Volume 79\ Number 1/2 Published Quarterly Fall/Winter 2025

# The Bulletin

## Epiphyllum Society of America

Founded May 5th, 1940

International Registration Authority — Hylocereeae Cultivar Group

# ‘The Lost Dutchman’

Hybridizer - Don Burnett 2014

ESA Reg. #14597

*Selenicereus Anthonyanus* x ‘Going Bananas’

Photo by Camilla Pellymounter

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**PURPOSE STATEMENT SUMMARY:** The Epiphyllum Society of America was organized to: register and establish epithets and diagnostic descriptions of epiphytic cactus hybrids of the Tribe Hylocereeae, and publish the International Register (The Registry of Hybrids and Species), and periodic updates in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature, fulfill the duties of International Registration Authority, publish a newsletter, promote interest in epiphytic cacti hybrids, species, and related genera, conduct programs of interest to members; facilitate communication among members;and sponsor annual Flower Shows. **SUBSCRIBERS** receive for one year's dues, four issues of the quarterly Bulletin, a yearly Addendum to The Registry, and a discount of $15 off The Registry price.
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**FOR INQUIRIES:** Send an email to genevacoats@aol.com.

**ROSTER CHANGES** or other membership issues: send them to the Membership Secretary at Treasurer@epiphyllums.org.

**MEETINGS**: In person meetings at 7:30 p.m., on the first Tuesday of each month (except January, December and US national holidays). Admission and parking are free. Refreshments are served. Members and guests attending their first meeting receive a free potted epi. Regular meetings are held in Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, CA, USA. Take the Foothill Freeway (I-210) to the Baldwin Ave. exit, south. Follow the signs to the Arboretum. The December meeting is the Holiday Banquet. Paid dinner reservations are required. **BULLETIN STAFF EDITOR:** Bulletin Staff, Editor@epiphyllums.org

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EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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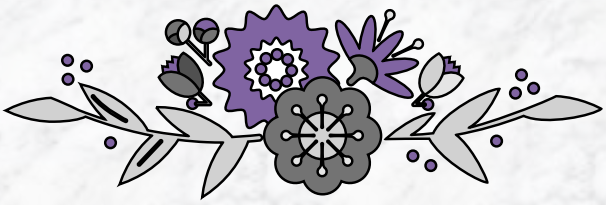
# From the Desk of the Editor

Another summer has come and gone! In my inland California location, the garden has enjoyed a mild season so far this year. Our temperatures have remained moderate, rarely creeping into the 90 degrees F range. However, Fall here is usually extemely hot and dry, often exceeding 100 degrees F for weeks on end. Vigilance is required to keep the epies happy when temperatures soar. I'll continue to provide shade and to water and fertilize regularly up until mid-autumm. During the winter season I need to watch the weather reports for nights down to 35 degrees F or so and protect from frost on those nights by covering more sensitive plants (Tribe rhipsalideae, I'm looking at YOU!) I also need to protect my plants from excessive rainfall, so my plants won't suffer from root rot. Never a dull moment growing Epies!

We hope you enjoy this special double issue of The Bulletin. Our member Doug Hillman was gracious enough to share information about his epiphyllum journey, and photos from his garden. Thank you, Doug! We've also included an article with basic information and care of Epiphyllum, and a feature on Rhipsalis flowers. Frank Supplie submitted a very comprehensive article about the genus Schlumbergera. It's wonderful to be able to present information to our members on a widely diverse selection of epiphytic cactus species. We've summarized the highlights of our recent meetings for those who were unable to attend meetings in person. These include presentations on potting mix, the evolution of yellow Epiphyllum flowers, and an interesting slideshow about carnivorous plants by member Grace Abad. Of course, every issue includes as many photos of beautiful blooms from the season as possible. Thank you to the members who shared their photos with us! To have your photos featured in upcoming editions of "The Bulletin".



Please email:
Editor@epiphyllums.org

Happy growing! *Geneva*

# President's Corner

**by Chris Welcher**

Summer is winding down, and it was nice to have somewhat of a mild one weather wise. It's always nice to walk outside and be surprised by an off-season bloom. Maybe due to the milder summer I have seen more of them this year from varieties that don't normally produce off- season blooms like 'Copper Bowl', 'Copal' and 'Spring on Mars'. Just goes to show no matter how long you have grown them, Epiphyllum will always surprise you. The annual silent auction and potluck was held during our September meeting. Thank you to everyone who participated, brought food and donations. Tons of items were on the tables for bidding, and everyone went home with something. Our Christmas luncheon is fast approaching so RSVP your spot soon, information on it will be later in this Bulletin edition.

