Historic, Archive Document
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

# Published Quartery by FENNELL ORCHID C0. * Route 1, Box 230, Homestead, Florida Orchid dmporteís, Growers and Hybridists For Over 40 Years 



FLOWER PRODUCTIVITY
One of our very best late winter Brasso-cattleyas.
(By T. A. FENNELL, Sr.) Dark, heavy textured, fine form, free flowering.

The thing that makes the difference, (presuming, of course, that you have adequate arrangements for the sale of your blooms) between success and failure in your orchid business is not how many flowers you produce, so much as it is how many you produce per square foot of space at your disposal.

Each of us, one way or another, is limited in available space and whether or not some of us survive may be determined by our ability to increase production in our present space without greatly increasing our over-all cost.

There are many ways of accomplishing this in most establishments. These methods are roughly as follows:

1. Culling. Disposing of all weak, unproductive plants and particularly those producing poor quality flowers. Many firms are already practicing this. Witness the great flood of the small flowered C. Percivalliana and of such poor hybrids as C. H. S. Leon on the plant market recently.
2. Selection of plants which produce several good flowers per stem instead of one, and selection of plants inclined to branch freely so as to produce several leads per pot instead of one.
3. Increasing light. Most orchid growers find that their plants will grow better and produce more heavily if they gradually increase their light and ventilation.
4. Feeding. Above all other things, feeding of the right fertilizer in the right way will give the most dramatic results. Our experiments and experience as well as those of many of our customers show that our Fenorco Plant Food, if applied regularly to the plants, in sufficient light, will greatly increase production of both growths and flowers.

Plants that are fed sufficiently and that are given enough light to use the additional food branch much more freely than do plants grown in osmuuda without feeding. Our experience shows an increase of over 300 per cent in the number of growths produced and an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of flowers per growth when feeding was followed compared with unfed plants under the same conditions.

Even with feeding you will notice a considerable difference in their ability to branch and to produce flowers between individual plants and culling should still be practiced. However, we have never had a blind cattleya at the Orchid Jungle since we started feeding. I mean by this that no plant in good shape has consistently refused to bloom. We occasionally have blind growths but no larger percentage than we had before feeding.

Orchids the great Dendrobium tribe deserves more and gets less attention than any other.

This statement holds true even in our own collection. We have over a hundred species and hybrids of Dendrobiums but unfortunately many of them are represented by only one or two individuals. However, we are rapidly changing this condition and within a few years we will have thousands of plants of some of the more showy varieties.

These plants are really deserving of great attention. One plant we have of D. Sander's Crimson has produced over 500 flowers during the last 18 months. The flowers are about 3 inches in diameter, deep glowing purple heavy textured and long lasting. They are borne on long arching spikes about 20 per spike.

Our D. Phalaenopsis var. White Foam produced some 50 beautiful round full petalled pure white flowers in September-October and attracted more attention than almost any plant in the "Jungle."

One of the most showy and beautiful orchids in our collection is $D$. Superbum var. Dearei with its long deciduous bulbs completely covered with clusters of fine large long lasting pure white flowers in February and March.
(Continued on Page 7)

# FENNELL'S ORCHID NEWS 

From The Orchid Jungle<br>Published By

FENNELL ORCHID CO. Homestead, Florida

## CULTURAL HINTS

The biggest lesson I have learned as a result of my lifetime association with orchids is that they are easily and simply grown.

Most of the aura of mysterious difficulty that has hung around them stems from ignorance, timidity and the pernicious habit of many growers, both professional and amateur, of trying to be very secretive about the methods used.

Actually most large orchid establishments have been forced, in this country, to reduce their growing techniques to a sort of production-line system. For instance, we at the Orchid Jungle, thought, years ago, that each plant had to be watered individually. Now we water with overhead sprinklers and it takes one man all of an hour per week to both water and fertilize some 50,000 plants.

We used to think that a plant had to be potted between the time it bloomed and the start of its new growth, or at least before the new growths get well started. Now we pot practically any time except during the last half of the development of the growths. We find that feeding immediately after repotting greatly reduces the shock of repotting and allows the plant to make normal growth.

We used to think that damping down of walks and benches was necessary several times daily to keep sufficient humidity in our houses. Now we never damp down anything and seldom water the plants more than once weekly, except Phalaenopsis and Cypripediums which we water two to three times weekly. (I realize that our outdoor conditions here provide more humidity than do the artificial conditions met in a heated greenhouse. But I also believe that often too much attention is paid to keeping high humidity in houses where less trouble would be encountered if the atmosphere was less moist and if the plants were given more air, light and food.

