



The Keik



Volume 20 July 2012 Issue

July 14, 2012

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Barb Brillinger

Growing up in Cleveland Ohio, orchids were gorgeous flowers you saw in corsages. Not once did I ever imagine I would attempt to grow them! I have always enjoyed various house plants, and outdoor plants. We lived in South Carolina for 20 years, and then moved here in 1998. My immersion into the orchid world began with a gift of a white Phal from a good friend. I decided to attend one of our club meetings to see what to do with it. I think it's been about 8-10 years since I joined the club. I stayed with the Phals, but tried to get different colors. I branched out to other kinds, some without success. If I purchase a Phal now, it must be an unusual color or foliage. Due to space limitations, I try to stay around 30 plants. I have had trouble with scale, and mealybugs, but brought out the big guns, Bayer advanced triple actions spray. Al sprays for roaches, as I saw them eating the flowers early in the morning. We declared war, and as a speaker I heard at Redlands said "you can't get rid of them, but you can

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Treasure's Report

By Helen Battistrada, Treasure

Balance 5/19/12	\$ 3349.31
Receipts	<u>\$ 170.00</u>
Total	\$ 3519.31
Disbursements	<u>\$ 745.98</u>
Balance 6/16/12	\$ 2773.33

Upcoming Speaker Program

By Ed Bugbee

Program Coordinator

July

speaker TBA.

August

Hicks Orchids & Supplies

ORCHID LOVERS' CLUB OF SPRING HILL MINUTES OF THE MEETING JUNE 16, 2012

- President, Dave Dobson called the meeting to order at 1:06 pm.
 - Before the swearing in of the new officers, Delia thanked all outgoing officers who served the previous year. The new officers installed are:
President – Geary Harris
1st Vice President – Donna Fazekas
2nd Vice President – Sonia Terrelonge (in absentia)
Executive Secretary – Pat Dupke
Volunteer recording secretary for the general meetings – Sue Caparbi-Taylor
 - Questions and answers on problem plants.
 - A get well card was passed around for honorary member Trudy Duerstock.
 - A motion was made & voted on to have the picnic in October at the Center.
 - Picnic chair people are Donna Fazekas and Pat Dupke.
 - Ed Bugbee is the chair person for speakers. If you have someone who wants to speak at one of the meetings, please let Ed know so there are no double bookings.
- Break
- Show table.
 - Speaker Dr. Charles Thomas presented a slide show and spoke on orchids.
 - The raffle was held.
 - Meeting adjourned at 3:08 pm.

Minutes submitted by Sue Caparbi-Taylor

Membership

By Yvonne Allen,

Membership Coordinator

62 Paid members.

June Meeting Attendance

39 Members.

7 Guest.

Newsletter Deadline is the 1st of the month. Forward newsletter submissions to:

The.Keiki@tampabay.rr.com

Or

Judy Smith, Editor

7918 W flight Path Ct

Crystal River, FL 34429



Incoming 2012/1013 Officers left to right, Helen Battistrada-Treasure, Pat Dupke -Executive Secretary, Donna Fazekas -1st Vice President, Geary Harris - President.
2nd Vice President – Sonia Terrelonge (in absentia)



Delia Dunn administers the Oath of Office during the installation of the Executive Board for the 2012/13 term.



Passing of the gavel from outgoing President Dave Dobson to incoming President Geary Harris.



Get ready for our October 20th INDOOR PICNIC at the Partner's Club. We will be serving SLOPPY JOES and GRILLED HOT DOGS which will be donated by the orchid club. Club members will be asked to bring a salad (enough to serve 10). A

sign-up sheet will be passed around at the July meeting. If you have any questions, please feel free to call;

- Sarah Hart (352)688--344
- Donna Fazekas (727)457-8661
- Pat Dupke (727)856-3485.

