

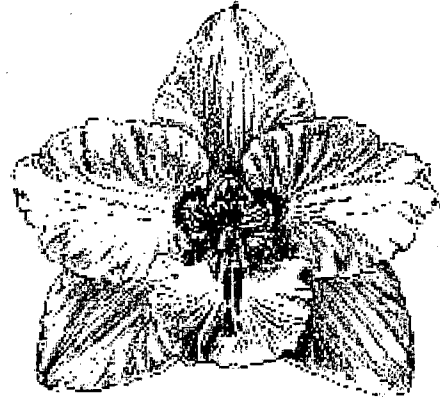
# Odontoglossum Alliance Newsletter

Volume 4

August 2005

## IN THIS ISSUE

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Odontoglossum Meeting   | Page 1  |
| Alternate Plant Mediums | Page 2  |
| Award to Keith Andrew   | Page 6  |
| Vuyksteke Catalog 1937  | Page 7  |
| Color Pages             | Page 18 |



## Odontoglossum Alliance Meeting

The 2005 Odontoglossum Alliance meeting and Dinner is Friday evening, 21 October in conjunction with the Fall 2005 Mid-America Orchid Conference and Show (MAOC). The Odontoglossum Alliance meeting is scheduled for October 21, 2005 beginning at 6:00 PM that Friday. The show schedule is for set-up on Friday 21 October, Show and AOS judging Saturday morning, MAOC speakers, auction and banquet are on Saturday afternoon and evening. The show will close on Sunday evening. The location is the King's Island Resort and Conference Center, King's Island Mason, Ohio. This is a northern suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio.

To sign up for the evening program Contact Steve Ryan

Email: [ryan\\_steve@sbcglobal.net](mailto:ryan_steve@sbcglobal.net)

Phone: 937-296-0355

1700 Kruss Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45429

For Hotel Information visit: [www.Kingsislandresort.com](http://www.Kingsislandresort.com)

For more information about MAOC and the week end visit the website

[www.gardenersutopia.com/MAOCfall/](http://www.gardenersutopia.com/MAOCfall/)

The Odontoglossum Alliance meeting, speakers, dinner and auction will begin Friday 21 October at 6:00 PM

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| 6:00 PM | Dinner with Cash Bar  |
| 7:00 PM | Speaker: Bob Burkey, Kamuela Greenhouse/Specialty Orchids, Hawaii. Topic: New Odont Alliance Hybrids, "Hither and Yon" (to paraphrase Keith Andrew) |
| 8:00 PM | Mario Ferusi and Russ Vernon. Topic: "Odont Culture in the Midwest"   |
| 9:00 PM | Odont Plant Auction   |

Sunday 23 October    Open greenhouse, Larry Sanford

Monday 24 October    Open greenhouse New Vision Orchids, Yorktown, Indiana, Russ Vernon

The dinner cost is \$25.00 per person with three entree choices of Stuffed Pork Loin, Chicken Cordon Bleu or Broiled Halibut Fillet.

Registration for the Odontoglossum meeting and dinner will be an option with the MAOC registration and conducted through the normal show registration. Included with registration will be a mini flask of 5 plants of Odontioda Burning Bed 'Patience' HCC/AOS x Oda. Leysa 'Patience' AM/AOS. Both parents are Bob Hamilton crosses recently awarded..

## Alternate Potting Mediums Report

Two years ago the Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter had several reports by members

using potting mediums for odontoglossum alliance plants that were alternates to the basic fir bark mixes. These same individuals are giving us a follow-up report on these mediums..

## An Update Report by Mario Ferrusi

I have now been growing in Coir for 4 years. The photos are of plants that have been in the same mix for that length of time.

It took a long time on learning when to water. It is best if you can keep the same size pots together so that they all get watered at the time each group needs it.

As the photos show the root growth is good and all the roots are alive and actively growing. The bulbs are staying plump all the time.

As mentioned in the previous article I use strictly rain water, and generally fertilize 3 times and the fourth watering is plain rainwater.

The medium in the photos is still in very good shape and not rotting or holding the plant back.

As I am writing this we are going through an extremely hot spell with very high humidity. The evaporative coolers do a good job as long as the humidity is not too high.

Once again I would like to stress that if you are a heavy waterer, then Coir may not be for you. Always check the salt level before using the Coir. And always try it on only a few plants as a test.

## Larry Sanford's Report

### Odonts in Coir

The coir mix objective is to grow as well and better than with the previous paper pot and Canadian peat mixes to gain advantages of increased mechanical stability of plastic and clay pots and the reported

increased life of coir

### Results:

In figure 1 the mix is shown with good root growth (Odontioda) evident 2 months after repotting: figure 2 is Oda. Burning Bed 'Patience' HCC/AOS which produces up to four spikes from the same psuedo bulb. Figure 3 is Oda. Leysa 'Patience' AM/AOS which is quite vigorous, producing multiple pseudobulbs and branching spikes. Both plants are Bob Hamilton crosses.

### Mix, watering and fertilizer

The mix has evolved to 70% fine grade, washed coir\*; 25% perlite and 5% charcoal, with twice weekly waterings with RO water with Michigan State fertilizer plus trace elements from seaweed extract (total 600 micro siemens). This mix stays quite open, as fines that may be generated are readily flushed out.

### Greenhouse environment

The greenhouse is a lean-to on the east side of the house; sunlight is heavily filtered until late morning; plants are shaded from afternoon sun with 50% aluminized reflective shade cloth, which results in light of 12-1800 foot-candles at bench level.

