



CLUB NEWS

June Meeting by Karen Ford



George Hausermann

E.F.G.

Welcome and Thanks. President Tom Sullivan opened the meeting at 6:50 pm with 40 attendees. He thanked Julie, Paul, Ann, Dottie, and Mary Ann for bringing tasty treats and reminded members to “drop a dollar” to help defray the cost for supplies.

Club Business VP Linda Steward welcomed guests Heidi Wilson and Kiev

Duong, and five new members: Linda Bartimus, Gale Hall, Linda Locatelli, Janet Kazio and Dawn Forsstrom. Three members with June birthdays were given a raffle ticket by Linda.

Tom reminded members that the virtual show table will be held June 14th, invitations will be sent by email. Photos for July’s virtual show should be submitted by June 30th. He also noted that the next repotting clinic at the Southeast Branch Library will be held on July 1 from 10 am until noon, not 1 pm. (The time was changed because everyone arrives before noon). All are welcome to learn how to repot orchids, have them repotted by experts, or just observe and visit with club members. Tom announced that supplies for growing orchids are available on the back table and that you can also request them by email at info@staugorchidsociety.org.

Howard, our librarian, announced that he has Courtney’s Cattleya book and a couple of books by Motes (one on Vandas and one on Florida Orchid Growing) for members to borrow. He reminded members that many orchid books can be found online at the SAOS library and are available to borrow for one month. If you send him an email, hscushnir@gmail.com, he will bring the requested books to the next meeting.



Show Table Review. Steve Hawkins described the many beautiful blooming orchids that members brought for the show table. There were three Vandas.



Steve noted that vandas can be grown outside during the summer, but need to be brought into a warmer space with temperatures around 60°F in the winter. There were also a dramatic multifloral paphiopedilum with trailing sepals, a Zygo hybrid that tolerates higher temperatures and flowers twice a year, a Brassia spider/star orchid, a tiny Macroclinium bearing at least 20 flowers, two beautifully-grown Encyclia tampensis specimens in full flower that are native to Florida, a Catasetum with deep red male flowers, and a Brassavola appendiculata. Following a short break, Cathy announced the Silent Auction winners.



SAOS Program. George Hausermann of EFG Orchids gave a program on mounting orchids on unusual mounts. George is a 4th generation orchid grower, originally from the Chicago area, who relocated EFG Orchids to De Land in 1998. A visit to his nursery is highly recommended.

He began by noting that most orchids are epiphytes and can be identified by the thick coating of velamen tissue on their roots. Though these plants can be potted, many

Continued on page 3



CLUB NEWS



Upcoming Orchid Events

June

- 10 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 13 JOS Meeting, Air, Light & Water, 7 pm
Brandon Silvester, JOS
- 14 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

July

- 1 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 4 **SAOS Meeting Rescheduled to July 12**
Enjoy the Fourth with Family & Friends!
- 8 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 11 JOS Meeting, Orchids at the Beach
Ron Kaufmann, Orchid Conservation
- 12 **SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm**
101 Ways to Kill Your Orchid
Ron Kaufmann, Orchid Conservation
- 19 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

August

- 1 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Hybridizing and Flasking
Tony Millet, Hobbyist and AOS Judge
- 5 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 8 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Speaker TBA
- 9 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email
- 12 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.

September

- 2 SAOS Repotting Clinic, 10 am til 1 pm
Southeast Branch Library
6670 US-1 N, 32086
- 5 SAOS Meeting, 6:30 pm
Schomburgkias
Bret Ullery, Accent Orchids
- 9-10 Fall JOS Orchid Festival
Mandarin Garden Club, Jax 32223
- 9 Florida North-Central AOS Judging, 1 pm
Clermont Judging Ctr, 849 West Ave.
- 12 JOS Meeting, Topic TBA
Speaker TBA
- 13 SAOS Virtual Show Table, 7:00 pm
Courtney Zooms into Cyberspace
An Invitation Will be Sent by Email

