



The Keik



Volume 21 November 2012 Issue

November 10, 2012

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TOM GOVIN'S ORCHID STORY

I was raised in the town of Roslyn, Long Island, New York. I first became aware of orchids as a child with my mother getting orchid corsages for weddings and special occasions. When I started Grade School, one of my classmates Grandfathers owned and operated the local florist. Our class took a class field trip to the florist who had three greenhouses, one greenhouse, the main house in which plants were sold and the Floral arrangements were made, the two other greenhouses were used for growing annuals and vegetable seedlings in the spring and summer. In the fall they were turned into cold houses to force the spring bulbs. Some were grown in pots, others were in flats and raised to be used in springtime arrangements. In one of the greenhouses, the Grandfather had flowers I had never seen before. They were Cymbidium orchids in a few different colors. They caught my eye with large sprays with

(Continued on page 4)



Treasure's Report

By

Helen Battistrada

Balance 9/15/12	\$ 2001.35
Receipts	\$ 422.50
Total	\$ 2423.85
Disbursements	\$ 284.75
Balance 10/20/12	\$ 2139.10

Upcoming Speaker Program

By Ed Bugbee,

Program Coordinator

November

Club Auction

December

Club Christmas party. Noon to 2 PM Saturday December 8th 2012 at the Wellington Clubhouse on Mariner Blvd. There will be no club meeting in December.

January

T. B. A.

Membership

By Linda Meyer & Sarah Hart

Membership Coordinator

69 Paid members.

October Meeting Attendance

33 Members.

4 Guest, Gloria Thomas, Arlene Carman, Lorraine Schreck, and Katie Johnson

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



Auctioneer Ed Bugbee

Saturday, November 17, 2012, the Orchid lovers Club of Spring Hill will hold its 15th annual Orchid plant auction. This is our major event to raise funds for expenses and special programs throughout the remaining year and next. Your support will help us continue to do so.

Ed Bugbee will once again be the auctioneer and will no doubt do a great job as he has in the past.

There will be a wide variety of Orchids including but not limited to: Cattleyas, Dendrobiums, Oncidiums, Phalaenopsis, Species & Vandas & good selection of Orchid related supplies will be auctioned off as well.

Refreshments and snacks will be provided by the monthly volunteers during the auction.

Doors will open at 12:30 PM for plant and supply inspection before the auction begins. No credit cards accepted, cash or checks only please.

The Auction will start promptly at 1:00 PM.

Auction will be held at the:
Partners Club of Oak Hill Hospital
11375 Cortez Blvd. (S.R. 50)
Brooksville, Fl.



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*

Snacks

Barbara Brillinger
Tom Gavin
Sarah Hart

Soft Drinks

Sue Caparbi-Taylor
Connie Revoir
Delia Dunn

Upcoming Biography's

December

Don Grill

January

Me

Things My Mother Taught Me.

My mother taught me about
HYPOCRISY...

"If I've told you once, I've told you
a million times: Don't exaggerate!"

ORCHID LOVERS' CLUB OF SPRING HILL
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OCTOBER 20, 2012

At 12:30 pm, President, Geary Harris, announced it was time to start our picnic in the other rooms. There was much good food contributed by members and all well coordinated, thanks to the efforts of Pat Dupke and her co-chair, Donna Fazekas.

Following the picnic the business meeting was held.

Geary welcomed new members and guests asking them to introduce themselves.

Old Business:

Sign up sheet was passed around for the Christmas Party being held at the Wellington Clubhouse from 12 – 2pm on December 8th. It will be \$17.00 per person, which should be paid by the November meeting which will be the Plant Auction. Make checks out to the Orchid Lovers' club. Al Fiore gave us the choices again for the entrees: Prime Rib, Chicken or Onion Crusted Salmon. Sign up sheet was passed around. There will be no business meeting the month of December.