A combination of temperature controlled mechanical refrigeration and a timer controlled evaporative misting maintains afternoon temperature in the mid 70's which otherwise would reach into the high 80's and even 90's with somewhat limited koolcell evaporative cooling. The same cooling systems drive night temperatures down to low-mid 50's, even with persistent nighttime dew points in the 70's. Daytime relative humidity ranges 80-85% with nighttime humidities 90%+. In the morning pseudobulbs and leaves are covered with a fine layer of moisture.

\*from Millenium Soils, St Catherines, Canada. Fine grade coir is a mixture of coconut particles from a quarter of an inch down and short coconut fiber.

## Growing in Coir

### By Russ Vernon

### New Vision Orchids

A while ago I wrote a short article describing my use of a new potting medium for Odonts. I was asked to make observations on the results

The medium is a mixture of 50% coir fiber (coconut fiber), 25% coarse perlite, and 25% fine charcoal (1/4-1/2"). I soak the coir fiber in rain or reverse osmosis water twice, rinsing in between soakings. This removes any salt that might have accumulated from harvesting the coconuts by floating them in seawater.

In the picture of the unpotted plant you can see extensive roots. The plant was potted in the coir mix in the late summer of '03, the picture taken in August of '05.

I found that Odonts grew well in ProMix HP but after a year, the roots began to degrade in the center and bottom of the pot. This was probably due to the ProMix structure breaking down and a sharp drop in pH.

Plants I have repotted that have been in the coir mix for two years have roots throughout the pot and

the coir fibers are still intact. New root tips are active throughout as well. In a few cases, root development has only been in the upper regions of the pot and under the newest growth. I suspect that these plants were not in good condition when I repotted them into the coir mix.

The picture of the potted Odont shows a plant in a 4" pot. This is an experiment started last year using fine coir chips, perlite and charcoal in the same proportions. As you can see, the Odont has been pushed upward by the developing root ball. This is something I've not observed before in Odonts. Of the several plants I have potted in the experiment, all exhibit this root pattern. The roots grow parallel, straight down. Fine coir chips also contain some coir fiber so this combination with perlite and charcoal provides a medium that retains moisture and allows excellent aeration.

I speculate that this medium will last even longer than the coir fiber medium. My current strategy is to pot 3" pots into the coir fiber mix and larger plants into the fine coir chip mix.

As a result of using either media, I find that the Odonts handle warmer temperatures better and often make new growths off back bulbs as well as front growths. Unbranched inflorescences produce 12-16 flowers and branched one over 30.

These media might warrant your consideration.

## Report on Plant Medium

by John Miller

It has been two years since we reported in our newsletter on some alternate plant growing mediums for Odontoglossums and other orchids. Those articles inspired me to try some of them. Now I can't, in my area of New England, think I can ever get plants to grow the likes of which are grown on the west coast. I would love to have the kind of environment that Tom Perlite, Tim Brydon, Bob Hamilton, Roy Wittwer, Strawberry Creek and others enjoy for their greenhouses. We just don't have it. We do OK most of the year, but by the middle of June our night temperatures have risen to the 60's and in July and August, even into September the night temperatures are in the 70's and sometimes hit 80 degrees. This really seems to slow down action with the odonts, but it certainly inspires the cattleyas, paphiopedilums and phalaenopsis. The other growth that blooms at this time is scale.

Scale is a killer for me. I think I have it under control and out it comes when the humidity and night temperatures are high. I can keep the day temperatures under control with evaporative coolers, fans, humidifiers and extra water sprays under the benches. I have tried numerous means to bring the scale under control. I have used all manner of insecticides. What I do currently is water with Cygon-E. I apply it in the fall after the night temperatures drop consistently to 60 degrees or below. During the January-March period, I go through the entire greenhouse examining every plant, repotting if appropriate and using a toothbrush, clean off any scale. Then in March I again apply Cygon-E. In May just before the onset of the warmer night temperatures, I again apply Cygon-E by watering all plants and giving two doses separated by about ten days to two weeks. This seems to get the scale under control until about early August, when it starts to appear here and there, seemingly at random locations. However I have learned if you see it live in a few places it has already spread wildly into the plants. I would welcome any suggestions on how to bring this menace under control and eliminate it entirely. Scale leaves a mark on the leaves, turning an area around the scale to a lighter green or yellow. Cygon-E seems to do the same yellowing to a number of plants. Often it is difficult to tell the difference between the two apparent causes.

Back to the growing medium. Two years ago I was growing exclusively in bark and perlite with only



modest success. The articles prompted me to try some of the alternate materials. I acquired three types of coir: coir fiber, which comes in a large bag, about 30 gallon size; coir chunks, which comes in a 1' x 1' x 3' compressed block; and coir peat which comes in a compressed block about 1' x 1' x 8". I did not use the fiber and I used the chunks so sparingly that I cannot comment on any results. The coir peat block needs to be washed to reduce the salt content. I would put it in trays, after soaking it, and then wash it with the hose. The trays would drain in to a plastic container. I measured the micro siemens until it got down to slightly over a measurement of my water supply. The peat coir expands a very large amount. I am sorry I don't have an expansion ratio, but would guess it to be about 6:1. I mix the peat coir with perlite about 1 perlite to 4 coir. I have now used this for two years on a number of plants including *Odontoglossums* and *paphliopedilums*. The paphs seem to thrive well in this mix as it drains well and keeps the mix moist, but not soggy. The odonts show little or no back bulb shriveling. I do not notice any significant forward growth bulb size in comparison to those odonts potted in bark. Root structure seems about equal. Repotting is much easier and the old coir mix falls off easily and the new goes in and covers the roots. A little tapping of the pot settles the material so that the plant can be potted to the correct depth. Watering the plant does move some of the coir mix around so infrequently I readjust that, usually with new material. I do not notice any deterioration in the plants if I fail to repot after one year. I can't speak for leaving a plant in the material longer than a year. I like the material, but remain cautious and am not switching my entire collection into this mix.

