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ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE NEWSLETTER WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ELECTRONICALLY TO ALL MEMBERS FOR WHOM WE HAVE AN EMAIL ADDRESS. IF YOU WISH TO SWITCH FROM PAPER TO ELECTRONIC DELIVERY, NOTIFY ME AT (ROBERT.LUCAS@USASK.CA). EMAIL ME IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER BY THE THIRD SUNDAY OF THE MONTH.

MARCH MEETING

THE MARCH MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON MARCH 21ST AT JOHN DOLAN SCHOOL, COMMENCING AT 1:30 P.M.

GARDENSCAPE

THE SOS WILL BE ENTERING A DISPLAY AT GARDENSCAPE, MARCH 26-28. TO AVOID A CONFLICT, OUR MEETING DATE FOR MARCH HAS BEEN CHANGED TO MARCH 21ST. A SIGN-UP SHEET FOR VOLUNTEERS TO MAN THE DISPLAY WILL BE AT THE FRONT TABLE AT THE MARCH MEETING. BE SURE TO SIGN UP AS THE GARDENSCAPE SHOW IS A GREAT WAY TO SHOWCASE THE SOS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. IF YOU HAVE FLOWERING PLANTS FOR THE DISPLAY, THEY SHOULD BE DROPPED OFF AT THE SHOW SITE, PRAIRIELAND PARK, HALL C ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH BETWEEN 5:00 AND 7:30 P. M. BE SURE TO PUT YOUR NAME ON YOUR PLANT POTS. THOSE WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR DISPLAY DUTY MAY PICK UP THEIR PASSES FROM SHERIDA AT THE SAME TIME. PLANTS ARE TO BE PICKED UP BETWEEN 5:00 AND 5:30 ON SUNDAY, MARCH 28. IF YOU CANNOT PICK UP YOUR OWN PLANTS, BE SURE TO ARRANGE FOR SOMEONE ELSE TO DO SO.



PLANT SALE AND RAFFLE

BE SURE TO PURCHASE YOUR RAFFLE TICKETS FROM TRACEY AT THE LIBRARY TABLE, \$1.00 OR THREE FOR \$2.00.

MEETING PRESENTATION

THERE WILL BE A POTTING DEMONSTRATION AT THE MARCH MEETING. TRACEY WILL DEMONSTRATE HOW TO MOUNT PLANTS AND HOW TO DIVIDE CATTLEYA BEFORE REPOTTING. BOB WILL OFFER ADVICE ABOUT REPOTTING PHALS.

SPRING PLANT ORDERS

THE PLANT ORDER FROM FORESTVIEW HAS BEEN PLACED. PLANTS WILL ARRIVE AT THE END OF MARCH.

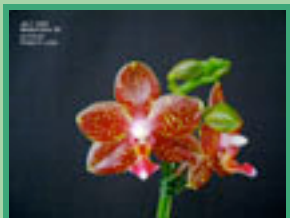
EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE WILL OCCUR AT THE APRIL MEETING. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SERVE OR WISH TO NOMINATE SOMEONE, SEE SHERIDA AT THE MARCH MEETING.

MEETING AGENDA

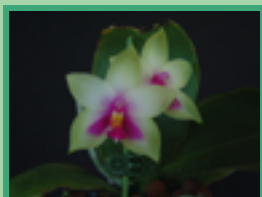
- ANNOUNCEMENTS
- PROBLEM CORNER
- SHOW AND TELL
- COFFEE/SUPPLIES
- POTTING PRESENTATION
- PLANT RAFFLE AND SALE
- ADJOURNMENT

FEBRUARY 28TH MEETING MINUTES



PHAL BEDFORD GEM

*REMEMBER THE
NEW LOCATION OF
MEETINGS, JOHN
DOLAN SCHOOL.*



PHAL BELLINA

BOB LUCAS CHAIRED THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EARLY RENEWAL COUPON. – JANUARY WAS THE ORIGINAL DEADLINE FOR USING THE EARLY RENEWAL COUPON. ANYONE STILL HOLDING A COUPON CAN USE IT FOR SUPPLIES AT THE FEBRUARY MEETING BECAUSE THE JANUARY MEETING WAS CANCELLED DUE TO A WINTER STORM.

