

SOUTHERN ONTARIO ORCHID SOCIETY

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April 2008 NEWS

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Executive: President, Tom Atkinson 416 449-7907;

Vice-president, Yvonne Schreiber, 905 473-3405 ;Secretary, Sue Loftus 905-839-8281;

Treasurer, Elizabeth McAlpine, 416 487-7832

Membership: Annual Dues \$25.00/Calendar Year(January 1- December 31). Membership Secretary, Hess Pommells 416-245-0369, Apt. 503, 370 Dixon Road, Weston, Ontario, M9R 1T2

Web site: www.soos.ca Member of the Canadian Orchid Congress; Affiliated with the Orchid Digest, the American Orchid Society, and the International Phalaenopsis Alliance

Honorary Life Members: Walter Norman, Terry Kennedy, Doug Kennedy, Inge Poot, Peter Poot, Joe O'Regan, Diane Ryley

Next Annual Show: February 14 -15, 2009, Get ready!!!

Next Meeting April 6. Toronto Botanical Gardens, Floral Hall,

Sales 12:00, Program 1:00 pm

Program: How to demonstrations by the following members:

Gary Schreiber-----Growing Paph. species

Wendy Hoffman-----Growing under lights (what to use)

Doug Kennedy-----Humidity Solutions

Wayne Eyles-----Grooming and Packing Plants for Shows

Synea Tan-----Phalaenopsis stem propagation (the in home easy way)

Erika Lorincz-----Repotting and mounting miniatures

Mario Ferrusi-----Repotting compots

Tom Atkinson-----Computer demonstration (How to receive, download and print the SOOS Newsletter.)

SOOS President's Remarks

Hello fellow orchid lovers.

This month, my muse fails me. So far as I sit down to write these notes for the newsletter, the problem has been an abundance of ideas, of thoughts. Perhaps it is all that both accursed (from a shoveling perspective) and beloved (from a gardener's viewpoint) snow.

The SOOS judges and the vendors will be well into the spring show season. For them, it is relentless. There are many shows, much set-up and take down, packing and unpacking plants, and the travel. There are rewards, of course, and not all of them monetary.

For those of us who garden, and I suspect most do in some form or another, we should be out in our gardens cleaning up and preparing for spring. As I write these notes (March 10), there are metre-plus snow drifts in the yard front and back. I can tell where some of our native terrestrial orchids are only from the tops of the chicken wire cages that are placed over the newer plantings. These unsightly yet practical devices cause the local wild creatures enough difficulty that the orchids may grow and bloom in safety.

By the time you read this we will have attended Canada Blooms and done our best to convey the beauty and miracle of all orchids to the general public. How much return on investment is there for such an event? It is hard to say, as we do not keep enough information to measure. Your board of directors does consider this matter; on a qualitative level, we feel it is worthwhile to attend. To those of you, in our society and others, who help, my personal thanks. And as the one who puts it all together, a tip of the hat to Peter Poot.

I'd like to pose a question, one which I have raised with some of you in the past. It's my way of saying "Yes we can!" to borrow from a political campaign to the south. The question is "Why is it that so few of our growers are into native terrestrials?" There are reasons, and good ones, but it can be done. Be we gardeners, or conservationists, or both, if native terrestrial orchids were more readily available, would we not want to have them in our gardens? Admittedly, some have very specific requirements;

these we would not want to tackle immediately. But the Yellow lady's-slipper is one which most of us could plunk into a garden bed with some assurance of success. Growing these from seed can be done, but it is the advanced hobbyist who is the one to do it, vs. the large growing houses. I'd be delighted to be called up on this assertion, to be proved wrong.

As ever, I end these remarks by saying here are my email id: asimina@sympatico.ca and phone number: 416-449-7907. As a hesitant hedonist, I must say that when you do call or email, it always makes my day.