Another mix I have used in the same time period is redwood bark fiber or redwood wool. This material has landscape architectural uses. I obtained a small supply of this material after seeing the plants of Roy Wittwer. His material thrived on the mix. You pack it in like you were using *osmunda* moss (for those older growers). Not as tightly packed as *osmunda*. Roy claimed you could not over water this mix. I have tried a number of plants in the redwood wool and they seem to like it. I have good, but not spectacular growth and bloom. I believe Roy that you cannot over water in this mix.

To compound my results I have changed my watering cycle. I used to water weekly with a fertilizer mix. Last year I had developed a significant number of plants with brown leaf tips. I made two changes to watering. I still water weekly, first watering the plants with plain water from our tap. (We have well water with pretty good characteristics.) Then I significantly reduced the fertilizer concentration and to it added a small amount of the plant vitamins. Then I water a second time. The purpose is to wash out salts in the pots and prevent a salt build-up. My plants do look better in comparison to previous years. I am not sure it is due to the several changes in operation. I think in a year or two, I will know better.

So in conclusion, I am happy with the coir peat mix and the redwood fiber. I plan to keep plants in both those mixes as well as the fur bark mix. I plan to continue with my changed watering schedule.

John E. Miller

## **Life Time Achievement Award to Keith Andrew**

The Odontoglossum Alliance has awarded to Keith Andrew the Life Time Achievement Award for his significant contribution in hybridizing the Odontoglossum Alliance. The award presentation will be at 7:00 PM 16 September in the Royal Horticultural Society Lawrence Hall. The location is just off Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE. Chris Purver, Director of the Eric Young Orchid Foundation will present the award to Keith. The venue is the London Orchid Show Preview opening. Any Odontoglossum Alliance members present are encouraged to speak to Keith and offer the congratulations of all the Alliance members.

## **Notice On Dues**

The dues collection this year has been better than previously. We have only 12 members who have not paid their dues by the time of this mailing. With each of those, enclosed is a reminder that without dues being paid they will not receive the November newsletter. Membership in our alliance has been dropping. I would ask all members to communicate with me, the editor and secretary, as any suggestions for making membership more interesting and useful to members and potential members. Such suggestions can be mailed or e-mailed to:

Odontoglossum Alliance  
PO Box 38  
Westport Point, MA 02791

e-mail: jemiller49@aol.com

## **Vuylsteke Nurseries Liquidation Sale 1937**

The venerable firm of Charles Vuylsteke conducted a liquidation sale of the firm's orchids in 1937. We are printing the liquidation catalog in two parts, the first part being in the February 2005 issue of the Odontoglossum Alliance newsletter. We are now printing the balance of this catalog. This printing is courtesy of Ben Singer who has graciously photo copied this printing from his original catalog. We are indebted to Ben for his generosity in sharing with us this part of his extensive orchid library and the history of the alliance of odontoglossums. Ben has also supplied four high quality reproductions of orchids from the Charlesworth Nursey catalog of 1923. I have enclosed one of these with your newsletter. I plan to enclose the others in future newsletters.

In the color pages are four more pictures from the collection of slides of the Charlesworth Nursey now in the Library of the Eric Young Orchid Foundation.

## Cattleya - Loeliocattleya - Brassocattleya

Environ 7.000 jeunes plantes n'ayant pas encore fleuri.  
(*Young plants not having flowered.*)

- C. GIGAS "FRAU MELANIE BEYRODT" x C. HAROLD ALBA
- C. MOSSIAE WAGNERI x C. INTERTEXTA JULIETTAE POTINERA
- C. AMABILIS ALBA x C. GASKELLIANA ALBA
- C. SUZANNE HEYE x BRASSOCATTLEYA "SOUVENIR D'ARGENTEUIL"
- C. FABIA x C. FALCO
- C. OCTAVE DOIN x BRASSOCATT. "MONT ROSE"
- C. AMABILIS x (L.C. MARTINETTI x C. GIGAS)
- C. TRIANAE x C. SANTA CLAUS
- C. MOSSIAE x C. JULIETTAE POTINERA
- L.C. EXIMEA x C. WOLTERSIANA
- C. RADJAH x C. SANTA CLAUS
- C. MOSSIAE x C. FABIA
- C. TRIANAE x C. FABIA SANDER
- C. DUPREYANA x L.C. GOTTOIANA
- (C. ENID x DUPREANA) x TRIANAE EXTRA
- B.C. SINDORA x REMY CHOLLET
- C. TRIANAE x B.C. SINDORA

En plus environ 1.000 plantes d'importation et hybrides en mélange, sans étiquettes.

## Cypripedium

- Cyp. CHARLES CANHAM (superbiens x Villosum).
- Cyp. LOOCHRISTIANUM (Harrisianum x Hookeroe).
- Cyp. INSIGNE SANDEROE.
- Cyp. APICULATUM (barbatum x Boxalli).
- Cyp. EUCHARIS Syn. Umlaufianum (insigne x Laurenceanum).

