

GREATER LAS VEGAS ORCHID SOCIETY

SUNDAY, JUNE 6TH, 2004 2 PM

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE USUAL PLACE, THE NEVADA GARDEN CLUB BUILDING AT WASHINGTON AND TWIN LAKES ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF LORENZI PARK. THE BUILDING WILL BE OPEN AT 1PM.

Carol Siegel, Newsletter Editor

CAROL SIEGEL- PRESIDENT
CLARICE DEAN -VICE-PRESIDENT
EILEEN MCKYTON- SECRETARY
DIANA SMITH- TREASURER

AND...

Dan Mumau, Michael Lawless - Membership Hospitality Chairmen

Lillian Patterson- Photographer and Historian

Dan Mumau and Tony Billitere- Raffle Chairmen

Phyllis Bond, Leslie Doyle, Shelly North and Eileen McKyton- Special Events Chairmen

Jeri Lee and Tony Billitere- Community Liaison

Alex McKyton -Building Chairmen and Webmaster

Tex Severance and Mike Levin- Show and Tell Gurus

Tex and Gidget Severance- Judging Chairmen

Scotty Nogaim- Election Chairman, Raffle Lady

Steve Ninemire Library Chairman Clarice Dean, Assistant Librarian

Clarice Dean- Trip Chairman

John Haydukavitch-Video Chief

Shelly North-Classy Club Apparel Chairlady

June 6, 2004	Glen Decker, Owner Piping Rock Orchids, "Phragmipedium"
July 11, 2004	Dr. Joseph Arditti, "The Little Known Uses of Orchids In Medicine, Food, Magic, and As Implements"
August 1, 2004	Barbecue Mt. Charleston Eldine Stevens' house
Sept 12, 2004	Mike Blitz, Exotic Orchids of Maui "What's Happening In the World of Cattleyas"
October 3, 2004	Aaron Hicks, "The Orchid Seed Bank
November 7, 2004	The Further Exploits of Bill Bergstrom in Mexico
December 5, 2004	Fifth International Food Fest and Holiday Party
January 9, 2005	Mike Glikbarg, Orchids of Los Osos, "Odontoglossum and Oncidiinae" SECOND SUNDAY

- February 6, 2005 Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids, "Orchid Growing For Dummies" (author of the book!)
- March 6, 2005 Jerry Fischer, owner Orchids Limited, "The Orchids Of Borneo"
- April 3, 2005 Charles Rowden, "Orchid Photography"
- May 1, 2005 Dr. Joseph Arditti, subject to be announced
- June 5, 2005 Sue Fordyce, owner Fordyce Orchids "Sophrinitis and Her Sisters"/"Orchid Sign Language"
- July 10, 2005 SECOND SUNDAY Sheldon Takahashi, owner Carmela's Orchids, "Cattleyas"
- August 7, 2005 Barbecue
- September 11, 2005 Virtual Greenhouse Tour
- November 6, 2005 The Adventures of Dennis D'Allesandro in Bolivia
- December 4, 2005 Sixth Annual International Food Fest and Holiday Party

Well, we did it!! They were all jealous as, amid mariachi music and Mexican festivity, our SECURITY GUARD kept our parking spots safe. We just drove past the waiting crowds like orchid club royalty and strolled into the meeting. Now that is more like it! I was pleased to arrange it and thank Clarice Dean for meeting the security guard in the morning. She is always willing to help.

More than seventy-five people had great fun at our May meeting. Norman Fang of Norman Orchids entertained us with a great talk on phalaenopsis and sold his famous plants. The excitement about our enormous raffle table had members lining up for tickets, and we made a \$250 profit. We did it with the beautiful plants we bought from Norman, the orchids donated by Daniel Vong, the green plants donated by Shelly North, the coconut bark donated by me, the fertilizer donated by the club, and the two dozen cork and bark mounts we found in our storage bin (a mystery...) as well as the hotel plants brought in by Tony Billitere. What generosity! People notice what a caring and warm group of members we have. Fred Schecter, one of our newer members, said we are the "kissingest club" he has ever been in. Norman Vong also remarked that our club was warm and loving and had very positive energy. He said he had never been to a club where people laughed so much. I guess you have to have a sense of humor if you are growing tropical orchids in the middle of the desert.