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CLUB NEWS

Continued from page 1

do very well when mounted directly on cork, wood, or even coconut fiber wrapped secured to a long wire. One advantage of directly mounting epiphytic orchids is they don't require regular repotting! George gets his long-lasting virgin cork from Portugal. He demonstrated that it can be easily broken into smaller pieces. Red cedar wood also works quite well for mounting orchids. If using cedar, he recommended removing the outer white wood, which attracts boring insects and mounting directly onto the reddish interior wood. George gets most of his cedar from individuals who collect it on smaller islands in the Florida Keys. Heartwood from oak trees is another good choice for mounting orchids.

Once you've selected the material to mount your orchids on, it's a good idea to first secure the hanger. George demonstrated ways you can attach the plants with thin aluminum wire (can get this by cutting individual pieces from a 4-wire hanger and poke it directly into cork), and zip ties. (Unfortunately his pneumatic staple gun was not working.) When attaching the plants, it is important to first locate the growing end of the plant (newer, larger leaves, roots, and possibly flowers) and make sure you mount this end directly on the cork or wood so that it will attach. Make sure you attach the plants securely to the mount. If stapling, you can staple directly into the plant's stem or roots, though sometimes this breaks the stem, or you can put a small sliver of wood over the surface of the plant prior to stapling. Sue sprayed the roots of all the new mounts with the root stimulator DIP N Gro, then decorated many of them with homegrown Spanish moss.

The orchids donated by Sue and mounted by George were auctioned to members for prices ranging from \$8 for smaller mounts to \$100 for multiple plants mounted on cedar or cork! Many beautiful plants were auctioned, including:

- two Cattleyas (B. nodosa x C. Mareeba Tiger and C. schilleriana) mounted on small pieces of cedar provided by Tom
- three pieces of the Brassavola hybrid Bc. Heartland's Star mounted on a single cedar branch
- a Cattleya (Lc. Ali Elizabeth Johnston) that kept growing out of its pot, was broken apart into multiple mounts. George noted that if roots are attached to the pot, they can sometimes be loosened with soapy water.
- Laelia rubescens that produces long inflorescences mounted on burnt cedar
- Two mounts of three plants each of Vaughnara Sir Walter Raleigh "Yellow Squirt", an epicatt that throws off multiple flower spikes from close growing bulbs

- Three different Schombocatts (Rmy. SunCoast Raspberry Sparkles, Smbc. RIO's Majestic, and Lc. Pauka'a Wellmot) that are vigorous growers and produce long attractive inflorescences, that were attractively-mounted on cork

- Epi. secundum, a reed stem epidendrum that produces masses of hot pink flowers for about 3 months in the spring

- Three keikis of Den. Love Memory 'Fit', a soft cane dendrobium that enjoys a coolish, dryish winter and no fertilizer after Thanksgiving. George noted that these dendrobiums grow downward in nature, and will droop down even if mounted upright, but that hard cane dendrobiums grow upward.

- Multiple divisions of the Oncidium hybrid Gower Ramsey that has long flower spikes that bloom all summer long and look great cascading from a mount were mounted on one piece of cedar and one pole with wire-wrapped coconut husk. George noted that though these orchids always flower on new growth, if you divide a plant, the individual cutting will produce new growth, and usually flower within a year or two.

- Keikis of the Phalaenopsis Kuntrarti Rarashati 'Copperstate' HCC/AOS, a primary hybrid between the multifloral equestris and the summer blooming venosa, were mounted with their apex pointing slightly downward, the same way they grow in nature. They will require more frequent watering after mounting.

- Numerous keikis of Angraecum calceolus, which produces a multitude of cute flowers, were mounted together.

As you can see, if you missed this meeting, you missed an amazing opportunity to learn about mounting and purchase some amazing orchids for excellent prices. Next month's meeting will be held the second **Wednesday** of July, July 12, so as not to conflict with the 4th of July. Ron Kaufmann, from San Diego, will describe 101 Ways to Kill and Orchid!