Toutes très bonnes plantes pour la fleur coupée.  
*All very good plants for cut-flowers.*

Des petites parties

- MILTONIA - hybride vexillaria.
- SELENIPEDIUM grande atratum
- MASDEVALIA - PLEURITHALIS - ETC.

## LISTE DES PRINCIPAUX PARENTS DES HYBRIDES DE CATTLEYA - LOELIOCATTLEYA - BRASSOCATTLEYA

Tous les parents sont choisis parmi les variétés extra.

- C. *Gigas* "*Frau Mélanie Beyrodt*" : superbe variété du C. *Gigas*, pétale et sépales blanc pur, beau labelle coloré.
- C. *Mossiae Wagneri* : blanc pur, jaune orange dans la gorge.
- C. *Harold alba* : C. *Gaskelliana alba* x C. *Gigas alba*.
- C. *Fabia* : (C. *aurea* x C. *labiata*).
- C. *Falco* : (C. *aurea* x C. *Dupreana*).
- C. *Octave Doin* : (C. *Mendeli* x C. *aurea*).
- C. *Amabilis* : (C. *labiata* x C. *Gigas*).
- C. *Juliettae* : (C. *Mossiae alba* x C. *Warneri alba*).
- C. *Suzanne Heye* : (C. *Mossiae alba* x C. *Gaskelliana alba*).
- C. *Woltersiana* : (C. *Queen Mary* x C. *Radjah*).
- C. *Santa Claus* : (S. *Gothard* x L.C. *Soulange*).
- L.C. *Eximea* : (C. *Warneri* x L. *purpurata*).
- B.C. *Mont Rose*.
- B.C. *Souvenir d'Argenteuil*.
- L.C. *Soulange* : L.C. *Lustre* x C. *Dowiana aurea*.
- B.C. *Sindora* : B.C. *Vilmoriana* x C. *Empress Frederik*.
- C. *Remy Cholet* : C. *Monach* x C. *Trianoë*.
- C. *Monarch* : C. *Empress Frederik* x C. *Trianoë* var. *Monarch*.
- C. *Radjah* : C. *Empress Frederik* x C. *Enid*.
- C. *Dupreana* : C. *Warneri* x C. *Gigas*.



## Matériel . Serres . Chauffage

Les serres peuvent se vendre dès maintenant. Cependant elles ne pourront être démontées qu'au fur et à mesure qu'elles deviendront disponibles.

Tout le matériel est en excellent état d'entretien. Les serres sont en bois pitchpine, facilement démontables et pourvues de tous les accessoires utiles à la culture des Orchidées tels que : tablettes à claire voie, chauffage thermosiphon par tuyaux à ailettes et tuyaux lisses, ventilation mécanique abondante dans le faite et dans les murs, ombrage par claies à enroulement mécanique ou latéral à la main tant sur les pieds-droits que sur les versants, le tout à l'état neuf et en parfait ordre de marche.

### DESCRIPTION DES SERRES

- N° 1 Une serre à double versant ayant 15 m. 50 de long sur 3 m. 60 de large, 2 pieds-droits vitrés; 2 rangées de tuyaux à ailettes, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 50 m/m; 2 tablettes à claire voie; ventilation à commande simultanée par leviers tout le long et de chaque côté du faite; 12 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dans les 2 murs latéraux; lattis enroulés latéralement à la main; largeur du verre : 35 cm.