Our meetings are held the 3rd Saturday of each month starting at 1:00 P.M. We usually have an informative speaker at each meeting, a show table of orchids grown by our members and orchids for sale. We meet at the Partners Club of Oak Hill Hospital, 11375 Cortez Blvd., Spring Hill.

Refreshment Reminder
 By Eleanor Szarzynski,
Refreshment Coordinator
 352-688-3887
 July
 Dale Story
 Donna Fazekas
 Kay Hero

 Soft Drinks
 Helen Battistrada
 Joyce Fowler

Things My Mother Taught Me.
 My mother taught me about CON-TORTIONISM...
 "Will you LOOK at the dirt on the back of your neck!"

GUEST SPEAKER SEGMENT

by Delia Dunn



Ed introduced our guest speaker, Dr. Charles Thomas, D.D.S. whose dental practice is in Homosassa. He has been growing orchids ever since his college years 36 years ago and has developed many contacts all over the world. He has been growing Phalaenopsis species for years, branching out into their different types and his topic went into the way he

has tried different things culturally with orchids in general.

True to form, Dr. Thomas, with his wonderful humor and rapid way of speaking (*I throw that in to explain why I might have missed a point or two*) told us so many anecdotes about life with his orchids and he told us that he started out growing vegetables and then ferns and it happened that in dental school someone gave him an Epidendrum conopseum that grow on trees and it piqued his interest and then he got a wild Cattleya skinnerai and he managed to get it to bloom and he proudly showed it to a lady very familiar with these plants and was told that it wasn't a very good one at that. That must have been one of his incentives needed to learn more. He made up his mind to get one new orchid every month and after achieving that iof course he wanted more and it turned into one new orchid every week, which resulted eventually in 4,500 plants and hundreds in bloom. He leased a greenhouse in Gainesville and sold blooms while in dental school for proms, dances and other affairs.

He watched the plants grow bigger every year and always took note of what changes his medium and growing conditions would make. He was using osmunda in clay pots for his Phals. He told us he tries to give a plant to someone else if it's stopped blooming to see if they can make it bloom. And it could have a weird chromosome causing it not to bloom. He advises to give a piece of a favorite plant to the best grower you know so that when yours eventually dies you can hopefully get it back.

Lady Slippers (Paphiopedalums) were never his thing - he thought they were
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control them". One of my favorite plants is *Cerestylis retisquama*, to me it is the perfect plant, it flowers dependably every late autumn. It has lovely salmon red flowers that don't fall off and make a mess. Only drawback is that there is no fragrance. I also like the growth habit of this plant. It used to be called *C. Rubra*. I am trying other forms of *Cerestylis*, but have-

n't had them flower yet. I do not do well with cork mountings, so try to use clay pots. My plants are on stands, and a cart by the pool, but in the winter we are light-challenged, so I have a pole light using 3 Ott-Lite grow better bulbs. We set them up in the cabana bedroom I think it has helped. I am discovering mini catts, and are having some success. One of my main challenges is tending my plants with my 2 feline helpers. They want to be involved in every way. I do enjoy growing orchids, and there is always another tempting one around the corner!

Happy growing - Barb Brillinger



Now that Tropical storm Debbie is gone, we were able to finally dry out and enjoy being with our families on the fourth of July but, while we were barbecuing the steaks and enjoying the festivities, let us not forget our soldiers both active and inactive who put their lives on the line to give us our freedom. I hope everyone had a safe and happy holiday.

Geary Harris

July In Your Orchids

Re-printed by permission of the St. Augustine Orchid Society

The heat and humidity of summer are here. Orchid plants require the most water and fertilizer this month to produce the most growth. They require lots of fresh air to keep the plant leaves cool. Consider spraying under benches or the planting area to lower temperatures a few degrees. Pests are most active during the warm months. Be vigilant in observing signs of damage and treat quickly if they appear. The bulk of your repotting should be complete.

Cattleyas

Cattleyas can be watered and fertilized daily if mounted or every second or third day if in a coarse, freely draining medium. Be careful to peel back the flower sheaths so the emerging buds don't rot. Also, remove dried cataphylls to eliminate hiding places for scale. Watch for signs of pests or diseases and respond quickly.

