In this issue

Letters from the World Orchid Conference

GCCG Show Report

CSA Awards
67th Santa Barbara International Orchid Show

March 16~18 2012

9 AM ~ 5 PM

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Earl Warren Showgrounds
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www.sborchidshow.com

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Correction
JULY-AUGUST 2011

On page 22, Cymbidium White Rabbit ‘Geyserland’ 4N, pictured in a photograph by the author, Kevin Hill, was grown by George Hatfield and photographed at Hatfield Orchids.

GOLDEN GATE CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE
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www.SouthBayOrchidSociety.com
Have any of you ever had the desire to be a guest editor? Do you know Adobe InDesign with a splash of Photoshop? Do you know how to lay out a magazine and write a grammatically correct English sentence?

As I write this, I have just been diagnosed with cancer and face several months of treatment which may impair my ability to produce the *Journal* in a timely fashion. Now I know the sassier readers amongst you might note that I wasn’t exactly a model of timeliness last year, but my grand intention was to improve this year.

However, now I feel obliged to find a (hopefully) temporary replacement for myself, or warn the CSA *Journal* readers that the publication will be delayed by my health issues. I, like everyone else involved with the *Journal*, the Board and CSA Judging, receive no payment for my work; it is all a labor of love, reflecting our love of orchids and the orchid community.

Please note the new official email address. This will allow others to check email while I am unavailable. If you write to the hkorchid address that appears in previous issues, there may be a significant delay in response.

In the meantime, enjoy all the shows in my stead! I expect folks to take show pictures and write articles, as this year I will be enjoying the shows vicariously, too!

**Heidi Kirkpatrick, Editor**
CSAJournalOfficialEmail@gmail.com

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The Gardena Cymbidium Club presents:

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10 am to 5 pm

**February 19, 2012**
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The Cover Flower
*Cymbidium* Pywacket ‘Stirling’
(Tethys × *tracyanum*)
Judges’ Recognition
Malihini Show       February 11, 2011
Owner: Barry Zimmerman
Photographer: Buddy Mark

Some cymbidiums are notable and eye-catching without fulfilling the requirements for a Cymbidium Society of America quality award. *Cymbidium* Pywacket ‘Stirling’ is such a plant. The characteristic *Cymbidium tracyanum* shape passes through to *Cymbidium* Pywacket, meeting none of the criteria for rounded form or broad segments. And yet, the gilt flowers of the cultivar ‘Stirling’ with their lively overlay of maroon spotting deserve acknowledgement. Judges at last year’s Malihini Show rewarded grower Barry Zimmerman with a Judges’ Recognition for a fine, well-grown plant with clean foliage bearing two gracefully arching spikes of flowers with notably clear color and markings. Photographer Buddy Mark captured the grace of the plant and flower.

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Letters from the 20th World Orchid Conference

Text and Photos by Peter Tobias

The 20th World Orchid Conference met in Singapore November 13 through 20, 2011 at the Sands Expo and Convention Centre, Marina Bay Sands. According to conference organizers, the eight day event was attended by 1,000 conference registrants and 300,000 walk-in visitors to the show. The theme of the 20th WOC was “Where New and Old World Orchids Meet.” More photos of the Conference are available at the official website, www.20woc.com.sg

The 21st WOC, “Orchids: Gold in the Green Age,” will be held in 2014 in Johannesburg, South Africa. For those who like to plant ahead, information is available online at www.woc21.org.za

November 12, 2011

The 20th World Orchid Conference opened Saturday evening with brief formalities from several dignitaries, including Dr. Kiat Tan, Chair of the 20th World Orchid Conference Organizing Committee. The announcement of the major judging prizes was made by Dr. Khoo Chong Yee, Chair of the Judging Committee.

The Grand Champion Display went to a fifty square meter display from the Chiawathana Orchid Garden Company of Thailand for a display with many large blocks of color derived from huge clumps of Tolumnia Jairak Rainbow, blue vandas, white dendrobiums, yellow oncidiums, and red ascocendas around a waterfall. The Reserve Champion display award went to a hundred square meter display from the Orchid Society of Papua New Guinea. The most striking element of the display was a bird sculpted from renantheras and dendrobiums.

The show is being held in the Marina Bay Sands Convention Center in Singapore. The displays come from places as far apart as South Africa, which is hopeful of hosting the 21st WOC in 2014, to Ecuador, which hopes to host the 22nd WOC in 2017. It is hard to think of two more different places, with fynbos habitat in South Africa to the high Andes in

The author in front of one of the iconic examples of new Singapore architecture.
Ecuador. Both are on my list and their displays are both pretty exciting.

If the shops of orchids and orchid paraphernalia at the orchid show are not enough for the orchid centric shopper, then the three stories and seeming miles of shops in the building hosting the show should be enough for even the most courageous shopper. This is by far the biggest convention center cum shopping mall I have ever seen. Just one of the food courts must have twenty-five different stalls of foods from all the different peoples that reside in Singapore. There is also has a skating rink, made not of ice but of some slippery plastic, on which kids can slither around, fall down, and pretend to skate without getting either wet or cold. And the whole thing is under a glass roof so that the rain which fell most of Saturday is of no concern.

The conference program starts Sunday morning with a presentation by Dr. Mark Chase of the Jodrell Laboratory at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Royal Horticultural Society, UK. He will describe the DNA data which have both illuminated much of the evolutionary history of the Orchidaceae and infuriated a number of classical taxonomists. It should be interesting!

November 13, 2011

I mentioned in my last note that Mark Chase would start off the conference program by talking about the DNA sequencing data that have caused some changes and controversy in orchid taxonomy. Please know that I am not an orchid taxonomist and firmly believe that “a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,” or in this case, be as beautiful. I am by training a biochemist; I work in a department of immunology and I do have some knowledge of genetics.

Mark Chase is a Ph.D. botanist, a thoroughly professional taxonomist, and an excellent analyzer of DNA sequences. As he says, “the data are the data,” and they very clearly delineate how much different species of orchids are related to each other—that is, closely or distantly. They also tell how close orchids are to other plant families and have cleared up a lot of uncertainty about what orchids are related to and how long they have been around.

The DNA sequences show that orchids are most closely related to such plants as asparagus and lilies and have been around some 110 million years—since the time of the dinosaurs. Mark had a cute slide showing T. rex sniffing a Cattleya rex. Other workers have shown how a DEF gene, known to control petal differentiation in other flowers, has been duplicated and mutated in orchids to enable the simple petals of lilies to be modified into sepals, petals, and lip in an orchid such as a cattleya and less differentiated in orchids such as masdevallias and paphiopedilums. These results are uncontroversial.

The controversy arises when the detailed genetic data are used to reorder the groups Cattleya, Oncidium, and Odonotoglossum; Mark
spent the most time talking about the latter two groups, the split of *Oncidium* itself into two groups, *Oncidium* and *Gomesa*, and the folding of *Odontoglossum* into *Oncidium*. The DNA sequence data show that all odontoglossums are closer to a subset of the oncidiums than they are to the remainder of the oncidiums, if I use the previous names. Now we have only *Oncidium* and *Gomesa*.

The use of *Gomesa* is mandated by the accepted rules of name priority in taxonomy. Although the oncidiums (former) that are now gomesas look very much like oncidiums, they are in fact quite different genetically. What has happened is that as orchids and their pollinators evolved, the gomesas came to depend on the same types of bees for pollination as the oncidiums and so they evolved to look very similar. This is called convergent evolution. If vertebrates, such as humans, and cephalopods, such as squid and octopi, were classified solely on the basis of their eyes, they would be considered to be very closely related. This is another case of convergent evolution; our eyes and cephalopod eyes have evolved to accomplish very similar functions. But obviously humans and squid are not closely related when all the data are taken into account. And so it is with *Oncidium* and *Gomesa*.

