healthy plants because only those vigorously growing plants are able to carry their seed capsules through the dormant season. Green helmets were everywhere in the shade structure all spring and through the summer. Male flowers finally started to appear in late summer and into the fall. Next year, we will be using less of that magic potion on the catasetums!

The fertilizer has a tendency to wash through the pot when a coarse, porous orchid mix is used, so different growers adopted different strategies. Davis recommends placing some over the top of the pots and creating a crust by spraying



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it twice with a Fogg-It nozzle. After the material becomes crusty, it seems to slowly dissolve with each watering. Hackney made a mixture with water to the texture of cookie dough, and then just spooned a glob of the mix on top of the pot. This glob dried and then a little bit dissolved with each watering. Purely Organic can be placed in bags or sachets on top of the potting mix, or if you top-dress pots with sphagnum moss or cypress mulch, you could place the organic fertilizer on top of the top dressing. If you are using a sphagnum moss or peat-based mix, Purely Organic can be incorporated directly into the mix. If, in fact, Purely Organic works its magic in part by encouraging the growth of beneficial microflora, direct incorporation into the potting mix is probably the most effective way to use it.

Optimum application rates at this

[8] I layered the PO fertilizer with sphagnum moss when potting. There was a lot of microbial growth, which wasn't too attractive but didn't hurt the plants.

[9] When the catasetums broke dormancy and started to grow in the spring, there were multiple new growths in each pot. The Purely Organic really got them off to a good start.

[10] Most of the catasetums bloomed with female flowers until late summer when finally some male flowers appeared. Maybe next year we'll cut back on the Purely Organic!



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point are a guess. For top dressing, use perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon per inch (0.5 to 1.0 ml/cm) of pot diameter. Use the lower rate for lighter feeders such as cattleyas and the higher rate for heavy feeders such as cymbidiums and winter dormant Catasetinae. For incorporation into a peat-based mix like ProMix, something on the order of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup per gallon (30 ml/L) of mix seems reasonable. Start with lower application rates until you have experience with the fertilizer on different genera.

The conclusions from those that have been trialing this product on orchids are

1. For plants growing in a coarse, freely draining mix, use as a light dressing on the top of the potting mix just as the normal growing season begins.
2. For plants growing in a peat-based mix such as ProMix, incorporate some Purely Organic directly into the potting mix prior to repotting.
3. For plants growing in sphagnum moss, Purely Organic can be layered with the moss surface or spread on top without fear that it will wash through the moss.
4. Target poorly growing plants for treatment, either with the granular product or an organic tea sprayed on the plant surfaces. The foliar drench may be particularly effective for those plants lacking a good root system.
5. Seedlings are good candidates for Purely Organic fertilizer. The seedlings have no stores of nutrients in reserve so the combination of quick and slow-release

nutrients and trace elements as well as growth stimulators should facilitate fast growth.

6. Apply a light top dressing on the pots of freshly repotted plants, particularly if the plants have been repotted when new root growth is being initiated. This will help stimulate growth and help your plant reestablish after undergoing

transplant shock. Bifoliate cattleyas may benefit in particular from top dressing after repotting.

As you experiment, observe your plants carefully. Watch for the expected benefits such as strong new growths, sprouting backbulbs, an energized root system and enhanced flowering. Also watch for any negatives such as soft new growths susceptible to disease, rotting new growths and mold on plant and flower parts. As you experiment, you will fine-tune which plants and which situations benefit the most from applications of Purely Organic fertilizer.

Additional Reading

Card, A., D. Whiting, C. Wilson, and J. Reeder. Organic Fertilizers, Colorado Master Gardener program, CMG GardenNotes No.234, Colorado State University Extension. <http://www.ext.colostate.edu/mg/gardennotes/234.pdf>. Accessed January 6, 2017

— Sue Bottom started growing orchids in Houston in the mid-1990s after her husband Terry built her first greenhouse. They settled into St. Augustine, Florida, Sue with her orchids and Terry with his camera and are active in the St. Augustine Orchid Society, maintaining the society's website and publishing its monthly newsletter. Sue is also a member of the AOS Editorial Board (sbottom15@hotmail.com).



Orchids in the Wild With the OCA Four Great Trips for 2017

Wild Orchids of Crete and Greece: April 10 – 24

This trip begins in Chania, Crete, and ends in Athens 15 days later. See where the word 'orchid' came from and where European culture began.