We thank Vickie Stewart, Eileen McKyton, Christine DeLaCruz and Nita Bragg for providing great food for the meeting. This was the second time that Eileen has done food. Daniel Vong cancelled a trip at the last minute to come to the meeting and sell protea, an interesting plant to grow with your orchids. Thanks to Mike Levin for his silent auction plants and for the co-guru of the show and tell table with Tex Severance. We were pleased to welcome new members and guests- Anna Marie and Kuniaki Nagai, Gloria Bott, Jane Matthey, Teresa Cicconi, Leslie Shipp and Mark Zachman. We hope you enjoy our club.

Our May Species of the Month, presented by Clarice Dean, was *Cattleya gaskelliana*. A Venezuelan native, the inflorescence has two to five fragrant flowers, five inches across, varying in color from white to pale purple, with a large patch of yellow in the throat. It is a gorgeous native.

Steve Ninemire, our hard-working librarian, presented a book on greenhouse culture in memory of Tita Owen, our member. What a lovely tribute to a lovely lady. He is so devoted, we had to make him stop working in the library and just enjoy the meeting.

Shelly North took orders for apparel with club logo. Next month will be the last month to order and pay for club shirts, hats, totes, and aprons. There will be no extras ordered so be sure and get yours in June.

A special thanks to all the nice people who help set up and take down the meeting with a special thank you to Alex McKyton who is my life raft when things sink at the meeting and who always comes early and leaves last (Eileen, too) Thanks, too, to Dan and Marsha Hawley for all the greeting and set-up help at the meeting. Kudos to Clarice and Dennis Dean and Diana Smith for helping to pull the cart. You all are such a delight.

In June, we are lucky enough to have Glen Decker, owner of Piping Rock Orchids, as our speaker. Many of you will remember his wonderful article on phragmipedium culture in the Orchids magazine a few months ago. He is a leading expert on all kinds of slipper orchids. Thanks to Roberta Schechter, Gail Harris, June Cravenn, and Dan and Marsha Hawley for providing snacks for the meeting.

Our club really did shine at the Sunset Garden Club Show on May 1st. Clarice and Dennis Dean put together an outstanding display of orchids, the talk of the show.

It was right in the entry of the stunning new modern library, and everyone was dazzled. That and our native orchid display won us another big ribbon!! Soon our ribbons will be bigger than our display... We really thank the Deans for this monumental effort. Diana Smith also helped with the display. Eileen McKyton, Diana Smith, Carol Siegel and the Deans contributed flowers, and Leslie Doyle, Clarice Dean, and Claudia Theriot graciously served as ambassadors at the show. Thanks to all these nice people.

In the afternoon, more than seventy people turned out for my orchid sex life talk, and we got several people from that group attending our meeting the next day so we were all pleased. My poor husband... I made him come to hear me speak AGAIN because I didn't think anyone else would come. Such devotion... Thanks, Rick. Thanks, too, to the Sunset Club for inviting us. It was a beautiful show.

On a gorgeous May day, Gail Harris, Lillian Patterson, Rick and Carol Siegel, Diana Smith, Anna Marie and Kuniaki Nagai joined Pat Leary, Chairman of Biology at CCSN in Red Springs to see our native orchid, *Epipactis gigantea*. This gorgeous orchid is three-feet tall with a reddish-brown flower whose lip chatters in the breeze. They call it the "Chatterbox Orchid". It grows in shady, wet places and loves the cliff there with its springs running by. We clambered around the awesome red rocks and explored the beautiful native desert plants -range ratany, indigo bush, paper bag bush, desert marigold, mariposa lily, agave, yerba mantas, ash trees—it just went on and on. We were lucky enough to have Joe and Brian lead us in our explorations and it was really glorious. Thanks to Pat for befriending us again.

In June, those who are interested can come with me and Diana Smith to collect *Spiranthes infernalis* at Ash Meadows Wildlife Refuge as part of an AOS spiranthes phylogeny study on Saturday, June 19th. Just tell me. 254-4168. You can also come with some of us on July 10th (tentative date) to explore for the lost orchid, *Spiranthes diluvialis*, in Panaca with orchid expert Jim Coyner who is kindly coming down from Salt Lake City to help us. This native Nevada orchid has not been seen since 1936, and we want to know if it is still around!