Meeting Conclusion. The formal meeting concluded at 8:45pm and was followed by a Raffle of many stunning, flowering orchids provided by EFG Orchids and some donated by Dat Nguyen. Thanks to the helpful hands that stayed to help clean and store the tables, chairs and room.



CLUB NEWS



July 12 Meeting

July 4th Meeting Date Rescheduled to Second Wednesday – Enjoy Independence Day!

101 Ways to Kill an Orchid

Ron Kauffman has been growing (and killing) orchids for two decades. His presentation will cover some of the ways orchids can be brought to an untimely end, along with suggestions for correcting



some common horticultural errors. This promises to be a very interesting and useful presentation. You should learn some new ways to avoid killing the orchids you are trying so hard to grow.

Ron has travelled extensively to view orchids in the wild in Asia and South America, particularly Brazil, Ecuador, and Colombia. Ron is a marine biologist by training, and his scientific work includes studies of Antarctic and deep-sea ecosystems as well as marine communities in near shore habitats around San Diego.

His orchid collection began with a Reedstem Epidendrum and progressed to a diverse assemblage that contains mostly species orchids. Ron grows most of his orchids in a 36 x 24 foot greenhouse and several outdoor shade covered areas around his house in San Diego. Friends have suggested that he build a second, much larger greenhouse to accommodate the many plants that often make walking through his greenhouse an exercise requiring extensive training in gymnastics and yoga to avoid serious injury.



Keiki Club – Brickell’s Growing Area Tour

We visited Chip and Leslie Brickell’s home to tour Leslie’s orchid growing spaces. Those of you who follow our monthly Virtual Show Table have enjoyed seeing pictures of Leslie’s fabulous orchids, along with Courtney’s comments. This was an opportunity to see first-hand just how she grows them. Leslie and Chip have a greenhouse, two shade structures, an amazing vegetable garden, and warm and inviting landscaping. We all enjoyed the tour and learned a few tricks. Our thanks to Keiki Club coordinator Jerry Fowler for arranging this tour, and a special thanks to Chip and Leslie for sharing the wonderful oasis they have created on the banks of the St. Johns River.

American Orchid Society Corner

Webinars

June 8, 8:30 pm, Everyone Invited
Greenhouse Chat - Ron McHatton

June 15, 8:30 pm, AOS Members Only
Dendrobiums of New Guinea – Carol Klonowski

Orchids Magazine this Month

Galeandra – Charles and Susan Wilson

Draculas – Diogo Verissimo et al

A Nod to Dendrobiums – Andrew Coghill-Behrends

[Photos of Latest AOS Awards](#)



INSPIRATION



Sweetara Olivier Turina

© Terry Botta



CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@hotmail.com

Q1. These two photos show why you can't control these weeds by just pulling them. You must replot and remove the roots!



A1. This Australian native is apparently very attractive in the wild. With the common names of Love Flower or Pastel Flower, *Pseuderanthemum variabile* is quite the nuisance in orchid pots. You can see why from Gordon's picture of the roots. If you just pull the weed and don't get all of the roots, it will simply grow back from the roots remaining in the pot. There are some chemicals that can be used to try to kill it, but sometimes you just have to knock the plant out of the pot and remove all the weed roots before repotting.

Q2. Please tell me how to plant this plant I won at raffle last night.



A2. Are you thinking of putting it in a pot or that clay basket in the corner of the picture? If in a pot, put some Styrofoam in the bottom and then push the oldest edge against the edge of the pot and hold it in place while you backfill. If in the basket, you'll situate it similarly, but you'll have to tie it into the basket in 3 places to secure it so it won't move around while it's growing its new roots. Come to the repotting clinic at the library if you need any help!