Cymbidiums

Cool your plants in the early morning and late evening using a hose or automatic misting system set to come on at 7 in the morning and 6:30 in the evening for 5 minutes each time. Use pots with a 1-inch water reservoir in the bottom or set the pots in shallow pans to ensure that the cymbidium is never without water.

Dendrobiums

It is almost impossible to over water dendrobiums this time of year, assuming you have them either mounted or in a coarse, mostly inorganic medium.

Phalaenopsis

Once root growth begins, you can continue watering every 3rd or 4th day with a dilute fertilizer solution if your phals are in a coco type mix; the frequency might be weekly if your plants are potted in the more water retentive sphagnum moss. Don't let water accumulate in the crowns of plants, or crown rot can occur and quickly kill your plants. If grown outdoors, grow the plants with the pots tilted so rainwater will freely drain from the crown.

Vandas

Continue giving vandas what they want, light, water, fertilizer and air. Watch for signs of thrips that will mar the flowers and cause girdling on the roots. Respond promptly to any problems found.

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quite ugly complete with warts and freckles but he said they grow on you and now he has about 100. He managed to reduce his 4,500 Cattleyas to about 2,000. He quickly explained what was happening in the rest of the world with orchids, mentioning the burning rain forests of Borneo, some fires set on a seasonal basis every year for land-clearing but others set accidentally by people and raging out of control for months. One of his favorite plants, Phal. venosa, didn't make it to this country for years and it was quite expensive. He has wild orchids from Indonesia. He bought baby orchids and made a room for them in a bedroom and he had 1,000 sitting in nursery trays on gravel and under fluorescent lights 16 hours a day and he had 27 moth orchids (Phalaenopsis) blooming at one time and he moved them out to the greenhouse.

For the last 23 years he's been growing for his Methodist church. He started by just filling in spaces he found within the Church but species are protected now so he's going into larger flowers for the Church.

When it comes to watering he says even with all the plants he's got in his greenhouse he waters individually going to each one and counting 1-2-3, 1-2-3 and so on, all the while checking for mealy bugs, scale and other critters; it takes him 3 hours to water and check and he does it once a week on the weekend. He can't grow Vandas - they need water 5-6 times a day and they don't like his system of once a week. Dr. Thomas said he had a patient once who had been in prison and he had beautiful white teeth and he asked him how many times a day he brushed and the man said 5-6 times a day and he asked him why and he said - because he could. Well, Dr. Thomas can't, so he doesn't grow Vandas. He waters Cattleyas once a week and Phalaeopses the same. If you mount on a plaque then you water every day and more.

A kind of sad story he relayed about having some tree work done and the first day the guys were working a tree fell on the roof of his greenhouse. The second day they were working a tree fell onto his camper and truck and the third day he just happened to notice that they had a young kid working with a chain saw! The day after that Dr. Thomas came home after church and there was an ambulance there and a fire truck for the young kid. But he explained it wasn't all bad because he had to replace the roof on the greenhouse and when he did it made it 15% lighter

in there! And what a difference it made to his plants! They all put out new growth and started blooming and he added some coconut chips into his media for extra moisture to balance the extra light.

Orchids have a long life span - a Mr. Purdue who gave Dr. Thomas a Cattleya labiata grew the orchid in 1960 and in 1976 he gave it to Dr. Thomas who still has it. He was 23 when he got it. He has Cattleyas that were grown or awarded in 1933 and a Paph awarded in 1911. He has a plant that was \$5,000 at one time and today it's seedlings cost \$99 each. Out of all Cattleyas it is the beautiful green *Ports of Paradise that is the most expensive.



