

June 2020

<http://www.centrallouisianaorchidsociety.org>

From the President

I hope this message finds you and your family safe and healthy! As the quarantine has been lifted and businesses are finally reopening, we will plan to meet this month at our normal location. I have missed our monthly meetings getting to see everyone, talking about orchids, and seeing all the beautiful orchids you all have in bloom on display at our show and tell tables! There are a few items of business that we need to discuss as a group, especially preparation for our orchid show on September 18-19. It is completely understandable that anyone with medical conditions or any other Covid-19 concerns to continue self-quarantining and you will be missed this month! We will plan to keep this meeting very brief and not have an official program. **HOWEVER**, if you have an orchid that is not doing well, need advice on repotting, or have ANY other orchid questions, please bring them to our meeting! Helping others is the main reason we meet :)

Speaking of our show, it may seem like it is far away in September, but it is not! Planning takes a lot of time and effort, and we all need to get involved! You do not need an extensive knowledge of orchids to do most of the required tasks. No matter what you volunteer to do, there will always be people to help you. This is truly a team effort and we need your participation to ensure success. Show Chairs are Wilton and Connie Guillory. Contact either of them or any committee chair. We will all help point you in the right direction!

Happy Father's Day this month to all our dads!

Eron



Meeting Time & Place
Sunday, June 21, 2019
Father's Day
Plant Entry 2:00 pm
Meeting time 2:30 pm

St. James Episcopal Youth Building
1546 Albert Street,
Alexandria, LA
Program will be discussing orchids of interest and upcoming show

Central Louisiana Orchid Society Officers

President –Eron Borne
Vice President – Wilton Guillory
Secretary –Janice Upton
Treasurer – Jim Barnett
Director-Linda Roberts
Director –Al Taylor
Director- Andrea Mattison
SWROGA Directors: Linda R
AOS Representative –Wilton
ODC Representative – Andrea Mattison

Newsletter Editor – Connie Guillory
Show& Tell –Rick Allardyce

Upcoming Orchid Shows and Events

10/16/2020 - 10/18/2020 *Alamo Orchid Society Show*
San Antonio Garden Center, San Antonio Texas

05/08/2021 - 05/09/2021 *Kansas Orchid Society Show and Sale; Hosting SWROGA Spring 2021*
Sedgwick County Extension Building, Wichita KS



Please Join the
Central Louisiana Orchid Society
for the
2020 Orchid Show and Sale

“Celebrating our Orchid Roots - CLOS 40 Year Anniversary”

Friday, September 18, 2020, 2:00-5:00pm

Saturday, September 19, 2020, 8:00-4:00pm

Kees Park Community Center

2450 Highway 28 E, Pineville, LA

Free Admission

- ❖ Amazing displays and galleries of orchids
- ❖ Orchid growers will be present to give tips on growing and repotting
 - ❖ Silent Auction
- ❖ Beautiful orchids available for purchase
- ❖ Bring your kids! Orchid treasure hunt and ribbons awarded.



If you want to learn more and how to grow these beautiful flowers, come to a meeting.
The Orchid Society meets on the 3rd Sunday of each month at 2:30pm in Alexandria.
Anyone interested in orchids is welcome!

For more information, please visit our website: www.centrallouisianaorchidsociety.org



Let's Grow Together!

www.aos.org



2020 JUNE AOS Corner – for Affiliated Societies

The AOS Corner is for society representatives and newsletter editors: Orchid societies are welcome to reproduce the AOS Corner completely, or in part, in their society publications.

We encourage use of the [AOS website](http://www.aos.org) by all members. <http://www.aos.org>

Volunteering with a Passion for Orchids

An insatiable thirst for learning more about orchids found me joining our local American Orchid Society Affiliate, Tampa Bay Orchid Society, and volunteering at the local Florida North Central Judging Center monthly judging sessions. I broadened my horizons when I became involved on the national level as a volunteer with two [American Orchid Society committees](http://www.aos.org/about-us/committees.aspx).
<http://www.aos.org/about-us/committees.aspx>