Cattleyas, Dendrobiums and Vandas are certainly not delicate plants. They are adaptable, hardy and strong. If they weren't they certainly couldn't put up with the many different and often very bad conditions provided for them by many of us who grow them. I hardly know of a single person who has failed to grow these plants and to flower them if he (or she) has tried seriously.

## POETRY CONTEST WINNERS

We were surprised by the number of orchid poems which our readers sent us and the job of choosing the best was so difficult we have decided to give awards to the two following, instead of to one:

Mrs. C. W. Campbell of 609 Almeria Avenue, Coral Gables, sent the following original entry:
"Dainty and delicate-fragile as mist
Pristine in her loveliness, yet to be kissed.
A true thing of beauty
For the artist's collection,
The princess of all,
The orchid-perfection!"

Mrs. John R. Gearhart of 824 Rosemont Road, Oakland 10, Calif., sent-

## "THE COMPLAINT OF A CATTLEYA"

Give me the sunlight and the breeze, The tickling of the wind about my leaves,
The soothing patter of the rain that comes
By Nature's bounty to revive the thirsty earth.
Give me the lift that every living thing is heir to
The right to strive and struggle-to succeed or die.
Give me just these, and in return, In humble gratitude and joyous love,
I'll bear for thee such flowers
As you in your most secret heart
Have never dared to hope for.
A WPL hybrid in 4 -inch pot to each of the above winners.

Honorable mention:

## WOMEN!

For poets, roses are enough; And lilies drip with glamour: But strutting orchids is the stuff For which all females clamour.

Mrs. Jefferson Q. Stewart, Winchester, Kentucky.

And five pounds of Fenoreo Plant Food to-

I'm just a baby seedling But still I'm very wise, You see, I live at Fennell's, Their Fenorco gave me size.

My brothers and my sisters Left me long ago-
I'll bet they wish they'd stayed here Just to watch me grow.


## DENDROBIUM MOUSMEE

A very fine $D$. hybrid but a bit hard to bloom. This spike was over 18 inches long. Flowers orange centered, peach edged. We are crossing it with freer flowering types.

So why not tell your master, then
How to give more pep and vim,
Then you can bet at the Orchid Show The ribbons he will win.

Winthrop W. Ely, Montrose, Pa.

## DENDROBIUMS REGAINED

(Continued from Page 1)
There are many, many other beautiful, free flowering easily grown Dendrobes that are all too rarely seen. There are several sections of this genus; in fact, D. Superbum, D. Formosum and D. Phalaenopsis are further apart horticulturally and for all practical purposes in breeding than are Cattleyas, Laelias and Epidendrums, for while the latter can be crossed almost at will between the genera-the three Dendrobes mentioned belong to distinct groups which have not been crossed one with the other.

A great and interesting field awaits the hybridist who will work intensively with Dendrobiums. There are many hybrids in the deciduous group to which Superbum and Nobile belong and quite a few hybrids in each of the other groups, but since World War II a number of interesting new species from the South Pacific have come into cultivation in this country and some very interesting crosses are now possible especially in the D. Phalaenopsis group.

## DENDROBIUM

## D. Superbum

This is possibly the finest and best of all the deciduous Dendrobium species. It is also the easiest to flower as it does not require the cool rest that is so necessary to Nobile and its ilk. It needs to dry off, rest and defoliate before blooming, but it can be grown easily and blooms regularly here in South Florida and anywhere along with cattleyas under the same conditions they require.
Plants $6^{\prime \prime}-8^{\prime \prime}$ long in $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots............ $\$ 5.00$ Plants $16^{\prime \prime}-20^{\prime \prime}$ long in $5^{\prime \prime}$ pots........ $\$ 15.00$