As if all that were not trouble enough, what to do with *Odontoglossum crispum*
and Oncidium crispum is another problem to be solved. Oncidium crispum was named before Odontoglossum crispum and so Odontoglossum crispum must give way. Again for reasons related to the accepted rules of taxonomy, Odontoglossum crispum must become Oncidium alexanderae because alexanderae was a name used for a plant later determined to be Odontoglossum.

The reclassifying of all those odontoglossums and oncidiums is a big problem for registration of hybrids. My understanding is that the registrar of hybrids has decided to continue accepting the old names for purposes of hybrid registration.

Whew—I hope I got that explanation correct and clear! I am pretty sure Mark Chase explained it in less time than it took me to write it!

In addition to the lectures, I had a brief tour of one of the two glasshouses of the Gardens by the Bay. This is an exceptionally ambitious garden and glasshouse project. When finished, the glasshouses will surely be the most impressive indoor gardens in the world. Just imagine moving fully grown Baobab trees from Senegal to Singapore and getting them to survive in an artificial version of the dry, Senegalese climate tucked in the 90% humidity of Singapore. And that is in the smaller of the two glasshouses, only 2.1 acres!

November 14, 2011

Monday morning looked like good weather so I decided to take in the Singapore Botanical Garden (SBG) and its national orchid collection. Spectacular on all fronts!

The SBG was started in 1859 and had its first orchid house in 1875. I am
not certain when Henry Ridley became director of the SBG, but his importance is that in 1893 he grew the first rubber trees in Southeast Asia. Rubber is native to the Amazon basin. The Amazon basin was controlled by Spain and Portugal and thus they had a monopoly on rubber. I don't know who first smuggled rubber seeds out of the Amazon but it was no accident that they ended up at Kew Gardens outside London. After some years of failure, seedlings finally sprouted and a few survived long enough to be sent to Singapore. There, Ridley managed to get them to grow well and the Amazonian rubber monopoly was broken as a result.

Also in 1893, Vanda Miss Joaquim was discovered in the garden of Miss Agnes Joaquim. Depending on whom you believe, this hybrid was either intentional or accidental, but the evidence seems to favor that it was an intentional cross by Miss Joaquim herself. It has never gone out of favor and became the national flower of Singapore. Horticulturalists at the gardens have been busy making more hybrids ever since and they are on magnificent display in the national orchid garden.

The Garden has special houses with cool Andean species, such as Masdevallia tovarensis, and a mist house with cymbidiums. There were large palm gardens, a ginger and heliconia area, and everywhere lots and lots of plants. The Garden's plumerias were large enough to be mounts for orchids and other epiphytes. And I have to reemphasize that there were lots and lots of plants!

In the afternoon, I attended a symposium on Chinese medicine. It was very interesting to learn that many types of orchids are used in Chinese medicine, but depressing to learn that patients and practitioners prefer wild collected plants for medicines. The haul amounts to at least tens of thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, of plants every year. How long this situation can go on is an interesting question. Clearly, it has been going on for a long time. As best as I could make out, none of the orchids have been fully characterized to discover what chemicals are responsible for the pharmacological properties.

I haven't commented on the architecture of Singapore. A look at the web site for the 20th WOC shows one of the iconic new buildings. It consists of three wedge-shaped towers topped by what they call a boat but what looks to me more like a surfboard. From viewpoints on the exterior, it looks as if the buildings are solid, but the view on the inside shows that they are hollow with rooms or apartments just on the outer faces and a towering gallery on the inside. I haven't been up to the boat/surfboard yet, but that is definitely on my list. Rumor has it that there is an infinity edge pool up there!

For dinner, I went with some friends to a highly recommended Indian restaurant called Banana Leaf Apolo. Yes, it seems as if that should be spelled Lunch at the Banana Leaf Apolo was served to the author on a banana leaf!
“Apollo,” but “Apolo” is what was on the sign. It was very good and as you can see from the photo of my meal, the plate is a banana leaf. Sure does save on the dishwashing budget!

**November 15, 2011**

Tuesday was a big day for talks on orchid conservation, although many talks here at the WOC have touched on conservation. Inasmuch as there are now seven billion people on the planet engaged in agriculture, logging, development and the use of orchids for medicine and horticulture, wild populations of orchids are facing a very tough future. There are basically two strategies to keep individual species from going extinct; these are seed storage and ex situ conservation of live plants. For naturally occurring groups of orchids, formation and protection of reserves is the basic strategy. If seeds and plants are available, in some instances reintroduction may be feasible.

Kingsley Dixon is Permanent Visiting Professor in the School of Plant Biology at the University of Western Australia and Science Director for the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority in Perth. His web site, which is worth a look, details his many interests. This talk, and I am fortunate to have heard him at other orchid meetings, was directed at assessing the possibilities for reintroduction of Western Australia’s terrestrial orchids. Kingsley is one of the people who have focused on the interactions between Western Australia’s terrestrial orchids and mycorrhizal fungi.

His early work suggested that the fungi were essential for orchid seed germination, but results he showed at this talk suggest that the seed/fungus symbiosis may not always be essential for many of these orchids. The relevance to reintroduction is that if the orchids require the fungus for growth in the wild, then we have to preserve the fungus as well and reintroduce the plants only where the fungus can grow in addition to the plant. If the orchid/fungus interaction is not obligatory, reintroduction will be much easier. Thus these new results provide more room for optimism that the conditions for successful reintroduction may be easier to satisfy.

However, he noted, really repopulating an area with an orchid flora is still not trivial, especially if the area is large and heavily disturbed. Orchids probably require a particular plant community for optimal trophic interactions and they require pollinators to survive in the long run. Finally the simple labor and other costs of restoring an area are not trivial. However, Kingsley seems pretty optimistic that these problems, though real, can be dealt with in time. I came away very impressed with the quality of the new biology that Kingsley is providing.

Kingsley also mentioned a new forest restoration initiative, the so-called Bonn Challenge. This is a very ambitious proposal to restore 150 million hectares, or 370 million acres, of degraded forest by 2020. I’m all in favor of that!

Many OCA members will be aware of the San Diego Zoo’s long-standing effort to restore the California Condor to life in the wild. In a similar vein is the following story. Another presentation from Australia, this time from Mark Clements, concerns the underground saprophytic orchid, *Rhizanthella gardnerii* or RG for short. Mark Clements is Research Scientist at the Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research at the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra. As such he gets to pass on plans for rescue or protection of endangered species impacted by development projects.

If ever there was an endangered species, RG is it. This truly weird orchid lives entirely below ground. No one has any real idea how many of these plants there are because they can’t be found by walking around looking for them. The
flowers do rise to the surface, but never break through the leaf litter in the forests where they live. A few sites have been found; one of them is near Bulahdelah in the northern coastal area of New South Wales. The coastal highway is overused and so the highway department proposed the Bulahdelah Bypass, which would completely obliterate one of the few known clumps of RG. Incredibly, through Mark’s permitting authority, the road was relocated somewhat and the clumps of RG were moved, the first time anyone has ever successfully translocated an RG. One can only marvel at the legal protection for endangered plants that exists in Australia and the willingness of the Australian authorities to live up to their legal obligations.

There were a lot of less positive stories. You don’t need me to detail these. But one further positive story came from Yam Tim Wing of the Singapore Botanical Gardens. One of their projects involves attempts to reintroduce the native orchids of Singapore. Their goal is to reestablish healthy populations of these orchids and to educate the public to increase their appreciation for the native plants of the country. The project began some ten years ago with the introduction of plants into selected sites as a long term experiment. Ten years later, many, although certainly not all, of the plants have successfully established themselves and some show signs of seed set and young plant development. While some of the orchids were put into remote and protected locations, others were placed throughout the city. Some of these were high enough to be protected from theft and some were low enough so that they could be clearly seen from the ground.