I am happy to announce that Addendum #47 covering registrations from October 2023 - September 2024 is complete. A more detailed update on this Addendum and the Registry is on the next few pages so keep reading.

- *Chris*

## A Special note:

You will notice some major changes in this edition of the Bulletin. We are working hard to bring all our members not only an informative publication but one that is visually appealing and fun to read. Starting with this double issue we are moving away from the old print format of the past so we can bring you a publication more suited for todays digital world.

This is the 1st in several changes we have instore for the Bulletin, and we not only welcome your feedback, but we NEED your input. We want to hear what you our members want in a publication. Be it article subjects, features or design. We also need content creators; the Bulletin is made by members for our members so we can't do it without you.

You can email me directly at:
President@epiphyllums.org

# Addendum #47 & Registry of Hybrids

We know everyone has been patiently waiting for a new fully updated version of the registry of hybrids, it has been 10 years since the last edition was published. The original goal for this year was to not publish an Addendum. Instead, the intent was to have a new edition of the Registry completed by year's end, that goal as it has turned out was a little overly optimistic. So our members are not left in the dark, we will give a little background on what has taken place and bring you up to date on some of the changes taking place with the new edition of the Registry of Hybrids. One of the major issues we face with updating the registry is the fact that there are no written instructions on how to accomplish the task, from the simplest thing as what programs were used or the font, to the more complicated task of converting the database into a format that is suitable for printing. Unfortunately, those that were involved in producing the last published edition are no longer with us so we could ask questions. Once the basics of "how to" were learned came the task of running the full database and putting it into print form. This is where things became complicated very quickly.

The product produced looked nothing like the published print edition from 2014. There were formatting issues, major punctuation and spelling errors as well as a host of smaller issues. So began the task of trouble shooting the issues to find out not only the why, but how to fix it.

Our best educated guess based on what we have learned is that in 2014 those involved fixed the errors in the 'print' edition so the Registry could be published. However, they did not go back into the database and fix the issues there. Bring that forward to now, every time the database is run to put it into print form, all those uncorrected errors show up. As a result, it has become necessary to delay the publishing of a new updated version.

The immediate goal is to put the time-consuming work into fixing the errors in the database so that not only can we publish a new print edition but so those who come after us do not continue to run into the same issues.

That brings us to Addendum #47, as you will see it looks more like the traditional registry. However, there are some important changes in this addendum that will carry over into the new full version of the Registry of Hybrids. First of which is the Font, the registry was published with a font that is native to Mac not PCs. This is no longer practical for today's programs, nor will it be so for future publications.

Continued on next page…

**Addendum #47 & Registry of Hybrids**

The font size has also been increased by half a point for easier reading. Overall, the increased font size will add roughly 15 - 20 pages to the final product. We feel this is a negligible increase well worth the benefit.

One of the most aggravating aspects of the registry is the splitting of hybrid descriptions between columns and sometimes even pages. In #47 this has been eliminated and will be so in the new Registry as well. This is a time-consuming effort because it must be done manually. In past editions, when the parents of a particular hybrid were not known this information was left blank. This leads to confusion of whether the parentage is truly unknown or is it just a typo.

The words “Parentage Unknown” will now be included for hybrids of unknown crosses.

Wherever practical, the parentage of a hybrid (example: ‘Oriental Spring x ‘Sherman E. Beam’) will be kept on the same line instead of being split onto multiple lines.

Hopefully this information helps everyone understand a little better how much work is involved in producing a Registry that is not only accurate but able to be published in a printable form. Any feedback you may have regarding Addendum #47 or the Registry can be emailed to President@Epiphyllums.org

For your convenience we have included Addendum #47 in this edition of the Bulletin.
It can also be found in the ‘Members Only’ section of the E.S.A. Website under the tab ‘Addenda’
https://www.epiphyllums.org

# The Basics of Growing Epiphyllum

**By Geneva Bridges**

Epiphyllum plants are grown by hobbyists for their big, beautiful flowers in springtime, and are popular due to their ease of cultivation. They seem to thrive on neglect! Epiphyllums are a type of epiphytic cactus. Epiphytic cacti are non-toxic, so no worries If you have pets or small children. While Epiphyllums are often commonly referred to as “orchid cacti” they are not orchids in any way… but they are cacti!