Welcome New Members

Nila Ryabova

Janet L. Norris

Ann Magnus

Nicholas Luong

Teddene Long

Arto Izmirlian

Marta Hirschback

Susie Cotton

? Newcomers' Spring/Summer Meeting

Tuesday April 22, 2008 at 7:00 PM

Boardroom of the TBG

The focus of this session is for newly joined members to ensure that they have the essential information for growing their orchids over the spring and summer period. Previous attenders are also welcomed as we will discuss summering some of your plants outdoors.

For further information call Wayne Hingston at 905-649-2467

Canada Blooms



Thank you volunteers

Coming Events

March

29-30, Orchidexpo, Montreal

April

4-6, Genesee Orchid Society Show, Rochester, NY.

5, Toronto Centre Judging, 1 pm, Toronto Botanical Garden

6, SOOS meeting, Toronto Botanical Garden, 1 pm, Hands on Demos

19-20, Toronto Artistic Orchid Show

19, Montreal Judging

26-27, Canadian Orchid Congress in conjunction with the Ottawa Orchid Society Orchid Show.

The joint COC meeting and Ottawa Orchid Society Show *Orchidophilia* which will be held in Ottawa at the Nepean Sportsplex on Saturday, April 26-Sunday, April 27, 2008. The theme of the symposium is *Orchids around the World*. The program is shaping up with the following confirmed to date:

- John Doherty from Zephyrus speaking on Disas,
- Howard Ginsberg, Montreal, speaking on the new mini-Cattleyas,

- Marilyn Light, OOS, on Chinese cymbidiums,
- Glen Decker of Piping Rock Orchids, Maine, on *Phragmipedium kovachii*,
- Bill Thoms, Florida on orchid culture

Visit the displays of plants and the art gallery with its exhibits of juried photography, fine arts and fine handcrafts. Better still, plan to enter one or more categories in the Show. Recognizing the increased availability of supermarket orchids, there will be demonstrations on orchids as cut flower arrangements for the home.

A fabulous gourmet, four course banquet (and COC auction) is planned for Saturday night at the International Restaurant of Algonquin College. In a superb setting, this will be a meal to remember. Taxes, gratuity and entertainment are included in the \$40 ticket. The COC annual general meeting will be held Sunday morning.

The official hotel for the meeting is the nearby Monterey Inn where a special rate of \$99.00 per room has been negotiated, a steal by Ottawa standards. Should you prefer, other Ottawa and nearby Quebec hotels are available: downtown (Marriot, Delta, and Crowne Plaza and others) should you wish to be close to the Parliament Buildings and the market; the Chateau Sheraton in nearby Gatineau is on the Quebec side but easily accessible by car to the Sportsplex, The Southway Inn is close to the airport and accessible to the Show via Hunt Club Drive.

The registration fee is \$80, which includes the cost of the banquet (\$40), the symposium seminars (\$20), and access to lunches (\$20). If purchased separately, lectures will cost \$5 each at the door.

Several other exciting events are planned for this meeting and will be announced in the February registration package. Registration forms for the COC meeting and Symposium and for registration of plants and art for the OOS Show will be available in early February online at the OOS web site and through the COC newsletter. Don't miss this exciting event. Mark April 26-27 on your calendar.

Reserve the last weekend of April for what promises to be a very exciting Ottawa Show. Please visit our website at <http://www.ottawaorchidsociety.com/> where you will find lots of information about the society.

For more information please contact:

Rick Sobkowicz, OOS President and Show Co-chair:
613-825-0827 ricksobkowicz@rogers.com

Dave Cooper Show Co-chair:
613-256-2853 orchidae@allstream.net

Jean Hollebhone, COC rep and COC meeting and Symposium organizer:
613-226-2395 jhollebhone@sympatico.ca

To register mail or email Jean Hollebhone with a cheque (1176 Castlehill Cres Ottawa K2C 2A8) made out to the OOS.

SOOS Orchidfest, August 3. All Members of Orchid Societies welcome. Plan to attend now.