*Ports of Paradise**

Dr. Thomas' friend, Chuck Klaus from Jacksonville, grows mainly under trees by the river. He told Dr. Thomas to go get river pebbles, wash them off and mix them in with fir bark and charcoal - Dr. Thomas thought that sounded really strange but he did it and it works really well, he said. He grows Aggragatum 100% in river rock. He gave us many formulas which he's tried and they are listed elsewhere in the Keiki. Dr. Thomas said that the growers are now using Chilean sphagnum as it's not as expensive as the others and gives good support. He told us a funny story about fertilizing. His auto mechanic grows orchids and when he saw him one day he asked him what fertilizer he used on his orchids and the mechanic responded "oh I just throw some 18-18-18 on them?". Meanwhile Dr. Thomas spent time and money having his plants and different mediums analyzed to determine just exactly what fertilizers would be best for each orchid and they'd come up with fancy formulas and he meticulously fed his plants - (*must have been so time consuming*) - and after all was said and done his orchids didn't turn out near as pret-

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ty as the auto mechanic's. So he now uses 18-18-18 and 20-20-20 and doesn't over analyze.

He also said that time release fertilizers like Nutricote and Dynamite are very dangerous as they can burn your roots. He uses 1/2 teaspoon of Nutricote per 5 - 6" pot and he uses 1/4 teaspoon for any size below that. And some orchid growers literally are so careful that they count the pellets they put into each pot. He prefers his Phalaenopsis in small pots and he repots every 7 months as they do like the change. He likes his Cattleyas in small plastic pots and repots every two years. He added that when he sees the roots of the Cattleyas coming outside the pot and wrapping themselves around the pot it's like what they do on trees wrapping around the trunk. They like it like that. He doesn't re-pot just because the roots are coming out. He also talked about going smaller with his pots instead of larger. I don't think he went into the reason but probably because they are just easier to handle and move around with a busy time schedule. He must have better results with the small pots. He did say that when repotting (a Phalaenopsis) you take the cutters and clip off the dead brown roots and if the roots are very long just hold the plant with your palm around the roots and anything hanging below your hand gets cut off and that way you can

keep it in the same sized pot or smaller.

Dr. Thomas ended his program with an interesting slide presentation of Unifoliate Cattleyas photographed and put together by his good friend, Dick Coffman. Cattleyas are divided into two groups according to the number of leaves arising from the pseudobulbs: unifoliate and bifoliate. Unifoliate cattleyas have a single leaf on each pseudobulb, and grow between 1 and 2 feet tall. Unifoliate may also be called labiates in reference to *Cattleya labiata*, the most important species in the group.

We thank Dr. Thomas for his interesting program and for bringing in 2" pots of some of the different Phalaenopsis that he spoke about for us to buy. Hopefully most of us got a chance to get one of these nice plants for \$2.99.

Dick Coffman has spoken to our Club in the past and is a past member who we'd like to welcome back to the Club when his schedule permits.



Orchid Types

Orchidaceae, commonly referred to as the Orchid family. It is currently believed to be the second largest family of flowering plants in the world with over 25,000 species of orchids and more than 100,000 hybrids.

The number of orchid types equals more than twice the number of bird species, and about four times the number of mammal species. In fact there are only two different orchid types, which are terrestrial and epiphytes orchids.

Terrestrial orchids grow on the ground and the Epiphytes grow in trees.

There are approximately two hundred to two hundred and fifty orchids types native here in the United States, with about half of them native to the state of Florida.

Terrestrial orchid types are among the most popular, and were some of the first species to be cultivated. This species grow on the ground and also grow on rocks and trees. Their native habitat ranges from Japan, Australia and southeast Asia.

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Show Table

The show table featured many beautiful orchids this month. All who brought their favorite plant to showcase for the rest of us are to be commended for their efforts. If you have an outstanding orchid you would like to share with the rest of the club, I encourage you to bring it in for all to see.