If you are wondering, where you might fit in, take a moment and review the committee [Job Descriptions](http://www.aos.org/about-us/job-descriptions.aspx) and volunteer expectations. Every volunteer brings a different skill set to the American Orchid Society and there is a place for you. Check out the first few pages of any issue of ORCHIDS to find the list of National Volunteers and the committees they serve.
<http://www.aos.org/about-us/job-descriptions.aspx>

Years ago when I joined the roster of AOS committees, the group currently known as the Affiliated Societies Committee (ASC), was known as the Membership and Affiliated Societies Committee (MASC). Through the years, committees were redefined and there are now two distinct committees to serve the AOS membership. The ASC, and the Membership & Marketing Committee are two places I hang my hat. I do it for the love of orchids. If you want to feel needed and appreciated, volunteers are welcome on all levels!

Help Wanted - AOS Webinar Presenters

Webinars are a conduit to share our orchid knowledge. They are generally limited to a one-hour audio-visual presentation that is recorded for future viewing through a link on the AOS website. Most presentations are prepared ahead in PowerPoint and presented with live audio on a selected date. They take place in the evening, Monday through Friday, usually at 8:30 p.m. Eastern time.

We know there are wonderful, successful growers out there with all sorts of great information on growing and maintaining a healthy orchid collection. We are currently looking for someone to share and present segments for the Best Practices for a Healthy Orchid Collection series. Orchid growing is not a one-size-fits-all endeavor, certain practices can help us on the road to success. Understanding our orchids is a good place to start.

We are flexible! We are always looking for interesting topics to share with our viewers. Choose a day convenient for you. You will need a prepared PowerPoint topic, an internet connection, and a computer with audio capabilities to present an AOS webinar.

Contact [Cheryl Erins](#) to be added to the AOS webinar line-up or for further information. She can arrange a webinar practice session to help you get familiar with the process. cerins@aos.org

Cheryl Erins adds, “We are also looking for members for the [Development Committee](#)”.
<http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/JobDesc/2018-Development-Committee.pdf>

Webinars-Coming Attractions!



When	June 16, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	June 23, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	July 14, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	RECORDED WEBINARS at your convenience
Topic	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	How to Successfully Grow Coelogyne	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Culture, Judging, Pests and Diseases, Greenhouse Chats indexed by topic
Presenter	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Charles Wilson AOS Judge, Committee Member Education and Conservation	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	AOS Members, Judges, Concerned Conservationists, Scientists & More

WHAT ARE WEBINARS? An Affiliated Society may use recorded webinars for presentations at their monthly meetings. With Wi-Fi access, it's easy! Webinars are an internet-connected audiovisual presentation. You can view from anywhere that you have an internet connection via Mac, PC or even your mobile device. It's easy to find the scheduled webinars and to register on the AOS website. You will find the link here: <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

To view **REGISTRATION is REQUIRED:** <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>
Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. Register anyhow!

ALL webinars are recorded and available to view at your leisure.
GREENHOUSE CHAT Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing.
Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to: greenhousechat@aos.org

*Webinar announcements are posted to Facebook, Instagram
and in the AOS Corner of your Affiliated Society's newsletter.*

If your society does not have internet access, you can contact the AOS Education Committee, Sandra Svoboda at stillisch@cox.net and

request [a program from the recorded list](#) . The video file with instructions for use will be sent to you. Copy the file to a flash drive or copy it to your computer hard drive and show the webinar at the meeting. <http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Webinars-for-Affiliated-Societies-7-24-19.pdf>

REMINDERS

Insight for our [AFFILIATED SOCIETIES](#)
<http://www.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies.aspx>

[Check out the Complete Affiliated Benefits Package](#)
<http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Benefits-of-being-an-Affiliated-SocietiesMember-v5.pdf>



Have you recently changed leadership in your society? New AOS Representative? New President? New Newsletter Editor?