GARDENScape – MEMBERS WERE REMINDED THAT VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED TO MAN THE DISPLAY AND ASKED TO SIGN UP FOR TIME SLOTS ON THE SCHEDULE. PLANTS FOR THE DISPLAY CAN BE DROPPED OFF AT PRAIRIELAND EXHIBITION ON THURSDAY MARCH 25 BETWEEN 5:00 AND 7:00 P.M. PLANTS SHOULD HAVE THE MEMBER'S NAME ON THEM SO IT IS EASY TO IDENTIFY TO WHOM THEY BELONG. PICKUP OF PLANTS WILL BE BETWEEN 5:00 AND 5:30 P.M. ON SUNDAY AFTER THE SHOW CLOSES. IF A MEMBER CANNOT PICK UP PLANTS AT THAT TIME, THEY SHOULD ARRANGE FOR AND AUTHORIZE SOMEONE TO PICK UP THE PLANTS FOR THEM.

MARCH MEETING DATE – THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE SUNDAY MARCH 21. THE ORIGINAL DATE NEEDED TO BE CHANGED AS IT COINCIDED WITH THE GARDENScape DATES.

J & L PLANT ORDER – THIS PLANT ORDER ARRIVED. THANK YOU TO TRACEY THUE FOR TRANSPORTING THE PLANTS TO SASKATOON FROM EDMONTON.

FORESTVIEW PLANT ORDER – FORESTVIEW ORDERS ARE DUE AT THE FEBRUARY MEETING ALONG WITH A 50% DEPOSIT. THE ORDER WILL NOT BE DISTRIBUTED AT GARDENScape, BUT WILL BE

HANDLED THE SAME AS OTHER PLANT ORDERS.

LIGHT BULB ORDER – THE LIGHT BULB ORDER ARRIVED. IT WAS AVAILABLE FOR PICK UP AT THE MEETING BY MEMBERS.

LIBRARY AND SUPPLY TABLES – MEMBERS WERE REMINDED THAT THE LIBRARY AND SUPPLY TABLES ARE CLOSED DURING THE MEETING TO ALLOW THE PEOPLE AT THOSE TABLES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING. SEE THEM BEFORE THE MEETING OR DURING THE BREAK.

LIBRARIAN CHANGE – ELLEN ROSS IS STEPPING DOWN FROM THE LIBRARIAN POSITION. TRACEY THUE JOINED THE EXECUTIVE TO COMPLETE ELLEN ROSS'S TERM WHICH RUNS UNTIL THE NEXT ELECTION IN APRIL 2010.

STAR PHOENIX ARTICLE – THANK YOU TO SHERIDA GREGOIRE FOR THE INTERVIEW DONE WITH THE STAR PHOENIX. THE ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE FEBRUARY 6, 2010 PAPER. **MEMBER RECOGNITION** – THANK YOU TO MEMBERS WHO HAVE PROVIDED SNACKS FOR MEETINGS. PEOPLE HAVE BEEN VERY RESPONSIVE WHEN ASKED IF THEY CAN BRING SOMETHING FOR A MEETING AND THEIR GENEROSITY IS APPRECIATED.

SHOW AND TELL: PLANTS WERE SHOWN BY CHERYL ADAMSON. DONNA CARLSON-O'KEEFE, TRACEY THUE, RUTHANNE HANBIDGE, DON KEITH, LYNN CAMPBELL, JOANNA KLIMASZEWSKI, HEATHER ANDERSON, AND BOB LUCAS.

COC POWERPOINT PRESENTATION – THE STANHOPEAS BY INGE AND PETER POOT.

PLANT SALE

ADJOURNMENT: 3:15 P. M.

WEB PAGE OF THE MONTH

EACH MONTH WE WILL FEATURE A WEB PAGE. IF YOU HAVE A FAVORITE, SEND IT TO THE EDITOR. THIS MONTH'S PAGE, COURTESY OF RON KAUFMAN OF THE ORCHID DIGEST, IS

[HTTP://WWW.PHRAGWEB.INFO](http://www.phragweb.info)

AS THE NAME SUGGESTS, THIS IS A SITE FOR PHRAG LOVERS, ALTHOUGH IT ALSO COVERS

THE GENUS DRACULA PART III

BY JOHN LEATHERS, GARY MEYER, JOE PARKER AND KENNETH CAMERON. (REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE ORCHID DIGEST, VOL. 72-4, OCT. NOV. DEC. 2008.) EDITOR'S NOTE: SEE THE JANUARY AND FEBRUARY NEWSLETTERS FOR PARTS I AND II.

