



# THE MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE KU-RING-GAI ORCHID SOCIETY INC.

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## Next Meeting : Monday, 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2016

**Venue** : The Lindfield Community Centre, corner of Bradfield Rd and Moore Avenue, West Lindfield.

Please note that from April onward, the **Culture Class** will start a bit earlier at **7.15pm**, in the **front** room as usual. This month it will be a **Plant Doctor session** with "Doctor" **Trevor Onslow in session**. This is a chance for newer growers to bring in orchids with which they are having trouble, or that they are worried about, to get the doc to advise what the problem might be and what remedial action (if any) to take. Now remember, plant doctor only works if you, the members, bring your plants in for review and discussion. Don't be shy. Make sure you put a couple of worrying orchids in the box and bring them along on the night.

The main **meeting commences at 8pm**. After the tea break, we have Craig Scott-Harden visiting us again to talk to us about Bulbophyllums. Craig is one of the most knowledgeable orchid growers in Sydney and always gives us a wonderful insight into what ever group of orchids he talks about. Make sure you don't miss this one.

Our **supper volunteers** for January are **Ann Byron** and **Evelyn Tse**. Thank you for helping out girls.

## **Best of Evening Novice – Gomesa crispa - grown by Kitty Reyes**

I have always liked this rewarding species. A member of the Oncidiinae group, it grows beautifully in the shadehouse in Sydney and rewards you reliably every year with masses of distinctively shaped, small lime green flowers.

There are two very similar species of Gomesa that are often confused with one another – that is, Gomesa crispa and Gomesa recurva. The plants and flowers of each are about the same size, and look much the same. The flowers have a distinct shape, reminiscent of a little man with his arms in the air, they are about 2 to 2.5cm from top to bottom, pale lime green, fading to a more yellow tone with age.

At first glance the species look much the same. The key distinction between them is that the sepals and petals of crispa have markedly wavy edges and recurva doesn't, but there are other subtle differences as well. They are both predominantly from Brazil, in its southern states, from a little north of Rio de Janeiro, south to the Argentine border, but crispa also ranges across the border into Argentina and nearby Paraguay. They both occur at much the same elevations, ie 500-1500m,

When well grown, recurva reportedly has a slightly longer inflorescence, with a little higher flower count, but I'm not sure I can validate that from my own experiences.

Both are great orchids for the experienced and inexperienced grower. They often make multiple new growths from a single pseudobulb which makes them ideal plants to grow into a larger specimen, the flowers are prolific and attractive, they are hardy and easy growers. Apart from crispa's crinkly look, the two species do look very similar so I recommend either one if you see them on the sales table.

Congratulations on what I think is your first Best of the Evening Kitty. I hope many more are to follow.

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**Society News** (if anyone has a news item, please phone Jim on 9476 3383, or email at [jimbrydie@bigpond.com](mailto:jimbrydie@bigpond.com) )

**1. Welcome to more New Members** – From the visitors at the last meeting, two ladies decided to join us. Welcome to our club Yen Tran and Lina Huang. I hope you enjoy our meetings and outings and make new friends. At the next few meetings especially, would members please make a special effort to greet and make welcome our new members.

**2. We are still taking bark orders** – If you need bark please contact Ann Byron (9449 6860) to place your requests. You know the deal, we buy one bulk pallet of 40 bags. A mixture of grades (coarse, medium, fine, Cymbidium etc) depending on what you ask for. We only place the order we get your requests for the full 40 bag total. We expect prices will be about the same as last time, around \$26 for bark and about \$20 for Cymbid mix. Don't delay your requests, sometimes the 40 bag total fills quickly.

**3. Social Dinner?** – We are thinking of having a social dinner, sometime around Sept or Oct, at the Bernhard's Kitchen Restaurant in Dural. This is a highly recommended restaurant with Austrian cuisine. We are not proposing a shared banquet menu, but rather just each attendee order a-la-carte with a separate bill. They have said they would do this for us, but perhaps billing might take a little longer. Dinners are a great way to meet people and get to know them better. Why not come along. - President Kevin will ask at the next meeting for an indication of numbers. We aren't taking solid commitments just yet but we want to know if it is a goer. There is a menu for review at :

<https://bernhardskitchen.wordpress.com/menus-2/menu/>

**4. New bulletin article competition** – I am still waiting for entry number two in 2016. Come on folks get into it. And ladies, I haven't yet had **any** material from your representatives.