Blue Ribbon(s)

Jeff Rundell	V.
Judy Smith	Den. wassellii Den. Crumenatum
Linda Roderick	Phal. Violaacea
Jerry Hart	C.
Ed Bugbee	Den. wassellie

Honorable Mention

Jeff Rundell	Phrag. V. E. alba
Dale Story	C. C.
Ed Bugbee	Pps. Eul.

Upcoming Biography's

August
Dick Coffman

September
Linda Roderick

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These orchid types can be found in a wide range of sizes and shapes and their blossoms come in a wide spectrum of colors and are known for their amazing fragrance.

Cymbidium orchid types are known for this type and there are approximately 40 species and thousands of hybrids. Cymbidium are a good choice for beginners to grow.

Epiphytes species refers to a plant which has a root system above ground, which allows them to absorb nutrients and water. Dendrobiums with over 1000 species are best known for this type of root system and are native to South East Asia, Polynesia, Australia, and Northern India.

These areas are tropical and have warm, humid conditions which are ideal for Dendrobiums and grow very well when kept moist and warm. A large majority of orchid types grown around the world are epiphytes.

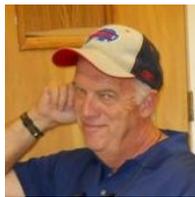
Many of these orchid types are grown on wood or cork, in pots and in baskets in loose or porous media.

Here is a list of some of the more common orchid types found.

Anguloa (Tulip Orchid) - Dendrobium (Bamboo or Singapore) - Vanda coerulea (Blue Orchid) - Cattasetum pileatum (Mother of Pearl flower) - Cattleya (Queen of Orchids) - Phalaenopsis (Moth Orchid) - Epidendrum (Poor Man's Orchid) - Sophronitis (Mini-Catts) - Cymbidium (Boat Orchid) - Paphiopedilum (Lady Slipper) - Brassia (Spider Orchid) - Miltonia (Pansy Orchid) - Laelia anceps (The Bull) - Oncidium (Dancing Ladies) - Bulbophyllum (Black Orchid) - Phaius (Yellow Crane)

MORE THAN A PRETTY FACE

By Jeff Rundell



After my last article on orchid fragrance some of you may be wondering if I'm trying to take all the joy out of our hobby. I did get some one word responses mostly containing the word "stinks". That's okay since we each have our own private little orchid world that's designed to satisfy our personal yearnings. So I hope I am not about to spoil anyone else's joy by taking some time to "look under the hood" of our orchids and focus on what engine builds this final product (the bloom) we beg and toil for, day after day.

I've attended the funerals of many orchids and most of us simply dump the remains on the compost heap and declare defeat. Maybe it's a little ghoulish,

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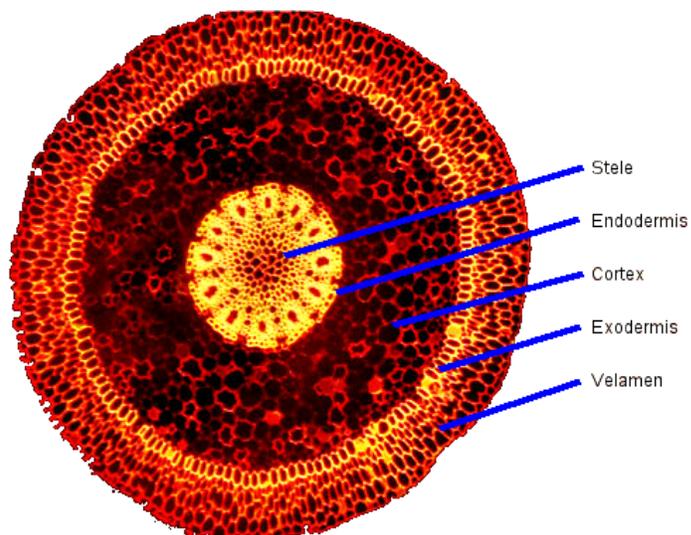
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but next time consider a little necropsy on the deceased and you may be surprised what you can learn. When I took students to visit our local hospital, one of the highlights of the tour was always a visit to the morgue. As the pathologist explained details that turned some students pale I noticed a sign, written in latin, over the autopsy table. “Silenti etc vadum docui victus” . Three unwilling years of latin did help me to tell the kids that it meant “The dead shall teach the living”. So after taking apart everything from otters to orchids, I’ve found that there are some really wondrous things about plants most of us miss.