Speakers:

Glen Decker of PipingRock Orchids
PipingRock@aol.com Has CITES now and will be bringing plants.

Erich Michel of Hoosier Orchids
eemichel7@msn.com

Topic: 'The Orchid Species of Madagascar' (with some of Fred Hillerman's slides). He will be bringing plants.

AOS Judging Results

Toronto Judging Centre, March 1, 2008

No awards

RBG Orchid Show, March 8

Paphiopedilum malipoense 'Two Flowers' CCE-AOS 90 points, Schreiber's Orchids.

Masdevallia? (datura x rosea) '?' HCC-AOS 77 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi.

Phalaenopsis Fushengs Diamond '?' HCC-AOS 75 points, Wilson Ng.

Masdevallia Okemos Sprite 'Miss B' AM-AOS 80 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi.

Masdevallia scandens '?' CCM-AOS 82 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi

Scaphosepalum breve 'Bryon' CCM-AOS 87 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi.

London Orchid Show, March 15

Masdevallia ? 'Conni's Joy' (Ann Jesup x lucernula) HCC-AOS 76 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi.

Angulocaste Rosings 'Marsh Hollow' (Angulocaste Paul Gripp x Lycaste Koolena) AM-AOS 81 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi.

Paphiopedilum Lola Bird 'Yvonne' (micranthum x emersonii) AM-AOS 80 points, Schreiber's Orchids.

Paphiopedilum Ma Belle 'Crystal Star' (malipoense x bellatulum) HCC-AOS 75 points, Eric and Ellen Lee.

Dendrobium nobile 'Audrey Kompter' CCE-AOS 93 points, Erica and Gerhard Kompter.

Sophrolaeliocattleya Cloud's Angry Tangerine '?' (Sophrocattleya Tangerine Jewel x Laelia angereri) HCC-AOS 75 points, Gilberto Arrieche

Remember, anyone can bring plants for judging to the Judging Centre. We are there every first Saturday of the month at the TBG. Judging starts at 1 pm. There usually is an educational program starting at 10 am for the judges, students and anyone else that is interested in learning more about orchid quality. April 5 is our next date. You are welcome to come and watch.

Show table comments

Gary Schreiber advised one member on how to deal with roots growing out of the pot of a Phalaenopsis. He told us that Phalaenopsis is a genus whose roots will grow branches if cut off at about 30cm/one foot. The day before repotting, take the plant out of the pot, shake off the old

medium, cut all the roots to one foot, dip the cut ends into cinnamon powder to discourage fungi and bacteria and allow the wounds to dry off for a day. The next day, soak the roots in warm water to make them more pliable, then gently twist the roots into the new pot and add new medium. Water, drain and then keep the plant a bit drier than usual for about two weeks. Then resume normal culture.

For Vandas to make sure that the roots get enough air, place a 2.5 inch net pot upside down into the bottom of the new pot. Pot the plant and place a thin layer of sphagnum on top to increase humidity in the pot. A clay pot supplies more air to the roots and wine corks make a good airy potting medium.

Inge Poot's Programme notes:

On March 2, 2008 Gilberto Arrieche gave an interesting talk about: **Venezuelan Cattleyas**

Gilberto Arrieche was born in Venezuela and while there explored all of the native Venezuelan Cattleyas in their native environment. The aim of his talk was to refresh or correct misconceptions about their cultural requirements, as well as help us in recognizing quality flowers in these species.

Cattleyas are divided into two main subgenera: bifoliate and unifoliate. Venezuela is a well represented country in regards to the genus *Cattleya* reporting 6 of the recognized 20/21 unifoliate species as well as 2 of the bifoliate.

The species covered by the talk were the controversial *Cattleya patinii*, as well as *C. gaskelliana*, *percivaliana*, *lueddemanniana*, *lawrenceana*, *jenmanii*, *violacea* and the national flower of Venezuela: *Cattleya mossiae*.