Articles just need to have some relationship to orchids in some way, be a minimum of about a half page (including any pictures), up to a max. length of about 2 pages. You don't need to be an expert – just give us your thoughts. If you can, please send entries to me by email ([jimbrydie@bigpond.com](mailto:jimbrydie@bigpond.com)) in Microsoft Word format. I will work with you on any editing and formatting, and will discuss any suggested modifications or tune ups.

**5. Membership Fees** – There are still a few membership fees outstanding. Please see Angie at the next meeting.

### Orchid dates

15-16 April 2016 - Castle Hill Orchid Fair - Castle Hill Showground

13-15 May 2016 - Orchids Out West - Hawkesbury Racecourse, Clarendon (opposite RAAF Base)

25-26 June, Mingara Orchid Fair & Show, Mingara Sports Club

9-10 July 2016 - Tinonee Orchids Open Day and Show - 768 Tinonee Rd, Tinonee (near Taree)

12-14 Aug, National Orchid Extravaganza (Cymbidiums), Dural

(\*\*\* please note that last month I made a mistake with the dates for the Cymbid show. It is **not** 5-7<sup>th</sup>, it is 12-14<sup>th</sup>)

19-21 August 2016 - St Ives Orchid Fair - St Ives Showground – “**the Biggest one of all**”

### Best of the Evening Species – *Dendrobium lithocola* grower **Henri Choo**

As I wrote in an article about this time last year, Den lithocola is part of the complex *Dendrobium bigibbum* complex. One part of what would be either 4 closely related sister species, or 4 distinct varieties of just a single species – Den bigibbum. It all depends on which group of taxonomists you refer to.

*Dendrobium lithocola* occurs in a small area near the Australian east coast, in the wet tropics of northern Queensland. It grows almost exclusively on rocks, at an altitude of just 250m. This area gets a little more rain in winter than the habitats of the other bigibbums, but there still is a comparatively drier period in winter and spring. The pseudobulbs are short, commonly only 10 to 15cm long and 1 to 2cm thick. The flowers are similar to all bigibbums but the inflorescence is shorter. The species grows reasonably cool and tolerates Sydney temperatures (short of frost), provided it is grown where water can be controlled in the cooler months.

The name “lithocola” means rock dwelling, and obviously reflects a significant distinction from other bigibbum varieties/species. The name has only been in use since about 2006 and prior to this it was widely grown and hybridised under the name Den compactum, reflecting another significant characteristic of its make up.

These compact growing, more cool tolerant bigibbums, are hugely popular and if you are hankering to try your hand at growing a bigibbum, this is clearly the one to test first. Even I have had some success with these delightful orchids and particularly their hybrids with the dendrocoryne group species and hybrids (eg with kingianum, tetragnomum, speciosum, etc and their hybrid group). The crosses between the essentially warmer growing bigibbums and cooler growing Dendrocorynes were popularly known originally as ‘Tropicools’ or ‘Hot/Colds’ and most seem to be about at least as cold tolerant as the lithocola/compactum species itself, some even more so. They are well worth a try.

If you are going to try and give Henri a run for his money on the bench next year, remember that these orchids want bright light and **almost** no water over the winter months. If you soak them when they are resting, the roots will die.

Congratulations on another Best of the Evening Henri. Your orchids are fabulous.



## Best of the Evening Hybrid – Cattleya Caudebec ‘Carmela’ - grown by *Garrie and Lesley Bromley*



Well this was a new one on me. But, before I begin the story, I first need to make sure you all know a little about orchid nomenclature rules. Did you know that if you cross an orchid hybrid with itself then all the resultant seedlings still have the original hybrid name? That is Cattleya Summer Stars x self, produces lots more individuals of Cattleya Summer Stars. Similarly, no matter how many times you re-make a particular hybrid (eg Cattleya Summer Stars x Cattleya guttata) the resulting seedlings all have the same hybrid name (eg in this case, the registered hybrid name is Cattleya Penny Koroda).

The latter example above, applies no matter which clones of the parents you use each time you remake the cross. You can use an alba form of guttata one time and not another, you can use a splash petal version of Summer Stars in one and not another, it makes no difference. All seedlings resulting from crossing Summer Stars with guttata, are called Penny Koroda.