WATER — AS EPIPHYTES IN WET CLOUD FORESTS, DRACULAS ARE ADAPTED TO WATER OF HIGH QUALITY, I.E. VIRTUALLY PURE, WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF MINERALS AND SALTS. THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE AUTHORS' PACIFICA GREENHOUSES IS RELATIVELY GOOD, WITH CONDUCTIVITY OF AROUND 120 PPM TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (200 USIEMENS AS MEASURED ON A CONDUCTIVITY METER). THE MUNICIPAL WATER QUALITY AT JOHN'S BERKELEY GREENHOUSE IS EXCELLENT, WITH TYPICAL VALUES OF APPROXIMATELY 45 PPM (75USIEMENS). IN BOTH LOCATIONS THE MAJOR COMPONENTS ARE SALTS OF CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM, WHICH ARE TOLERATED BY DRACULAS. IN AREAS WHERE THE WATER SUPPLY HAS A HIGHER CONCENTRATION OF SALTS, SOME METHOD OF REDUCING SALTS SHOULD BE EMPLOYED FOR SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION. A REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO) FILTRATION SYSTEM OR USE OF ION EXCHANGE RESIN (FOR DEIONIZED, OR

MEXIPEIDIUM AND SELENIPEIDIUM OR DCHIDS. IT IS HOSTED BY ROB ZUIDERWIJK AND HE RECENTLY REVISED THE SITE. IT HAS ALL THE INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIES AND HYBRIDS, ALONG WITH MANY PHOTOS OF EACH. ALSO FEATURED ARE PHOTOS IN SITU. THE ONLY DANGER OF VISITING THIS SITE IS THAT YOU WILL LOSE MANY HOURS TO IT.

DI WATER) WILL SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE WATER QUALITY. FOR SMALL PLANT COLLECTIONS, RAIN WATER CAN BE COLLECTED AND STORED FOR LATER USE. WHILE DAILY WATERING IS NOT ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED, DRACULAS DO NOT FARE WELL WHEN THE POTTING MIX (SUBSTRATE) IS ALLOWED TO COMPLETELY DRY OUT BETWEEN WATERING.

MEDIUM — DRACULAS ARE USUALLY GROWN IN HANGING TEAK OR PLASTIC BASKETS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO USE A BASKET THAT PROVIDES A PATH FOR THE FLOWER SPIKE TO EMERGE, AS MANY SPECIES BLOOM WITH PENDENT FLOWER SPIKES. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO POT THEM IN A MATERIAL THAT PROVIDES THEM WITH BOTH MOISTURE AND AIR AT THE ROOT SYSTEM. SPHAGNUM MOSS MAKES AN EXCELLENT SUBSTRATE. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT IT NOT BE PACKED TO TIGHTLY OR THE AIR SPACE WILL BE LOST. SPHAGNUM MOSS CAN BE VERY DIFFICULT TO REWET



PHAL SUN JE
DIAMOND



THE MOST SERIOUS THREAT TO ANY DRACULA COLLECTION IS BEAN YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS.

IF ALLOWED TO GO COMPLETELY DRY. ALL ORGANIC SUBSTRATES EVENTUALLY BREAK DOWN, RESULTING IN A LOSS OF AIR SPACE, THE ABILITY TO NOURISH THE PLANT, AND HYDRATING PROPERTIES. DRACULAS SHOULD BE REPOTTED ANNUALLY, AND REACT WELL TO REPOTTING AT VIRTUALLY ANY TIME OF THE YEAR (EVEN DURING BLOOMING) IF OTHER CONDITIONS ARE UNDER CONTROL. WHILE SPHAGNUM MOSS IS THE MEDIUM OF CHOICE BY MOST GROWERS, OTHER SUCCESSFUL OPTIONS INCLUDE THE USE OF FIR BARK MIXES AND MOUNTING ON CORK AND TREE FERN SLABS, AND USING FIR BARK MIXES. MAINTAINING THE PROPER RATIO OF AIR AND MOISTURE AT THE ROOT SYSTEM IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE PARTICULAR MEDIUM USED.