While they don’t look at all like cacti found in the deserts, Epiphyllums are nevertheless true cacti. All cacti are leafless, having only stems or branches, no leaves. All cacti have areoles, from which new growth and flowers emerge. While their spines are not as prominent as those of desert cacti, Epiphyllums can and do have small spines at the areoles.

Epiphyllums are “epiphytic” mean that they attach their roots to trees and sometimes rocks. They are not parasitic like mistletoe; the epiphyllum simply uses the tree for an anchor. Cultural needs are similar to other plants that are epiphytic, like orchids, hoyas, tillandsias (air plants), bromeliads, and some ferns. They will not do well in the ground in dense soil. They require a coarse potting mix similar to that enjoyed by orchids (which are also epiphytic plants).

There are hundreds of species of epiphytic cacti. In addition to the genus Epiphyllum, you can find Schlumbergera (holiday cacti), Disocactus, Selenicereus (dragonfruit and many others!), Rhipsalis, Hatiora and more!

True Epiphyllum species have white flowers and bloom at night. According to the most recent taxonomic checklist at Caryophyllales.org, there are 10 species currently recognized in the genus Epiphyllum:

*Epiphyllum baueri*
*Epiphyllum cartagense*
*Epiphyllum chrysocardium*
*Epiphyllum grandilobum*
*Epiphyllum hookeri* (includes guatemalense and the monstrose form “Curly Sue”)
*Epiphyllum laui*
*Epiphyllum oxypetalum* (commonly called “Queen of the Night”)
*Epiphyllum phyllanthus*
*Epiphyllum pumilum*
*Epiphyllum thomasianum*

The species anguliger and crenatum have been moved to genus Disocactus. While their flowers are white, as is the norm for true Epiphyllum species, anguliger and crenatum are day blooming, which is more characteristic of Disocactus.

# The Basics of Growing Epiphyllum

**Continued...**

The Epiphyllum plants we hobbyists enjoy are actually hybrids of various epiphytic cactus species. Over 150 years ago, plants that were then known as Epiphyllum were crossed with other species to obtain colorful day blooming plants. Most likely the plants used to produce our present-day Epiphyllum hybrids belong to genera now classified within the genus Disocactus (ackermanii, crenatus, phyllanthoides, speciosus). However, over 100 years ago, the name Epiphyllum was selected for our hybrids, and that is what we still use to this day. This is the norm for plant societies, as we are hobbyists, not botanists. For instance, African Violets are not violets; they belong to the genus Saintpaulia. Geraniums grown by hobbyists and hybridizers are actually Pelargoniums.

Epiphytic cactus plants are native to southern Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca), and Central and South America. They are often found in montane cloud forest areas, with foggy cloud cover, moderate temperatures, filtered sunlight, and a humid atmosphere. Roots are usually found in tree branches, or rocky outcrops. These roots get wet frequently, but dry quickly. Ideal temperatures are between 50 to 80 degrees F. (Hard to accommodate outside of their natural range, unless you live near the coast!)

Epiphytic cacti enjoy bright light, filtered shade, and moderate temperatures, like that found in their natural environment. You might say they love “bright shade.” The foliage can burn so be very careful if your plant receives much direct sunlight The best light is morning sun, which is cooler, when the sun’s rays aren’t very strong and then by the time that the sun is at its strongest point of the day (about 10 am and later) you want to give it some shade and protection from that direct sunlight…..otherwise it may burn, shrivel, cork, or languish.

Your Epiphyllum or “epi” despite being a cactus does require frequent watering. It doesn’t have the thick chunky body of the desert cactus; its stems are thinner and often resemble leaves. However, you do need to be careful with watering, because over watering is a frequent cause of death for this plant. These jungle cacti hybrids do not want to go bone dry, but with excess water or a dense potting soil that doesn’t dry quickly, they will rot. It’s a delicate balancing act. You can use either a moisture meter or stick your finger down into the potting mix. If you can feel any moisture just below the surface, put off watering for a day or two.