It’s true that orchids function like many other plants, but there are also some profound differences. Remember that most are epiphytes and they are not tied to the soil but, more likely, the treetops. This means lots of basic strategies have to change if you’re going to survive and that includes the most fundamental process in plants, photosynthesis. I can hear the groans already, as you recall what your biology teacher tried to pound in about electron transfer and a bunch of multi syllable enzymes. I’m not going to go there, but orchids, more than any other plant group, use a special kind of photosynthesis called CAM (Crassulacean acid metabolism). Crassula, the jade plant, was first used to investigate this phenomena. Living in an environment that can be totally dry at times is hard on any plant, but orchids, along with cactus and other groups have got a solution. Instead of leaving the little pores, called stomates, on their leaves open all the time for gas (oxygen and carbon dioxide) exchange, CAM plants close their stomates during the heat of day and open them at night. But, at the same time, they continue to photosynthesize during the day. Plain old plants (C3) are wide open all the time and lose up to 97% of the water they take in through their roots which is a very high cost that orchids can’t afford. The trick is that orchids have a way to take in carbon dioxide at night and store it as an organic acid (maleate) in spaces (vacuoles) then break it down and release it during the day when it’s needed for food (glucose) production. That’s one reason for the thick leaves. You’ve got to have a juicy leaf interior (mesophyll) to store the fuel for a sunny day. I’m still amazed at the chemical ability of green plants to take in stable low energy molecules like water and carbon dioxide, tear them apart (no small task) and reform them into all the oxygen we breathe and,

either directly or indirectly, every single fork full of food we eat while providing us with structural materials and, of course, immense beauty.

Taking apart a living thing that has had at least 40 million years to perfect itself is not such an easy task but most would agree that it’s always best to start at the bottom. The problem with most orchids growing naturally is that it’s hard to determine just what is the “bottom”. Plants have a wide variety of directional responses called tropisms and most are due to differential growth. Stems and leaves grow toward the light (phototropism) and roots grow down (gravitotropism)...right? Well, not always especially in the case of orchids. Orchid roots tend to exhibit more of a response to contact (thigmotropism) and that means they latch onto whatever they can whether you like it or not. To do that you need a whole new type of root and orchids produce multifunctional roots like no other plants. Most plants get their water and nutrients from tiny one celled root extensions called root hairs. Given the high life most orchids lead another solution had to evolve. Their roots are coated with a remarkable substance called *velamen* capable of fast and efficient uptake of water while making it nearly impossible to rip the plant off a



tree branch. As you can see in the diagram this is an area of large empty cells produced by the epidermis and primed to soak up water and stick to anything. Inside are even more wonders including an epidermis that can be green and therefore make food, a plump cortex for storage and the stele that contains all the necessary plumbing (phloem & xylem). At the tip of each root lies a growth tip

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or meristem that contains cells a lot like our own stem cells. These undifferentiated cells can be dissected and specially treated in the laboratory and then turn in to the flood of “mericlone” plants that we see in almost anywhere orchids are sold. There are exceptions of course and one grower I know said that if the mericlone world ever comes to his slipper orchid (*paphiopedilum*) business he will be out of business. Incidentally did you ever take a closer look at the bizarre roots of a “paph”?