The most difficult task for people that have not visited the habitats of tropical orchids is to imagine how they grow in their native habitat. To help dispel misconceptions Mr. Arrieche described the real geographic and climatic conditions that exist where each species grows naturally.

The first misconception that a lot of people have is that Venezuela is a southern hemisphere country.

In fact, Venezuela is a country located on the northern portion of South America, but it is north of the equator. Therefore even though Venezuela is a South American country, it is located in the Northern Hemisphere and for that reason the flowering seasons of all the plants that are endemic to this territory remain the same when grown in the USA or Canada.

The country's climate is predominantly tropical, humid with a warm temperate zone extending along the coast. Temperatures rarely vary more than a few degrees (Caracas 18-20°C/64-68°F; Maracaibo 27-29°C/81-84°F); consequently, Venezuela's climatic zones are defined by rainfall levels rather than by differences in temperature. There is another factor that modifies the climate and that is the altitude since temperatures in the highlands are lower.

All the Venezuelan *Cattleya* species grow on or between the slopes of the mountains found in the country. None are found in the central lowlands.

Venezuela looks roughly like an upside down triangle, with the base running along the coast and the western side of the triangle defining the border with Colombia and Belize and the eastern side, the border with Brazil and the Guyanas.

The northern end of the Andes runs along the western border between Colombia and Venezuela and branches into two lower altitude mountain ranges close to the coast. The western branch goes northwest into Colombia while the eastern branch curves east along the coast. It has a maximum altitude of 1200 m.

At the southern portion of Venezuela we find the Mayama Plateau. It extends into Brazil and is about 400 to 500 meters high. It contains many cylindrical mounds. The days at the tops are hot and the nights are much colder.

The northern coastal lowlands are relatively arid, but rainfall increases over the Llanos and the Guayana Highlands, with average yearly readings reaching 150cm (58in) in both regions. For comparison, Toronto gets about half as much precipitation.



name changes occurring within the last 40 years.

Cattleya patinii was once known in horticulture as a variety under the name *Cattleya skinneri* Batem. var. *autumnalis* P.H. Allen when it was believed to be a mere fall flowering variety of the early spring flowering *C. skinneri*. There have also been permutations as *C. skinneri* var. *deckeri* (Klotzsch) A.D. Hawkes (2), and *C. skinneri* var. *patinii* (Cogn.) Schltr. But its distinct lip color, lower elevation preference, flowering time, and distribution without intermediate forms, required recognition as a species distinct from *C. skinneri*.

The next and apparently only other available name is *Cattleya patinii* Cogn. described from plants collected in Colombia. This name should remain permanent, unless an earlier synonym is discovered, or DNA studies force us to remember yet another name!

The dry season (called the verano or summer even though it) extends from December to April, and the wet season (invierno, or winter even though it) covers the remainder of the year. This adds to the misconception that Venezuela lies in the southern hemisphere, when in fact it is in the northern hemisphere. The central lowland Amazon region has no distinct dry season, and annual rainfall exceeds 200cm (78in), distributed evenly throughout the year.

Cattleya patinii Cogniaux

According to Dr. John T. Atwood, Orchid Curator of Mary Selby Botanical Gardens the nomenclatural history of this species is complex with several

Cattleya patinii grows mainly epiphytically in a very wide distribution across the country starting near the northern end of the eastern branch of the Andes and extending along the entire Coastal Range along both the north and the south slopes of this range. Plants are generally bifoliate, rarely unifoliate and occasionally trifoliate. Its flowering season goes from November to January, and it does not have a second flowering in the same year.

Plants can bear from 2-12 flowers per inflorescence. The flower size reaches an average of 8 cm of natural spread. The lip is elliptic and intensely colored dark violet.

Even though this species has beautiful flowers the reason you may not have heard about this species before is that the flowers tend to be cleistogamous.