# The Basics of Growing Epiphyllum

**Continued...**

When these plants experience winter in their natural habitats their environment is normally somewhat dry and cool. When you get to about mid-November or so, you should stop watering the plant and only resume watering about mid to late February. Once the weather warms a bit and watering resumes, the plant will “wake up” and you will begin to see buds and new growth. From November to about February if you have to water at all, make it only about once a month. You should stay away from watering during the cold winter weather, because your plant will be resting or dormant at that point, and won’t be able to take up the water. This increases the risk of rot. During the winter season, Epiphyllum hybrids do prefer to be kept cool, from around 35 to 60°F. If you live where you have freezing weather, it’s best to place your Epiphyllum in an unheated room or a garage kept just above freezing, preferably with supplemental lighting. Being under a roof will also protect your plant from winter rain which can be extremely damaging.

Young plants will not flower; only mature branches will produce buds. The Epiphyllum prefers a pot on the smaller side so that the roots can dry more quickly after being watered. When the pot fills with roots, and several branches have formed, the plant is likely mature enough to flower.

Flowering usually begins late April and continues through May and into early June. Some varieties flower regularly every year; others are much shyer and may only bloom every few years. Generally, the older and larger the plant, the more flowers it will produce.

Repotting your plant is recommended every few years particularly if the bark component of your mix has broken down. If your Epiphyllum has outgrown its pot and you plan to repot it wait until it has finished flowering and then repot it. The roots can be somewhat thick and tuberous so repotting may be a bit of a chore. Remove it from the pot and shake off the old mix as best you can, then replace it in its pot (either the same pot or one very slightly larger) filling in with fresh potting mix. Keep on the dry side for a few weeks to allow the damaged roots time to callus and to prevent root rot.

# The Basics of Growing Epiphyllum

**Continued...**

For the potting mix, use one-part organic soil with one-part medium bark and one part perlite or pumice. Epiphyllum like their soil pH to be slightly acidic anywhere from about 5.5 to 6.5. To accomplish this, for the organic portion of the soil, look for “shade mix” or something formulated for acid-loving plants like camellias and azaleas. Make sure you have at least 50% coarse material to promote good drainage. It needs to be a soil that drains quickly yet retains some water. Don’t allow the pot to sit in a tray; the resultant soggy soil will cause root rot.

If you notice that your plant is getting leggy and lanky with thin new growth (“etiolated”), change the location to an area with brighter light. If lighting is insufficient the new growth may be thin and spindly. When the branches are wide, deep green with some redness to the new growth and along the edges then you’re doing really well as far as meeting the light requirements. Regarding fertilizer… a 10/10/10 or lower formulation (percentage of Nitrogen/ Phosphorus/Potassium), in either liquid or granular form, can be applied about once a month during the active growing season; then around late autumn stop fertilizing until early spring. Organic fertilizers such as bone meal, blood meal and fish emulsion are generally preferred over synthetic chemical formulas because they better support a healthy microbiome at the roots. Happy growing! Enjoy your beautiful Epiphyllum!

# Fall Culture Calendar 2025

**by Geneva Bridges**

Cooler autumn weather is a welcome relief from the heat of summer but be vigilant for unseasonal weather like heat waves or, conversely, frost warnings! Prepare to move plants to a frost-free location depending on predicted first frost in your area. Protect from high winds which can be damaging/drying. Watch for the changing angle of the sun's rays and move plants into a shadier spot if needed.

Fertilizer can be applied early in autumn but should be withheld starting in late autumn. Use a balanced formula, 10-10-10 or similar. Resume in early spring.

Watering should be reduced especially in the presence of rains. Check plants weekly to see if they require a good drenching; more often for small pots and newly-established cuttings.

Continue to prune, weed and even start cuttings and repot as needed if it is still early in autumn. Use fresh mix and keep on the dry side for a couple of weeks. Burn your cutting blades with a torch between plants. This is the only effective method known to kill plant viruses.

Now is a good time for routine maintenance. Make sure all plants have legible labels. You don't want to discover next spring that your plant has lost its ID! Branches which appear to be dehydrating and yellowing due to age should be removed at the base. Weeds removed now prevent a new crop in the spring.