To continue receiving the AOS Corner we must receive your [updated Affiliate information](#). <http://www.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies/affiliated-society-update-form.aspx>

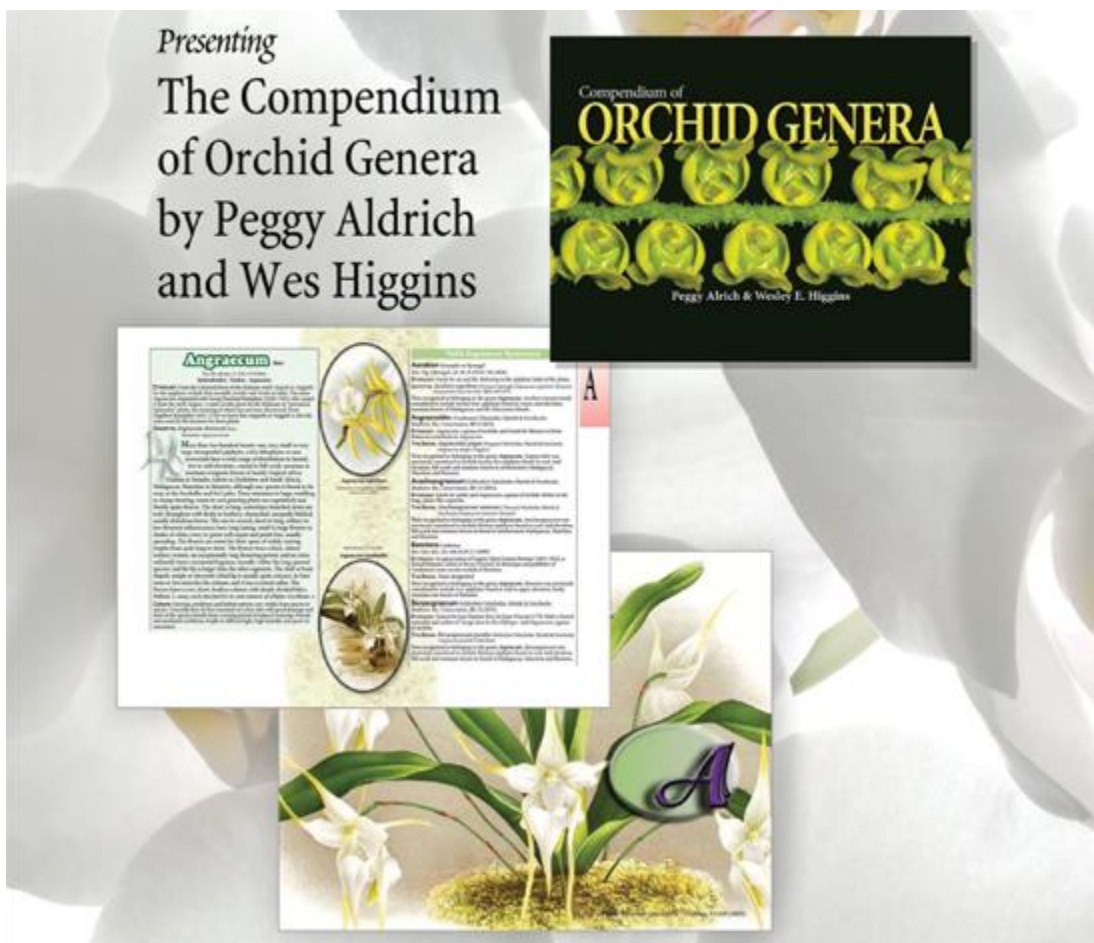
AFFILIATED SOCIETY BONUS - EARN AOS MEMBERSHIP EXTENSIONS FOR YOUR SOCIETY

Affiliated Societies can earn a one-month extension on their AOS society membership for each new individual AOS member they recruit. If you start now, with twelve new AOS members, your Affiliated Society can obtain a FULL FREE YEAR OF AOS membership! Be sure and advise new members to note their society affiliation on the printed membership form or in the comments section online at checkout.

Remember to let your society members know, we want to sweeten the deal and give them every possible reason to join AOS today! If they become an American Orchid Society member, they have considerably more resources available to help make orchid growing enjoyable and successful. *Individual society membership and AOS Membership are not the same. Although affiliated, each requires separate membership dues.*

2020 [updated membership](http://www.aos.org/about-us/aos-membership.aspx) rates NOW on the AOS website!
<http://www.aos.org/about-us/aos-membership.aspx>

NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE 50% Discount for AOS Members!