Following is an article I have written on orchids and their parts that look dead but really aren't as well as an article on how to read a label with kind permission of the American Orchid Society. Love ya, Carol growlove@cox.net 254-4168

Cutting It Off and Throwing It Out By Carol Siegel

They say an orchid expert is someone who has killed more than a thousand orchids so you would think we would be experts on when something is dead. However, when it comes to orchids, you can be fooled. Plants that look dead sometimes are just resting, and flower spikes that look finished often come back and produce flowers for months.

I get calls all the time from very upset people who say that all the leaves have fallen off their orchids. They wonder what they have done wrong. Well, some orchids naturally lose their leaves. The bottom old leaf of an orchid like a phalaenopsis often dies and turns yellow. It is not your fault when some other pseudobulb sits there all naked for months on end. In October or November, the leaves of plants like *Lycaste* begin to turn brown and fall off preparing for the dormancy of the plant. *Catasetum* and some *Calanthe* like *Calanthe* Rozel orchids lose their leaves at a time when the dry season would naturally occur. Reduce watering to a bare minimum and keep the plant on the cool side if possible. One day a little green sprout will occur, and you can resume watering and fertilizing normally as the green sprout seems to mature over night. Some like pleiones require a completely dry rest and shut down for the winter.

Cycnoches species and hybrids, called the "Swan Orchids" are deciduous, too. One of the most beautiful is *Cycnoches chlorochilon* whose male flower really looks like a swan. It has several huge green to yellow flowers up to six inches across with a white lip and a column forming the shape of a swan. Don't be upset when the leaves fall off. In a few months, another swan will emerge.

Mormodes, related to *Catasetum*, loses its leaves as well. Although the growth looks just like a *Catasetum*, the flowers are highly unusual. The lips always twist and the flower spike is often slightly pendant with fragrant flowers. *Mormodes*, *Cycnoches* and *Catasetum* all have heavily-perfumed flowers that drive male euglossine bees wild. They collect the fragrant waxes with their little brushes on their front feet, becoming drunk, staggering around, losing all muscular control- and pollinating the orchid.

Dendrobium loddigesii and the nobile-type *Dendrobium* as well as the *D. anosmum* group should be allowed to get dry so the leaves fall off. Usually there is a bract around all or part of the pseudobulb that will turn brown when it has stopped growing. The cane also makes a terminal leaf at the top to show that it is complete. It then rests until a new shoot appears at the base of the most recent pseudobulb. Until then, just give enough watering to prevent shriveling or flower production will be way down in the spring. Relax and enjoy your rest, and don't water for a couple of months.

Galeandra is a small jewel which fools us twice. Like *Catasetum* and the others, it loses its leaves but fools us again by blooming again on an old spike like an equitant *Oncidium*. You think the spike is dead, just all played out, and then it will bloom again. DON'T CUT THAT SPIKE!! This small orchid can be in bloom for long periods before ending its blooming cycle. The pseudobulbs are only an inch wide with the inflorescence rising from the middle of its six to eight soft, matte green leaves. *G. baueri* and *G. batemanii* are easy to grow and flower. As the plant matures, it blooms consecutively for longer and longer periods, throwing clusters of five or six blooms. I had a *Galeandra divas* that had some buds blast, and I despaired, but soon more buds were forming.

What are some of the orchids that will bloom again on an old spike? The Butterfly Orchid, *Psychopsis papilio*, syn *Oncidium papilio*, thrusts forth one rigid elongated oval leaf, and a long wiry inflorescence emerges from the base of the pseudobulbs. Good growers can have as many as 10 or more spikes, each of which can bloom every three to five weeks all year for many years until the old spikes die. Don't cut that spike or you miss all that fun. The spike may look dead—but it is not!