Or so it should be, but it seems there is at least one example of it not being so in the RHS orchid hybrid register. In commencing this Best of the Evening write up, I accessed the Orchiwiz database and found that Cattleya Caudebec is not listed as a hybrid name. Curiously, there is a Cattleya Caudebac listed but when you open that entry, it sends you to a hybrid officially called Cattleya Penny Koroda (Caudebec Group). It lists the parents as Cattleya Penny Koroda (Penny Koroda Group) x Cattleya Penny Koroda (Sophia Martin Group). Complicated isn't it?

This form of “group” nomenclature was something new to me so I went to our Cattleya guru Garrie Bromley for advice and here is his reply: GB: “Hi Jim - It looks like C. Penny Koroda & C. Sophia Martin were both registered with the same parents & then an unknown hybridist made a cross between the two & registered it as C. Caudebec in 1995. Penny Koroda was registered in 1976 & all the ones I have seen have splash petals whereas Sophia Martin was registered in 1978 & are solid or spotted colours. I suspect Catt. intermedia ‘aquinii’ was used in the original Penny Koroda (ie in it’s version of Summer Stars). It looks like the registrar in 1995 couldn’t split the pair (Penny Koroda and Sophia Martin) so he formed a group between them with Penny Koroda as the principal as it was registered first. It shouldn’t happen, but strange things do happen sometimes.”

I’m glad I asked. I would never have figured all that out.

So, I am only guessing, but it seems that the registration of Sophia Martin was probably an error, but (guessing again) it wasn’t discovered until someone tried to register Penny Koroda x Sophia Martin and it was realised that the two parents were actually the same thing. However, the creation of “groups” as was done in this case is madness. If you do it for this one, you should do it every remake of any hybrid where the parent individuals used are of the same registered name but different clones to the original cross. That must be the case in thousands of popular remakes.

However, whatever the background, Garrie’s Cattleya Caudebec ‘Carmela’ is a stunner. It has been awarded an HCC and an AM by the AOS in the USA and an HCC by the AOC in Australia. The flowers are about 9cm diameter and it can have a dozen flowers on the inflorescence. Obviously a high class, very attractive individual.

I can’t offer any advice on growing these taller growing guttata type Cattleyas. I have tried a few of them and failed miserably each time. I like to think it is just because my conditions don’t suit them. It can’t be anything to do with my growing skills surely? (I will try and get Garrie to provide us with some advice in a future bulletin.)

Congratulations Garrie and Lesley, beautifully grown and presented. A wonderful orchid.

### Sister Mary Ann

Sister Mary Ann, who worked for a home health agency, was out making her rounds visiting homebound patients when she ran out of petrol. As luck would have it, there was a petrol station just a block away so she walked to the station to borrow a can and buy some petrol. The attendant told her that the only petrol can he owned had been loaned out, but she could wait until it was returned. Since Sister Mary Ann was on the way to see a patient, she decided not to wait and walked back to her car. She looked for something in her car that she could fill with petrol, and spotted the bedpan she was taking to the patient. Always resourceful, Sister Mary Ann carried the bedpan to the station, filled it with petrol, and carried the full bedpan back to her car.

As she was pouring the petrol into her tank, two protestant priests were watching from across the street. One of them turned to the other and said, “If it starts, I’m turning Catholic” !

**Good Advice** - Wife texts her handy husband on a cold winter morning: “windows frozen ~ won’t open”

Husband texts back: “gently pour some warm water over the edges and then tap edges sharply with hammer”

Wife texts back 5 mins later: “laptop really buggered now!”

**Catasetum and their Kin** by Sue Bottom of the St Augustine Orchid Society, North Florida USA,  
(Reproduced here with Sue's permission)

Do you get tired of taking care of your orchids in the winter? Wouldn't you like an orchid you don't have to water or fuss with during the cold winter months? The Catasetinae, consisting mainly of the Catasetums, Clowesias, Cycnoches, Mormodes and their hybrids, are a great group of orchids. Many are easy to grow and bloom once you understand their cultural needs. They explode with new growth during the summer growing season requiring copious amounts of water and fertilizer and most of them go into a deep sleep during the winter when they can be mostly ignored. You can put them in a dry corner, garage or closet and not worry about them at all during the winter as long as the temperature does not fall below 55F. They are repotted in the winter during dormancy or in early spring as new growth emerges but not watered until that new growth is 4 or 5 inches tall. Simple!