There are many fine dark varieties and one superb pure white. Dendrobium superbum var. Dearei (pure white).
Plants $6^{\prime \prime}-8^{\prime \prime}$ long in $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots............ $\$ 7.50$ Plants $24^{\prime \prime}-30^{\prime \prime}$ long in $5^{\prime \prime}$ pots......... $\$ 25.00$
D. superbum has been crossed with a number of other deciduous Dendrobes and its hybrid with $D$. Pierardii is very showy.
Plants $10^{\prime \prime}-12^{\prime \prime}$ long in $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots...... $\$ 7.50$ D. Ainesworthii.--This hybrid between D. heterocarpum and D. nobile deserves to be grown with every cattleya collection. The flowers are large and showy, the plant is strong growing, each bulb blooms several years and the flowers are borne from the nodes on spikes of from 3 to 7 blooms. It is easily flowered under treatment such as is recommended for D. Superbum. It is widely used as a parent and we have the following hybrid:
$R$-193-D. Ainesworthiae $x$ D. Thwaitesiae, strong growing, should be showy and easily bloomed plants $6^{\prime \prime}-8^{\prime \prime}$ tall in $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots
$\$ 5.00$
D. Nobile-This is the best known and we might say best loved of the Dendrobiums. Flowers white with segments tipped with lavender, deep purple center to lip. Very floriferous. Needs to be kept dry from November to March and night temperatures of 45 degrees to 50 degrees at that time are ideal.
Plants $6^{\prime \prime}-10^{\prime \prime}$ tall in $4^{\prime \prime}$ pots.......... $\$ 5.00$ Plants $10^{\prime \prime}-15^{\prime \prime}$ tall in 4 -in. or 5 -in. pots several stems ............................... $\$ 15.00$ Large specimen plants in $6^{\prime \prime}-8^{\prime \prime}$
pots ................................... $\$ 25.00$ to $\$ 35.00$
D. Venus, a large flowered hybrid of the D. nobile type, blooms larger and darker than D. nobile.
D. Merlin, the finest, darkest nobile type hybrid we have; flowers $3^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter dark lavender-purple s\&p, lip large with deep red-purple center surrounded by a white area that is edged with deep lavender.
D. Pierardii, a small fragile looking but easily grown deciduous Dendrobium similar to D. Superbum. Flowers about $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter, light lavender and yellow, stems thin, long, drooping covered with flowers in the spring.
Plants $6^{\prime \prime}-8^{\prime \prime}$ long in $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots............ $\$ 3.50$ Plants $10^{\prime \prime}-15^{\prime \prime}$ long in $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots........ $\$ 5.00$ Larger plants in $4^{\prime \prime}$ and $5^{\prime \prime}$ pots $\$ 10-\$ 15$


LC. POUSSIN
One of the darkest heaviest textured of our breeding plants. Strong growing, free flowering, large.
No.80 (Lgt.) -Blc. Helen x C. Schroderae. Large light coloredfragrant flowers, fine Brasso lip, year round.4 -in. pot, plant in sheath
$\$ 17.50$
4 -in. pot, plant 8 -in. to 10 -in. tall, not in sheath ..... 12.50
81 (Dk.) -C. Leda x C. Gigas. Large brilliant flowers, most- ly dark fine shape, fall. 4 -in. pot, plant in sheath ..... $\$ 25.00$
4-in. pot, plant not in sheath ..... 17.50
R145-(Lc. Pamela x C. Gation Ruby) x Bc. Hartland. Very fine large brasso with heavy texture and fine form, brilliant coloring, mostly dark, winter. 4 -in. pot, plant in sheath.. ..... $\$ 35.00$
4 -in. pot, plant not in sheath; 8 -in. to $10-\mathrm{in}$. tall ..... 25.00
R149 (lav.)-C. Amantic x C. Angelina. Nice lavender blooms, free flowering. 4 -in. pot, plant 8 -in. to $10-\mathrm{in}$. tall ..... $\$ 8.50$
R146 (Dk.) -Bc. Hartland x Blc. Dryades. Very similar to No.145 and should be very fine and mostly dark.
$\$ 25.00$ 4 -in. pots, plants 8 -in. to $10-i n$. tall
3 -in. pots, plants 5 -in. to $6-i n$. tall ..... $\$ 25.00$
12.50
893 (PW)-C. Snowdon alba $\mathbf{x}$ Douai alba. Should be a very fine white.
4 -in. pot, plant 8 -in. to 10 -in. tall; should bloom on next bulb ..... $\$ 12.50$
157-C. Ella Mae Sutton x C. trianaei alba. Both parents purewhite and fine but this is the first time this trianaei hasbeen used as a parent; do not know whether seedlingswill be white.
4 -in. pot, plant $8-\mathrm{in}$. to $10-\mathrm{in}$. tall ..... $\$ 12.50$
3 -in. pot, plant 4 -in. to 5 -in. tall ..... 7.50
B200 (PW) - C. St. Petersburg. The finest pure white we know, blooms two or three times yearly, strong heavy textured flower.
4 -in. pot, plant in sheath ..... $\$ 35.00$
4-in. pot, plant $10-\mathrm{in}$. to 12 -in. tall; should bloom on next growth ..... 25.00
65 (Lav.) -C. Mossiae x L. purpurata. This old favorite remadefrom fine parents.
4 -in. pot, plant $10-\mathrm{in}$. to 12 -in. tall; should bloom on next growth
311 (WPL) -L. Purpurata alba x Bl. Helen. This shouldmake an interesting large WPL.
4 -in. pot, plant $10-\mathrm{in}$. to 12 -in. tall; should bloom on next growth $\quad \$ 10.00$
$3-\mathrm{in}$. pot, plant $6-\mathrm{in}$. to $8-\mathrm{in}$. tall ..... 7.50

## In $2 \frac{1 / 2 " \prime}{}$ pots, plants $21 / z^{\prime \prime}-31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ tall <br> ybrid Seedlings In $3^{\prime \prime}$ pots, plants $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}-5^{\prime \prime}$ tall...