Q3. I repotted this a Rlc. Taiwan Good Life 'Blessing Gold' a year ago in May, and no roots have grown at all. It seems to be in just as bad shape as when I repotted it. I just took it out of its pot to photograph it (and its lack of roots). I'm feeling very discouraged about this plant. Should I give up?



A3. That seems like a long time with no roots. You've got a new growth starting and in most unifoliate cattleyas, the roots would be soon to follow. While waiting for the plant to begin rooting, you could put it in a plastic bag with a little moist sphagnum or put it in an empty clay pot and spritz it every day or two. Once you see green root tips, you can repot. I looked up your orchid, and it has a lot of dowiana in its background, then I checked [Bill Rogerson's article](#) on when cattleyas root, and dowiana is one of those that roots after blooming, with the bloom season in midsummer. It is also one of those temperamental orchids that likes to be kept on the dry side during winter. So, that new growth forming does not mean that new roots are imminent. I think keep it shady and maybe think of doing the 'sphag and bag' until new roots form, and then pot up the front half of the plant. Unless you see active eyes, I would be tempted to cut off the back three bulbs so you'll have more room in the pot for new growth.



CULTIVATION



Repotting Cattleyas by Dr. Courtney Hackney

Once again, summer starts with high temperatures and low humidity. Windowsill growers and those with greenhouses are experiencing the same phenomenon as air conditioners strip moisture from the air to keep us cool inside, while daily heating outside lowers humidity in greenhouses. June is also

the month when light intensity peaks.

How well your orchids tolerate this time of the year depends on how well you have prepared them over the previous winter and spring. A good root system allows your orchids to absorb and store water making extremes tolerable now. Pay careful attention to small seedlings or newly repotted orchids, which have the least tolerance for extremes. Placing orchids with potential water stress in lower light can help them tolerate the lack of water as they grow new roots. A little extra water might also be necessary, but high heat can encourage rots of various kinds.

A problem last summer that left some of my favorite cattleyas vulnerable to desiccation this summer was finally solved with a simple trick. The problem was most acute on cattleyas newly repotted or on those that only get new roots once a year, e.g., many bifoliate cattleyas. Large roaches (Palmetto bugs if you are from Florida) were eating new roots at night as they emerged from new growths, effectively killing the root growth for the year.



Growing in lava rock has been a success except for this issue. Attempts to kill roaches by drenching with a solution of liquid Sevin were only moderately successful, since the large spaces between chunks of rock provided a refuge for at least a few roaches.

The only obvious alternatives were to either switch to a finer medium or use a very strong pesticide that might damage orchid roots too. What worked was to squeeze all of the water out of a handful of damp New Zealand sphagnum and to shove the moss under the newest growth before new roots emerged. Not only did this prevent roach damage to new roots, but roots, once in the sphagnum, branched and quickly grew out of the moss into the rock below. It has the added benefit of providing an easy way to know when to water. When the moss is very dry it is time to water.

The plan will be to remove the moss next year as I curate my collection and decide which orchids to repot, which to give away and which to discard. Curating one's orchid collection is one of the most difficult and unappreciated facets of orchid growing. Hobbyists new to growing orchids often do not have to deal with this until they figure out how to grow and multiply their orchids and also run out of space, which happens quickly once the first problem is solved.

Extra divisions and spare orchids are never hard to get rid of, especially if they are in good shape. Even backbulbs are welcomed by new hobbyists, especially if they are something special. I put backbulbs from great cattleyas under benches to see if they will sprout an old eye. If they do, I check to be sure the front lead is doing well and if it is, find a good home for the backbulbs.

Repotting this time of year is still fine as long as care is taken to be sure that newly repotted orchids are not overly stressed by heat and lack of water.

Note: Dr. Courtney Hackney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years; we are reprinting some you might have missed, this one from June 2011.