(from the Greek word Kleistos: Closed). This means that flowers pollinate themselves before opening completely, or not opening at all. In some clones only a few flowers in the inflorescence show this behaviour but this makes the presentation of the inflorescence poor because at any one time you can see only a few open flowers and lots of seedpods. This behaviour absolutely guarantees the reproduction and the wider distribution of the species- by not becoming horticulturally desirable for orchid growers!

A few scarce clones do not show this behaviour and they are really appreciated by Venezuelan growers. They have been crossed with each other but without a 100 % rate of success. What some growers are doing is meri-stemming the clones that do not self-pollinate in order to make the worthwhile clones of this beautiful species available for growers around the world.

Cattleya gaskelliana

This is a species endemic to a very narrow area of the north eastern part of Venezuela between 62° and 65° of west longitude and 8° and 10° of north latitude, at the eastern end of the northern coastal mountain range. *Cattleya gaskelliana* is found in two very different habitats, both between 800 and 1,500 meters above sea level, (similar to the habitat for *Cattleya mossiae*). The species grows at temperatures ranging from 15 to 30 degrees Celsius.

There are two very different biotypes of the species and they are:

1) In the area of the Turimiquire Range, at the northeast of the State of Monagas, in a humid climate in a mountainous area, known as the typical cloud forest. In this region the *gaskellianas* grow as epiphytes on the branches of medium to large sized trees, along rivers and small streams. This is an area with maximum rainfall. Also this range is famous for having morning mist all year

round. This biotype is known as "Caripe".

2) In the north of the State of Anzoategui, *Cattleya gaskelliana* grows in a drier (not dry) climate mainly as a rupicolous species on rocky slopes, but also epiphytically on small trees. In this area called Nuevo Mundo, the plants very often grow in full sun, forming big colonies. The biotype for this area is known as "Nuevo Mundo".

The "Caripe" biotype flowers are bigger in size with lighter colour and with worse form and weaker substance.

The "Nuevo Mundo" biotype grows into more compact plants, but on average with slightly smaller sized flowers that show a darker coloration, better form and firmer substance.

Cattleya gaskelliana normally produces new growths in late December that are ready to flower from April to July. The broad but single spathes are produced after the pseudobulbs mature and flower when the spathes are still green. They do not have a resting period. *Gaskellianas* very often flower a second time in the same year. Cultivated in greenhouses they flower at any time of the year.

Flowers have a 14-20 cm natural spread and number from one to two to even 5 per inflorescence. The shape of the flowers is generally good (better than *C. mossiae*) since the floral segments are more erect and flat and the petals are quite wide. The lip is generally big, but not very curled. Substance of the flowers is not very good. The coloring of the sepals and petals of the type variety is lilac or pink generally of a pale tone and this characteristic is transmitted to the progeny. The lip coloration is very distinctive in this species. The lip has a distinct white edge and the rest of the lip is a dark purple interrupted in the centre by a broad yellow band or two yellow eyes. The coloration of the column is also very characteristic: cream colored at the base and pink at the apex.

Because of the pale color of the type variety, yet the good form exhibited by the semi alba and alba clones the latter have been frequently recognized in the AOS judging system and also have been used very profusely in hybridization. In addition to

the standard type, or light rose-purple form of *Cattleya gaskelliana* there are alba, semi-alba, albescens, concolor and coerulea forms.

Cattleya percivaliana

This is a species discovered in the Venezuelan Andes in 1881. It is endemic to an area of the western part of the country between 70° and 73° of west longitude and 7° and 9° of north latitude. This is along the eastern arm of the two northern branches of the Andes. Temperatures range from 10° to 25° Celsius.

The habitat of *Cattleya percivaliana* lies in the Andean states of Tachira, Trujillo and Merida. But unlike other *Cattleya* species they do not grow in the mountains themselves but in high altitude depressions or valleys between mountains. One habitat is in the “Depression of Tachira” that crosses also the other two states of Merida and Trujillo and the second extending to the “Depression of Carora” located in the state of Lara and the third finishing at the Humocaró forest. The biggest colonies grow in the Trujillo state and the southern portion of Lara.