## Special Offer

> Five plants each of the $21 /{ }^{1 / \prime \prime}$ pot hybrids listed below, 100 plant in all. Regular value $\$ 225.00$, SPECIAL OR Your selection of 100 of the $212^{\prime \prime}$ plants, not more than 20 of any one cross.... $\$ 160.00$ 1.39-C. trianaei alba $x$ Blc. Derothy Fennell alba. This should result in a very fine hybrid with WPL types predominating.
$47-$ Blc. Dohothy Fennell $x$ C. trianaei. This should give us some exceptionall good hybrids of large size, good color and heavy texture. 177-Lc. Aphrodite alba $x$ C. Harold alba. Both parents bloim in May - June an are heavy textured WPL. Lips large and briliant. some interesting yellows.
L. purpurata. An experimental cross that should produce some interesting yellows.
133-C. Odalisque $r$ C. Mossiae Wagneri. Plants strong growing, should make a very fine pure white. ${ }^{138-C .}$ Edithiae $x$ C. Odalisque alba. Another fine pure white should result here, 163-Lc. Aphrodite alba $x$ C. Mossiae Wagneri, an experimental cross which wil probably produce lavender flowers for the May-June season. 225-C. Joan Manda x C. trianaei alba, an earlier cross of this hybrid proved very successful. should be a very fine pure white winter bloomer with heavy texture.
218-C. Guatemalensis $x$ C. Schroederae. Should make a fine cluster with varying degrees of bronze color in the flowers blooming season late winter - early spring. R216-C. Belgica $x$ Le. Hertha. Should be very fine dark winter blooming. ${ }^{76-L \text {. Anceps Sanderiana } x \text { C. Odalisque. An experimental cross may be white }}$ 77-Lc.

Aphrodite alba $x$ C. Harold alba. Both parents bloom in May-June and fall.
. Harold alba. Both parents bloom in May-June and 199-C. Odalisque $x$ Bc. Daffodil. This makes a beautiful butter yellow smal cattley C. Admiration.

This should be one of our best large dark cattleya 181-C. Leda $x$
for Christmas.
$x$ C. Admiratio 213-C. Bowringiana $x$ C. Dupreana. Should be a very beautiful dark medium sized cluster cattleya similar to C. Portia, but better. $\quad$ Arans Lc. Canhamiana: com bines the two best varieties of the parent plants we have seen-
222-C. Leda Bronze x C. Schroederae. Should make a very fine hybrid for late winter-early spring. Some may have bronze tints; all should have fine shape and texture.
217-Le. Altesse x C. Marstoni. Should be a very fine late winter, early spring nybrid. Should be a ver
very interesting fall cluster Blc hould be dark and medium sized

Should be another dark medium sized cluster

## TRAYS

Vo. 270-C. Admiration x C. Fred Sander, plants $1^{\left(1 / z^{\prime \prime}\right.}$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ tall. Should make a fine

 blooming hybrid with a particularly fine lip......................................
No. 217-Lc. Altesse x C. Marstoni plants $2^{\prime \prime}$ to $3^{1 / 2}$ tall. Altesse is our best hybrid for the late winter-early spring season. Marstoni is like a very fine dark Mossiae $\$ 15.00$ No. 216-Lc. Altesse $x$ C. Mendellii. The Aliesse is described above with a very fine lip and heavy texture, brilliant color. The Mendellii is very large. Plants $2^{\prime \prime}$ to $3^{\prime \prime}$ tall $\qquad$
 Dorothy Fennells crossed with a fine heavy textured dark trianaei. Should make a fine large heavy textured hybrid for the winter.......................... $\$ 15.0$ SPECIAL OFFER--One each of the 5 trays listed above $\$ 70.00$ value.................. $\$ \$ 100.00$

## PASS IT ON

If you have no further use for this issue of the "NEWS" we will appreciate it if you vill pass it on to some interested friend
odition for three months.
condition for three months.
Plants 12-15-in. tall in 3-in, pots