When you first start growing the Catasetinae, you tend to think of Catasetums, Clowesias, Cycnoches and Mormodes all as one generic group, lumped together as catasetums. You learn the basics of how they like bright light, plenty of air movement and plenty of water and fertilizer during the growing season. Once you get the fever and you start growing the different varieties, you learn about some of the differences in growing and blooming the different genera.

Catasetums and Clowesias are the most easily grown of all the Catasetinae. They are vigorous growers that are less sensitive to cultural mistakes than the Cycnoches and Mormodes that are more prone to rot. At one time, Clowesias and Catasetums were lumped together in the Catasetum genus, but the Clowesias were moved into a separate genus due to differences in the sexual orientation of the flowers. Catasetums flowers are generally unisexual so the plant tends to produce female flowers if grown in very bright light or the more attractive male flowers if grown in lesser light, although some flowers express a degree of hermaphroditism. Some growers speculate that cultural factors have more influence over the sex of the flowers than the light intensity. Given that only a very healthy and robust plant can carry these very large seed pods through the dormant period, only vigorous growers produce female flowers. The Clowesia flowers have both male and female flower parts, so in botanical parlance they are considered perfect flowers. Catasetums and Clowesias are easily interbred and the hybrid is referred to as a Clowesetum, also easily grown.

**Catasetums.** Catasetums are widely available. There are many many species of catasetums, with perhaps two dozen species commonly used in hybridizing. They come in a wide variety of colors, sizes and shapes. Some species have gorgeous elegant flowers and some are just plain weird. One of the most beautiful Catasetums is the species *Ctsm. pileatum* with its wide lip. Usually it is white but there are other color varieties including yellow, green, and red. There are more than 200 registered Catasetum hybrids.

Catasetums bloom from the base of this year's new pseudobulbs while the plant is in active growth. Some have upright or arching inflorescences while others are more pendent so they are well suited to growing in baskets and hanging pots. The plants will bloom from spring through early fall, often blooming two, three or four times a year depending on their parentage.

Most Catasetums have a winter resting period when they lose their leaves and water is withheld unless the bulbs begin to look wrinkled and desiccated. For many Catasetums, you'll see the leaves start to yellow and drop in the fall as your plant enters its dormant period. Occasionally some Catasetums do not enter their dormant season along with most of the others. In this situation, some growers are inclined to continue to water these plants but at a reduced amount. They will usually send up a new growth in the spring and shed their old leaves in the late spring or summer. Other growers prefer to completely restrict water to force their plants into dormancy. There is probably no right or wrong way, you will find what works best for you. In that the plants in nature have a winter dry rest, you will probably find that most enjoy a dry winter period.

The length of dormancy also varies within the group. Some start their new growths in late winter and some in early spring. If you repot when your plant enters the dormant period, you will be all set when the new growth appears. If you like the plant to stay in the pot with all the roots intact until new growth appears, you will have to monitor your plants at least weekly for signs of new growths. You can easily damage the new growth and roots during repotting, so repot plants as early as possible in the new growth cycle. At least two and perhaps as many as four bulbs should be kept together in a clump during repotting. Single bulbs will usually sprout new growths that grow well although they may not bloom for you until the next year.

**Clowesias.** There are differences in the growth and blooming habits of Catasetums and Clowesias. Clowesias are strong growers that are very resistant to rot. They tend to have shorter pseudobulbs and grow with closely clumped pseudobulbs. There are two general types of Clowesias although they are not separated into different sections. We'll call them the large and small flowered varieties. The large flowered species include *Cl. russelliana*, *thylacochila*, *dodsoniana* and *glaucoglossa*. These you grow similarly to Catasetums. They have long pendent, fragrant, greenish



***Ctsm. pileatum* is one of the most beautiful Catasetums with large flowers ranging in color from white through yellows and greens as well as the red imperiale variety.**

flowers that typically bloom in the summer while the plant is in active growth. You'll follow the same repotting practices as with *Catasetums*, repotting during the time between when they go dormant and when the new growth begins. You may keep more of the clumping pseudobulbs in the same pot only separating them when the pot would have to be too large.

The small flowered species include *Cl. amazonica*, *rosea*, and *warczewitzii*. These bloom in winter on leafless bulbs, typically with multiple inflorescences on short very pendent inflorescences. The greenish to pinkish flowers tend to be cupped and very fragrant, although some of the fragrances have been compared to Vicks VapoRub or Lemon Pledge. Be careful not to repot these plants until after they have flowered. You may think your plant is not going to flower, but you should still wait until either after it flowers or after you see the first signs of new growth. These *Clowesias* like to grow cramped with multiple bulbs in a single pot, you may have in excess of ten bulbs happily growing. Don't be in any rush to divide these clumps, it seems like they grow and bloom better with multiple bulbs in the pot.