Encyclia cochleata, the Clamshell Orchid, can also bloom consecutively for several months on the same spike. The sheath emerges from between two sword-shaped, skinny leaves on top of the oval pseudobulb and can take several months before they flower. When mature, this orchid can bloom year-round, emitting a sweet fragrance. The flower looks like a clam shell, usually with an almost-black, purplish shell top and lime-green petals radiating from the base of the shell. Even if you repot this plant when in bloom, it will continue to flower. This one loves to bloom.

There is a group of *Masdevallias* that re-bloom when you don't cut the spike off. The easiest to grow is *Masdevallia infracta*, normally with a small purple and white flower

with yellow tails. Its re-blooming traits are transmitted to its hybrids, such as *M. Pixie* which can have 10 or more flowers open three or four times a year. Another beautiful *Masdevallia* that will send out a bud weeks after the first has fallen is *Masdevallia Red Wing*. The flowers are intensely colored and rise high above the lovely foliage.

The perfect orchid to bloom for the home grower is *Phalaenopsis*, and several species also have this same re-blooming orchid. *Phalaenopsis amboinensis*, *P. lueddemanniana* and *P. celebensis* are other species that keep blooming after the first flowers have faded. Most of the phals sold by growers like Norman's Orchids will re-bloom for months. In addition, cutting back a flower spike to a lower node will almost always get you a second blooming on that spike. A single plant can be in bloom for as much as nine months!! No wonder phals are the best-selling orchids in the world.

My personal favorite among all orchids is anything phragmipedium at all. There is a group of species that do the sequential blooming trick, and the spikes last as much as six months. The spike continues to elongate, producing flower after flower after flower. I had a Sorcerer's Apprentice where I finally had to cut off the spike because it had elongated so much that it touched the ceiling!! Talk about value. Some of the easy to cultivate species are *P. longifolium*, *P. pearcei*, *P. sargenteanum*, *P. schlimii*, although the slightly more difficult *P. besseae* and *P. boissierianum* are just lovely. All their hybrids keep their flowering habit. I especially like *P. Eric Young* and *P. Dick Clemens* and *P. Grande* and Get it?

Another slipper orchid that sometimes sends out bud after bud is the genus *Paphiopedilum*. *Paph chamberlainianum*, *P. glaucophyllum*, *P. primulinum*, *P. victoria regina* are just some of the sequentially-flowering paphs. Many of the hybrids like *P. Pinocchio* (*primulinum X glaucophyllum*) will act in the same way.

There are many other orchids with spikes that rebloom and leaves that fall off. Just remember that when an orchid or its spike looks dead, it may be just the beginning.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hersh, Helen. "Don't Cut That Spike." ORCHIDS. May 1997, pp.464-487.

What Does Your Plant Label Tell You?

DOROTHY WISE MILLER

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO a new member of our society told me that while she was glad the raffle plant she received was tagged, she did not know what the label meant. In mulling this comment over I could think of no written material which would be of help. I remembered that in registering plants for judging at orchid shows even the most experienced growers are sometimes careless in giving information from their tags, information important for the judges to know in order to evaluate the plants fairly. This then is an amateur's effort to put together facts obtained from researched material and information gained from common practices so that the beginner will have some information on how to read a plant label.

The orchid family consists of over five hundred and seventy-seven genera. Each genus represents a grouping of related plants. For instance, you are familiar with the names *Epidendrum*, *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, etc. Each of these names denotes a genus. Usually these names have a Latin or Greek base. "Botanical" Latin is used to create names and descriptions for the many thousands of plants discovered since the days when classical Latin was a spoken language. If you keep in mind that a little over two hundred years ago an educated man was able to correspond in Latin with a person from another European country, and that the study of botany was in its infancy with many learned botanists in many European countries, you will see that Botanical Latin had and still does have an advantage over English or other modern languages. Latin meanings and constructions remain constant and precise while English and other languages are in a state of continual change of meaning, spelling and usage. Botanists naming a new genus or species in a genus usually try to find a distinctive physical feature and coin a name by combining Greek or Latin words to express this feature. Often they name it after a person, preferably its discoverer or someone who has studied the group. The only real limitations are those imposed voluntarily by the good taste and common sense of the person. Famous examples include the genus named for the distinguished 19th century horticulturist in England, Mr. William Cattley — *Cattleya*. The genus *Cycnoches* comes from the Greek word for a swan, *cygnus*, for the blooms do resemble a swan. Similarly *Phalaenopsis* comes from the Greek for moth, describing the moth-like flowers.