PESTS — THE MOST SERIOUS THREAT TO ANY DRACULA COLLECTION IS BEAN YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS (BYMV), A POTYVIRUS THAT INFECTS A WIDE VARIETY OF PLANTS, INCLUDING MOST LEGUMINOUS PLANTS. UNFORTUNATELY, MASDEVALLIAS AND DRACULAS ARE INCLUDED AS WELL. HUMANS, THROUGH UNSTERILE PRUNING TOOLS, AND APHIDS, BY TRANSFERRING INFECTED PLANT FLUIDS TO HEALTHY PLANTS, ARE THE PRIMARY VECTORS FOR TRANSMISSION OF BYMV. MANY SPECIES OF APHIDS EXIST; A PARTICULAR BLACK-COLORED APHID, ASSOCIATED WITH MILKWEED, AND WHICH SEEMS TO PREFER DRACULAS TO ANY OTHER GROUP OF ORCHIDS IN THE GREENHOUSE, CAN BE VERY DIFFICULT TO ELIMINATE. THE PESTICIDE ORTHENE IS AN OLD STANDBY FOR THE CONTROL OF

APHIDS, BUT OTHER CHEMICAL AND NON-CHEMICAL OPTIONS CAN BE USED AS WELL. SLUGS AND SNAILS ARE A PROBLEM IN ANY COOL, WET, GREENHOUSE, BUT NOT NEARLY THE THREAT TO DRACULAS AS THAT PRESENTED BY BYMV. IF A VIRUSED PLANT IS REPLACEABLE, FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR OWN INVESTMENT AND THE INVESTMENT OF YOUR FRIENDS, IT IS BEST TO DESTROY IT, ALONG WITH THE CONTAINER.

FERTILIZER — DRACULAS BENEFIT FROM REGULAR APPLICATION OF LOW-STRENGTH FERTILIZER WITH EACH WATERING. ONE-QUARTER STRENGTH OF ANY SINGLE 'ACID' FERTILIZER WILL DO. CURRENT RESEARCH INDICATES THAT FERTILIZERS THAT BALANCE AMMONIACAL AND NITRATE NITROGEN AND THAT CONTAIN LEVELS OF PHOSPHOROUS OF ABOUT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF THE NITROGEN AND POTASSIUM LEVELS CLOSELY MEET THE NEEDS OF ORCHID PLANTS POTTED IN A SOILLESS SUBSTRATE. THE AUTHORS TYPICALLY USE 17-5-24 (THE NUMBERS REFERRING TO NITROGEN, PHOSPHATE, AND POTASSIUM) AT APPROXIMATELY ¼ TEASPOON PER GALLON. AS WITH ALL POTTED PLANTS, LIBERAL AMOUNTS OF WATER SHOULD BE APPLIED TO EVERY WATERING TO MAKE SURE THE SUBSTRATE IS WELL WETTED AND FLUSHED SO SALTS DO NOT ACCUMULATE. A WETTING AGENT, SUCH AS AQUAGRO, CAN ALSO BE ADDED TO HELP THE WATER 'SHEET' OFF THE LEAVES OF PLANTS. THIS IS HELPFUL IN WINTERTIME TO PROMOTE THE DRYING OF LEAVES, THUS REDUCING THE RISK OF FUNGAL DAMAGE. DURING EXCEPTIONALLY HOT WEATHER, IT'S A GOOD IDEA TO SKIP OR REDUCE FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS TO EVERY OTHER WATERING.

BLACK LEAF TIPS — LEAF-TIP DIEBACK OCCURS MORE COMMONLY WHEN THE SUBSTRATE IS BROKEN

DOWN. REPOTTING USUALLY RESOLVES THIS PROBLEM. THE NEW LEAF GROWTH OF FRESHLY REPOTTED DRACULA PLANTS IS USUALLY CLEAN AND SPOT-FREE. WHEN THE SUBSTRATE IS OLD AND DECAYED, BASKETS AND POTS TEND TO DRY MORE QUICKLY, AN INDICATION THE SUBSTRATE HAS LOST ITS HYDRATING PROPERTIES.