*Cl. russelliana* 'JEM' is a beautiful large flwd *Clowesia* with the typical striped green coloration and long pendent inflorescence.



The intergeneric **Clowesetum** is formed when *Catasetum* and *Clowesia* are combined. The *Catasetums* tend to influence the color and size of the flowers while the *Clowesias* tend to increase the flower life and number of inflorescences. *Clowesetums* are very easy to grow, just like their parents. They tend to produce medium sized clumping pseudobulbs that are rot resistant. When the large flowered *Clowesias* are used in the hybrid, the result is long pendulous inflorescences that

appear in the summer. When the plants come of age, there may be three or four flower spikes at the same time. If the small flowered *Clowesias* are used in the hybrid, a very floriferous winter blooming plant can be expected. With a mature plant, six flower spikes that last for a month would not be unusual.



**Clo. Jumbo Circle 'Claire' AM/AOS (*Cl. Jumbo Grace* x *Ctsm. cirrhaeoides*) is a cross with a small flowered *Clowesia* that throws off multiple long lived infl's in the winter from tightly clumped**

When repotting, don't be too eager to divide the plants. If you keep the clumping pseudobulbs together in a large diameter, shallow pot you will be rewarded with a very showy blooming. Particularly with the small flowering *Clowesia* hybrids, keeping the small clumping pseudobulbs together in the same pot means that you'll have multiple pseudobulbs from which you'll get more than one inflorescence per new bulb.

**Cycnoches.** The Swan Orchids are beautiful if temperamental because they are susceptible to rot. *Cyc. cooperi* is stunning, with its greenish to bronze pendent display of graceful flowers. I cannot resist buying them, though I have sent many to the great beyond because they die back so easily. Usually it is the back bulbs that die back and the lead bulb is left remaining, which will continue to grow and flower. Some of the yellow flowered species like *Cyc. chlorochilon* may be a little easier to grow. For my growing conditions, I find they grow a new pseudobulb each year and the old pseudobulb softens and rots so often there is only one bulb left standing by winter, and rarely more than two pseudobulbs. The new *Cycnoches* hybrids are a little easier, perhaps due to hybrid vigor. If you're lucky you might have as many as three healthy bulbs on a plant.

For successful growers of healthy plants, the tall pseudobulbs flower from the leaf axil in the middle to upper portion of the new pseudobulb. They may flower twice, once in the fall after the growth matures and still carries its leaves and once in the winter on leafless bulbs. Given the fact that they don't have many pseudobulbs, small baskets or shallow pots that can accommodate only one or two new pseudobulbs should be selected. *Cyc. Swan Cascade* (*Cyc. cooperi* x *Cyc. Jean E. Monnier*) is a reliable grower and bloomer, perhaps due to hybrid vigor.

Breeding *Cycnoches* with the hardier *Catasetums* (to form the intergeneric **Catanoches**) or *Clowesia* (to form the intergeneric **Clowenoches**) seems to increase plant vigor. These intergenerics are not widely available, although the single one I own, *Clw. Jumbo Valor* is an easy to grow winter bloomer.

**Mormodes.** The Goblin Orchids have vibrantly colored if somewhat bizarrely shaped flowers. They have a reputation for being more difficult to grow. I have only been able to keep one alive so can offer no practical advice, except perhaps for *Caveat Emptor*. Hats off to all you successful *Mormodes* growers out there! Try some of the new complex hybrids, they may be much easier to grow. When *Mormodes* are combined with *Clowesia*, the easy growing **Mormodias** are created.



**Cycnoches Swan Cascade**

The vast majority of the Mormodias have been made with the small flowered Clowesias, so they have inherited many of their characteristics. Most Mormodias are small flowered, fragrant, winter bloomers that bloom from small clumping pseudobulbs. Sound familiar? They grow and bloom very similarly to their Clowesia parents. The Mormodes is used presumably to vary and intensify the coloration of the flowers. Repot and grow these Mormodias as you would a Clowesia, trying to keep the multiple pseudobulbs together in the pot for a more spectacular winter show.