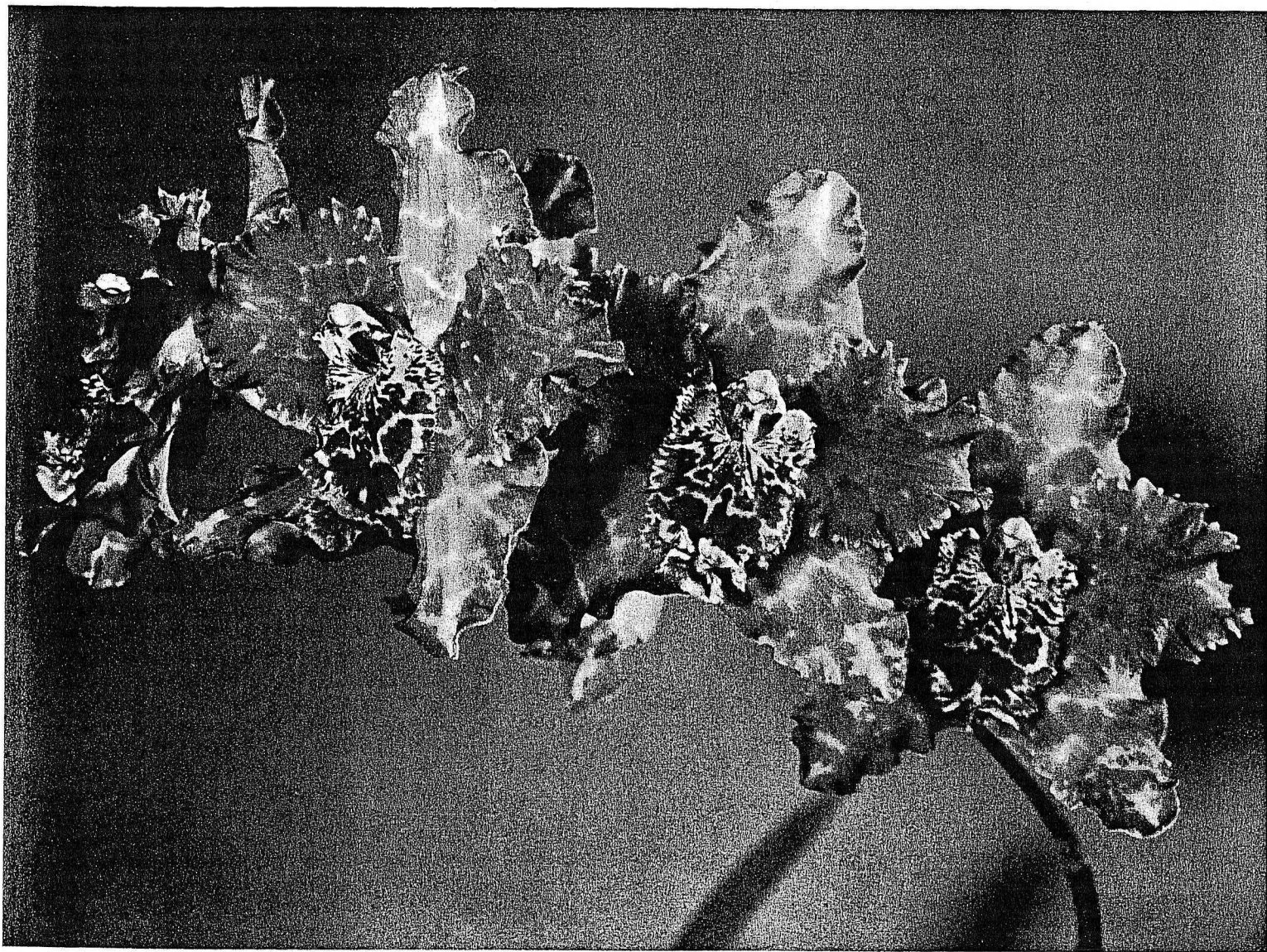
- N° 2 *Identique au N° 1.*
- N° 3 *Identique au N° 1.*
- N° 4 *Identique au N° 1.*
- N° 5 *Une serre à double versant ayant 17 m. 90 de long sur 3 m. 60 de large; 2 pieds-droits vitrés; 2 rangées de tuyaux à ailettes, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 70 m/m; 2 tablettes à claire voie; ventilation par 22 vasistas espacés le long et de chaque côté du faite et commandés simultanément par leviers; 17 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dans les 2 murs latéraux; lattis enroulés latéralement à la main; largeur du verre : 24 ½ cm.*  
*Cette serre possède un prolongement à angle droit d'une longueur de 9 m. 75 et ayant 3 m. 50 de large, suivi d'un pavillon carré ayant 4 m. de côté et pouvant servir de petit jardin d'hiver.*
- N° 6 *Une serre à double versant ayant 17 m. 40 de long sur 3 m. 45 de large; 2 pieds-droits vitrés, 2 rangées de tuyaux à ailettes, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 60 m/m; 2 tablettes à claire voie; ventilation par 20 vasistas espacés le long et de chaque côté du faite et commandés simultanément par leviers; 12 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dans les 2 murs latéraux; lattis enroulés latéralement à la main; largeur du verre : 24 ½ cm.*
- N° 7 *Une serre à double versant ayant 19 m. 40 de long sur 3 m. 60 de large; 2 pieds-droits vitrés; 2 rangées de tuyaux à ailettes, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m, 2 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 60 ou 70 m/m; 2 tablettes à claire voié; ventilation à commande simultanée par leviers tout le long et de chaque côté du faite; 12 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dans les 2 murs latéraux; lattis enroulés latéralement à la main; largeur du verre : 35 cm.*
- N° 8 *Une serre identique au N° 7, mais divisée en 3 compartiments par 2 cloisons vitrées avec portes.*
- N° 9 *Une serre identique au N° 7.*
- N° 10 *Une serre identique au N° 7.*
- N° 11 *Une serre adossée à un mur ayant 13 m. 40 de long sur 2 m. 85 de large, divisée en 2 compartiments par une cloison vitrée et une porte; un pied-droit vitré, 7 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m; 1 tablette à claire voie et 1 gradin; ventilation par 4 vasistas individuels à corde; 6 bouches d'air individuelles dans le mur latéral; lattis enroulés de bas en haut par un treuil à câble; 3 réservoirs en ciment armé; largeur du verre : 38 cm.*