I will start with the simplest label and proceed to the most complex. The first word which should appear is the name of the genus. As an example I will use a plant native to my area of Florida and which grows in trees in this area without help from us — *Epidendrum tampense*. For the moment we will not worry about

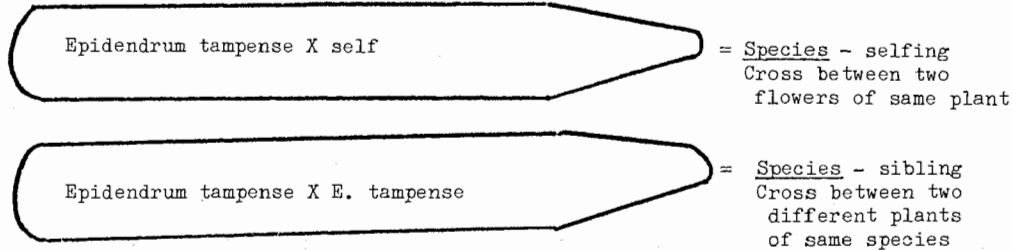


whether it is correctly named *Encyclia* or *Epidendrum*. The genus name begins with a capital letter, but the second word, *tampense*, or specific name, begins with a small letter. Any time you see the second word starting with a lower case letter you will know you are dealing with a species. The Latin word, species, is spelled the same, whether singular or plural. Specie, without the "s", refers to money, not plants.

Within the genus *Epidendrum* there are some species which are tall and some which are short; some have fat bulbs, others do not; some have clusters of flowers, while several have individual flowers. But, when you say *Epidendrum tampense*, you

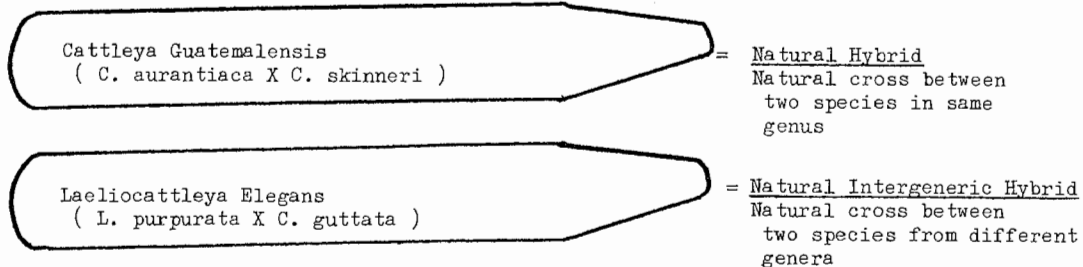
are specifying a particular population of plants within the genus *Epidendrum*, known by certain published characteristics and designated by the specific Latin word, *tampense*.

Usually in nature this plant is pollinated with pollen from another *Epidendrum tampense*, or even with pollen from the same plant. Man will sometimes help nature a bit by pollinating a very fine plant of *Epidendrum tampense* with its own pollen. The resulting plants from this latter pollination would be designated on the plant label by the phrase (*Epidendrum tampense* X self). This is called a selfing cross. Incidentally the "X" is a symbol indicating pollination and hence our word "cross." If a



plant of *Epidendrum tampense* is pollinated with pollen from another, different *Epidendrum tampense* plant, the label could then read (*Epidendrum tampense* X *Epidendrum tampense*). This is called a sibling cross. In both cases, the resulting plants are still the species *Epidendrum tampense*.

Sometimes nature plays a trick on a plant and pollinates it with pollen from a plant of another species but within the same genus. Some of you, for example, may be familiar with the beautiful *Cattleya Guatemalensis*. This is a natural hybrid (a hybrid found in nature), but we can duplicate it by crossing the parental species, *Cattleya aurantiaca* and *C. skinneri*. In print, a natural hybrid will normally have its "specific" name, i.e., *Guatemalensis*, capitalized and italicized. All natural hybrids have Latinized or Greek names. All man-made hybrids, today, must have popular



or non-Latin names. (You will find instances of early, man-made hybrids with Latin names.) Crosses between species of different genera are much less common in nature. An example of a natural intergeneric hybrid is *Laeliocattleya Elegans*, a cross between *Laelia purpurata* and *Cattleya guttata*.