The extent of the area occupied by this species is the smallest among all the Venezuelan species because they do not grow in the Andes range itself but in the much smaller areas comprising the valleys and depressions that are separated by the mountains.

Cattleya percivaliana grows at altitudes that range from 1,000 to 2,000 meters above sea level becoming the *Cattleya* species that grows in the highest altitudes for Venezuela. They usually grow as epiphytes sharing spaces with fern, mosses, lichens, grass and small shrubs, in order to avoid dehydration. *Cattleya percivaliana* is also adapted to grow at high altitudes where they grow as rupicolous plants or lithophytes when the trees are scarce.

Populations have decreased very significantly because of intensive collection and also because of the destruction of the natural habitat. At the present moment they have already disappeared

from several locations where they were used to grow in great numbers.

Cattleya percivaliana flowers between August and October and only once per year. The inflorescences bear from 2 to 6 flowers, and the flowers have a natural spread of 10-16 cm making them the smallest of all the large unifoliate *Cattleyas*. Near Carache in the state of Trujillo some plants were collected with flowers that reach a natural spread of 18 cm. It is known in Venezuela as variety *grandiflora*. A few years ago botanists discovered that they are natural polyploids and for that reason size, form and substance are better than that of other populations.

As with *C. gaskelliana*, the *C. percivaliana*'s spathe is produced after the maturity of the pseudobulbs, flowering when the spathes are still green. Two characteristics make *C. percivaliana* very unique within the genus and allow us to recognize it without any problem when they are in flower:

Their scent: to most people it smells like a crushed insect and is not pleasant. However, people's sense of smell varies and you may be lucky and find the smell pleasant, if strong, the way Gilberto did!

The other characteristic is the flower itself. When the guidelines for Orchid judging were established it is quite possible that the people in charge had a *C. percivaliana* in front of them. The form of *C. percivaliana* is the best of all Venezuelan *Cattleyas*, with the very well presented, symmetrical flowers having flat and in some line-bred clones, overlapping petals. Also *C. percivaliana* has very good substance, and maintains its form mainly because the petals have a thick and strong portion of tissue along the mid-vein that supports the petals.

And lastly the lip. The lip of *C. percivaliana* shows such an amazing mix of colours that no other unifoliate *Cattleya* can match it. The lip is small, frilled and purple with a dark solid purple blotch that can vary in size and shape. The dark purple central blotch is interrupted by a gold band in the middle.

There are alba, semi-alba, albescens and coerulea forms of *Cattleya percivaliana*.

Cattleya lueddemanniana

This is one of the most beloved *Cattleyas* in Venezuela where it is still known as *Cattleya speciosissima*, an old name given it in 1868.

There is a very old fight going on between orchid lovers in Venezuela. Some growers are very opinionated and believe that this species should be the Venezuelan national flower and openly profess to hate *Cattleya mossiae*, while becoming specialists in the art of growing only this incredible species to its full potential.

The species is found between the parallels 10° and 11° of north latitude and between meridians 66° and 70° of west longitude. Going from east to west *Cattleya lueddemanniana* is found on the north slopes of almost the whole Cordillera de la Costa (Northern coastal range, facing the Caribbean Sea) from Cabo Codera to Puerto Cabello. This contains the "Coastal Biotype". Plants in this region grow from near seal level to 500 meters above sea level. This area has higher levels of rainfall than the more western Lara Zone, described below. From Puerto Cabello on, the distribution pattern of the species shifts to the southwest and west extending inland and reaching the states of Lara and Falcon (Mirimire Valley). In this very different habitat, the Lara Zone, the plants are of a different biotype, referred to as the "Larensse Biotype". This is a lowland area, characterized by hot temperatures of 35° Celsius during the day that can decrease during the night and in a few months down to 18° Celsius. Plants in this area grow from 400 to 700 meters above sea level. This area is arid and in some instances, *C. lueddemanniana* plants even grow epiphytically on cactus. In both habitats the plants grow in full sun and in a lot of air movement.