With the very positive experience of the last ten years, they are now setting out some six thousand more plants. I asked where in the city I could go see some examples; apparently in the trees in front of the US embassy there are some good examples. Hopefully I can find the US embassy and take a look!

**November 16, 2011**

Today was the final day of the meeting. It started out with a talk on *Phalaenopsis* breeding that I went to because it was the only talk of the morning. It was actually more interesting than I thought it would be because the speaker, Wen Huei Chen of the National Cheng King University in Taiwan, has done quite a lot of work using molecular biology to understand phal breeding. Since I don’t keep up with this field, I don’t know how new it is, but his Orchid Research Center is making transgenic plants that show resistance to virus and bacterial pathogens. The molecular biology and pathogen testing can be done on very young plants and the survivors can then be grown to maturity for breeding of resistant strains.

I’ll fill you in on the two talks that were of most interest to me from the standpoint of conservation. Taiwan is an island, like many others, that has too many people. The orchids are disappearing where the population is growing and reducing forest for agriculture and development, and where some orchids are used for medicine. Nothing new there. However, Rebecca Shu, an ecologist at the Taiwan Forest Research Institute, has begun to use geographic information software to model the distribution patterns for the rare orchids and strategize about protection. Twenty four rare species, including eleven endemic species, were selected for modeling. Using species locality information and twenty-six environmental variables, the potential distribution of each species was mapped after correlating the known locations with the environmental variables. These twenty-four maps were then combined to create a species richness map for the entire island.

The resulting map shows that many
richness hotspots fall outside protected areas. Now it will be necessary to go to the hotspots, see what is actually there, and see what can be done to protect the orchids if they still exist. In the western part of Taiwan the geography is flat and largely used for agriculture. Thus it is doubtful that many of the projected hot spots in the western part of the island have much left. The eastern part of the island consists of very rugged mountains and it is more likely that the potential hotspots will be found to have orchids.

This project was particularly interesting to me because Joe Meisel of the Ceiba Foundation for Tropical Conservation is working on a very similar approach to mapping potential orchid hotspots in Ecuador, with financial support from the Orchid Conservation Alliance.

The other talk of particular interest was an update from Phil Seaton of Kew Gardens in the UK on the Orchid Seed Store for Sustainable Use, OSSSU. In 2006, he and Hugh Pritchard received a grant from the Darwin Initiative to establish a series of orchid seedbanks. The plan is not just to store seed but to store it under a standard set of conditions and monitor the viability of the seed from storage on. Twenty-six sites around the globe are now storing seed of about five hundred species and generating lots of viability data. The plan is that seed will be available for plant regeneration in the future when reintroduction is attempted. I can come up with all sorts of caveats about the actual utility of seed banking orchids, but there is no doubt that Phil and his colleagues have done a wonderful job of teaching people how to store seed and how to grow plants from the stored seed. Once trained, they will doubtless come up with some novel uses for the seed.

The last talk of the day was by Phillip Cribb. Cribb retired as Curator of the Orchid Herbarium at Kew Gardens, UK, in 2006 after thirty-two years on the job. He has published many orchid books and over 370 research papers on orchids. He is also very interested in the art of orchid and botanical illustration and that was the topic of his talk.

Cribb is the model intelligent, urbane, well educated, British gentleman. I have known him from various orchid functions over quite a few years. If you ever get a chance to hear him talk, take it. I was going to say that he has forgotten more about orchids than I am likely ever to know, but in actuality I don’t think he has ever forgotten anything about orchids.

As one might guess, Kew Gardens has an excellent collection of botanical illustrations and Cribb has studied it at length. In fact, Kew has an excellent collection of everything. For example, they have Captain Bligh’s botanical notes and his herbarium sheets—you can go there and see them. And it was through Kew that rubber seeds were smuggled out of Peru and sent to southeast Asia to break the Peruvian rubber monopoly. I have no doubt that they have some of the original seed rolling around in a desk drawer somewhere.

Phillip Cribb covered botanical
illustration from the Codex Vindabonensis published in 512 A.D. to relatively modern times. He showed how botanical illustration enables plant identification, solves mysteries of plant taxonomy, enables knowledge of plant habitat and ecology, informs horticulture, provides a history of botany from ancient times to the present, and is just fun to look at. It was a wonderful talk. With any luck it will be published somewhere so that you don’t have to take my word for it.

After that, there were lots of closing speeches, thanking people, honoring people with various awards, reporting on the formalities of committees and official bodies, and, as the final sentence of the official business of the World Orchid Conference, expressing the hope that people would meet in 2017 in Guayaquil, Ecuador. The 2014 World Orchid Conference will be in Johannesburg, South Africa, as expected, but Pepe and Ingrid Portilla of Equagenera were very happy with the announcement that the 2017 WOC will be in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

It has been great to be in Singapore!

Peter Tobias, Ph.D. is an Associate Professor of Biochemistry in the Department of Immunology and Microbial Science at the Scripps Research Institute. In his orchid life, he is president of the Orchid Conservation Alliance, a 501(c)3 non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of orchids in the wild. The OCA supports projects conserving orchids and orchid habitats, including mapping of orchid species distribution in Ecuador, incorporating land into and supporting foundations for reserves, and developing an orchid conservation biology field station in Brazil. Donations to OCA are tax deductible and can be made online at their website: www.orchidconservationalliance.org

Find Out More on the Internet:
Learn more about places, people and organizations from these useful sites.

**Orchid Conservation Alliance**: www.orchidconservationalliance.org

**20th World Orchid Conference**: www.20woc.com.sg

**21st World Orchid Conference**: www.21woc.org.za


**Orchid Seed Store for Sustainable Use**: www.oisson.org


**Singapore Botanical Garden**: www.sbg.org.sg
Images from a Visit to the 20th World Orchid Conference

*Top:* The Grand Champion Plant and Best Hybrid, *Cychnodes* Taiwan Gold ‘Orchis’, was exhibited by the Council of Agriculture, Taiwan Growers association.

*Middle:* A variety of species were on display, including this *Dendrobium cuthbertsonii*.

*Bottom:* This miniature cattleya hybrid of *Cattleya* Candy Ball by Sc. Happy Child caught the attention of the judges.
Top: The Chiawathana Orchid Company of Thailand earned Grand Champion Display.
Above: Reserve Champion Display went to the Orchid Society of Papua New Guinea, whose display included a bird of renantheras and dendrobiums.
Orchids are always part of a visit to the Singapore Botanic Gardens. Red renantheras and yellow vandas (top) bloom in colorful contrast. Yellow oncidiums line a pathway (middle). A large lycaste (bottom) provides a mass of blooms.
Orchid Societies always hope for warm weather, fair skies and soft breezes when an orchid show is held. This wish is even more fervent when an orchid society changes its venue, as the Gold Coast Cymbidium Growers CSA Branch did in April of 2011 to avoid parking congestion linked to the concurrent activities of an adjacent Little League team. The move was to a large multipurpose room of a local church, conveniently located and offering ample parking space. In spite of an overlapping room schedule on judging night, this move proved well worth the risk.