Geary talked about the Auction to be held next month. Doors open at 12 noon so plants can be brought in and viewed. If anyone would like to donate healthy orchid plants for the auction, they would really be appreciated. Please drop them off by 12 noon the day of the auction. Geary said that Ed will be the Auctioneer as he is every year and needs to be finished by 3pm so we will try to start right at 1:00 pm. Refreshments will be served in the lobby. Flyers were on the front table for people to take and pass out during the month to try to build attendance at the Auction.

Geary announced the dates for the Orchid Festival: March 2nd, & 3rd from 9am – 4pm. Set-up will be Friday, March 1st, which will be held at the Suncoast Dance & Party Club (formally known as the S.N.P.J. Hall). Please mark your calendars accordingly.

Geary introduced our speaker, Dick Coffman, who spoke on Lost Cattleyas. Dick contributed 4 unusual plants to our Raffle and we thanked him for his donation.

Following Dick's presentation, he and Jeff Rundell judged the Show Table.

Following was the Raffle.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 pm

Minutes submitted by Delia Dunn for Sue Caparbi-Taylor who was absent

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(Continued from page 1)

many flowers. I hadn't thought about them for years, thinking they could only be grown in greenhouses.

After I was married and we had our home we had flowers and vegetable gardens and we did quite well with them. We even used the vegetables making pickles and sauces and pickled vegetables. One day I came across an article in a magazine for an Orchid of the Month Club stating you grow orchids as houseplants. I joined the Club and received an orchid per month with growing instructions and history of the plant. I had pretty good success with growing but had difficulty with getting them to bloom. I invested in a grow light and finally had some of them bloom.

I have had hearing problems for years and doctors thought they could fix it with surgery. I had the operation and my wife surprised me with a beautiful Cattleya orchid from a grower at the end of Long Island. It was very expensive for 1980's. About a year later I came across an article in the newspaper about an orchid grower who rented space in a local nursery and was selling orchids to the public. I bought a few plants from him. He used a growing medium of spun lava rock, which he called wool. He grew all of his orchids in the wool with liquid fertilizer. In a few years he moved and started a business in Hawaii. I eventually bought a small greenhouse in which I had an electric heater to keep the plants warm in the winter. I had about 50 plants. One Christmas Eve we went to brother-in-law's home for dinner. It was very

cold and snowy out; when we returned from dinner there had been a power outage and all my orchids froze. That stopped me from raising any more orchids.

We moved to Florida in 2001. After being here for awhile I bought a few orchids without much success; growing down here is so much different than in N.Y., flowers, vegetables and everything else. I came across an article in the newspaper about the Spring Hill Orchid Lovers Club. I joined the Club in 2006. Since joining the club I have had more success in growing and getting my orchids to bloom. I have gotten a lot of information from fellow members and our guest speakers. My favorite orchids to grow are Cattleyas and Oncidiums. I grow my orchids in a small greenhouse in which I have an electric heater and a few fans for air circulation. I grow my plants in a medium of one part fir bark with perlite and sphagnum moss and a little charcoal. I use dynamite fertilizer when repotting and I water every other day with our beer mixture fertilizer. I look forward to our meetings to find out what new varieties of orchids I have not seen before and the countries they come from.

I would like to thank the club for all the information and the sharing of experiences, good and bad, and to encourage us to keep trying.

Thank you,  
*Tom Given*



### Orchid Lovers Club Christmas Party

Noon to 2 PM Saturday December 8th 2012 at the Wellington Clubhouse on Mariner Blvd.

Choice of 80z Prime Rib or Campfire Chicken or Onion Crusted Salmon. Includes side dish, salad and soft drinks. There is a cash bar for mixed drinks or beer.

Price \$17.00 PP includes gratuity.

We will have a \$10. gift exchange for members who want to participate.

Members please bring in Christmas cookies for dessert

**Payment must be made before or no later than the November meeting. November meeting is also the cut off date to make reservations.**

See Al Fiore at the next meetings to sign up.