Orchid hybridization is a comparatively recent development, dating from the middle of the nineteenth century. This is perhaps the reason for the orchid family having the most comprehensive and detailed list of hybrids of any known botanical group. Hybridization of orchids may have been considerably slowed because of the difficulty of raising them from seed, and the relatively long period from seed to bloom. The first list of orchid hybrids was printed in 1871 and included eighteen hybrids. New hybrids were, from this time on, regularly published. Each month the AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY BULLETIN reprints a list of new orchid hybrid names, registered with the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

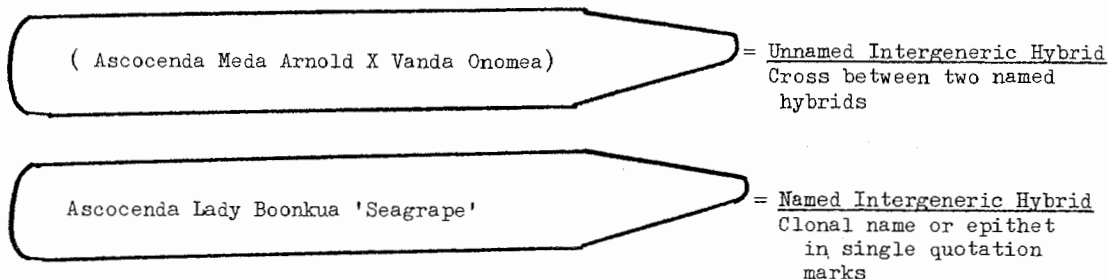
Crosses between genera are frequently man made in order to bring about such desirable characteristics as more flowers per stalk, better color, size or shape. A cross between two species in the same or different genera is termed a hybrid. If your label reads only (*B. tuberculata* X *C. bowringiana*), for example, you have an un-

named hybrid. Appropriate research will reveal the proper name of *Brassocattleya* Mem. Caro Brown. This should be inserted on the label above the parentheses.

Usually the hybridizer names his own cross by sending the required information to the Royal Horticultural Society in London. The International Registrar for Orchid Hybrids researches and records the cross and the name. This particular cross will always be known by the same name no matter how many times it is remade and no matter who may remake the cross.

A few paragraphs ago I mentioned the word *Brassocattleya*. Some of your plants may bear the label *Bc*. This indicates a cross between *Brassavola* and *Cattleya*, called *Brassocattleya*. You may have a *Blc.*, a cross between three genera, *Brassavola*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*, called *Brassolaeliocattleya*. These combinations of names became such a mouthful that in 1910, at the Brussels Botanical Congress, it was proposed that botanists abandon all attempts to make combinations of the names of three or more genera and instead coin new names by attaching the termination “-ara” to the name. Thus, the combination of (*Brassavola* X *Cattleya* X *Sophranitis*) became *Rolfeara*, commemorating the Kew botanist, Robert Allen Rolfe. Today, a new orchid generic name for the combination of three genera may be either a combination of the three generic names or a new name as cited by the above example. A new generic name involving four or more genera must, however, follow the rule cited above.

We are more familiar with hybrids made by crossing a hybrid with a species, or a hybrid with a hybrid — both of which result in hybrids. An example of a species



crossed with a hybrid is the popular *Ascocenda* Meda Arnold, a cross of the species *Ascocentrum curvifolium* by the hybrid *Vanda* Rothschildiana. When you cross that hybrid, *Ascocenda* Meda Arnold, with another hybrid, *Vanda* Onomea, you get the hybrid, *Ascocenda* Lady Boonkua. For correct generic and intergeneric names and abbreviations, consult the *Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration* available from the American Orchid Society.