- N° 12 *Une serre à double versant* ayant 21 m. 80 de long sur 3 m. 90 de large; 2 pieds-droits vitrés; 2 rangées de tuyaux à ailettes, 4 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m; ventilation par 6 vasistas individuels; 10 bouches d'air dans les 2 murs latéraux; largeur du verre : 30 cm.
- N° 13 *Une serre à double versant* ayant 27 m. 90 de long sur 6 m. 10 de large, sans pieds-droits vitrés; 2 rangées de tuyaux à ailettes, 6 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m; 2 tablettes à claire voie et 1 gradin central; ventilation par 4 vasistas individuels; 16 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dans les murs latéraux; lattis enroulés latéralement à la main; largeur du verre : 24 ½ cm.
- N° 14 *Une serre à double versant* ayant 11 m. de long sur 4 m. 10 de large et servant maintenant de salle de rempotage et d'emballage; 2 pieds-droits vitrés; 5 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m; des tables de travail avec vastes tiroirs; ventilation par 2 vasistas individuels; lattis enroulés latéralement à la main; largeur du verre : 24 ½ cm.
- N° 15 *Une serre à multiplication à double versant* ayant 17 m. de long et 3 m. 80 de large; 2 pieds-droits vitrés; divisée en 3 compartiments par 2 cloisons vitrées avec portes; 8 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m; 2 tablettes à claire voie; des coffres à multiplication avec châssis vitrés; ventilation à commande simultanée par leviers, tout le long et de chaque côté du faite; 14 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dans les murs latéraux; lattis enroulés de bas en haut par un système indestructible à engrenages et manivelle; largeur du verre : 24 ½ cm.
- N° 16 *Six serres conjuguées*, soit 12 versants et 2 pieds-droits, ayant 27 m. 90 de long et 20 m. 20 de large; 19 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m; 6 gradins à claire voie; ventilation par 30 vasistas dans chaque serre, espacés de chaque côté des faites et commandés simultanément par un levier par versant; 36 bouches d'air à commande simultanée par manivelle et vis sans-fin dispersés dans les murs latéraux; lattis s'enroulant de bas en haut par un système indestructible à engrenages et manivelle; largeur du verre : 24 ½ cm.
- N° 17 *Six serres conjuguées*, soit 12 versants et 2 pieds-droits, ayant 27 m. 90 de long et 18 m. 50 de large; 22 rangées de tuyaux lisses de 83 à 89 m/m. Accessoires et détails de construction identiques à la précédente. Il y a 15 vasistas par serre au lieu de 30, espacés d'un seul côté du faite de chaque serre.