Cattleya lueddemanniana flowers from January to March and in cultivation usually flowers for a second time between August and October. Every inflorescence bears from 2 to 4 flowers in a size that ranges from 12 cm to 19 cm in natural spread. There are usually one to two flowers per

inflorescence, but in exceptional clones there may be up to four. Plants tend to have one inflorescence per plant with exceptional clones having two or more inflorescences. The lip is pale purple and has two yellow spots, or eyes at the side lobes of the lip, a red throat and pale purple stripes forming a blotch near the apex of the lip.

The "Coastal Biotype" has the characteristic of better form and bigger size (from 15-19cm of natural spread), but of an overall paler color. Also the yellow of the eyes is paler, the purple spot of the lip is usually lighter and sprinkled in darker purple, and the form of the lip is wide and usually frilled.

The "Larensse Biotype" flowers are smaller in size from 11 to 16 cm natural spread. They have narrower petals and fallen "shoulders", but the overall color is so intense that it is the most intensely colored of all the unifoliate *Cattleyas*. The purple blotch of the lip is not solid but so very densely striated or veined and so very dark that it looks solidly colored. Even the yellow of the eyes is shocking canary yellow. Also they have a texture that is unique to the genus and very desirable for breeding purposes: they are iridescent or diamond dusted.

Growers in Venezuela have been crossing both biotypes in order to obtain the best of both worlds and so far have been very successful.

C. lueddemanniana needs a very high level of light to thrive properly. If the plant's leaves are light green in color, it shows you that the plant is receiving enough light. They flower between November and March with a peak in February. This behaviour has been changing because of the changes in the planet's climate. They like to go dormant after March for 5 or 6 months. In cultivation they can flower again between August and September.

To be continued.....

March 2008 Show Table

Class	First	Second	Third
<i>Class 1</i> Cattleya Alliance	Rhynchosoprocattley a DiCiommo's Rainbow xRhynchosoprocattle ya Tangerine 'Lea' <i>Joe DiCiommo</i>	Slc. Circle of Life 'Trailblazer' AM/AOS x Sc. Beaufort (4n) <i>John Vermeer</i>	Pot. Sierra Garnet <i>John Vermeer</i>
<i>Class 2</i> Paphiopedilum	Paph. Ho Chi Minh <i>Henry Glowka</i>	Paph. liemianum <i>Michael Hwang</i>	Paphiopedilum Winston Churchill x Chans Temple <i>Don McLeod</i>
<i>Class 3</i> Phalaenopsis and Vanda Alliance	Phalaenopsis No id (multiflora) <i>Susan Shaw</i>	Doritaenopsis <i>Pam Robertson</i>	Phalaenopsis No id (standard) <i>Pam Robertson</i>
Class 5 Cymbidium	Cymbidium Showgirl <i>Manuela LaPuente</i>		
<i>Class 6</i> Dendrobium	Den. nobile hybrid <i>Henry Glowka</i>	Den. No id <i>Anita Kho</i>	Den. goldsmithianum <i>Anita Kho</i>
<i>Class 7</i> All Others		Kefersteinia tolimensis <i>Remy</i>	
<i>Class 8</i> Specimen Plants	Maxillaria variabilis <i>Jay Norris</i>		



PLANT OF THE MONTH Manuela LaPuente won best Plant of the month with her well flowered plant of Cymbidium Show Girl. The plant was grown in a mix of sponge-rock, charcoal and wine corks, in a clay pot. Manuela summers the plant out of doors under a cherry tree (where the sap of the tree drips onto it and in this way supplies it with some more —natural- fertilization) and just before first hard frost or snow she moves it to its winter home on a south facing window sill. The plant is kept evenly moist with a dilute fertilizer solution. The plant was full of white, pink flushed flowers! Congratulations!