For the first time in the club’s show history, brainstorming show chairs decided this year to have six, five-foot round, individual exhibitor display tables to supplement and enhance the usual bench show display. Six members (two Novice growers, one Intermediate grower and three Advanced growers) gamely took up this new challenge and put on awesome displays. Using round tables enabled exhibitors to have their displays admired from all sides and created the opportunity to “go tall” at the center of the table to accommodate well grown specimen plants. What a beautiful 2011 Gold Coast Cymbidium Growers Show

Text and Photos by Audrey Young-Tartar

Cymbidium Splatters ‘Red Velvet’ JC/AOS exhibited by Carol Armendariz won Best Plant in Show—People’s Choice.
effect these table displays gave to the entire show area!

Notable in the 148 entries this year in the displays and on the benches was an incredibly large number of specimen-grown plants and first-bloom seedlings, several of award quality, giving high praise to all the GCCG exhibitors.

The talk of the show was the split between the “exotic” and the “traditional” Best in Show plants. *Cymbidium Splatters ‘Red Velvet’ JC/AOS* (Robin × Tethys)—the Loren Batchman cross of the attention-grabbing, deep green Standard with large, bold, burgundy blotches and velvety lip—was well grown by Novice grower Carol Armendariz and swept the public vote for Best in Show—People’s Choice. Several other plants in Carol’s display, her first as an individual exhibitor, showed high quality and excellent culture: The sparkling *Cymbidium Rayon de Soleil ‘Cinnabar’ AM/AOS, B/CSA*, exhibited by Weegie Caughlan, was awarded Best Plant in Show—Judges’ Choice.
white Cym. Mini Sarah ‘Pearl Falls’ B/CSA (Sarah Jean × Sleeping Beauty); the saturated bright rose-pink Cym. Yai ‘Monica’ AM/AOS, B/CSA (Christmas Morn × Urara) and the focal point at the center of her display; a beautifully grown plant of the dark red Cym. Cali Night ‘Geyserland’ HCC/AOS (Black Forest × devonianum). All these plants had multiple inflorescences.

In Weegie Caughlan’s display, the more traditional Standard Cym. Rayon de Soleil ‘Cinnabar’ AM/AOS (Beau Guest × Fair Delight), hybridized by Graham Guest, caught the CSA judges’ eyes for a Bronze Award, and the Ribbon Judging teams awarded it Best in Show —Judges’ Choice. This was a beautifully grown plant carrying twenty-one flowers on two upright inflorescences. The segments were a soft pale yellow with a blushing on the backs of the sepals. The white lip carried an eye-catching, prominent pink blush in the center.

Awards for Best Advanced and Best Specimen Cymbidiums were also found in this display with the specimen-grown plant of Cym. Valley Splash ‘Awesome’ S/CSA (Vivacious × Hazel Tyers) which stood out with its beautifully erect carriage and soft cream flowers set off with deep rose blushing.

These were only two of the many high quality plants in Weegie’s display. The five-spik, vibrantly red-veined, orange Cym. Tower of Fire ‘Loyola’ HCC/AOS (Electric Ladyland × Icho Tower) as well as the four-spik deep rose Cym. Hot Rocks ‘Cinnabar’ (Khan Flame × Pebbles) drew a lot of attention. Almost hidden away in the ferns was the green, fragrant species Cym. grandiflorum ‘Wejok’ HCC/AOS, B/CSA and a first bloom, saturated dark red, pendulous Cym. Space Tango ‘Cinnabar’ (Enterprise’s Voyage × Last Tango), hybridized by Kevin Hipkins, which was awarded a B/CSA of 77 points. Towering over the display was

*Cymbidium* Memoria Marvin Gaye ‘Tygr Jade’ exhibited by Ed Dumaguin received the Best Intermediate Cymbidium Award with an owl tucked in behind it in the display.
Cym. Dryad ‘Cinnabar’ 4N, the graceful, crystalline white primary with a red spotted lip, and Cym. lowianum ‘James Drysdale’, the bright yellow species with a red barred lip.

Intermediate grower Ed Dumaguin won the Best Intermediate Cymbidium Award for a well grown and beautifully displayed plant of the green, brushed rose, pendent Novelty Cym. Memoria Marvin Gaye ‘Tygr Jade’ (Brook Street × Tom Thumb). Several other plants stood out in this display: Another very large specimen of Cym. Mini Sarah ‘Pearl Falls’ B/CSA (Sarah Jean × Sleeping Beauty); the unusual Cym. Kakadu Sunset (Smokestack Lightning × Red Beauty), the spotted rose Cym. Kirby Lesh ‘Cinnabar’ AM/AOS, S/CSA (Pink Champagne × Red Beauty) and a sparkling white Cym. Phil Cass ‘Highlights’ HCC/AOS, S/CSA (Fancy Free × Hazel Tyers). Hybridizers are currently using both of these last plants: the Kirby Lesh for spotted rose Standards with good form and the Phil Cass for breeding award quality whites. Ed definitely made the most of his five foot round table with the use of tall, cork oak slabs draped with moss to give a wonderful elevation to his pendulous Cymbidiums. He also was able to bring the focus down to the smaller plants with a scowling owl and a furry bunny next to his trophy plant.

Not to be outdone in the nature department was Advanced grower Eanghak Quach, who edged his table with moss and what appeared to be “giant” prehistoric-looking mushrooms to set off his lovely, first bloom, white seedling of Cym. Gladys Whitesell ‘Vicky’ (Fifi × parishii). This plant garnered the Award for Best Seedling. The showy concolor Cym. Sunblast ‘Envy’ B/CSA (Fifi × May Hopcraft) was the focal point of the display. Two other plants of interest were first bloom seedlings of Cym. (George
Formby × Son of Freak) ‘#1’ and ‘#2’. These plants were both rose and sepal peloric but it was apparent that the George Formby gave the ‘#2’ cultivar its better form. A deep rose, lightly spotted cultivar of Cym. Finger of Suspicion (George Formby × Kirby Lesh) gained several comments for its good color, full form and future award potential.

Although the members of the Gold Coast Growers Branch generally lean to the Cymbidium Alliance, one of the advanced growers has a lively collection of Cymbidium companion plants as well as quality warm growing greenhouse genera to accompany his cool growing Cymbidiums. Couple this with a love of unusual seedlings and Barry Zimmerman’s table display was a riot of color, diverse textures and genera and deservedly received the Best Other Genera Award for the brilliant yellow Ctt. Diann O’Neill ‘Barry’s Choice’ (Catt. Zip × Gur. aurantiaca). Also fun to see in this display were the two cute, red spotted,
green cultivars of Cym. Wild Leopard, ‘Spots’ and ‘Stirling’ (Pywacket × devonianum).

Novice grower Darrel Wong, who was entering his first show, did one of the simplest, yet one of the most impressive displays in the show, on a table placed in a corner of the room. A multi-spiking specimen plant of Cym. Lambert Day ‘Tangerine Glaze’ B/CSA (madidum × Hot Line), voted Best Novice Cymbidium, took center stage on a raised plant stand. It was surrounded with an astounding array of splash petal, peloric and feathered cymbidiums, each pot covered with black velvet. Two differently feathered cultivars of the dark red Cym. Winter Fire (Gidget × Bexley Radiance) and the soft pink, petal peloric/sepal splashed cultivar of Cym. Appleby ‘Royale Surprise’ JC/AOS, AD/CSA (Marcia × Babylon) drew considerable attention. The Asian styling gave this display a very elegant aura that offered an entirely different presentation and feel from the other displays.

The bench show area was not without high quality either. Here were found many Standard and Novelty specimen plants with over four inflorescences, various species, and a nice selection of Dendrobium kingianum and other genera. A beautifully grown specimen plant of the concolor yellow Standard Cym. Sleeping Dream ‘Tetra Gold’ AM/AOS (Sleeping Beauty × Sleeping Glow), the brilliant and highly awarded deep yellow Standard with the vibrant red lip Cym. Icho Tower ‘Trinity’ AM/AOS, S/CSA (Grands Vaux × Highland Advent), and another round soft yellow Standard Cym. Highland Advent ‘Trinity’ AM/RHS (Goldrun × Christmas Angel) all graced the yellow section of the bench and could easily have taken a “Best Group of Three Cymbidiums” had they not been exhibited by different members at different levels!