My parents used to turn beet red every time they caught me taking something apart but by looking more deeply into the orchids you have and to understand their functions, the more likely they are to reward you. As I said last time I am still perplexed and will continue to wonder about things like understanding the circadian rhythms that cause orchids to bloom. Things like temperature, light and weather seems

to be at the top of the list. But why do some orchids continue to bloom even when these things are altered? There are more oddballs in the orchid world than I could have ever imagined (and I’m not just talking about the growers). Take *Rhizathella*, an orchid that lives as an epiparasite underground. Talk about love/ hate: What about ant orchids, like *Myrmecophila*, with it’s hollow back bulbs that provide a home for hoards of stinging invaders. The Chinese Qiang people smoke orchid leaves, so why didn’t I hear about that when I was in college? In India the Ghats have a whole pharmacy from *Vanda tessellata*. There is so much more to learn about, that it’s sapping the energy I need to get out and take care of my own plants. One last piece of advice though: We so often see these plants in pots or baskets devoid of any other members of their rainforest family. So if you can escape to the tropics and see a mahogany tree draped with ferns, bromeliads and there – right there – a splash of color from an orchid, it’s a sight you will not soon forget.

Orchid Pronunciation			
How do you say;	Anguloa	BLEE-shia	Calypso
Acacallis	an-gyew-LOH-a	Bletilla	ka-LIP-so
a-ka-KALL-iss	Ansellia	ble-TILL-a	Catasetum
Acampe	an-SELL-ee-a	Brassavola	kat-a-SEE-tum
a-Kam-pe	Arethusa	bra-SAH-vo-la	Cattleya
Acineta	a-reh-THEW-za	Brassia	KAT-lee-a
a-sin-EE-ta	Arpophyllum	BRASS-ee-ah	Cattleyopsis
Ada AY-da	ar-poh-FILL-um	Broughtonia	kat-lee-op-sis
Aerangis	Arundina	brow-TOH-nee-a	Caularthron
ay-er-RANG-giss	a-run-DEE-na	Bulbophyllum	kawl-ar-thron
Aeranthus	Ascocentrum	bulb-oh-FILL-um	Chondrorhyncha
ay-er-AN-theez	ass-koh-SEN-trum	Caladenia	kon-droh-RINK-a
Aerides	Aspasia	kal-a-DEE-nee-a	Chysis
AIR-i-deez	a-SPAY-zi-a	Calanthe	KYE-siss
Aganisia	Batemanina	kal-AN-thee	Cochleanthes
ag-an-I-ee-a	bayt-MAN-nee-a	Caleana	kok-lee-AN-theez
Angraecum	Bifrenaria	kal-ee-AN-a	Cochlioda
an-GRYE-kum	bye-fren-AIR-i-a	Calopogon	kok-lee-OH-da
	Bletia	kal-o-POH-gon	Coelia
			SEE-li-a (To be continued)

Interesting Facts

Orchids are differentiated not only by their flowers but also from the leaves and roots.

Once the orchid plant is infected with virus, it cannot be cured.

Grammatophyllum speciosum is the largest orchid plant in the world.

Bulbophyllum globuliforme is the smallest orchid plant in the world.

Orchids are preferably grown on slopes to let the excess amount of water to flow off. This provides the orchids with the favourable conditions to grow in.

Instead of just by hybridizing using the advanced technology, orchids can be resulted from the pollination by bees or butterflies too.

Some orchid hybrids are extremely beautiful, while there are also many species with flowers which are unusual, bizarre or downright ugly.

Our vanilla flavouring comes from the pods of a leafy climbing orchid named *Vanilla Planifolia*

Though orchids sometimes grow on trees/other plants, they are not parasites. They only use the trees for support. They do not take nutrients from them.

Orchids are not "jungle plants". They are found all over the world. from the tropical jungles to the Tundra and to the Arctic Circle. 2 The seeds produced by orchids are the smallest among all the flowering plants.

Saprophytes are the organisms that act as the rainforests decomposers. Some orchids are saprophytes. Eg: The Helmet Orchid

Orchids are found on every continent except Antarctica and found in almost every color except black.

Orchid leaves are thick and fleshy, giving them the impression that they can withstand drought well like cacti.

The Keiki

7918 W Flight Path Ct.

Crystal River, FL 34429