8 Chaudières thermosiphon de systèmes et de dimensions diverses.

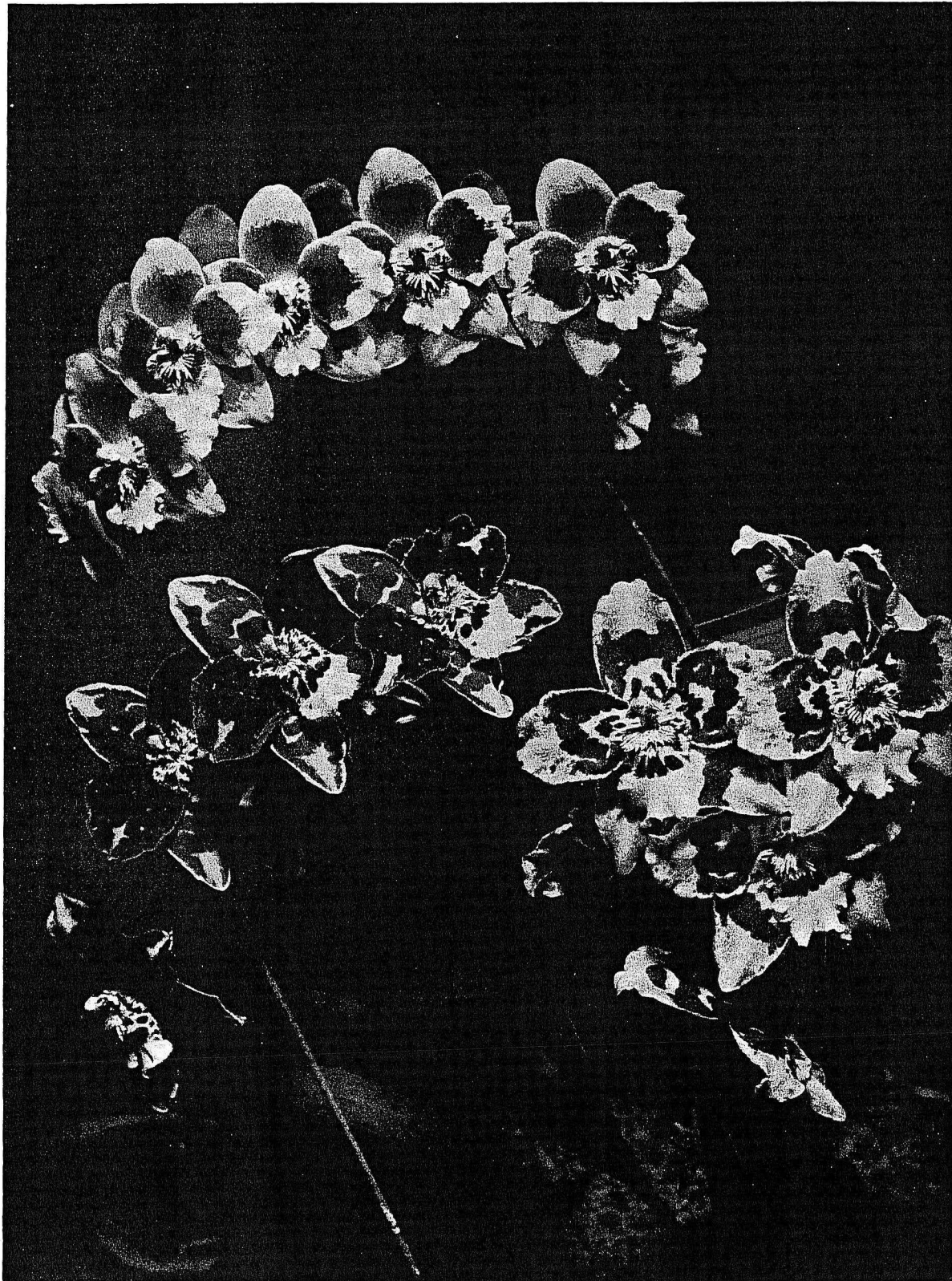


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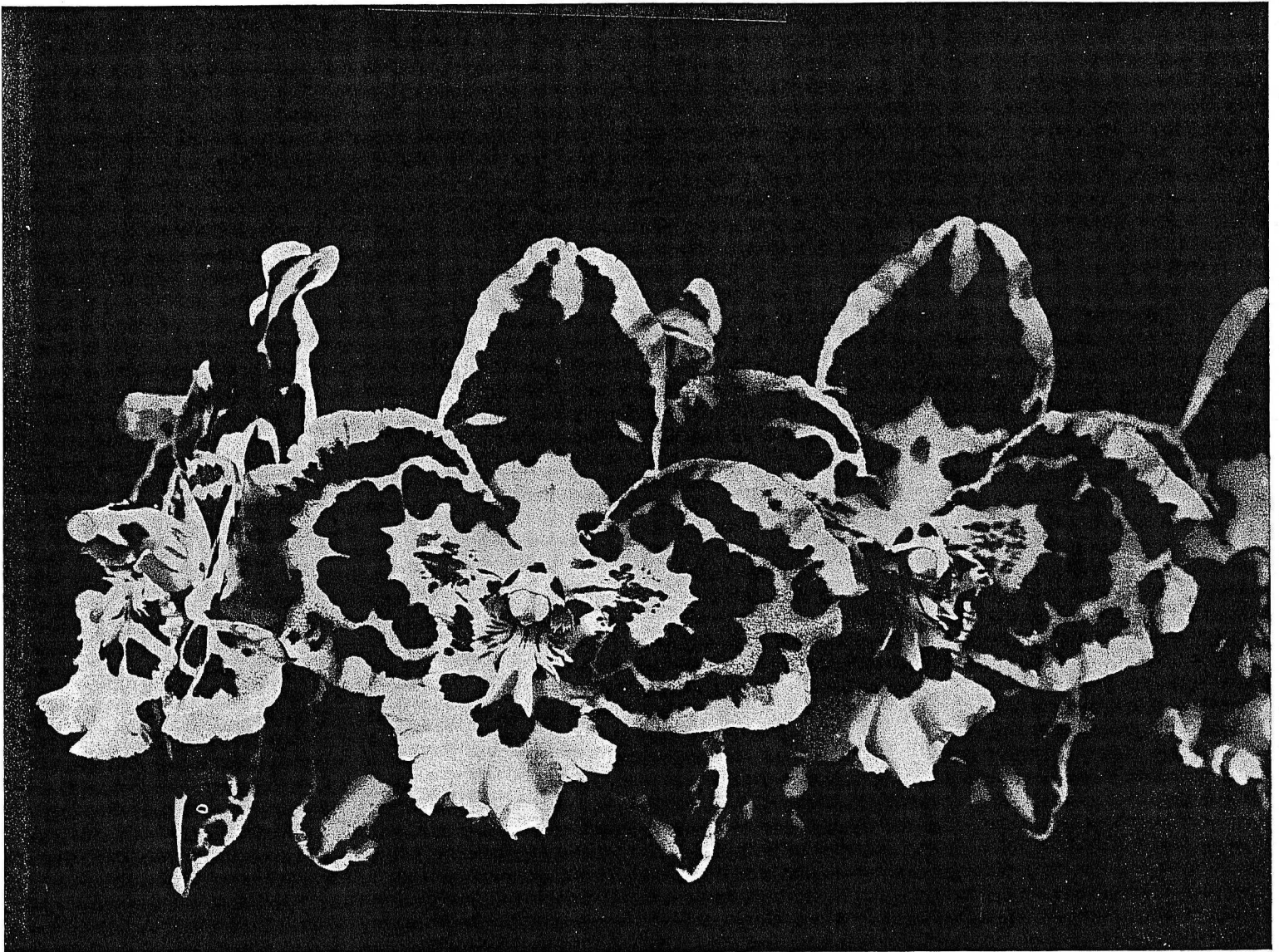