Gold Coast will return to the new venue in April 2012. With the unrelenting help of the many members who exhibited and worked so hard to make the 2011 show such an incredible success, Gold Coast hopes to make next year’s show even better with an increase in individual displays, more room for sales, and the addition of educational seminars and potting demonstrations.

Audrey Young-Tartar is a member of Gold Coast Cymbidium Growers and manages their website. Photos and Videos of the plants and displays can be seen at the society’s website www.goldcoastcymbidiumgrowers.com. GCCG, a branch of the CSA, holds its famous annual auction in January and its Show in April. The upcoming Show is April 21, 2012.
Cymbidium Society of America Awards

Japan Branch
January 10, 2011


Silver Awards

*Paphiopedilum* Maude Squared ‘Alphard’
(Maudiae × Mod Maude)
Point Score: 80.25

The dorsal sepal is white with a band of light purplish red on the basal two-thirds, overlayed with stripes of dark purplish red. The petals are green on the upper half, covered with darker stripes, and pale purplish red on the lower, covered with darker stripes, having hairy burgundy warts on the margins. The pouch is smoky, dark purplish red. The staminode is pale purplish red, burgundy dots on light yellow at center. Substance hard, texture matte. OW 15.0 cm, DSW 9.5 cm, PW 3.0 cm; one flower on one 40.0 cm stem.

Owner: Mukoyama Orchids Co., Ltd.

*Paphiopedilum* Kamikane Paradise ‘Roppongi’
(Jolly Meadow × Olympian Paradise)
Point Score: 79.89

The dorsal sepal is green-yellow with a broad white border, covered with green striations and burgundy dots. The petals are green yellow with horizontal veins of light green. The pouch is green-yellow with light green veins. The staminode is green-yellow. Substance heavy, texture lustrous. OW 13.5 cm, DSW 10.5 cm, PW 6.0 cm; one flower on one 23.5 cm stem.

Owner: Mukoyama Orchids Co., Ltd.
Bronze Awards

**Paphiopedilum Ice Age ‘Izayoi Moon’**  
(Pacific Shamrock × Ice Castle)  
Point Score: 78.38

The dorsal sepal is white overlayed with stripes of pale yellow. The petals are white with pale yellow proximally. The pouch is white. The staminode is white, pale yellow at center. Substance firm, texture cristalline. OW 10.0 cm, DSW 8.0 cm, PW 5.5 cm; one flower with one 15.0 cm stem.  
Owner: Yoshinori Tosa

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**Paphiopedilum Magic Ring ‘Mitsugi’**  
(Magical Tree × Via Virgenes)  
Point Score: 77.05

The dorsal sepal is green-yellow with white outer rim, covered with dark burgundy dots. The petals are green-yellow, divided by a narrow stripe, covered with small burgundy dots on the two-third proximally. The pouch is a clear, light yellow color. The staminode is yellow at center, surrounded by lighter yellow. Substance firm, texture waxy. OW 11.7 cm, DSW 7.3 cm, PW 4.8 cm; one flower on one 17.0 cm stem.  
Owner: Masaoo Shimoda

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**Paphiopedilum Magic Gate ‘Shining’**  
(Magical Tree × Stargate)  
Point Score: 76.83

The dorsal is white overlaid green-yellow with small burgundy dots. The petals are green-yellow with tiny burgundy dots. The pouch is a clear, light yellow color with tiny burgundy dots sparsely. The staminode is green yellow, yellow at center. Substance heavy, texture satin. OW 10.8 cm, DSW 6.8 cm, PW 5.0 cm; one flower on one 10.8 cm stem.  
Owner: Masaoo Shimoda
Japan Branch
February 6, 2011

Bronze Award

*Paphiopedilum* Knight’s Crown ‘Sugar’  
(Green Mystery × White Knight)

Point Score: 77.67

The dorsal sepal is white overlaid on the basal third with green yellow, with pale burgundy dots. The petals are white covered on the proximal third with creamy white. The pouch is creamy white. The staminode is creamy white, green-yellow at center. Substance firm, texture wavy. OW 10.1 cm, DSW 7.8 cm, PW 4.8 cm; one flower on one 20.5 cm stem.

Owner: Masaoo Shimoda

Malihini Show
February 11, 2011

Cymbidium Pywacket ‘Stirling’  
(Tethys × tracyanum)

Point Score: JR

Two beautifully arranged spikes with a clean, clear color pattern, very even and pleasing, on a well-grown plant. Maroon markings over a golden background. OW 11.0 cm, DSW 2.5 cm, PW 1.6 cm, VSW 2.4 cm; twenty-nine flowers and four buds on two spikes.

Owner: Barry Zimmerman

Oakland Branch
February 23, 2011

*Cymbidium* Lotza Spotz ‘Jacob’  
(Splatters × Piñata)

Point Score: JR

Plant recognized for quality and consistency of spotting throughout the flower and column. Flower is slightly cupped. Sepals and petals are white base with heavy and distinct maroon spotting and a pale maroon dusting overlaid on the base color. Spotting is heavier toward the base of the segments. Lip slightly pinched, dark maroon on a white base with maroon spotting and two distinct vertical lines over the callus. Column is white with heavy maroon spotting on top and underneath. Column cap is maroon and spotted. OW 7.0 cm, DSW 3.1 cm, PW 2.5 cm, VSW 3.0 cm; fifteen flowers and twenty-five buds on three spikes.

Owner: Linsie Hu


Judges’ Recognition


Judges’ Recognition
About ten years ago I started to think about focusing on particular kinds of orchids that I would be glad to keep as an interest when I wanted to or had to cut down on the hobby. What led me to this was the realization that handling really big plants was getting to be less and less fun (ditto for large numbers of orchids) and the thought that my wife and I might eventually have to downsize from our present home.

Although I had never grown many paphiopedilums—paphs for short—I had become increasingly fascinated by them and I knew they had some important pluses: With a few exceptions they are not very large, are easy to repot, have long-lasting flowers, and are not cloned.

I knew that some paph species were proven outdoor growers in southern California and that these “cool-growing” paphs had been extensively used in the breeding of complex paphs—the so-called “bulldog” paphs. Consequently, the complex paphs themselves were widely grown outdoors here. This is, by the way, the reason why the Cymbidium Society of America judges paphs as well as cymbidiums. The paphs were recognized at the outset as cymbidium companions.

Shortly before my interest in paphs flared up the discovery of new species of parvisepalum paphs—especially the brilliant yellow *Paph. armeniacum*—and the re-introduction of the big, tropical multiflorals like *Paph. rothschildianum* caught my attention big time. I wondered if I could grow them outdoors.

I was a bit skeptical and was also a bit put off by the high prices these desirable paphs were commanding. So I set myself a sort of research problem: What species would be most likely to grow outside in my conditions and might I be able to start

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**Growing Paphiopedilums Outdoors in Southern California**

*Text and Photos by Don Brown*

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*Paphiopedilum* (Norito Hasegawa ‘Eureka Gold’ × *bellatulum* ‘Spots Galore’)

*Paphiopedilum* (Norito Hasegawa × *fairrieanum*)
some from flask, so that the per-plant price would be lower even though I would have to put a lot of time into getting them to flowering size?