Al Fiore

## Indoor Picnic October 2012

What a great meal and a good time was had by all at the annual club picnic and the program featuring Dick Coffman. If you missed it, sorry about that. If you were there then you know what I am talking about. I myself made 4 trips to the buffet table and once to the desert table. Everything was delicious. (I paid for my sins later that evening...over eating is not a good thing but was helpless to stop.) Kudos to Pat Dupke, Linda Roderick, Ruth Redeker, Donna Frazekas, and Connie Revoir for setting up the Halloween theme table and making sure we all had plenty to eat. Another great big thanks goes out to every one who brought cover dishes and desert for the affair. There is nothing like home made prepared food.

Tim Smith



The "A" Team Left to right, Pat Dupke, Linda Roderick, Ruth Redeker, Donna Frazekas, & Connie Revoir.

Garnet Allport



Pat Dupke will serve no dog before it's time.



Linda Roderick  
That's not hash I'm slinging Buster, it's Sloppy Joe's.

(More on page 6)

## The Presidents Message

By Geary Harris



I just want to thank everyone who made our picnic so successful and, for those who couldn't make it missed out.  
Be sure and invite your friends and neighbors to our annual orchid auction. Doors will open at 1200 p.m. Saturday November 17 at the Partnership Club.  
See you there.



10.20.2012

Great Spread!



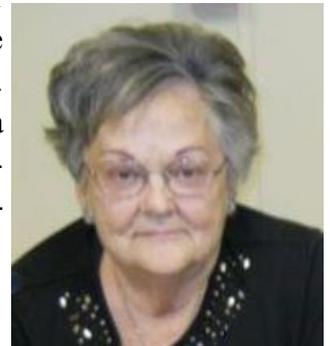
10.20.2012

The calm before the storm.



Linda Meyer

President Geary Harris announced at the October meeting that Linda Meyer and Sarah Hart have agreed to be membership coordinators for the club. The board welcomes them and appreciates Linda and Sarah volunteering to take on this responsibility. We also recognize Yvonne Allen as past coordinator and thank her for a job well done.



Sarah Hart



Judy's Yorkleya.  
High maintenance and not cold hardy. Rarely comes out of her sheath in cold weather. Seldom comes out in the summer but likes air conditioning.

**GUEST SPEAKER SEGMENT - by Delia Dunn**



Delia Dunn



Dick Coffman

Our speaker, club member, Dick Coffman, is a native of Florida and has lived here 60 years. His extensive history is on the front page of the September Keiki so I won't repeat it all other than to say he was introduced to orchids by neighbors in 1958 when he was 16 and through his years in south Florida he was President of SFOS; head of Education for 14 years; President of the Coral Gables Orchid Society; served as Show Chairman for the SFOS International Orchid Show; Show Chairman for the Coral Gables Orchid Show; Judge for the SFOS & presently Judge Emeritus. His greenhouse in Miami held about 2,000 plants (non-commercial), but he is down to around 900 today after they got adjusted to our cooler climate. Dick had slides about many *Cattleya* species and their alba forms along with interesting history about some of them. All *Cattleyas* can be grown in our climate.



**C. araguaiensis, the Pinocchio orchid**, has thin sepals and petals that are equal in size, shape and color. And an extremely long folded labellum appearing like Pinocchio's nose. It can grow in sphagnum in 3" pots and needs watering two or sometimes three times a week depending on the season - in winter you'd water once a week or it will rot.

**C. dowiana** is one of the most beautiful of the *Cattleya* species with a distinctive fragrance and has been a treasure for collectors since its discovery in 1850. It is referred to as King of the *Cattleyas* with its intense yellows and laven-only *Cattleya* species of the *Cattleya labiata* group that has yellow dark crimson-purple lip veined with gold. Because of its beautiful color, *C. dowiana* has had a long history of use in breeding. This plant needs fertilizer only once a month.



Dick said that many *Cattleya* species will bloom two times a year. Until meri-stemming, many growers had flowers just for the cut flower industry. Species were hard to find.

**C. eldorado**

When the plants were later put on exhibit they christened the new species *Cattleya eldorado* home. It likes high temperatures, light and humidity and to be kept dry during winter. The alba form is common with this species with white petals and sepals.