Dendrobium Phalaenopsis. This plant is typical of a large group of Dendroevergreen bulbs and several upright ing spikes from the top of each bulb; bulbs sometimes continue to flower for 3 or 4 years. Predominently fall flowering some of the plants will produce

occasional spikes at other seasons. Color varies from pure white to dark purple. Seedling plants of fine varieties 4-in. to 6 -in. tall in 3 -in pots; should flower | on next bulb |
| :--- |
| D. Sander's Crimson.-This hybrid is |
| 55.0 ea . | the nearest thing to an ever-blooming orchid we have seen. One large plant we have has been in flower constantly

since September 1949 In 18 months it since September 1949. In 18 months it
has produced over 500 flowers. Blooms about 3 -in. in diameter. Two types: Light with nearly white flowers tipped with lavender; and dark-dark purple. We have only a few large plants of Light varieties:
24 -in. -30 -in. tall in 5 -in. pots $\$ 20$ ea.
24 24 -in. -36 -in. tall in 6 -in. pots $\$ 25$ ea. Dark varieties:

24 -in. .30 -in. tall in 5 -in. pots $\$ 30$ ea. D. 24 in. -36 -in. tall in 6 -in. pots $\$ 35$ ea. inently fall flowering. Flowers smaller than the preceding
Plants $10-15$-in. in 5 -in pots $\$ 15.00$ ea. D. Hawaii Nui, darker and wider petalled than either of the preceding. Plants $10-15$-in. tall in 3 -in pots $\$ 25$ Plants $15-24$-in tall in 4 -in. pots $\$ 35$ ea.
D. Pauline, strongest growing of all D. Pauline, strongest growing of all,
flowers small but freely produced, velflowers small but freely produced, vel-
vety lavender, spikes often last in good


This rare cattleya species has $5-\mathrm{in}$. to $6-\mathrm{in}$. dark brilliant heavy textured flowers in spikes of from 3 to 6 per bulb

C. BOB BETTS var White Cloud

This seedling of C. Bow Bells has very heavy texture and good form. We have crossed it with the St. Petersburg var. Excelsior (see seed list) and expect some particularly fine seedlings.

## VANDAS

We have had a lot of fun lately with our Vandas. During the last three or four months we have had plants of the following species and hybrids in bloomand of course we have been doing a lot of hybridizing-
$V$. caerulea magnifica and
V. caerulea Blue Skies, our two finest caeruleas and the only two that bloom regularly for us.
V. Flammerole, some very fine round dark blue-lavender varieties. Flowering size plants in $6^{\prime \prime}$ and $7^{\prime \prime}$ pots.......... $\$ 35.00$
$V$. Gilbert Triboulet, the old faithful light blue background with dark blue spots and veining.
Flowering size plants in $6^{\prime \prime}$ pots.... $\$ 35.00$
$3^{\prime \prime}$ pot, size $4^{\prime \prime}$ tall.
5.00
$V$. Dearei, the giant growing ever-blooming yellow.
V. Saphir var. Profusion lovely sky-blue flowers freely produced.
V. Saphir var. magnifica, a very fine blue.
V. Boschii, its wonderfully fragrant flowers which are rose-purple spotted on a creamy white background make this an outstandingly fine variety.
Flowering size plants. $\$ 45.00$
V. Trimerrill, our plant of this variety was very similar to the above.
$V$. Henrietta $H o$, a variable and fine yellow spotted with brown, long lasting primary Sanderiana hybrid. Very attractive and fine. Flowering size $\$ 50.00$ $V \mid$ Puna, a Sanderiana-Tricolor-Luzon-
ica hybrid nearly white with light lavender spots.
$V$. Trisum, a very nice brown and yellow hybrid. Flowering size.......... $\$ 35.00$ V. Luzonica, white with brilliant rose purple spots, very attractive.
$V$. Sanderiana, some beautiful large pink and brown varieties.
V. Rothschildiana, the lavender blue hybrid between Sanderiana and caerulea, very lovely. Flowering size............ $\$ 50.00$ $V$. Onomea, a very beautiful hybrid between V. Rothschildiana and V. caerulea. Some of these are very lovely.
V. Madame Dinger, a very fine dark lavender semi-terete. Flowering size $6^{\prime \prime}$ pots
$\$ 15.00$
V. Dorothy Warne, an ever-blooming and beautiful semi-terete white with crimson spots and crimson-purple lip. Flowering size $6^{\prime \prime}$ pots....................... $\$ 15.00$ V. Margaret Maron, a very attractive lavender and pink semi-terete.
$V$. Amy, like a light pink Miss Joaquim with a deep purple fiddle shaped lip. An interesting flower. Blooming size $\$ 10.00$ V. La Paloma alba, very similar to V. Rose Marie.
$15^{\prime \prime}$ cuttings
$V$. Rose Marie, the white s\&p form of V. Miss Joaquim.
$15^{\prime \prime}$ cuttings...
$\$ 7.50$
V. Miss Joaquim, in many varieties, strong growers.
$15^{\prime \prime}$ cutting .$\$ 3.00$
$30^{\prime \prime}$ tall in bloom.................................... 6.00
$V$. Miss Van Deun, some of these are very attractive, like larger and/or darker Miss Joaquims.
$15^{\prime \prime}$ cutting .. \$ 7.50
Plant in bloom. 15.00
V. Hookeriana, the rare little everblooming parent of V. Miss Joaquim.
V. Ann Kirsh, an everblooming and charming semi-terete, almost white $s \& p$ with deep purple velvety lip.
Flowering size $\$ 12.50$ and $\$ 15.00$ $V$. tricolor var. Patersoni. Our large plant at this writing has 10 large spikes of very fragrant flowers.
In addition we have the following seedling Vandas in individual pots:
No. 226 V. tricolor $x$ V. Saphir var. Pofusion.
$3^{\prime \prime}$ pot, plants $4^{\prime \prime}$ tall...
.. $\$ 5.00$ ea.
$3^{\prime \prime}$ pot, plants $6^{\prime \prime}$ tall. $\$ 7.50$ ea.