The product of Catasetum and Mormodes breeding is the intergeneric **Catamodes**. These are not widely available, although you would guess that the Catasetum influence would improve the ease of cultivation. Alas, I have no Catamodes so have nothing to report.

When Cynoches are combined with Mormodes, the intergeneric **Cycnodes** are created. Even though you might think the double dose of rot prone plants would result in rot prone offspring, these intergenerics are easier to grow than either of their parents. They tend to have long pseudobulbs and bloom at least twice a year like their Cynoches parents. Cycnodes primary hybrids get the best qualities of both parents. The Mormodes is dominant for color and recessive for form and the Cynoches is dominant for form and recessive for color. Given their parentage, smallish shallow pots that can accommodate one or two new growths should be used when repotting.

**Complex Intergenerics.** Complex intergenerics are formed when 3 or more catasetinae genera are combined. The most well known of these are the **Fredclarkearas** (Catasetum + Clowesia + Mormodes), particularly the black orchid Fdk. After Dark. There are other complex intergenerics including Cloughara, Cyclodes, Monnierara and Georgecarrara though they are not too widely available except for the popular Monn. Millennial Magic. I find that the complex intergenerics tend to grow well but are somewhat reluctant bloomers. Apparently there is more learning that I have to do with these complex intergenerics.

**Lessons Learned.** No matter how many years you've been growing this or that type of orchid, you are always learning new tricks, trying new snake oils and tweaking your culture. Here are some of the catasetum lessons learned from this past year.

**How Often to Repot?** I used to repot catasetums every year until last year, when I couldn't remember why I was repotting them every year. The plants were all potted in AAA long fibered sphagnum moss which can easily last 2 years in the pot so I dared to be different and didn't repot last year. It seems like the catasetums bloomed earlier and more prolifically when left in the pot the second year. During repotting, I usually interlay timed release fertilizer as I'm adding the sphagnum moss to the pot because they are such heavy feeders and by skipping the repotting step the plants only got their water soluble fertilizer (about 50 to 70 ppm nitrogen, that works well for the cattleyas) with each watering. Probably the pots should have been top dressed with timed release fertilizer at the beginning of the second year to supplement the water soluble fertilizer.

**Growing Outdoors** I used to hang the catasetums over the cattleyas in the greenhouse where they were watered every second or third day. Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids had been encouraging me to try different things including growing outside with little protection from either the sun and or extended rainy periods. I moved some seedling catasetums potted in sphagnum moss in 2 inch pots to one of the open vanda shade houses where they got bright light and daily watering/fertilizing. By midsummer, I had treated the greenhouse catasetums four times for spider mites while the ones growing with the vandas had no mite damage. I tried syringing the bottom of the leaves in the greenhouse using a Fogg-It nozzle to simulate the outdoors conditions and this not only didn't dissuade the mites but it caused a nasty crown rot on about a dozen plants. Perhaps the day night temperature change is more extreme outdoors allowing some condensation on the leaves that dissuades the mites. And perhaps the air movement is more buoyant in the great outdoors drying the leaves and preventing rot. At any rate, all the catasetums are moving out in the spring to a new open hanging structure that will have a 30% shade cloth covering and misting system. Because the plants will also receive rainwater, this year everything is being potted in smaller clay pots with large chunks of Styrofoam at the bottom and a sphagnum moss/sponge rok mix that occupies perhaps the top half of the pot. Even if these plants are wet for a week during long rainy periods, there is not so much sphagnum moss in the small pot that the roots will be soddenly wet plus there are plenty of air pockets in the pot for the roots to grow into.

If you are just starting out with Catasetums, think of trying the hybrid Catasetums, Clowesias and Clowesetums first. The Catasetums and Clowesias are the easiest to grow and you'll benefit from hybrid vigor. Once you've mastered the basics of Catasetum culture, try the species, Mormodias and Cycnodes or even some of the Cynoches hybrids or complex intergenerics. You'll find which ones grow best for you and reward you with the most blooms. But be careful, or you may find you are on a first name basis with Fred Clarke!

**Getting Older** - A distraught senior citizen phoned her doctor's office. "Is it true," she wanted to know, "that the medication you prescribed has to be taken for the rest of my life?" "Yes, I'm afraid so," the doctor told her.

There was a moment of silence before the senior lady replied, "I'm wondering, then, just how serious is my condition because this prescription is marked 'NO REPEATS'."



*Mormodia Jumbo World (Cl. Grace Dunn x Morm. buccinator) is a colourful beauty.*