In the 1880s in London, England, orchid shows were held at one of several auction houses that specialized in orchids. You could see a new display of orchids two or three times a week if you worked in London, because they were usually held from 11 am to 2:30 pm during their lunch break. They found it easier to sell plants when the customers could see the flowers, than when there was just bare roots. Most auctions featured lots of flowering plants all lined up and named, including the finest and newest species of the day. They felt that the more people were there, the more excitement the auction generated and therefore the better the prices. Some of them sold for \$500 a plant. Blue colors especially were very rare and sold for \$500 per bulb.

**C. gaskelliana**

Covent Garden. Sander's collection of plants to Stevens was one of his good customers. It grows very free and is a specimen plant. It grows in a pot and doesn't



disturb the root ball but clean out old debris and just move the plant to a bigger pot. *C. gaskelliana* is one of the *Cattleya* species that produces flowers as the growth is maturing, and not after producing a growth and then resting for a few months before flowering, as do *C. mossiae* and *C. trianaei*. It has some nice semi-alba clones, white with colored lips, as pictured here:

**C. iricolor** or Rainbow-Colored *Cattleya* (not pictured), have skinny petals and sepals and it likes to be grown next to the light or next to a window. Comes from high up in the trees. You will certainly know when it blooms by its very

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strong fragrance. The 3" flowers last only about two and a half weeks, which may account for the strong fragrance, as it has to attract its pollinators as soon as possible before the flower dies. Dick suggests that if you move it next to your Phals the stems will stand straight up and harden and the flowers will be hardier and last longer. He said you can do this with all your Cattleyas while still in bud!!



**C. luteola** a lemony-green miniature with pseudobulbs 2" tall and flowers 2" across - is native to the Amazon where it grows under shady conditions on tree trunks in thick woods, along streams. It was not used much in early breeding, but has become a popular parent in recent years for making small windowsill-type Cattleya hybrids. It can accommodate a range of conditions not usually acceptable to other cattleyas.

**C. lawrenceana** is a medium-sized unifoliate, is mainly native to eastern Venezuela, where it is President of the his orchids. It has up to 7 or 8 flowers lar with a darker color blotch at the very hardy, easy to grow but does not turb the roots but rather clean out



is a medium-sized unifoliate, is mainly native to eastern Ven- borders Brazil and Guyana. It was named in 1885 for the RHS, Sir Trevor Lawrence, who had earned many awards for per stem, about 5" across, the lip is relatively small and tubu- edge, erect green and sometimes purple-spotted pseudobulbs, like to be in the cold or to be repotted. Be careful not to dis- loose debris and simply repot into a larger container.

**C. lueddemanniana** stood in the shadow doesn't get the recog- doesn't have. It has clones and a large cent glow, which is LOT of sun, light, air oughly between wa-



a unifoliate native found at sea level in Venezuela, where it has always of the national flower, C. mossiae. Since it flowers at the same time, it nition it deserves but C. lueddemanniana has several virtues that C. mossiae some of the best-shaped flowers in the whole genus, several fine semi-alba number of dark clones, including some where the color has an almost irides- unique among the Cattleya species. It has a heavy substance and likes a movement and 60-70 deg. nights and no fertilizer when dormant.. Dry thor- terings. Again, move to shade when in bud.

**C. maxima** ed up with maxima. when a col- He sent appeared Europe. and have not



Found in 1777 by Spanish botanists in Ecuador, and sent to Spain. In 1831 they end- John Lindley, who pronounced them a new species and gave them the name Cattleya They were the only evidence European horticulturists had of C. maxima until 1842 lector for the Horticultural Society of London, found plants in the forests of Ecuador. plants back to England, where they flowered in 1844. Then strangely, his plants dis- from cultivation, and it was another 10 years before C. maxima appeared again in There were two different kinds of C. maxima: one collected at sea level which are tall so intense coloring; and the mountain types found on the western slopes of the An- des, which are only 6-7" tall with 3-5 dark lavender flowers. The flowers come in all color forms including albas, semi- albas, and some attractive coerulea clones. The plants should be grown in pots and that way the stems won't lay down but will stand straight up. They require heavy fertilizer once a week with 1/4 tspn/gallon, but not when dormant in winter or the roots will burn. By the way, don't use slow release fertilizer beads on Cattleyas, Dick says, because it can't wash out. In the dormant months many plants don't need fertilizer. Also Nitrogen is a plant's worst enemy or best friend. Bark takes the nitrogen away from the plant - and nitrogen rots the bark. Too much nitrogen burns the plant up when dormant. To see Dick's complete fertilization schedule and quantities in detail, please refer to the September Kei- ki.