If you start cuttings at this time of year, you may need to move these new starts to a warmer location for the winter, even if you live in a temperate region

Be vigilant against pests. Treat mealybugs, scale, snails and slugs as necessary. Usually, a spray with insecticidal soap does a good job keeping pests at bay. Keeping your pots up off the ground is the simplest way to avoid snail and slug damage.

Fruit can ripen as early as September in warmer climates and as late as the following spring in others. The fruit will need to be protected from birds and rodents. Ripe fruit should "give" when lightly squeezed and usually has acquired a tropical or licorice fragrance. Protective coverings around the fruit made of wire mesh or paper often will discourage pests from consuming the fruit and ruining your hybridizing plans.

Enjoy those rare off-season bloomers and share your photos with us! Send them to genevacoats@aol.com

***'Yavapai County'***

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## June 2025 – Trimming and Repotting your Epies

President Chris Welcher presented a live demonstration of how to trim your epies and repot them. A lively Q&A session followed.

Repotting should be done about every three to four years, due to soil breakdown and compaction of roots.

Basic soil mix is 1 part azalea/camelia mix, 1 part fir bark (nickel to quarter size) and 1 part perlite (wet perlite to avoid breathing in the harmful dust). If you can't find shade mix for azaleas/camellias, to acidify your mix, you can add some pre-moistened peat moss. Do not use vermiculite, it retains too much moisture. Chris doesn't recommend using coir or charcoal. When you repot, the soil should be just slightly moist, not bone dry or soaking wet.

Always add some fertilizer (preferably organic) when you are repotting (bone/ blood meal, worm castings, etc). Chemical, Prill or granular fertilizer can also be used.

Wear gloves when you handle potting mix; many commercial products have questionable ingredients. Sterilize your cutters between plants using a flame. Flaming is the only method effective to kill the cactus virus. Alcohol, boiling water and bleach are ineffective against viruses. Physan may be useful, but you will need to follow directions for contact time.

Trim your plant when you repot it. Remove all "bad" or old growth. Areoles only bloom once, so a branch with all spent areoles is useless. You can also remove branches which are positioned badly if your plant is lopsided. Old, dead wood should be removed to make way for new growth. Let your plant dry out a bit before removing it from the pot. To keep branches from growing too long, pinch or cut off the tip of the branch.

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## June 2025 – Trimming and Repotting your Epies Continued…..

Remove from pot, then break up the rootball, using a metal pick, mallet or clippers if necessary. You can use a hose nozzle jet to remove old soil if the rootball is hard. Remove as much old soil as possible and throw it away. The old, spent soil can harbor weed seed, insects, or viruses.

Start filling your pot with fresh mix and a handful of added fertilizer. Tuck the roots in as you fill the pot, taking care not to bury the crown.

DO NOT WATER for about a week or two, to allow time for the broken roots to callus over and avoid root rot. Once the plant starts to show signs of new growth, resume regular watering. Don't forget to label your newly-repotted plant.

Flowering will likely be delayed for a year or two as the plant concentrates on sending out new roots and stems.

To view the entire presentation, go to https://tinyurl.com/Potprune


# Highlights of Recent Meetings

**July 2025 - Yellow Epiphyllum – The History of Yellow Epiphyllum, Past and Present**

President Chris Welcher revised and updated a slideshow originally prepared in 2014 by Linda Sinkovic which detailed the development of yellow epiphyllum flowers through the years.

Yellow epiphyllums are a fairly recent phenomenon. At shows in the 1940s, flowers were almost exclusively red or pink, with a few orange, purple and white. Epiphyllum (now Disocactus) crenatum was introduced back in the 1840s to try to produce yellow flowers.

'Eden' was described by Poindexter as a yellow variety, as was 'Deutschland'. Fort and Obarr registered in 1957 what were considered to be the first yellow Epiphyllums; 'Discovery' 'Yellow Fleece' and 'Reward.' The parentage of those hybrids was 'Thorinne' x 'Madonna.' They were unreliably yellow in color, often blooming mostly white.

'London Sunshine' by McQuown in the 1960s and 'Clarence Wright' were more stable in blooming consistently yellow.