## FLOWER TEXTURE

Flower shape, size, color and texture are the all important quartet on which orchid flowers must be judged but of these probably the most important is texture.

Heavy, thick, texture generally means long lasting qualities in the flower particularly in Cattleyas.

We at the Orchid Jungle have been searching diligently for years for stud plants producing high quality flowers of heavy texture. In this issue of the NEWS we have pictures of some of our stud plants and some of the results we have obtained. The first really good stud plants we obtained are the three fine varieties of $C$. trianaei we have used-varieties, Mary Fennell, Jungle Queen and Naranja.
C. trianaei var. Naranja when crossed with the imported Blc. Alfred Mollet var. vivid produced the first modern hybrid raised in Florida, Blc. Dorothy Fennell. Practically all varieties of this hybrid a:e noted for their fine texture and keeping qualities (see photo this issue).

The following are a few of the Cattleya stud plants we have which are remarkable for their texture: Blc. Dorothy Fennell (many varieties), Blc. Farrere, Lc. Altesse, C. Amrar, C. St. Petersburg (many varieties).
C. Guttaía Leopoldii, BC Galatea, C. Belica, C. Barres, Le. Mermoz, C. Gigas Fennell's var., C. Bob Betts, C. Clotho, C. Superba, BLC Alfred Mollet, B. C. Daffodil, C. Leda bronze.

## An Invitation

ORCHID JUNGLE-While we charge admission to the Orchid Jungle with competent guide service, for casual visitors; customers and members of any orchid society are admitted free. Just show the attendant at the gate your membership card or mention that you are a customer and give him your name.

[^0]
## FENNELL'S ORCHID SEED LIST

No. 250-C. Gigas fine var. (large fine flower, very floriferous deep brilliant lip with bright yellow spots s\&p light flesh colored) x C. Guttata Leopoldii (plant tall strong growing lip spatulate white with deep lavender markings s\&p light chartreuse with lavender spots, texture heavy and waxy. An experimental cross, but one that should give some interesting hybrids, should produce heavy medium sized flowers several to the spike.
No. 251-Lc. Gaillard (an exceptionally fine large strong growing free flowering Lc. dark big lip prominent yellow throat wide dark s\&p) $\times B c$. Galatea (medium lavender sepals and petals lip large and dark crimson purple marked gold). Both parents are exceptionally fine and both bloom in the Feb. 15th Apr. 15th period when orchid flowers are scarcest and hardest to get. Should make an exceptionally fine hybrid.
No. 252-C. Belgica (an exceptionally large fine shape medium dark with darker lip, free flowering strong growing cattleya) $\mathrm{x} C$. Barres (medium large very dark fine shape heavy texture free flowering). Both are late winter, early spring bloomers; should make an exceptionally fine cross for the early Easter season.
No. 253-C. trianaei var. Jungle Queen (this is our fine prize-winning trianei texture very heavy, shape very round ruffled petals, sepals wide, lip large, plant strong growing) x C. Lueddemanniana (fine large dark round petalled type). This should make a hybrid of fine shape texture and color that will bloom over a long period. Both parents strong growing and compact. We are planting a lot of this, as we believe it will bloom nearly the year round and we know the plants will be compact and free flowering.
No. 254-Lc. Mermoz (medium size, fine shape, heavy texture, dark color) x C. Lueddemanniana (large dark fine shape compact free flowering. This should also make a very fine dark free flowering hybrid to bloom around the year.
No. 255-C. 81 (C. Gigas x C. Leda) (a very fine dark brilliant flower blooming in August when good darks are scarce) x C. Gigas Fennell's var. (a free flowering late Gigas with fine texture and large dark flowers. This should make a very fine dark for the June to September season, probably producing most of its flowers in August and early September, as both parents bloom at that time.
No. 256-C. Dowiana Rosita (he finest darkest Dowiana we have seen, lip large deep blood red with gold markings s\&p orange yellow, heavily
sprinkled and splashed with red) x C. Gigas Fennell's var. (probably our best, largest and darkest Gigas). This should make an exceptionally fine dark C. Hardyana, one of the best of the proven favorites.