DRACULA SPECIES

FOR THIS ARTICLE, WE WANT TO HIGHLIGHT THE SPECIES WE MOST ENJOY GROWING, AND WHICH WE THINK WILL BE ESPECIALLY REWARDING ADDITIONS TO ANY COLLECTION WITH SUITABLE GROWING CONDITIONS. THIS IS BY NO MEANS A COMPLETE LIST OF DRACULAS THAT CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED.

SMALL AND COMPACT

DRACULA SERGIOI – DISCOVERED IN 1974 IN COLOMBIA AT AN ELEVATION OF 6,000 FT, THIS CHARMING SPECIES BEARS RELATIVELY SMALL FLOWER. THE INFLORESCENCES POINT DOWNWARD, SO THE COLORFUL BACK SURFACE OF THE FLOWERS IS SEEN FIRST; THE FURRY WHITE FACE IS VISIBLE WITHOUT TURNING THE FLOWER OVER.

DRACULA LOTAX – FOUND IN ECUADOR AT 3,000 FT, THIS IS ONE OF THE WARMER-GROWING SPECIES, MAKING IT EASIER TO GROW IN WARMER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. IN FACT, IT FARES LESS WELL IN TYPICAL COOL DRACULA CONDITIONS. SINCE THE LEAVES ARE SHORT (2-3 INCHES) AND THE PLANT ITSELF IS COMPACT, IT MAKES A GREAT SPECIMEN IN SHORT TIME, TAKING UP LITTLE SPACE.

DRACULA XENOS – DESCRIBED ORIGINALLY AS A DRACULA, IT IS PROBABLY A NATURAL HYBRID OF DRACULA AND MASDEVALLIA (RACULAVALLIA). ANOTHER SMALL

COLOURFUL SPECIES THAT MAKES A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN IS A SMALL SPACE.

COLORFUL

DRACULA VESPERTILLO – GROWS IN A WIDE AREA FROM NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA IN CENTRAL AMERICA TO CENTRAL EQUADOR IN SOUTH AMERICA, AT ELEVATIONS FROM 3,500 TO 6,000 FT. ITS CREAM-COLORED FLOWERS ARE COVERED WITH RED TO PURPLE SPOTS. THIS IS A REWARDING PLANT FOR SOMEONE BEGINNING TO GROW DRACULAS.

DRACULA PSYCHE – ORIGINALLY COLLECTED IN NORTHWESTERNMOST ECUADOR BETWEEN 4,800 AND 6,500 FT, THIS SPECIES HAS A SMALL PURPLE-STRIPED, BELL-SHAPED FLOWER ON AN UPRIGHT INFLORESCENCE WITH DARK PURPLE TAILS – AN AMAZING FLOWER. CLONES ARE ALSO SEEN IN CULTIVATION WHOSE PURPLE STRIPES ARE REDUCED TO A FEW SCATTERED DOTS.

WONDERFUL AND WEIRD

DRACULA SODIROI – THIS GROTESQUE SPECIES FROM COLOMBIA, DISCOVERED IN 1879, IS ONE OF THE STRANGEST IN THE ORCHID WORLD. THE GREEN SEPALS REFLEX AND ARE COVERED WITH SMALL, BLACK WARS. IF THAT WEREN'T ENOUGH, ITS HUGE LIP RESEMBLES A MUSHROOM WITH RED GILLS.

DRACULA COCHLIOPS – ONE OF THE SMALLEST SPECIES IN THE GENUS, IT GROWS EPIPHYTICALLY IN REMNANTS OF CLOUD FOREST BETWEEN SAN



PHAL GEORGE VASQUEZ



FRANCISCO AND EL PEPINO IN SOUTHERN COLOMBIA AT AN ELEVATION OF 7,100 FT. ITS PURPLE AND WHITE FLOWERS BLOOM JUST ABOVE THE FOLIAGE WITH LONG PETALS RESEMBLING INSET ANTENNAE.

DRACULA ANDREETAE- CAN'T BE DESCRIBED ANY BETTER THAN LUER DID IN THE THESAURUS DRACULARUM: "ALTHOUGH NOT VEGETATIVELY DISTINCT, THE UNIQUE FLOWERS RESEMBLE SOME CHARACTER FROM A HORROR NOVEL. FROM THE CENTER OF THE TWISTED, GAPIING, VERRUCOSE, PURPLE-BLOTCHED FLOWERS, A PAIR OF WARTY EYES PROTRUDE ON 5 STALKS ABOVE THE INVERTED, MUSHROOMLIKE LIP." THE MEDIUM-SIZE FLOWERS, ABOUT 6 INCHES ACROSS, ARE FOUND IN THE CLOUD FOREST OF NORTHERN ECUADOR AND SOUTHWESTERN COLOMBIA AT ELEVATIONS OF 4,800 TO 6,500 FT.