**C. mendelii** of its day - owned by accepted by ing de- that made because the the few



is a natural hybrid which means it must be from the wild. It was the premiere Cattleya now the Vanished Monarch. It was first imported into England in 1870. A plant Samuel Mendel in 1872 received the recognition and it was named mendelii. It was horticulturists so quickly it became well established as a species without anyone hav- scribed it formally. It has an enigmatic history but the grand old strain of C. mendelii the species famous, and contributed so much to early Cattleya hybrids, disappeared, native habitat in South America was literally stripped of all the plants, even down to specimen plants of residents. Dick told us there are 1,000 acres a day being cut down by farmers in Brazil; the Capital of Brazil has been moved to Brasilia and the swamp land has all gone. This plant is

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one of the least troublesome plants. Although this species available today doesn't have the giant, round flowers of the past, they are still some of the loveliest large flowered cattleyas you can find. It can make two growths a season under good growing conditions. When the new growth is completed, *C. mendelii* will rest until buds begin to form in the sheath February-March. It will bloom in April-May. The plants should be watered less during the winter months to avoid damaging the roots.

**C. mossiae** foliate Cattleya into the horticulture. *C. mossiae* more flowers actively. There are



is the National Flower of Venezuela where it was first discovered. It is the second unia species discovered after *C. labiata*, and it caused a sensation when it was introduced cultural world in Europe in 1836. Unlike *C. labiata*, which was scarce or unavailable, plants were plentiful. It is the easiest Cattleya species to grow and flower, will give the more sun it receives. It should be given lots of water that wets all the roots while growing in summer and early autumn. Water sparingly during winter when dormant. There are more alba forms of *C. mossiae* than any other Cattleya species.

**C. percivaliana** discovery of *C. percivaliana* in Venezuela. Frederick Sander praised the plant and Sir Trevor Lawrence criticized him for misleading the public because the plant had flowers only half the size of other Cattleyas. There was so much indecision going on about this plant that it took 10 years after its discovery before



It took 46 years after the discovery of *C. mossiae* and more than 20 years after the discovery of *C. trianaei*, *C. warscewiczii* and *C. lueddemanniana* before a collector for Sanders Ltd. discovered *C. percivaliana* in Venezuela. Frederick Sander praised the plant and Sir Trevor Lawrence criticized him for misleading the public because the plant had flowers only half the size of other Cattleyas. There was so much indecision going on about this plant that it took 10 years after its discovery before it finally got recognized as a species from the RHS.

**C. Rex** collectors over the years tried to extract it from the Peruvian Andes, but the plants didn't succeed in bringing those he collected through the steamy jungle, along the Amazon, to Manaus, where they sailed to England. But 90% of them froze to death as the shipping boxes sat in heated warehouse on the dock. Of the few plants that survived, some were sold to Brussels. Except for that one shipment, no one successfully imported *C. rex* for the next 50 years. James O'Brien, a famous horticulturist of the late 1800s, first saw *C. rex* when visiting Jean Linden in Brussels. It had tall pseudobulbs and a long flower spike with 6 flowers standing upright. The flowers themselves were 7" across with cream-colored sepals and petals, and a lip of various shades of crimson. Rather than see this magnificent new Cattleya subjected to years of indecision like its predecessors, O'Brien decided to describe the species himself and wrote a botanical description in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* December 1890. He gave the new species the grand name *Cattleya rex*. It was later rediscovered in Venezuela and Columbia and it started to be used for breeding.