No. 257-C. trianaei var. Naranja (a very large strong growing prize winning trianaei, s\&p light, wide and heavy textured, lip extremely large, brilliant crimson purple with a large yellow area in the throat, a proven fine parent) x C. Belgica (strong growing, producing large dark heavy textured flowers freely). This we expect to make a fine hybrid for the late winter season.
No. 258-C. Clotho very dark var. (This plant of the cross of Enid and Trianaei is large and free flowering, dark and heavy textured blooms at Christmas for us) x C. Admiration (very large, beautifully shaped and medium lavender in color, lip large and dark Christmas bloomer). We believe this will be a very fine hybrid for the Christmas season.

No. 259-Lc. Altesse Fennell's var. (Our best Altesse, large, very heavy textured, strong growing, free flowering, very dark brilliant lip s\&p medium lavender) x C. Lueddemanniana Orchid Jungle. (This Lueddemanniana was judged the best Cattleya species in the 1950 International Orchid Show. The flowers are very large, wide petalled and dark, plant compact and free flowering). We expect a large beautifully shaped flower varying in color from medium to very dark. Texture should be good and the plant should be both compact and floriferous. Probably will bloom several times a year.

No, $260-C$. Bob Betts var... White Cloud. (This seedling of C. Bow Bells and C. Mossiae Wagneri has very heavy texture with wide heavy petals and a good lip) x C. St. Petersburg var Excelior (has heavy texture, fine shape and a very large frilled lip; it is more floriferous than Betts). This combination of two very fine whites should result in some exceptionally fine white seedlings.
No. 261-V. Gilbert Triboulet-This cross of V. tricolor with V. caerulea results in light blue flowers spotted with dark blue $3^{\prime \prime}$ to $4^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter on long. sprays of 10 to 12 flowers. Very free flowering producing 5 to 7 spikes yearly. Grows well with cattleyas.

## PRICES ON ORCHID SEED

$1 / 4$ packet (plants 2 to 3 flasks) $\$ 5.00$ $1 / 2$ packet (plants 4 to 6 flasks) $\$ 7.00$ Full packet (plants 10-12 flasks) $\$ 12.00$ REMEMBER all Fennell Orchid Seed is guaranteed to germinate. If it doesn't grow we'll replace it with new seed of an equivalent cross.

## FLOWER PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)
5. Larger plants. We believe Cattleya plants shown be grown into fairly large specimens for best flower production per square foot. Today we have a C. Enid in a $7^{\prime \prime}$ pan with 14 large flowers on it. It has also produced eight other flowers within the past two months. If this plant were divided into 4 or 5 pieces in $4^{\prime \prime}$ to $5^{\prime \prime}$ pots it would take 3 to 4 times the space and probably would not produce as many flowers. We will divide this plant when it finishes blooming this year, putting it into two $6^{\prime \prime}$ or $7^{\prime \prime}$ pans only.


CATTLEYA ST. PETERSBURG var. Excelsior
This is an outstanding variety of this grand hybrid. Notice texture and the way the flower presents itself. Flowers freely and grows very strongly. (See Seed list.)

## UNUSUAL ORCHIDS

Bletia patula terrestrial easily grown long spikes of dark purple flowers, 4" pots.
.$\$ 3.50$ ea.
Calanthe William Murray terrestrial, easily grown, long arching spikes of white flowers with red in lip...... $\$ 5.00$ ea.

Phaius Grandifolius terrestrial, easily grown, long erect spikes of $\tan$ and violet flowers in early spring in $6^{\prime \prime}$ pots
$\$ 8.50$ ea.
Chysis bractescens produces beautiful pure white waxy flowers in spring. Easily grown. Small plants in $4^{\prime \prime}$ pots ................................................... $\$ 5.00$ ea. Larger plants, blooming size on tree fern.................................. $\$ 12.50$ to $\$ 25$ ea.

Coelogyne corrugata, one of the most beautiful of the white spray orchids. Small graceful white flowers on short arching sprays. Lovely for hans nes baskets.

Flowering size plants in $4^{\prime \prime}$ pots $\$ 5.00$ ea.

## BOOKS ON ORCHIDS

The three following books are still tops with us.