There are many plants of *Ascocenda* Lady Boonkua, and perhaps you have been surprised at the many glorious colors you see. In order to differentiate between individual plants of *Ascocenda* Lady Boonkua on your labels, you might wish to give your lavender one a special designation in order not to confuse it with your golden brown one. You have the right to give a clonal name to your plant in addition to the official name. For instance your lavender plant could have the word ‘Seagrape’ written in single quotes after the name Lady Boonkua, i.e., *Ascocenda* Lady Boonkua ‘Seagrape’; and your golden brown one could become *Ascda.* Lady Boonkua ‘Coppertone’, or some such name of your choosing. Some people prefer to give clonal names in honor of friends or family. Some people prefer to use place names. We give the clonal name ‘Hyde Park’ to some of our plants because no one else seems to be using that designation, and we are the Harold Millers who live on Hyde Park Street. A clonal name may be any word of your choice, except that it may not be in Latin. Whenever you repot and divide your plant, the clonal name goes on all the divisions of that plant. If a plant is of such a high quality that it

comes up for American Orchid Society judging it must have a clonal name before the report of the judges is sent to A. O. S.

The importance of clonal names in a description was shown in the recent talk by F. L. Stevenson when he told of being asked to judge a purple *Cattleya* Bob Betts. We are accustomed to thinking of *Cattleya* Bob Betts as a gorgeous big white — a cross of *C. Bow Bells*, a hybrid, and *C. mossiae* 'Wageneri', a white variety of the species. *Cattleya mossiae* occurs in lavender forms as well as white, and in making that particular *C. Bob Betts*, a purple *C. mossiae* was used with entirely different results from the first cross. An appropriately descriptive clonal name for the purple *C. mossiae* parent would have helped to clear up the confusion. The resulting population is still called *Cattleya* Bob Betts.

Perhaps you are one of the lucky ones who owns a plant whose label says *Cattleya* Doretts (Dorene X Bob Betts 'Phoebe', AM/RHS-AOS). This label tells you immediately that your plant is the hybrid *Cattleya* Doretts but that it does not yet have a clonal name. The pod-bearing parent was a plant of the hybrid cross *Cattleya* Dorene, and the pollen came from the individual plant, *C. Bob Betts* 'Phoebe' which was awarded an Award of Merit by both the Royal Horticultural Society of England and the American Orchid Society. Again you may have a plant

Cattleya Doretts (Dorene X Bob Betts 'Phoebe'
AM/RHS-AOS)

= Award Designations

named *Brassolaeliocattleya* Norman's Bay 'Low', FCC/RHS-AOS. Your plant is an intergeneric hybrid involving three genera — *Brassavola*, *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. It has the clonal name 'Low' to distinguish it from other *Brassolaeliocattleya* Norman's Bay plants such as *Blc.* Norman's Bay 'Hercules', 'Lucille', or 'Gothic'. This clone received a First Class Certificate from both the Royal Horticulture Society and the American Orchid Society.

There is so much commercial hybridization going on at present that you can find some extremely complex names. For instance we recently received a *Dendrobium* cross from Hawaii upon whose label was written (*Den.* Dark Victory X *Den.* Glen Young) X (*Den.* Lady Hamilton X *Den.* Hula Girl). From that label you would gather that neither of the two crosses used had yet been named, and the resulting plant is thus an unnamed hybrid. First the crosses involving parent plants must be named; then the cross itself may be named.

(*Dendrobium* Dark Victory X *D.* Glen Young) X
(*D.* Lady Hamilton X *D.* Hula Girl)

= Unnamed Hybrid Cross

Parents are two
unnamed hybrid crosses

Now for some words of advice about your plant labels. They are the birth certificates of your plants. Protect them carefully! Fasten a label to your plant so it will not choke your plant, but also so that it will not get lost. Carefully copy every bit of information from the face of that label onto a duplicate label. Use the information whenever you enter your plant in a show for ribbon or A.O.S. judging. Copy down every parenthesis. Add all the initials which show the plant's awards. If a letter is in lower case, copy it in lower case. Print your label with a good, dark leaded pencil. The worst printing is more legible than most writing. Deeply tuck the duplicate label in the edge of your pot. When you repot, it is common practice to put the original label on the lead division of your plant and make extra labels for the extra pots. The language of orchids, while at first seemingly complex, is ordered and logical. If you learn the language and use it properly, you will be able to converse freely with it and be understood by other orchidists. — 2712 Hyde Park Street, Sarasota, Florida.