In the 1970s, Wressey Cocke registered several yellow -flowered cultivars, including 'Lemon Custard' 'Soft Lights' 'Marge Cocke' 'Frances C.' 'Gold Coin' 'Petey Kelley' and 'David C.'

'Lemon Custard' x 'Reward' produced the very popular hybrid 'Gold Medal.'

'King of Yellows' produces 12" flowers and is still found in many collections.

'Olympic Gold' has recently been resurrected and hopefully will soon be commercially available.

**'Lemon Custard'**


**'King of Yellows'**

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

**July 2025 - Yellow Epiphyllum – The History of Yellow Epiphyllum, Past and Present Continued…**

Wressey Cocke and Fred Boutin crossed 'Clarence Wright' x 'Soft Lights' and produced 'David's Golden Splendor,' 'Norma Cantafio,' 'Good as Gold,' 'Band of Gold' and 'The Volunteers.' They also crossed "Clarence Wright' with 'Yellow Custard' to produce 'Going Bananas.'

George French in the 1970s produced the famous yellow 'Jennifer Ann.' He also crossed 'Golden Sunburst' with 'Pistachio' to produce his namesake hybrid 'George French' and 'Madeline' (named for his wife). The cross of 'Tele' x ;Jennifer Ann' produced 'French Gold', 'Tele Ann', and 'Golden Octopus'.

**'David's Golden Splendor'**

**'French Gold'**

**'Pistachio'**

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

**July 2025 - Yellow Epiphyllum – The History of Yellow Epiphyllum, Past and Present Continued…**

**'Princess Kelly S.'**

**'Tecate'**

'Clown' x 'Lady Ruffles' produced 'Princess Kelly S.' 'Kirsten Pellymounter' 'Dijonnaise' and 'Daniel' in addition to many other very popular non-yellow flowers.

Phyllis Flechsig crossed 'Pistachio' x 'Reward' to produce 'Tayopa' and 'Vista Sun.'

The late 1990s saw 'Meadowlark' (SHI) 'Cuervo Gold' (WATTS) and 'Alchemy' (WATTS). Chris hopes to have 'Alchemy' available commercially soon.

Yellow Epiphyllums more than any other color are affected by weather, fertilizer and soil condition. With more heat the yellow color fades to white.

Disocactus macranthus is the parent of many of the small-flowered scented yellows i.e. 'Primary Ignition' 'Tecate' 'Popcorn' and 'DTO.' Also many hybrids from Rudolf Hessing-Herick.,

Several more modern yellow hybrids were presented including 'Yellow Tang' 'Chiba Lovely Dawn' 'Spiced Takuan' 'Exotic Dancer' 'Clarity's Abraxas' 'Queen of Sydney' and more.

To view the presentation in its entirety, go to https://tinyurl.com/Yellowepi

**'Primary Ignition'**

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

**July 2025 - Yellow Epiphyllum – The History of Yellow Epiphyllum, Past and Present Continued…**

**'Queen of Sydney'**

**'Career Girl'**

**'Chiba Lovely Dawn'**

**'Yellowhead'**

**'Kings Ransom'**

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

**July 2025 - Yellow Epiphyllum – The History of Yellow Epiphyllum, Past and Present Continued…**



**We would like to thank:**

**Chris Welcher**
**Frank Supplie**
**Gwen Tolleson**
**Vicki Pham**
**Pacific Epiphyllum Nursery**

For the use of their photos for this article.

As a reminder the © for all photos used in the 'Bulletin' is retained by the original photographer and may not be reproduced without their consent