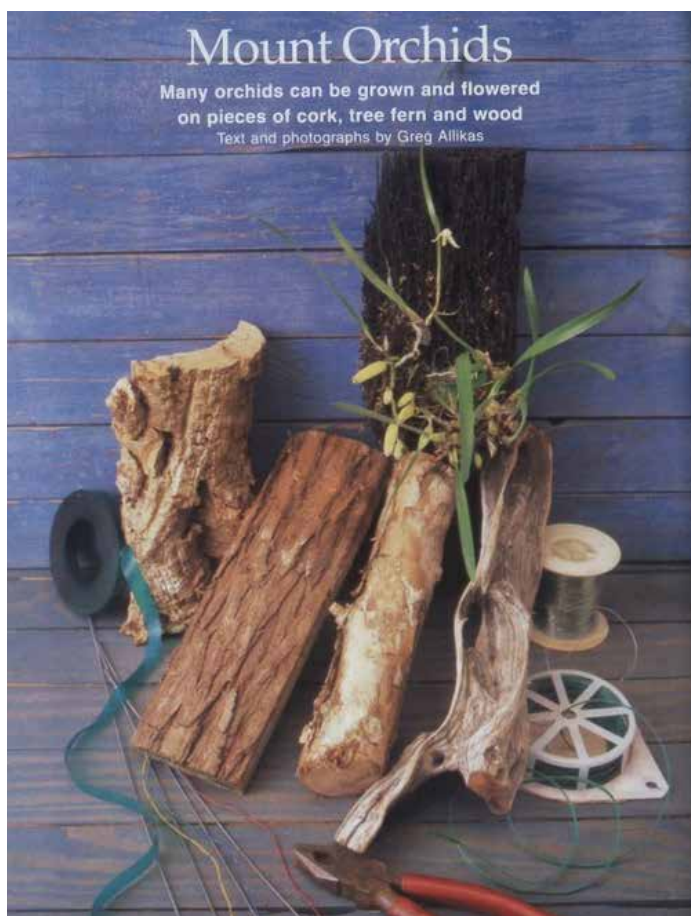


CULTIVATION

How to Mount Orchids

by Greg Allikas, courtesy of American Orchid Society

Mounting orchids requires as much ingenuity and engineering as it does following specific techniques. Each plant presents its own special challenges. Here are some suggestions that will give you the confidence to mount almost any orchid in your collection and some tools to make the job easier.



Gather these materials to mount orchids, left to right, floral ribbon, bell wire, 18 gauge galvanized wire, cork slab, cypress slab, local hardwood, driftwood, monofilament line, plastic twist tie and lineman's pliers. A *Nidema boothii* flowers for the first time after being mounted on a tree fern slab six months ago.

In nature, epiphytic orchids grow "mounted" on the limb of a tree or attached to rocks. Their roots are often fully exposed to the air, or partially covered by moss, lichen and detritus. We only grow orchids in pots as a matter of convenience; it is easier to provide sufficient moisture, and potted plants are far easier to display than mounted ones. There are, however, certain orchids that grow better on a mount, and some will actually perish when grown in a container.

When determining whether to mount an orchid, there are two criteria to consider: the moisture requirements of the plant and its physical characteristics. Twig epiphytes such as equitant oncidiums need to dry out immediately after being watered. There are also orchids that grow in near-xerophytic conditions for all or part of the year, such as *Cattleya nobilior* and *Barkeria skinneri*. Cooler growing orchids can sometimes be successfully grown in warm areas if their roots are exposed. Because of cultural requirements, these orchids would all be good candidates for growing on a mount. Orchids with long rhizomes, like bulbophyllums, can be nearly impossible to keep in a pot. Pendent orchids such as *Seidenfadenia*, *Scuticaria* and numerous species of *Dendrobium* are awkward in a pot. The creeping, matlike growth of some epidendrams, dendrobiums and maxillarias is not at all suited to pot culture.

Because of their physical nature, it would be better to grow these orchids on a mount. Obviously, the first place to look for information as to whether to mount a certain orchid is where you acquired the plant. Keep in mind that nearly any epiphytic orchid will grow on a mount provided you can meet its moisture requirements.