Original orchid color plates abound in this distinctive Orchid Encyclopedia by Peggy Aldrich and Wes Higgins, a marvelous and artistic creation in landscape format of 500 pages.

Original orchid discoverer and date are listed as well as the Etymology and Generitype of more than 2000 orchids along with a easy to

read description of growth habits, countries and regions within countries of origin. The plants and flowers are aptly discussed and the authors give colors and varieties found in various areas of note. Sepals and petals along with special features of lips complete the beautifully described notes. Of note in the book are the synonyms the orchids have had over the years, and those that were, and are, invalid even today. A modern twist to the encyclopedia features a general culture description, which helps even a veteran grower understand some of the nuances of the particular plants being discussed. What is absolutely beautiful is the collection of artwork of each of the plants done in color plates, many by the original artist or from an original collection and dated. Many of the drawings illustrate entire flowers, with all their separated parts. This book would be a welcome and beautiful addition to any orchid grower's collection, a stunning work and artistic treasure.

Order through the [AOS SHOP](#). AOS members, please make sure you are signed on to the AOS website when placing your order to automatically receive the 50% discount. <https://secure.aos.org/Products/366-a-compendium-of-orchid-genera.aspx>

CULTURE CONNECTION

[CULTIVATE](#), to grow in a prepared medium

Visit the AOS website for a [Monthly Checklist on Orchid Care](#)

<http://www.aos.org/orchids/seasonal-orchid-care/may-june-checklist.aspx>

June: The Aromatic Month

Letting the Nose Do the Shopping When Searching for New Orchids

By Thomas Mirenda

A VERITABLE FEAST FOR THE SENSES, June — of “busting out all over” fame — is a great time for your orchid collection. Although there may not be scads of plants in bloom, there is tremendous activity. Personally, I find the new growths of orchids almost as exciting as the flowers. Many of the orchids that bloom in the upcoming summer heat are also among the most fragrant. Some, such as brassias, [brassavolas](#) and stanhopeas, smell delicious. Others, such as average bulbophyllums, could drive you out of the greenhouse on a hot summer day. My *Bulbophyllum echinolabium* attracts myriad flies with its fetid aroma. I tend to leave it outside where I can get away from the odor if it gets too strong. When I do, it usually comes back inside in the autumn with a capsule or two. With its 1- foot- (30-cm-) long flower, it's far too cool an orchid to reject for a minor flaw such as foul fragrance. Besides, it's great fun to let unsuspecting friends take a whiff.

LET ME OUT June is when you can safely put most of your orchids outside for the summer. The fresh, naturally moving air, rainwater and excellent dappled light under backyard trees make for superb growing conditions. Cooped up all winter, many orchids grow by leaps and bounds when moved outside. For best results, look for a spot where there is air movement, bright but semishaded conditions, or a spot with early morning sun and shade in the afternoon. Some types, such as cattleyas, vandas and cymbidiums, need more light than others, such as miltonias, psychopsis and most maxillarias, so multiple sites may be necessary to meet the requirements of orchids in a mixed collection. By observing your plants you can make informed decisions on where they should go for the summer.

ROYALTY BEWARE Water and debris falling into the crowns of phalaenopsis outdoors can cause various types of fungal and bacterial rot, so many growers choose to leave these plants inside. But as long as the plants are covered to protect them from excessive rain and falling leaves, they usually do well with the natural day and night temperatures offered by the backyard habitat. Mounted plants often increase exponentially when offered rainwater and fresh air. When mounting phalaenopsis, position the plants so the crown

and leaves point down to prevent water and leaves from gathering.

LIQUIDITY Aside from keeping money in your portfolio, this month it's important to keep up with watering. Not only are plants growing quickly and needing copious moisture and fertilizer, but with newly repotted plants, fresh mix may take some time to be infused with moisture. Although most people soak their mix overnight before repotting to avoid potting desiccation stresses, the mix is still easily dried out. One must be aware that these newly repotted plants should receive extra attention in the form of careful observation, watering, and high humidity until they're fully established later in the summer.