An important part of my thinking was as follows: It is deeply disappointing to buy a relatively expensive paph that promptly dies in the next or following winter; but if you buy a flask of the same or similar orchid at a similar price and several years down the line you have paphs of similar desirability—even if only one survives—that's the better deal. Moreover, every one that survives will be one of a kind.

The key resource to my experiment was **The Genus Paphiopedilum**, a book published by Kew Gardens, which gives a range of habitat information on each species of paph, including the latitudes and altitudes at which they grow and their geographic distributions. I looked up that information for each species, taking note of those that grow at higher elevations, grow at higher latitudes, or that have a wide distribution, which I presumed would make them more flexible in their requirements. I thought that the altitude was particularly important, as the higher they were the cooler they would likely grow. With that information in mind, I started to look for both inexpensive paphs and for flasks. I avoided the paphs that were already well-known as outdoor growers: The complex paphs and the species that had initially been so commonly used in the breeding of complex paphs. I was open both to the species that I thought suitable and to hybrids in which they were parents.

- **Paphiopedilum** Cieneguitas 'Chantek' B/CSA
  (Irish Eyes x *fairrieanum alba*)

- **Paphiopedilum** Hsinying Agogo 'Annie Hikes'
  (*armeniacum* x Hsinying Concon)

- **Paphiopedilum** (Verde Oro 'Pacific' AM/AOS
  x *fairrieanum*)

- **Paphiopedilum** (Stone Lovely x Ice Cascade)
Inexpensive paphs weren’t that easy to find but I kept my eyes open at nurseries and society plant sales. I bought quite a number of them over a few years, not always conforming to my criteria for likelihood of growing outdoors. If the plant looked healthy and was inexpensive, I would give it a try. Many did die, sooner or later. But there were some very pleasant surprises among the survivors.

Part of the reason I thought about buying flasks was that even without a greenhouse I had succeeded with starting other orchids from flask. Some neofinetias that I bought in flask had been almost totally successful, many blooming fairly quickly, too.

After deflasking into community pots I put the seedlings into lidded translucent storage containers in a window that in winter months gets a little early morning sun. The room is not heated. Beneath the containers was a heating pad with a timer set to turn on in the morning and off in the evening. I kept a thermometer in one container so that I could make adjustments to maintain appropriate daytime temperatures. The cool nights were a step toward adapting to my outdoor conditions. It was important to maintain a moist but clean environment inside the containers, which required careful attention and miscellaneous techniques that I worked out over time. I was always a happier when the seedlings could be

*Paphiopedilum Chu Chu*  
*(liemianum × hirsutissimum)*

*Paphiopedilum Alice Barrios*  
*(Norito Hasegawa × primulinum)*

*Paphiopedilum Temptation*  
*(kolopakingii × philippinense)*

*Paphiopedilum bellatulum*
moved into my shadehouse and needed less attention.

In 2002 at the annual meeting of the Paphiopedilum Guild I purchased my first flask of paphs. I had been particularly looking for *Paph. armeniacum* or hybrids with that species as a parent. A flask shown to me by the vendor was half *Paph. armeniacum*; its seedlings were very robust and all of the same size. I did not recognize the name of the other parent, *Paph. hs*ingying ConCon, but I was told it was a "big yellow."

To my very pleasant surprise those seedlings took off strongly in my little seedling incubator. I do not recall how quickly I moved them outside but in somewhere not much over two years one of them bloomed. It was very nice: Big, round segments with very much of the armeniacum yellow. That flask was a great success, giving me an AM/AOS in 2006

and one year after another of getting to see yet more first-bloom seedlings from the flask as the slower-growing ones matured. I don’t think I lost a single seedling from the flask. The cross was registered by Ching Hua Orchids in 2008 as *Paph. Hsinying Agogo.*

By the time that first one bloomed I had purchased some other flasks and their seedlings were coming along. The success with that first flask encouraged me to be more daring in my purchases and in time I found I had been too optimistic in what all I could handle in that manner. Some flasks have been total fizzles, though my own carelessness probably accounts for some of that. Sometimes, for example, I may have put the seedlings outside too soon. Insufficient attention to conditions inside the windowsill containers probably

![Paphiopedilum (New Direction × Bournette) 'Jeanette'](image)

![Paphiopedilum (henryanum × hirsutissimum)](image)

![Paphiopedilum Glaucopar (parishii × glaucophyllum)](image)
accounted for some losses, too.

As I was starting to grow from flasks I also built a shadehouse that would be for paphs only. With very few exceptions paphs will not suffer cold rainy nights unless they are protected from the rain. If not protected, water sits in the axils of their leaves and is particularly likely to start a deadly rot. That is, I think, the reason why not many cymbidium growers have continued to look upon paphs as good cymbidium companions.

So I gave the paph house a fixed fiberglass roof, using some rolled fiberglass that an orchid buddy gave me. I made the roof high so heat could readily escape without baking the plants. There is substantial roof overhang to insure that wind won't blow rain in. The downside to a fixed roof is never getting a rain to wash out accumulated salts—as I water from the tap. I put up some hardware to make it easy to add or remove extra shadecloth. I took care to make sure the shadehouse has a tight-fitting door and by other means allows no easy entry of snails, weeds, and other orchid pests and problems.

Unfortunately, mealy bugs seem particularly fond of paphs. I have never lost a plant to that pest but it is definitely an almost continuous concern. By contrast, paphs seem either to very rarely get viruses or to show no symptoms if they do get infected. This is another good reason to grow them, though I did not know that when I started out.

There are quite a few flasks that I purchased that have yet to reach blooming size for me, and a few that have died off entirely. There were quite a few seedlings that I purchased that died off too. But some of the surprises have gone in the other direction. That is, some that I had little hope of doing well did do well.

Two multiflorals, which I really hoped to be able to grow, will serve to illustrate. I did not think *Paph. philippinense* would do well because even though it has a wide distribution it generally grows at low altitudes very much in the tropics. By contrast, I thought that *Paph. wilhelminae* would do well because although it has a narrow distribution in the tropics it grows at quite high altitudes (in New Guinea). In short, *Paph. wilhelminae* was a “cool” grower and *Paph. philippinense* was not. So I bought a number of blooming-size seedlings and some hybrids of *Paph. wilhelminae*. Every last seedling died off on me. In the long run, only a single primary hybrid of *Paph. wilhelminae* survived (crossed with *Paph. armeniacum*).

I was correct in being skeptical of *Paph. philippinense* as an outdoor grower, while to my very pleasant surprise a number of primary hybrids of *Paph. philippinense* have done well for me and have given me some real thrills.

After thinking about my failures with *Paph. wilhelminae* I realized there was a factor I had ignored but could have extracted from *The Genus Paphiopedilum*: Whether the orchid was continental or insular. A strictly insular orchid, as is *Paph. wilhelminae*, does not undergo the changes or ranges of temperatures that continental orchids do. Cool growing in itself is not as important as “temperature tolerance.” Of course *Paph. philippinense* is also insular but its wide distribution apparently imparts the genetic variability that, in addition to hybrid vigor, allows some of its progeny to

![The author’s translucent seedling containers with a heating pad beneath.](image-url)
squeak through as outdoor growers.

Something else that I now think is important in whether a paph will grow outdoors is random clonal variation. So for some of the seedlings and flasks that I purchased some individual plants had the good genes it took to handle my conditions, while some did not. As a consequence of this factor, pure luck might have given me seedlings of a particular species that did fine, while most of that species would not; conversely, bad luck might have given me some seedlings that didn't have the right genes while many of that species might on average do well outdoors.