Getting Started. The best time to mount an orchid is when the root tips are beginning to show at the base of a new lead. If the roots are too long, it can be difficult to get the plant seated properly without breaking them. If there are no root tips at all, the plant may be reluctant to get established. We like to place newly imported plants and divisions in an empty clay pot in a shady part of our growing area until they break growth. The gentle, cool humidity of evaporating moisture from the clay pot seems to encourage growth to start.

Preparing an orchid for mount culture is much the same



This *Epidendrum difforme* 'Nichole Marie' is at home on a piece of tree limb.

Continued on page 9



CULTIVATION

Continued from page 8

as preparing an orchid for repotting. Cut away any dead roots or pseudobulbs and do a general clean-up and inspection of the plant. Scrubbing away old sheaths with a soft toothbrush and some rubbing alcohol is a good opportunity to be sure that the plant is free of insects and diseases. Be careful not to damage any new leads or root tips, and take care when treating toolumnias (equitant oncidiums) and soft-leaved orchids; test the use of alcohol on a few plants before applying it to many plants.

Almost any material that does not deteriorate rapidly or contain noxious substances may be used as a substrate for growing orchids. I have seen cattleyas on slabs of Styrofoam and cedar shingles. The most commonly used commercial orchid materials are cork slabs, cypress slabs, and tree-fern slabs and totems. The cork slabs stay the driest and the tree-fern materials retain the most moisture, with cypress being in the middle. Use these characteristics to meet the requirements of the orchid you will be mounting. Branches of locally available hardwood trees are also frequently used for growing orchids. Here in the south, Florida buttonwood has always been popular and will outlast most other materials. Driftwood may be used as long as it is not saturated with toxic salts. Soaking and then rinsing with copious fresh water can remove dangerous accumulations of these salts, but proceed with caution. Sometimes a piece of driftwood will harbor a resin in the wood that orchids just refuse to attach their roots to. An orchid will usually indicate whether the substrate you have mounted it on is suitable. If the root tips consistently close up as soon as they reach the mount surface and refuse to attach themselves, try another material. Asking other growers in your area what materials they have been successful with will usually produce a list of winners. Although cork slabs will last nearly indefinitely, tree-fern slabs will eventually break down. When they do start to deteriorate, simply wire them to a new piece of tree fern or cork bark.

Attaching the Orchid. Each orchid presents its own special challenges. The objective is to attach the plant securely to the substrate until the roots can take over the job of holding it in place. Any method to achieve this goal is acceptable so long as it does not injure the orchid. Using an inconspicuous method will help create an attractive mount. Fastening materials can always be removed once the plant has established itself but most are left in place, especially if they are not too obvious. Inventiveness and ingenuity go a long way when mounting orchids. Typically we will use galvanized wire, twist-tie material or monofilament fishing line to attach an orchid to a mount, but saws, electric drills, ice picks, hot-glue guns and pantyhose all have their place in an orchid-mounting toolbox.



A cattleya growing on a piece of cork with many healthy white roots that attach the orchid securely to the mount

Although every plant is unique, the basic steps of mounting an orchid are the same:

- Prepare the plant as you would any orchid for repotting: cut away dead roots, leaves and pseudobulbs. Inspect and treat the plant for any pest or disease problems. Root tips should just be showing at the base of the new growth.
- Select a mount for the orchid. Cut the mount to an appropriate size for the plant if necessary and attach a wire hanger.
- Examine the orchid and its relationship to the mount and test fit. Cork slabs have crevices that can offer more secure mounting opportunities. Branches of hardwood trees may have stubs that will allow you to anchor the orchid more securely. Tie leaves and pseudobulbs together if needed to make a more compact plant.
- Using an appropriate attachment method, secure the orchid to the mount, sufficiently tightly so it cannot be wiggled. Place a pad of osmunda or sphagnum at the base of the plant where it attaches to the mount to provide additional moisture if desired.
- Attach a name tag and you're done.