GOT POTS? The longer days and warmer temperatures, especially those experienced by plants set outside, have shifted orchid metabolisms into overdrive. Take advantage of this surge of growth and establish plants into fresh mixes. It is a great time to take divisions. Your orchids will likely put out another growth to replace anything you remove. Removing old, gnarly backbulbs is advisable. These needn't go in the trash. Often your local orchid society has someone who'll nurse these backbulbs and divisions into saleable plants that might turn up at a future charity auction or plant sale. It's okay to share the wealth with new orchid growers. At times such as these, we want to encourage more people to get into the hobby. I know when I started, the gift of a division from an experienced grower was treasured and kept me engaged and involved (and indebted) to mentors in my society.

INTO THE FIELD Now is the prime time to see many wild orchids that may be growing near you. Get a field guide, grab the kids or your dog, or hook up with friends and step outside. There are marvels nearby waiting to be discovered in their native habitats. Nothing could be better for your psyche and soul than to hike in a natural area and find wild hidden orchid treasures. Now's the time to explore for native orchids. I encourage you to get out there. *(As pertinent now, as it was then - Reprinted with permission ORCHIDS VOL. 79, NO.6, June 2010)*

AWARDS GALLERY

MEMBERS can VIEW the beauty and diversity of awarded orchids in every issue of **ORCHIDS magazine**. <http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

PLUS everyone can check the [most recently awarded orchids on the AOS website](https://secure.aos.org/orchid-awards.aspx). Exhibits are included in the latest awards gallery. <https://secure.aos.org/orchid-awards.aspx>

From our South American Affiliate



Award No: 20196990, Date: Nov 14, 2019

American Orchid Society Gold Certificate 'Exhibit 20-22' GC | AOS (92 points)

Event: Asociacion Vallecaucana de Orquideologia Show (Cali, Colombia)

Exhibitor: Sociedad Colombiana de Orquideologia, Photographer: Juan Carlos Uribe



Award No: 20201346

Cattleya Brabantiae

'Frank Smith' FCC | AOS (94 points)

(*Cattleya aclandiae* x *Cattleya loddigesii*)

Exhibitor: Krull-Smith

Photographer: Wes Newton



Award No: 20203715

Cattleya amethystoglossa

'Put Me In The Zoo' AM | AOS (80 points)

Exhibitor: Ben Oliveros and Orchid Eros



[Orchid Pro](https://op.aos.org/), the premier tool for studying awarded orchids is included with every AOS membership. Features include flower details, measurements, and description of each awarded orchid or exhibit. <https://op.aos.org/>

Photographer: Glen Barfield

AOS members have access to over 2,050 articles published
between the years 2003 - 2009 and 2011 – 2018 through the [digital archives](https://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx).

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

Back Issues

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May 2020
The May 2020 issue contains articles from "What's in a Name - The Hybrid Genus *Fredclarkara*" to "Growing Challenges: Flexible, Affordable Growing Spaces" and more.

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April 2020
The April 2020 issue contains articles from "Judging Exhibits" to "The Best of the Best: The 2018 American Orchid Society Annual Awards" and more.

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March 2020
The March 2020 issue contains articles from "Caulanthron and Its Hybrids" to "Small-Flowered Phalaenopsis - Part 1: The Miniature Multiflorals" and more.

[VIEW THIS ISSUE](#) [Download Issue](#)

Worth the Read - ORCHIDS June Preview

- The New Refugium Botanicum - by Franco Pupulin
- Orchids Illustrated - Japanese Orchids
- Rare and Threatened Orchids of Central Africa, Part 1
- A Few Jewels of Colombia's Warm, Intermediate and Cool Habitat

Remember to check in with us on **Facebook** and **Instagram**!
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/AffiliatedSocietiesOfTheAOS/>
<https://instagram.com/americanorchidsociety?igshid=16ixfciczky01>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/52597049839/>

Please send your questions and submissions for the AOS Corner to
askmasc@verizon.net or affiliated_societies_committee@aos.org

Thanks for meeting me down at the Corner!

Eileen Hector, AOS Corner - Affiliated Societies Newsletter Editor

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Snails and Slugs

By Susan Jones

Snails and slugs, ubiquitous orchid pests, can inflict a great deal of damage to virtually every part of an orchid. They wait for the cover of night to wreak their havoc. Snails and slugs, left unchecked, can infest a collection and kill your orchids fairly quickly.