For the beginner-

## GARDEN IN YOUR WINDOW By Jean Hersey

A delightful, non-technical how-to-doit book on window gardening covering many plants. Has a section of some 36 pages devoted to orchids. Essentially a book for the beginner in orchids. Price postpaid ............................................................... $\$ 3.00$

## ORCHIDS ARE EASY TO GROW By Logan and Cosper

One of the two best books to date on orchid culture. Easily read and practical in its approach to most of our problems. For the more serious grower. Price postpaid.. $\$ 6.00$

## HOME ORCHID GROWING

 By Rebecca T. NorthenThe other of the two best books on orchid culture. Particularly slanted at the beginner, who at least at first, intends to grow his plants in the home Price postpaid
$\$ 6.00$

## Do You Feed Your Orchids?

If you don't you're missing a bet. With the well balanced extra food provided by Fenorco Hydroponic Plant Food you can get more and stronger growths-more and larger blooms.


874 (Dk.)-C. Trimos. A late winter early spring bloomer, should be very fine.
4 -in. pots, plant 8 -in. to $10-\mathrm{in}$. tall; should bloom on next bulbStronger plant

896 (WPL)-C. Albor x C. Mendelii alba. White with colored lip; season, spring or various.
4 -in. pots, plant 6 -in. to 8 -in. tall..
C163 (WPL)-C. Mossiae Reineckiana x Lc. Canhamiana alba. Should be a very fine WPL.
4 -in. pots, plants 8 -in. to 10 -in. tall; should bloom on next growth $\quad \$ 15.00$
308 (Yel.)-C. Schroederae x C. Aurantiaca. Small peach to orange colored flowers in clusters, late winter, very lovely. 4-in. pots; should bloom next bulb
575 (Dk.)-C. George Baldwin. One of the finest darks for June and the fall season, flowers large, heavy, brilliant. 4 -in. pots, plant $10-\mathrm{in}$. to $12-\mathrm{in}$. tall; should bloom on next bulb
572 ( Dk.) -Lc. Helen Wilmer x Lc. Altesse. This should make one of the finest later winter early spring hybrids.
4 -in. pots, $10-\mathrm{in}$. to $12-\mathrm{in}$. tall; should bloom on next bulb
$\$ 17.50$
Larger stronger plant
25.00

870 (PW) -C. Marion Davies x C. trianaei var, Broomhills. A few of these have bloomed very fine, form, pure white winter.

211 (Dk.)-C. Clotilde x Lc. Sam Houston. A few have bloomed very dark, brilliant, fine.
4 -in. pots, plant 10 -in. to 12 -in. tall; should bloom next growth $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 . 5 0}$

901 (WPL) - C. Enid alba. This is the best winter blooming white with colored lip we know.
4 -in. pot, plant $10-\mathrm{in}$. to $12-\mathrm{in}$. tall in sheath.
$\$ 25.00$
4 -in. pot, plant 8 -in. to $10-\mathrm{in}$. tall ; should bloom next bulb $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}$
R133 (Lav)-C. Enid. A fine winter blooming hybrid, well proven, very floriferous.
4-in. pots, plant 8-in. to 10 -in. tall
871 (PW)—C. Intertexta Juliette $x$ C. trianaei Broomhills. A very fine pure white winter bloomer, a few have bloomed and have been very fine.
4 -in. pots, plant $10-\mathrm{in}$. to 12 -in. tall; should bloom on next growth.- $\$ 17.50$
Larger, stronger plant
25.00

902 (WPL) -C. Dionysius alba x C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var. This should make a very fine white with colored lip.
4 -in. pots, plant 8 -in. to $10-i n$. tall; should bloom on next bulb
$\$ 17.50$

32 (Lav.) -C. trianaei $x$ C. General Jacques, should be like an improved Trianaei, good lasting qualities, winter.
4 -in. pots, plant 10 -in. tot 12 -in. tall; should bloom on next bulb.-.-... $\$ 10.00$
53 (Yel.) -Lc. G. S. Ball x L. Purpurata alba. This may make
a very interesting yellow $S . \& P$. with purple lip.
4 -in. pots, plant 10 -in. to 12 -in. tall; should bloom on next bulb
HAVE YOU TRIED FENORCO PLANT SPRAY?
It's the easy and proven way to keep your plants clean. Dilutes 48 to 1. Gallons.................. $\$ 15.00$ Quarts.................... $\$ 5.50$ Pints................. $\$ 3.50$ Postpaid

## SEC. 34.66 P. L. \& R.

## Fennell Orchid Company

Route 1, Box 230
HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA


[^0]:    Have you sent us your subscription to the "ORCHID NEWS"? If not, send us your $\$ 1.00$ today, or a year's subscription free with order of $\$ 10.00$ or more.