Frequently, misting a recently mounted orchid will help keep it from desiccating until it produces ample roots to sustain itself. Mounted orchids will, in general, require more water than potted orchids, sometimes daily during warm, dry conditions. Keep all mounted orchids together to make watering them easier.

If you grow more than a few orchids of varied genera you will eventually have an orchid that will grow better if mounted. Mounting skills are as much a part of growing orchids as are an understanding of water, light and temperature.

Article appeared in the American Orchid Society Orchids magazine in February 1999 (Vol.69:2, pp.126-135).



CULTIVATION

Tips for Mounting Orchids

by Greg Allikas

An electric drill is often the most convenient way to make a hole for a hanger, but sometimes an ice pick will work. Be careful. Use 10- or 12-gauge wire (the gauges used for rhizome clips and pot hangers) to fashion an S-shaped hanger and insert at the top of the mount.

When using tree-fern slabs, orient the grain of the tree fern to a vertical position so that water drains downward freely.

In general, most sympodial orchids, such as cattleyas and dendrobiums, will be placed at or near the bottom of the mount so they can follow the light and grow upward. Exceptions will be orchids with a pendent, lax or mat-like growth habit. These should be placed near the center of the mount.

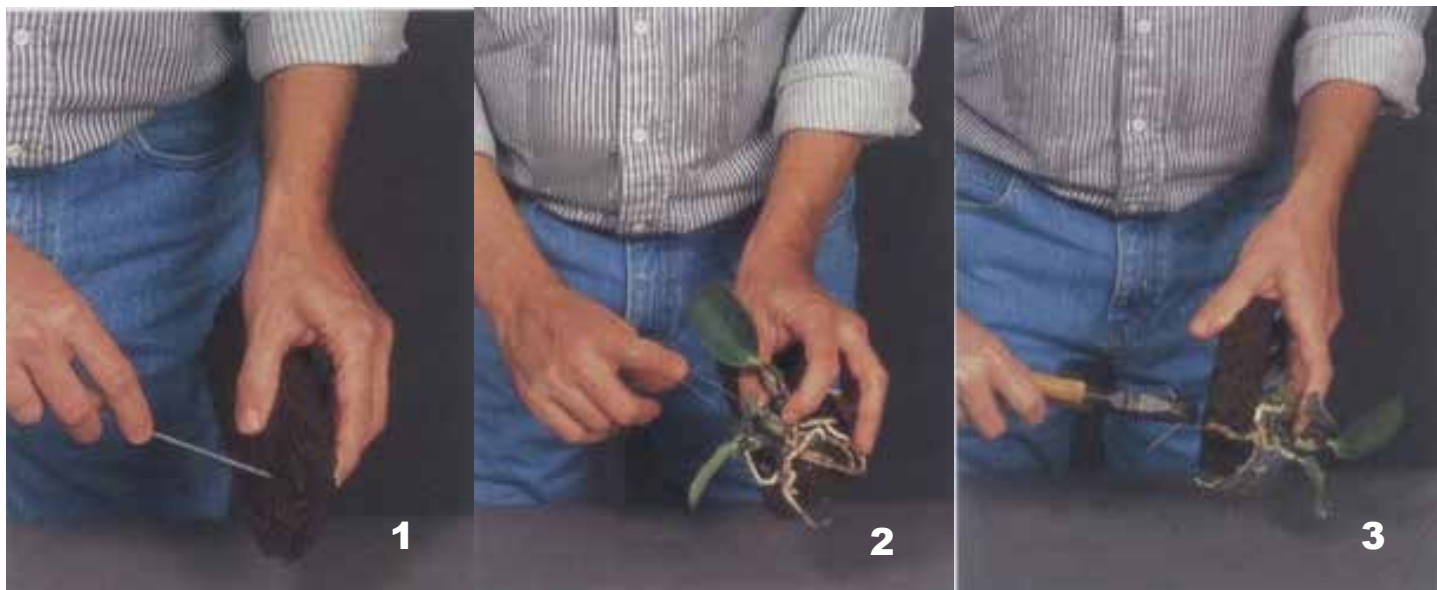
Sixteen- or 18-gauge galvanized wire (the gauges used for basket hangers) provides a secure attachment and is useful for large unwieldy orchids. A hot-glue gun is fast and particularly suited to small- to medium-size orchids. When using hot glue, apply the glue to the mount rather than the plant itself to avoid possibly damaging any tender plant tissue.