Amazon Art and Illustration: June 6 - 15

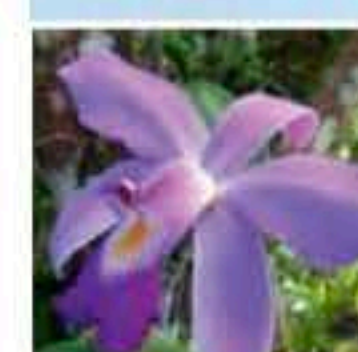
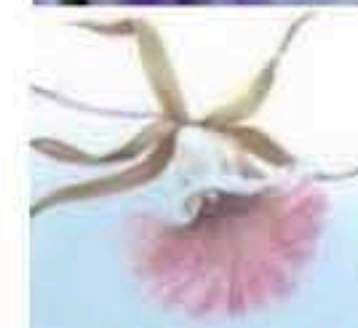
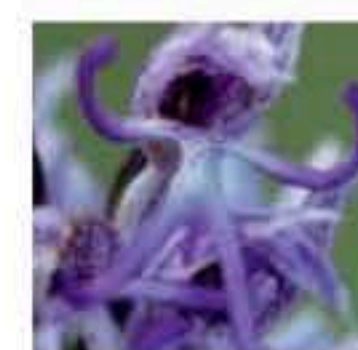
This Rio Negro cruise begins and ends in Manaus, Brazil, offering 10 days of botanical art instruction. Not your average cruise.

Amazon Orchid Photography: June 17 - 26

This Rio Negro cruise begins and ends in Manaus, Brazil, offering 10 days of photography with an instructor. Not your average cruise.

Orchids of Ecuador after the WOC: Nov 13 - 28

Our trip begins in Guayaquil and ends in Quito via Vilcabamba and Tulcan. LOTS of ORCHIDS! And some culture and archeology too.



For details on all these trips, please visit our website

www.orchidconservationalliance.org

PRE-ORDER LIST – Northeast Lecture Trip 2017 / 10

Miranda Orchids

<http://www.mirandaorchids.com>

INFO:

- This is the pre-order list for the Northeast Lecture Trip from 08 to 11 of October, 2017.
- There is a 10% discount for preorders, just send us a list and we will work the totals.
- Plants are reserved on a first come first served basis, and pre-orders are accepted until 10 / 05 / 2017. Pre-orders can also include items on our website <http://www.mirandaorchids.com>
- We do not accept pre-payment for pre-orders, they should be paid for at the meetings. Reason is that the time is short and we cannot confirm availability.
- There are no pictures or descriptions on this list, no time to prepare them; items on the website have pictures/descriptions.
- Pot sizes are very conservative, many of the items can actually go one pot size larger or even bigger. As I am still in Brazil and it is difficult to be sure about the plant sizes, they are defaulted to 2”.

Pre-orders can be emailed to info@mirandaorchids.com or fmiranda@att.net. Thanks.

Cattleya aclandiae albescens ‘Genesis’ x self	2” = \$ 30.00
Cattleya aclandiae ‘Oxente’ x self	2” = \$ 25,00
Cattleya amethystoglossa coerulea x sib select	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya dowiana aurea ‘#1’ x sib	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya intermedia tipo (‘Sander’ x ‘Max’)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya intermedia orlata (‘B’ x ‘Wilmar’)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya intermedia (concolor x concolor ‘Montanha’)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya intermedia (vinicolor x flammea vinicolor)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya labiata carnea x self	2” = \$ 30.00
Cattleya labiata coerulea (‘Remy’ x ‘Curitibana’)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya labiata (tipo ‘Remy’ x rubra ‘Agostinho’)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya leopoldii trilabelo (peloric) x sib	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya leopoldii flammea (72 x escura)	2” = \$ 25.00
Cattleya leopoldii (‘Black’ x ‘Dark Prince self’)	2” = \$ 25.00

Cattleya leopoldii flammea ('Lisa Grande' x 'Deschamps')	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya leopoldii semi-alba ('Pintada' x 'Esmeralda')	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya loddigesii alba ('Akira' x 'Colibri')	2" = \$ 25.00
Cattleya nobilior 'D. Rafael F2' x sib	2" = \$ 25.00
Cattleya schilleriana coerulea '#2' x self	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya schilleriana (rubra x rubra 'Tocão')	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya schilleriana Colibri ('Podio Registro' x 'Colibri' AM/AOS)	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya schilleriana Colibri ('Alberto Basile' x 'Colibri #2')	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya velutina 'Colibri' x self	2" = \$ 25.00
Cattleya walkeriana semi-alba ('78' x 'Tokyo')	2" = \$ 30.00
Cattleya walkeriana coerulea ('Edward' x 'Marimbondo')	2" = \$ 25.00
Cattleya warneri suavissima 'Santa Teresa' x self	2" = \$ 30.00
Laelia alvarenguensis	2" = \$ 30.00
Laelia alaorii orlata x self	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia dayana (tipo x coerulea)	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata anelata x sib select	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata anelata 'Nadir' x outcross	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata roxo-bispo 'VTF' x outcross	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata roxo-bispo ('CG' x 'Schmidt')	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata semi-alba 650 x sib	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata werkhauseri (43 'VTF' x striata)	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia purpurata werkhauseri (striata 204 x 43 'VTF')	2" = \$ 25.00
Laelia rupestris	2" = \$ 20.00