If you grow orchids outdoors or in a greenhouse, these pests are likely to be found in the vicinity of your growing area. Indoor growers may introduce them with a new plant, which can harbor snails, slugs or their eggs unseen in the growing medium.

Snails and slugs eat mostly flowers, roots and tender new growths, although, if those are unavailable, they will consume any plant part. Because they do their damage primarily under the cover of darkness, they can be difficult to detect and eradicate.

There are many different types of slugs and snails that will eat orchids; some of the more common are the orchid or bush snails (*Zonitoides arboreus*), the brown garden snail (*Helix aspersa*), the field slug (*Deroceras reticulatum*) and the marsh slug (*Deroceras laeve*).



Early in the morning, you may be able to still find a snail that has been eating your flowers.

Life Cycles

These creatures are hermaphroditic, so every individual has both male and female organs and is capable of laying eggs. The life cycle of the various slugs and snails that prey on orchids is generally

about one year in the immature stage, and a second year as an adult. The immatures are smaller in size and lighter in color, but otherwise resemble adults in form. Adults lay up to 300 eggs in batches of 10 to 50 each. These eggs hatch in the spring in as little as 10 days during warmer weather, or up to 100 days in cooler temperatures. The average maturation period is about one month..

Control

If the creatures themselves are not visible when the plant is inspected, telltale signs of their presence include their translucent shiny slime trail; holes with uneven brown edges eaten through the flower tissues; nibbled roots (thicker roots may have only small pock-mark-like holes eaten into them, while smaller, finer roots may be eaten clean through; tender new root tips are especially vulnerable); and new growths may be damaged or chewed down to a nub.

To control snails and slugs, baits are commonly available from garden-supply retailers. In addition, a number of low-tech, low-cost, and low- (or no) toxicity remedies have been developed. Whenever chemical controls are employed, check to see that the product has been approved for use on orchids, and carefully follow all instructions for the product's safe use. Also consider the health of any pets and your children.

Metaldehyde

(bait or dust) Products containing metaldehyde are effective against snails and slugs, but highly toxic to mammals. If ingested, even small amounts of this chemical can cause severe nerve and kidney damage in humans, pets and wildlife.

Sluggo, EscarGo and Worry Free

These snail and slug controls are organic baits in which the active ingredient is iron phosphate. They are safe to use around pets and wildlife. Once the baits are eaten, snails and slugs stop feeding and die within a few days. The baits are biodegradable, so whatever is not consumed will degrade into the soil over time.

Copper Tape

This is purported to act as a barrier to slugs and snails, as it holds a small electrical charge that repels the critters. This method is most effective when the plants to be protected are located on a bench or in an area that can be cordoned off by the tape (checking first to be sure that none of these pests are already inside the protected area and will be trapped among your plants). The tape must be

at least an inch wide, and can become dirty after a while, necessitating replacement. Its effectiveness is questionable; while some growers swear by it, others seem to swear at it.



Snails and slugs can cause damage orchid roots to the point where they stop growing. As with any chewing pest, they can spread disease.

Diatomaceous Earth or Dry Ash

In sufficient quantity, these materials create a barrier slugs and snails are unable to cross. They need to be placed in sufficient quantity to repel mollusks; a swath 3 inches wide and 1 inch high should be sufficient. Both lose their effectiveness when they become wet, and so may not be the best choice of repellents.

Predators

Snakes, toads, birds, possums, turtles and frogs all enjoy a good slug or snail snack if they can get one. As such, they make great biological controls. Consult your local garden club, agricultural extension office, or search online to find predators native to your locale and ways of encouraging them to visit your growing area.

Beer

A favorite of some humans as well as mollusks, beer attracts snails and slugs. Place one or more small containers (clean, empty cat food or tuna fish cans area ideal) filled with enough beer to drown a snail or slug in the growing area. Empty out the stale beer and deceased pests every few days as needed, and replace with fresh beer.

Pet Food

Dampen dry dog or cat food and place an inverted foil pie tin over it, propping up the tin enough on one side that the critters can get underneath. Check the tin every morning, removing and destroying the accumulated snails and slugs.