Regional variations of a species may also account for some differences in willingness to grow outdoors. *Paphiopedilum venustum* provides a possible example. The species has a wide distribution. I grew one a few decades ago that proliferated rapidly and seemed indestructible. I finally grew tired of it and traded or sold it off. This time, however, I have had one after another die on me before finally succeeding with an album form. The problem is as likely to be a matter of regional variation as it is of random clonal difference.

Something that I can conclude more certainly is that even though some species will grow and bloom outdoors here, they do so very much more slowly than in their native habitat. I have some that go three, four, and maybe even more years between bloomings. They take a long time to create a whole new growth but nonetheless have decent root systems and otherwise look fine. During the colder months they just sit still. In the warmer months they grow.

As with *Paph. philippinense*, many things that do not want to grow outdoors as a species seem to work fine as parents of primary hybrids that then do grow outdoors. The magically attractive species *Paph. fairrieanum* will not grow outdoors for me. But it works marvelously with just about any other parent, hardly ever producing a flower without at least some interest, and quite a few that have grown well for me.

Several years into my experiment I began to try more of the complex paphs, since the few I had picked up were doing well. What really inspired me were all-white paphs. To be white, or even very nearly white, they just about have to have *Paph. niveum* in their background. There was very little to make me think that *Paph. niveum* itself would grow outdoors. But complex whites—often heavily based on greens or yellows that had lots of “cool”-growing species in their backgrounds—were another matter. Those cool-growing genes very largely make up for *Paph. niveum’s shortcomings* in that respect. Some of my most rewarding

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The author’s paph shadehouse has a fiberglass roof to protect plants from cold winter rains and large eaves to protect against wind.
seedlings now are white. Actually, they are usually sort of off-white—but that's good enough.

Let me now list some of the successes, bearing in mind that my experiment has involved rather limited numbers:

The most successful species for me have been Paph. armeniacum, Paph. barbigerum, Paph. gratrixianum, Paph. hirsutissimum, Paph. insigne, Paph. tigrinum, and Paph. villosum. Although my experience is even more limited with these, some of them are blooming for me too: Paph. bellatulum, Paph. delenatii, Paph. dianthum, Paph. haynaldianum, and Paph. parishii.

Among those species that I have not succeeded in growing but that have done well as a parent of a hybrid that did grow for me are: Paph. fairrieanum, Paph. kolopokingii, Paph. malipoense, Paph. philipinense, and Paph. wardii. This sublist could almost certainly be expanded, as there are probably more such species that in combination with each other will become more temperature tolerant as a result of hybrid vigor.

Finding Paph. kolopokingii (insular, tropical, narrow distribution) in that last list leads me to guess is that there might not be any species that will not grow outdoors if in a primary hybrid with one that is a really good outdoor grower. If the price were right, I'd try a flask of such a hybrid!

Don Brown, PhD is a retired anthropologist who found his first cymbidiums in the back yard of the house he and his wife purchased on moving to Santa Barbara in 1969. He soon became an enthusiastic hobbyist and has long focused solely on outdoor-growing orchids. In 1998, a Dendrobium speciosum that he had grown for 25 years earned him the American Orchid Society’s Butterworth Award. He last wrote for the CSA Journal in November-December of 2009, co-authoring an article with Norito Hasegawa.
Full Registration entitles you to:

* Six Outstanding Lectures
* A panel discussion with cymbidium expert panelists
* Continental Breakfast & Luncheon
* No-host Cocktail Party
* Famed Cymbidium Congress Auction
* Gala Awards Banquet
* Unlimited Entry to Santa Barbara International Orchid Show, March 16-18, 2012
* Free select cymbidium seedling from Cal-Orchid, available at the nursery
* Free select cymbidium seedling from Hatfield Orchids, available at the nursery
* Commemorative pin

CSA and Show Awards Banquet

Saturday, March 17, 2012
Auction & No-Host Cocktail Party: 6:00PM
Banquet: 7:30PM

Adams Elementary School Auditorium
2701 Las Positas Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Pick up your registration packet —

**Friday:** March 16, 2012 from 9AM–12NOON at the ENTRANCE to the SB International Orchid Show.

**Saturday:** March 17 from 8–9AM at the Adams Elementary School, 2701 Las Positas Road, Santa Barbara (next to the Earl Warren Showgrounds).
Scheduled Speakers

Colin Gillespie—Australian National Show winner, Victoria Seedling of the Year winner. He began growing in South Africa in the 1970s, then immigrated to Australia in 1999, starting a new collection of cymbidiums. He achieves optimum results of culture and nutrition by automation.

Masayoshi “Ma-Chan” Takahashi—Tokyo Orchid Nursery, Japan. A second generation premiere paphiopedilum breeder, he is known for line bred Paphiopedilum rothschildianum and for standard complex hybrids. He has won top awards worldwide, including at the WOC, and in US Shows such as Santa Barbara and New York.

Jannes Szyren—Greehouse Coordinator, Michigan State University. Her dedication to the MSU Orchid Collection at the home of the “Michigan State Formula” orchid fertilizer has brought over thirteen cultural awards from the AOS.

Dr. Lauren M. Gardiner—Assistant Botanist at the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. She has been described as one of the UK’s most exciting young botanists, with field work in Sikkim, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Florida and South Africa. She has accompanied the Writhlington School Orchid Project expeditions to Sikkim and Laos as special advisor on orchid conservation, particularly cymbidiums.

Gail Schwarz—Toronto Judging Centre, American Orchid Society. Gail Schwarz is a member of the Southern Ontario Orchid Society where she is recognized for her fine culture and for her knowledge of paphiopedilums, particularly Paphiopedilum charlesworthii.

Dr. Julian Coker—Atlantis Orchids, Australia. Dr. Julian Coker, Emeritus Judge with the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria, has lectured in Australia and internationally and has written for Australian publications. “Orchids from Atlantis” will reveal exclusive cymbidium seedlings rarely seen before; presented by Dr. Randall Robinson.

Become a Cymbidium Congress Sponsor

Your sponsorship of the 2012 Cymbidium Congress supports the continued excellence of a 37 year tradition and helps defray the costs of our speakers. Cymbidium Congress Sponsors help exhibit the hospitality of the cymbidium world to our speakers, many of whom travel substantial distances to speak at our premiere event. The Cymbidium Society of America is a 501 (c) (3) tax exempt organization, so sponsorship is tax deductible to the full extent of the law.

Many of our speakers, particularly those from overseas, have expensive airfares and hotel charges. The Congress stipend can cover only a small portion of these expenses. Your sponsorship helps defray their costs and allows the Congress to maintain its tradition of excellence.

With much appreciation,

Lucia Brandt
2012 Cymbidium Congress Chair

Yes!
I would like to assist our speakers with sponsorship of:

- Hotel night ($100) ________
- Airport shuttle ($50) ________
- Meal ($30) ________
- Other ________

Send Sponsorship check to:
Cymbidium Congress
1912 Armacost Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90025
**Cymbidium Congress Registration Form**

**Full Registration includes:** 6 lectures and a panel discussion, plus continental breakfast, luncheon, auction and Santa Barbara International Orchid Show gala awards banquet, and unlimited entry to the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show March 16-18, 2012. Free select cymbidium seedling from Cal-Orchid is available at the nursery; free select cymbidium seedling from Hatfield Orchids is available at the nursery; wear your Congress nametag.