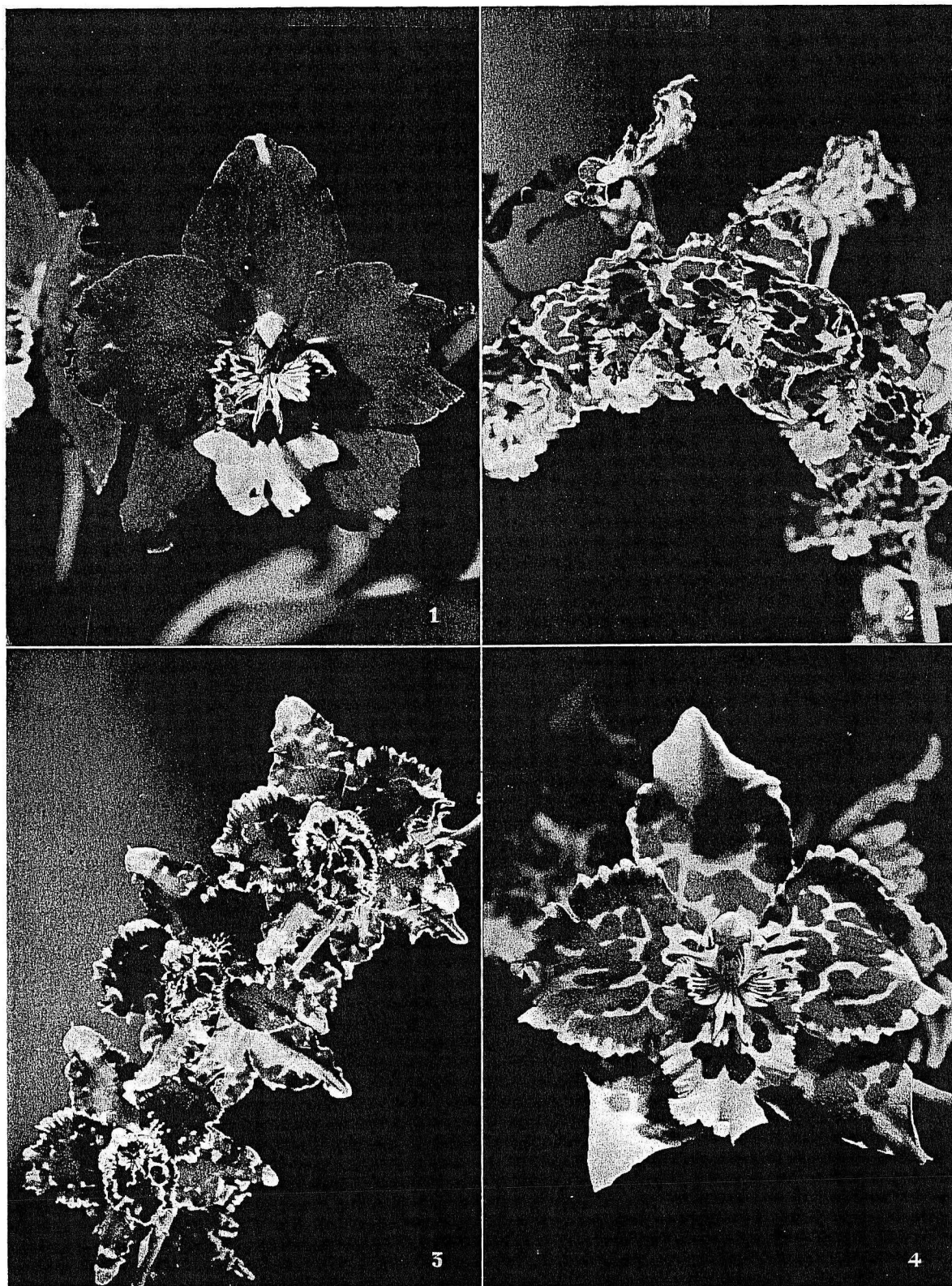
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PL. VI

1. ODONTIODA VAR. < ALBERT SERVAES > (env. 4/5 gr. nat.).
2. ODONTOGLOSSUM ARDENTISSIMUM VAR. < PETRUS ROTTIERS >





PL. V

1. *ODONTOGLOSSUM CRISPUM* VAR. *PLEIADES* (env. 2/3 gr. nat.).





1 Mario Ferrusi plant in coir,  
6 inch pot with peanuts



2 Mario Ferrusi plant in coir  
6 inch pot with peanuts



4 Mario Ferrusi plant in coir  
without peanuts



5 Mario Ferrusi plant in  
sphagnum for 2 years



7 Mario Ferrusi plant in  
sphagnum for 2 years



8 Mario Ferrusi plant in  
sphagnum for 2 years



9 Mario Ferrusi plant in 4 inch  
pot with peanuts



10 Mario Ferrusi plant in 4  
inch pot with peanuts



11 Mario Ferrusi plant in  
4 inch  
pot with peanuts





Figure 2 Larry Sanford plant  
Oda. Burning Bed 'Patience'  
HCC/AOS



Figure 3 Larry Sanford plant  
Oda. Leysa 'Patience' AM/AOS

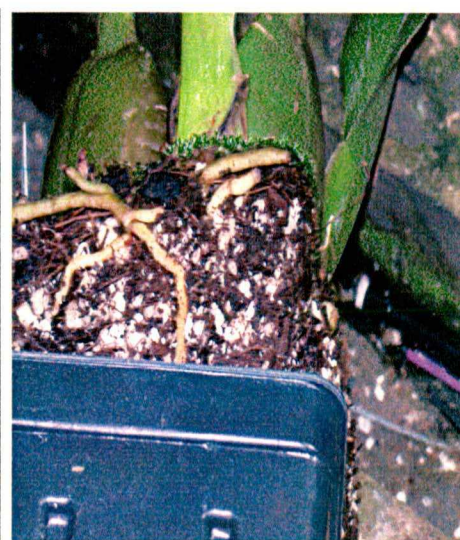


Figure 1 Larry Sanford plant  
showing root growth after 2  
months



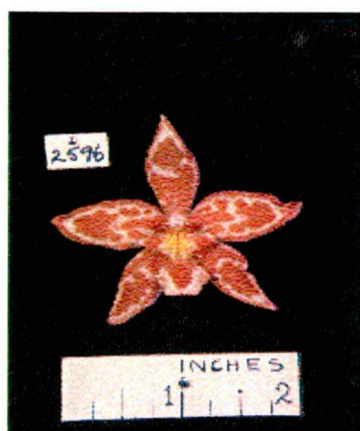
Russ Vernon Odont out of the  
pot showing roots



Russ Vernon Odont in 4 inch  
pot at 1 year



Charlesworth Nursery  
Oda. Oda. Vernona 'Flammea'



Oda. Vuylstekeae  
Charlesworth Nursery



Odcdm Hebe 'Lyoth'  
Charlesworth Nursery



Odm. Alorcus 'Excelsior'  
Charlesworth Nursery