very rare. The plant was first seen in the Andes in the 1840s and again in the 1870s. Plant collectors over the years tried to extract it from the Peruvian Andes, but the plants didn't succeed in bringing those he collected through the steamy jungle, along the Amazon, to Manaus, where they sailed to England. But 90% of them froze to death as the shipping boxes sat in heated warehouse on the dock. Of the few plants that survived, some were sold to Brussels. Except for that one shipment, no one successfully imported *C. rex* for the next 50 years. James O'Brien, a famous horticulturist of the late 1800s, first saw *C. rex* when visiting Jean Linden in Brussels. It had tall pseudobulbs and a long flower spike with 6 flowers standing upright. The flowers themselves were 7" across with cream-colored sepals and petals, and a lip of various shades of crimson. Rather than see this magnificent new Cattleya subjected to years of indecision like its predecessors, O'Brien decided to describe the species himself and wrote a botanical description in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* December 1890. He gave the new species the grand name *Cattleya rex*. It was later rediscovered in Venezuela and Columbia and it started to be used for breeding.

**C. warnii** (not pictured) - another species from Brazil with an extra heavy perfume, found in the late 1830s - the man who found it thought he'd found the lost *C. labiata* so the plant started its trip into the confusing world of orchid nomenclature as "*Cattleya labiata*" and it was 25 years before that changed.

I listed only a very few of those orchids that Dick presented to us. But there is much more to be heard about the actual discovery and misadventures of each one of these beautiful Cattleyas, these giants of the 1800s, the golden age of the Cattleya species. Their stories involve many interesting people including the orchid hunters who go to find the orchids in the jungles, the London auction houses who sell the plants, the people who write and describe them possibly as a new species, the all important and well known private collectors who purchased them; the awards the plants are given (the people too), and the turmoil and conflicts surrounding the naming of the plants. Each orchid has its own exciting history and destiny.

We appreciate having Dick as a member and value his extensive knowledge and experience. We will hope to see and hear a lot more from him in the future.

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* These Cattleyas are all described online and in our library books. Search the plant name if you want great culture information and exciting historic background stories of some of these original Cattleyas.

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(Continued from page 9)

CLEANING AND POTTING TIPS FROM DICK

For thrips and scale he takes a bucket and puts 4 gals. water to 1 cup of Joy and 1 cup of Canola oil then sprays the plants with it and it gives the plant a squeaky clean flower and sczle can't attach to the plant and it kills thrips.

Reduce formula for small quantities: 1 gal. water to 1/4 cup of Joy and 1/4 cup of Canola oil.

To kill bugs he uses straight alcohol from the bottle with a sprayer attached.

To sterilize his cutting and potting tools rather than getting them red hot he uses STP 3/4 cup in a jar and fills it with water and then puts the tools in there to sit until he needs them again or they can be just dipped in between plants. They don't have to sit for any period of time.

"What a terrific picnic!"

Pat Dupke and Donna Fazekas want to THANK all for your wonderful contributions to our annual in-door picnic. We had so many delicious salads and an abundance of scrumptious desserts. A special thank you to the following individuals who helped set-up, serve, and/or clean-up: Barb and Al Brillinger, Ruth Redeker, Connie Revoir, Linda Roderick, Jeff Rundell and Geary Harris and to any one else that we might have missed.

Buy, Sell, Trade, & free stuff

If you have orchid plants, surplus supplies, or any orchid related items you want to dispense of, send you listing to The Keiki or call Judy @ 352-563-2288

My collection is for sale. To see the plants call Dave Dobson @ 352-683-2767. Will sell individual plants or entire collection.

Davetheorchidaddict



Free to a good home and **MUST BE PICKED UP in Crystal River ASAP;**

- 9) Cymbidium good to poor condition.
- 2) Phaius Fair to poor condition
- 1) Spathoglottis fair to poor condition.

All need to be repotted.