If your watering habits are sporadic, place a pad of osmunda or sphagnum at the base of the mounted orchid to provide additional moisture until the plant becomes established.

Use torn strips of pantyhose to attach delicate orchids or an orchid with a pad of sphagnum moss to a mount. Remove after the plant has rooted to the mount.

How to Mount an Orchid on Tree Fern

by Greg Allikas, courtesy of American Orchid Society



Step 1. Push a piece of 10- or 12-gauge wire through the tree fern. Using a pair of pliers, bend the wire to make a hanger,

Step 2. Position the orchid with the oldest part of the plant at the bottom of the mount. Fashion a piece of 16- or 18-gauge wire into a loose U-shaped staple, place over the rhizome and push it through the tree fern.

Step 3. Twist the wire tight at the back. Trim off the excess wire and add a name tag.



CULTIVATION

How to Mount an Orchid on Cork

by Greg Allikas, courtesy of American Orchid Society



Step 1. The perfect time to mount an orchid is when root tips are just beginning at the base of a growth, and the root tips are less than a half-inch long. In this demonstration, a glue gun is used to attach an orchid to a piece of cork.



Step 3. Mark the contact points where the plant will attach to the mount. Make sure there is contact between the tough rhizome and the cork.



Step 5. Position the orchid on the mount in contact with the glue. Hold it in place for a few moments.

Step 6. Attach a name tag, gently water the plant and you are finished. Make sure the plant does not wiggle and then hang up the plant.



Step 2. Test fit the orchid on the mount. When using cork, look for crevices where you can place the rhizome



Step 4. Squeeze a little hot glue onto the contact points. It is better to apply the glue to the mount rather than risk damaging plant tissue with hot glue. With experience, you will learn the proper amount of glue to use. Some orchids may be damaged, so experiment with several plants.



ORCHID ADVENTURES



Volusia County Orchid Society

The Volusia County Orchid Society has their orchid show on Mother's Day weekend. We went to the show Saturday morning and enjoyed spending time with Phillip and Liz of Bredren Orchids, George and his Dad at EFG Orchids, and Thanh and Bill with Springwater Orchids. There were lots and lots of orchids there to tempt us. Thanh had a variety of paraphals he had imported for the Redland festival later in the month, so I got first pick! The exhibits were very nice too. The show season is over until the fall. We'll just have to visit different nurseries and check out the sales table at our society meetings to get our orchid fix!



SHOW TABLE



Grower Jeff Milkins
Paph. chamberlainianum



Grower Steve Dorsey
Phrag. Dragon's Blood



Grower Jennifer Reynolds
Vanda Nold



Grower Suzanne Susko
Neof. falcata var. Benisuzume



Grower Sue Bottom
Bulb. bicolor



Grower Courtney Hackney
C. lueddemanniana var. coerulea treated



Grower Ellen Fay
Eplc. Merry Green 'Green Pride'



SHOW TABLE



Grower Keith Davis
C. maxima var. alba 'Kathleen' AM/AOS



Grower Sue Bottom
L. Pulcherrima (1898) var. alba



Grower Suzanne Susko
E. tampensis var. tipo



Grower Janis Croft
Epc Burdekin Surprise 'Aranbeem'



Grower Allen Black
C. Mareeba Tiger



Grower Courtney Hackney
C. aclandiae 'Dave Congleton'

Link to all Submissions: <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjAG86h>