Handpicking

Crush, kill, destroy. Although time consuming and sometimes messy, this is still an effective (and satisfying) method of control. Go out regularly after dark with a flashlight, and pick off and destroy any slugs and snails found on the plants. Do not use salt directly on the critters; although this does kill them, it may also get into your plants and growing environment, causing unwanted damage. Better to drop the pests into a container of saltwater solution.

As no one method is likely to be completely successful in eradicating slugs and snails, rotating or combining different controls may be the best defense against these pests. Vigilance and diligence are the best way to keep your orchids pest free.

References

Down Garden Services. [Some Garden Creatures, Slugs](#). Northern Ireland.

Fortner, Linda. [Slugs and Snails](#). Orchidlady.com, Linda's Orchid Page, Suite 101 Articles, November 1, 2001.

Hamom, Avas B., PhD. Orchid Pests. In Orchid Pests and Diseases. Florida: American Orchid Society, 1995, pp. 45-46.

Susan Jones was the editor of Awards Quarterly and assistant editor of Orchids. American Orchid Society, 16700 AOS Lane, Delray Beach, Florida 33446

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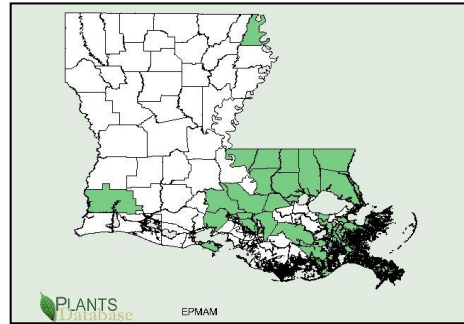
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All About Orchids

Native Orchid of the Month—June

Epidendrum magnoliae (green fly orchid)

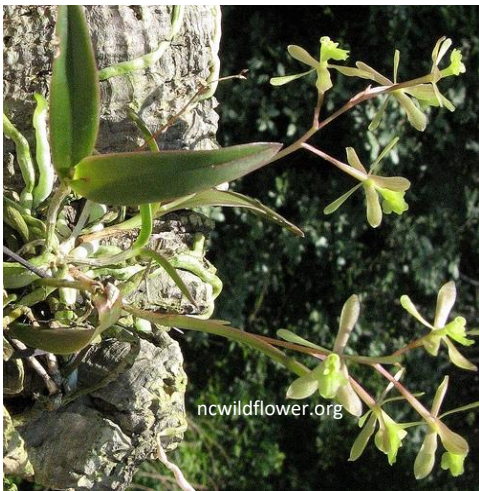
Epidendrum magnoliae, the green fly orchid, is encountered in swamps and hammocks, most often on live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) trees among resurrection ferns (*Polypodioides*). Other common host trees include bald (*Taxodium distichum*) and southern magnolia (*Magnolia*). It is an epiphyte and the leaves remain green all winter.

Since the plants are often the same height as the ferns, these orchids (even when in bloom) is often quite. It is perhaps easiest to see them when it has not rained for of time. The resurrection fern leaves wilt and appear



(*Pleopeltis grandiflora*).

spotting
challenging.
a brief period
brownish in



color, making it easier to spot the shiny, green grass-like leaves of the orchids growing on the branches.

It is the most northern-growing *Epidendrum* in nature, being found wild as far north as North Carolina. They flower from June to January, sporadically in fall, and produce fruiting capsules from October to January.

Plants will often form large matted colonies of many dozens, perhaps hundreds, of growths, their fleshy roots buried in the layer of humus formed from decomposed remains of mosses, bromeliad roots, and fern rhizomes that cover branches of

The small, green flowers range from 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter, green on the lip and petals and range from greenish to reddish the sepals depending on light levels. The opening beneath the usually ringed with purple. The flowers become intensely night suggesting a night-flying moth as its pollinator.



are usually
brown on
column is
fragrant at



Guillory Greenhouse Blooms June 2020





Blc. Waianiae "Ching Hua" HCC/AOS x Slc. Jungle Gem 'Very Nice' Guillory Greenhouse