Call Judy Smith @ 352-563-2288



November In Your Orchids

Based on AOS monthly checklists by Robert Scully and Ned Nash & James Rose, adapted to St. Augustine by local growers. Re-printed by permission of the St. Augustine Orchid Society

General Orchid Growing Tips

Short days and cold nights necessitate adjustments for both plants and growers. Reduce water and fertilizer gradually until you reach your winter target, about half that of the summer levels. Don't fertilize winter dormant orchids and most dendrobiums after Thanksgiving. Prepare your plants for their winter home. Inspect them, remove dead leaves and sheaths with a sterile tool, and spray for pests if necessary. Protect them when temperatures are projected to drop below their winter minimum acceptable temperature. Consider removing shading from the greenhouse to allow more light during the winter months.

Cattleyas

Retie your cattleyas to support the new growth and orient the new growth toward the sun. Bloom sheaths may be showing signs of yellowing. Autumn's more pronounced temperature fluctuation can lead to water condensation inside the sheath, hastening the normal process of senescence, so yellowing sheaths should be carefully removed to preserve the bud primordia within to prevent water condensation from rotting it. The sheaths can be safely removed by slitting open and peeling down toward the pseudobulb. New growths of *Cattleya skinneri* may have dried sheaths, do not remove them.

Dendrobiums

For the commonly available dendrobiums, protect them when temperatures are projected to drop down to 55 or 60 F. The winter dormant dendrobiums (*nobiles*, *seminobiles* and *callista* section) should be separated from your other plants so you can easily reduce the water and fertilizer they receive through Thanksgiving. Try bloom booster fertilizer in the fall to prepare them for the winter. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 40 F.

Oncidiums

This is the blooming season for the Brazilian *Oncidium* section *crispum* with their chestnut and brown and butter yellow markings. Give plants high light to produce strong upright inflorescences. The pseudobulbs should be plump, so do not let the plants dry out while they are in bloom. Later, plants will enter a dormant period. Stake your inflorescences as the spike grows for best presentation. Protect them when temperatures are projected to drop down to 40 or 50 F.

Paphiopedilums

Paphs can be potted almost year round. Examine those that flower in the summer and pot as necessary. While paphs never like to dry out entirely, this month marks the beginning of the time when growth, and hence, water and fertilizer needs slow down dramatically. Observe your plants and do not water if they are not at least partially drying out.

Phalaenopsis

Phals are starting to spike now. Stake the inflorescence loosely once it gets around 10 inches long about 4 inches below the growing tip and move your tie upward as the spike elongates. Remember the flower will grow toward the light. If you move the plant, the flower spike will twist seeking out the sun so you won't get graceful pendulous blooms. Some people put a spot of nail polish on the pot so they know which direction the pot should face. Consider applying a preventative copper spray to help prevent fungal and rot problems.

Vandas

Vandas should be in their winter homes in the brightest location possible and you can reduce watering and feeding. The only cold hardy member is *Neofinetia falcata*. Shoot for minimum temperatures of 50 to 60 F. If you have *Rhynchostylis gigantea*, look for inflorescences that are emerging now for January flowering.

Miscellaneous Genera

Winter resting plants include the *Catasetinae* (*catasetum*, *clowesia*, *cynoches* and *mormodes*). These should be separated from your other plants so you can easily reduce the water and fertilizer they receive through Thanksgiving. Try bloom booster fertilizer in the fall to prepare them for the winter.



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. (XX yr. orchid growing. In no particular order.)

Blue Ribbon (s)

			Judy Smith (13 yr.)	Coel.	Flaccilda
Delia Dunn (19 yr.)	Le.	Eva Robinson X Mary Ellen	Delia Dunn (19 yr.)	Pot.	Shinfong Little Love 'Little Goldfish'
				C.	Unknown
Judy Smith (13 yr.)	C. Z.	White Reception Titanic Bathurst	Jeff Rundell (30 yr.)	V.. Paph.	Sensa Blue Hony 'Sand Hill' X
Carol Monroe (15+ yr.)	Cirr.	Elizabeth Ann 'Buckleberry'			Landmark 'Leader'
Barb Brillinger (10 yr.)	C.ruba	Retisquama		As.	Krallerk White X

Honorable Mention

Kara Warnock (8 yr.)	Cis.	Rebecca Northern X Monnordes
	C.	Walkeriaqna 'Carmela'

Collectively these growers have **95** years experience.

The Keiki
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