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

Phone ________________________________

Email ________________________________

**Registration by** March 1, 2012

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<td>$30</td>
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<tr>
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Note: no registration for the banquet after March 9, 2012

**Total Registration Enclosed**

Lunch meal selection - Please indicate your preference:

- [ ] Vegetarian
- [ ] Beef
- [ ] Chicken

Banquet meal selection is a Mediterranean Buffet. Please indicate your preference:

- [ ] Vegetarian
- [ ] Beef
- [ ] Chicken

**Send registration to:**
Lucia Brandt, Chair
Cymbidium Congress
1912 Armacost Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Phone: 310-826-0994
Email: luciamariebrandt@gmail.com

Special Congress room rates are available at: **Quality Inn**
3055 De La Vina St., Santa Barbara, CA
805-687-6636
Ask for the CSA rate.
CSA Show Judging Request Form

Sponsoring Society: __________________________________________

Show Location: ______________________________________________

Show Date: ________________________________________________

Plant Entry Times: __________________________________________

Time of CSA Judging: ________________________________________

Show Contact Person: _________________________________________

Contact Person email: _________________________________________

Contact Person Phone: _______________________________________

Please send CSA judging request to:  Please send $50 check for judging &
                                     advertising to:
                                     Ken Jacobsen
                                     CSA Awards Chairman
                                     195 Exeter Ave.
                                     San Carlos, CA 94070
                                     k_p_jacobsen@yahoo.com
                                     Eric Andreasen
                                     Advertising Sales Director
                                     580 N. Park Ave.
                                     Pomona, CA 91768
                                     ericand@aeicivil.com

Please note that a request for CSA show judging must be received no later than three
months before the date of the show to be judged. This should be sent to Ken Jacobsen, CSA
Awards Chairman. The $50 judging fee entitles the club to a partial page black and white
advertisement in the CSA Journal. This payment should be sent to Eric Andreasen, CSA
Advertising Sales Director. If you wish to award a Gold Medal Cymbidium and/or Gold
Medal Paphiopedilum plaque for an exhibitor display, there will be an additional $50 fee for
each plaque. Checks should be payable to the CSA.

It is expected that the sponsoring society of the show will provide photography for
awarded plants. The CSA must receive publication quality digital photographs of at least
six mega-pixels in size of all CSA awarded plants within two weeks after the show. It is
not necessary that these digital images be raw or tiff format. High quality jpeg images
are sufficient. The awards photographs may be emailed to Ken Jacobsen, CSA Awards
Chairman, at k_p_jacobsen@yahoo.com.
2012 CSA Show Judging Calendar

February 4  
**Sonoma County Orchid Society**  
Judging: Saturday, February 4, morning.  
Plant Entry: Friday, February 3, 12:00 NOON to 6:00 PM  
Show Dates: Saturday, February 4 and Sunday, February 5  
Location: Santa Rosa Veterans Building, Santa Rosa, CA  
Contact: Lynne Murrell at lmurrell@matson.com or 415-847-0937

February 10  
**Newport Harbor Orchid Society**  
Judging: Friday, February 10, 10:00 AM.  
Plant Entry: Thursday, February 9, 9:00 AM to 8:00 PM  
Show Dates: Friday, February 10 through Sunday February 12  
Location: Westminster Mall, Westminster, CA  
Contact: Nancy Benay at ndbenay@cox.net or 949-552-7713

February 11  
**Malihini Orchid Society**  
Judging: Saturday, February 11, 7:00 PM.  
Plant Entry: Thursday, February 10, 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM, and Friday, February 11, 12:00 NOON to 5:00 PM  
Show Dates: Friday, February 11 through Sunday, February 13  
Location: Vallco Shopping Mall, 10123 N. Wolfe Road, Cupertino, CA  
Contact: Mike Bautista at 5mb@batnet.com or 650-556-9599

February 18  
**Gardena Cymbidium Club**  
Judging: Saturday, February 18, 9:30 AM.  
Plant Entry: Friday, February 17, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM.  
Show Dates: Saturday, February 18, 10:30 AM to 5:00 PM and Sunday, February 19, 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM  
Location: Nakaoka Memorial Center, 1670 West 162nd Street, Gardena, CA  
Contact: Don Shigaki at 310-371-1000

February 23  
**San Francisco Orchid Society Show**  
Judging: Thursday, February 23, 9:30 AM.  
Plant Entry: Wednesday, February 22, 12:00 NOON to 9:30 PM, and Thursday, February 23, 8:00 AM to 9:30 AM.  
Show Dates: Saturday, February 18, 10:30 AM to 5:00 PM and Sunday, February 19, 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM  
Location: Festival Pavilion, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco, CA  
Contact: Dennis Westler at denniswestler@aol.com or 415-336-2752

March 3  
**South Bay Orchid Society Show**  
Judging: Saturday, March 3, 8:00 AM.  
Plant Entry: Friday, March 2, 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM.  
Show Dates: Saturday, March 3 and Sunday, March 4  
Location: 3330 Civic Center Drive, Torrance, CA  
Contact: Bob Streeter at rjs.ges@gte.net or 310-541-6692
March 9
San Diego County Orchid Society Show
Judging: Friday, March 9, 10:00 AM.
Plant Entry: Thursday, March 8, 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM and Friday, March 9, 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM.
Show Dates: Friday, March 9, Saturday March 10, and Sunday, March 11
Location: Scottish Rite Center, 1895 Camino del Rio South, San Diego, CA
Contact: Dave Hoffmaster at davehoff5@yahoo.com or 760-529-2947

March 14
Santa Barbara International Orchid Show, “Orchidelic”
Judging: Thursday, March 15, 9:30 AM
Plant Entry: Online until 7:00 PM Tuesday, March 13 or on site Wednesday, March 14 until 9:00 PM
Show Dates: Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 16, March 17 and March 18, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Location: Earl Warren Showgrounds, 3400 Calle Real, at Las Positas Road and Highway 101, Santa Barbara, CA
Contact: sborchidshow@gmail.com or 805-403-1533

March 24
Bay Cities Gardener’s Association Show
Judging: Saturday, March 24, 9:00 AM
Plant Entry: Friday, March 23, 7:00 PM
Show Date: Saturday, March 24 and Sunday, March 25
Location: W. L. A. Buddhist Church, 2003 Cornith Ave, Los Angeles, CA
Contact: Shoji Hatanaka at 310-215-0840

April 13
Torrance Cymbidium Society
Judging: Friday, April 13, 10:00 AM
Plant Entry: Thursday, April 12, 4:00 PM
Show Date: Friday, April 13 through Sunday, April 15
Location: California Hotel and Casino, Las Vegas, NV
Contact: Everett Stockstill at pupulehapa@earthlink.net or 310-325-0625

April 20
Gold Coast Cymbidium Growers
Judging: Friday, April 20, 6:30 PM
Plant Entry: Friday, April 20, 12:00 NOON to 6:00 PM
Show Dates: Saturday, April 21, 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM
Location: Woodside Road United Methodist Church, 2000 Woodside Road, Redwood City, CA (corner of Alameda de las Pulgas
Contact: Pierre Pujol at pierrepujol@aol.com or 650-255-9012

CSA Judging Policy:
• CSA Judging fee for shows is $50.
• There is no fee for monthly CSA judging. Monthly judging is available upon 24 hour notice at most CSA branch meetings; contact your local CSA branch for information or to request judging.
• Judging fee may be applied to a 1/3 page black and white CSA Journal advertisement. Larger sizes and color are available at additional cost.
• Show ads announcing CSA judging must appear in the Journal at least one month prior to the show. For example, a January show should appear in the Nov-Dec issue. A February show could appear in the Jan-Feb issue.
• For judging information, contact your regional judging chair or Ken Jacobsen (k_p_jacobsen@yahoo.com).
• For CSA Journal ad information, contact Eric Andreasan (ericand@aeicivil.com).
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OBJECTIVES: To stimulate and extend the appreciation of Cymbidium, Phragmipedium, Paphiopedilum, and other orchids grown outdoors in Southern California and similar climates, and to develop, acquire, and disseminate information concerning them and their culture.

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