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants

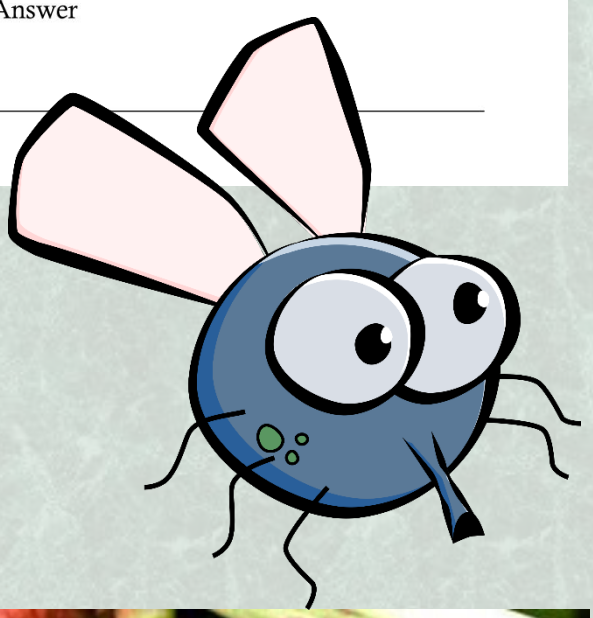
Grace Abad presented a slideshow highlighting her experience growing carnivorous plants. The focus was on the Venus Flytrap (Dionaea muscipula), a carnivorous plant native to the Carolinas in the eastern US. We are including the slides which present the important points of the presentation.

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants

OVERVIEW

- Where are Carnivorous plants found?
- Definition of a Carnivorous plant
- Types of Carnivorous plants
- History, care & anatomy
- Carnivorous Nature
- Grace's Carnivorous Plant Show
- Questions & Answer



# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants Continued...

DEFINITION:
CARNIVOROUS PLANT

**Carnivorous plants can:**

- Capture and kill prey
- They have a mechanism that allows the digestion of prey.
- Derives a significant benefit from nutrients obtained from the captured prey

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants Continued...

### WHAT TYPES OF NUTRIENTS DO CARNIVOROUS PLANTS RECEIVE FROM THEIR DIGESTED PREY?

They receive released nutrients, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which important for growth. The nutrients act as fertilizer for the plant.


### WHERE ARE CARNIVOROUS PLANTS FOUND?

Carnivorous plants are found in environments where the soil lacks essential nutrients, particularly nitrogen. They are found in all continents except for Antarctica.

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants Continued...

### HOW DO CARNIVOROUS PLANTS OBTAIN ENERGY TO GROW?

- **Photosynthesis:** Like all plants, they still perform photosynthesis to generate energy from sunlight.
- Nutrients (fertilizer) are obtained from bugs and insects that are trapped by the carnivorous plants.


### VENUS FLY TRAP CARE

**Pot Type:** VFT prefer to be in deep pots of at least 4" or deeper.

- They grow very long roots, and a deep pot allows for strong sturdy growth. Use plastic pots with drainage holes at the bottom.
- Do not use terracotta nor clay pots. They leach out minerals that will kill your plant. Do not use terrariums, aquariums and plastic enclosures.

# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants Continued...


# Highlights of Recent Meetings

## August 2025 – Carnivorous Plants Continued...

# E.S.A Member Profile
# Doug Hillman

Hi, my name is Doug Hillman and I'm an Epi-Holic. Well, actually I'm a plant-holic as I also collect ferns, Japanese maples, clivias, cymbidium orchids, begonias, roses and most anything else that grows. But with several hundred Epiphyllum, clearly, I have a problem.

My wife, Arlene, and I and our two dogs live in Orange, CA where the weather is mild and the last frost was more than 3 decades ago. There is a cool coastal breeze most of the year to keep us from getting too hot, but our weather curse is the horrific hot and powerful Santa Ana winds that come in Fall and Winter. Despite the winds, having grown epis here for over 30 years, I would say they quite like our weather, and they all live happily outside year-round.

Many years ago, we received a few potted Epiphyllum from family members. Then through the years of going to plant shows where the ESA was selling cuttings; going to the May Epi shows, and then discovering epiphyllum being sold on eBay and Facebook …well the collection has been growing and growing and shows no signs of slowing.