BIG AND FLASHY

DRACULA HIRTZII – NAME IN HONOR OF ALEXANDER HIRTZ, OF QUITO, ECUADOR, WHO DISCOVERED THE SPECIES IN NORTHERN ECUADOR AT AN ELEVATION OF 6,500 FT. IT HAS SINCE ALSO BEEN OBSERVED GROWING IN SOUTHERN COLOMBIA AS WELL AT A SLIGHTLY LOWER ELEVATION, 5,800 FT. ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE GENUS, ITS FLOWERS VARY IN COLOR FROM DEEP RED TO DARK BROWN. FLOWERS WITH A NATURAL SPREAD OF 14 INCHES ARE NOT UNCOMMON.

DRACULA CHIMAERA - THE FIRST OF THE DRACULAS TO BE DISCOVERED, IN 1870, BY ROEHL AT CHOCO IN COLOMBIA GROWING AT 7,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. IT IS QUITE VARIABLE IN COLOR, SIZE AND SHAPE. WHILE THERE ARE A NUMBER OF LARGE, RED/BROWN SPLOTCHED DRACULA FLOWERS COVERED IN LONG HAIRS, CHIMAERA CAN BE EASILY DISTINGUISHED BY ITS IMMOBILE LIP. EVEN WHEN THE

FLOWER IS HELD UPRIGHT, THE LIP CONTINUES TO JUT FORWARD FROM THE CENTER OF THE FLOWER. FLOWERS CAN RANGE IN SIZE FROM 12 TO 16 INCHES IN NATURAL SPREAD, BUT THE TAILS ON SOME SPECIMENS CAN REACH TWO FEET FROM TIP TO TIP.

DRACULA VAMPIRA – CONSIDER THE QUEEN OF THE DRACULA, IT IS WIDELY KNOWN FOR ITS LARGE, IMPRESSIVE, STRIKING GREEN AND BLACK FLOWERS THAT RANGE FROM STRIPED TO ALMOST SOLID BLACK. IT WAS FIRST COLLECTED IN 1977 IN NORTHWESTERN ECUADOR AT 6,500 FT. DRACULA VAMPIRE CAN HAVE FLOWERS AS LARGE AS 18 INCHES IN NATURAL SPREAD; THE NORMAL RANGE IS BETWEEN 12 AND 16 INCHES.

XANTHIC DRACULAS

PLANTS THAT CARRY GENETIC MUTATIONS LEADING TO PRODUCTION OF PURE YELLOW FLOWERS ARE AMONG THE MOST STUNNING AND SOUGHT-AFTER OF THE DRACULAS. THE TERMS *ALBA* AND *XANTHINA* ARE USED INTERCHANGEABLY WHEN DESCRIBING THESE FORMS; NO TRULY *ALBA* DRACULAS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. RATHER, IN *XANTHIC/ALB* PLANTS, THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE MOST OR ALL RED PIGMENTS IS LOST, AND WHAT REMAINS IS A YELLOW COLOR. THE OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLORATIONS STAYS THE SAME, BUT IS YELLOW INSTEAD OF RED. THE PIGMENT LOSS CAN ALSO BE SEEN IN THE INFLORESCENCES: YELLOW DRACULAS HAVE PURE GREEN INFLORESCENCES WITH NO BROWN MARKINGS.

DRACULA LEVII – THE ONLY KNOWN DRACULA SPECIES WHERE BEING XANTHIC IS 'NORMAL', THE FLOWER IS WHITE WITH GREENISH YELLOW TAILS, AND THE INFLORESCENCE HAS NO BROWN COLORATION. DRACULA LEVII HAS BEEN RECORDED AND COLLECTED RELATIVELY FREQUENTLY ALONG THE ECUADORIAN/COLOMBIAN BORDER.

TO BE CONTD

DRACULA VAMPIRA
– CONSIDER THE
QUEEN OF THE
DRACULA