**Doug with his "Best in Show" Winner 'Orangutan'**

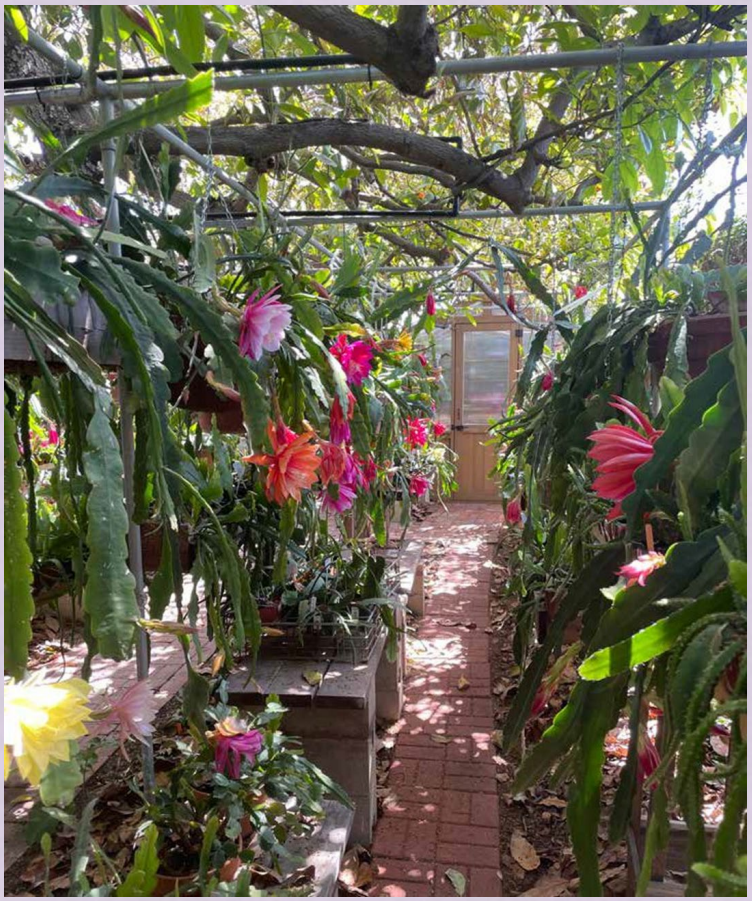
Our home is a 1914 bungalow surrounded by several 100-year-old avocado trees, which happen to make a perfect canopy for growing Epiphyllum and other shade loving plants.

When I'm not tinkering around our garden, I'm "making magic" working at Disneyland keeping our guests and employees safe. Perhaps working there nearly five decades has inspired my wife and I to create our own "happiest place on earth" with our bungalow and garden.

# E.S.A Member Profile
# Doug Hillman Continued...


When I first started growing Epis, I had someone ask me why I would collect these odd plants that can look so ugly when they aren't blooming? Well that became my challenge…to make a garden of epis that is a joy year-round and not just when blooming. So, we created "Epi Park" under the avocado trees where you enter through an archway of tillandsias, bromeliads, Epiphyllum and a clematis vine. You then walk past a shade garden of begonias, ferns, clivias and Japanese maples then wind your way through a maze of hundreds of hanging Epiphyllum cascading along the brick path. Some of the cascading epis are little seedlings; some are small 4" pots of plants and cuttings, some are one-gallon plants suspended in wooden trays, and some are large epis in beautiful vintage Bauer clay pots and some cascade from old English chimney pots. The centerpiece to the garden is a very large Platycerium superbum staghorn fern.

The trees create the perfect humidity and shade to keep the plants happy and healthy. The downside of growing under huge avocado trees is that we must manage the tree canopies a bit to keep the garden from getting too shady or too bright. I imagine we sacrifice some flower production because the shade can get too dark, but the quality of the flowers seem to make up for lack of quantity.



# E.S.A Member Profile
# Doug Hillman Continued...

Another problem with growing under avocado trees is that they attract many critters that don't always co-exist well with the Epiphyllum. Opossums, skunks, squirrels, raccoons and rats are regular visitors to Epi Park…and even a coyote has stopped by for a nap there. Another challenge is the risk of falling avocados and trying to pick them before they do much damage to the hanging plants.

Recently, we have brought some epi flowers to the May flower show just to share them as they really are flowers meant to be shared. I know a lot of work goes into these shows, and the flowers are amazing to see, and for many years we just went and enjoyed the show. But lately, I thought, what the heck, let's pick some of our flowers and bring them along for the ride. So, we wake up in the morning, see what's blooming, pick a few we like and away we go to the show. While it's fun to see the judging of the flowers, I think the most fun is just seeing all the amazing hybrids that we don't usually see.

**Willoughby in the garden**

**'Friend Rudi'**

A new twist to collecting epis started when I delved into hybridizing. It turns out that hybridizing epis is not only a lot of fun, but it takes up a lot of space…space that is shrinking quickly. So there's the constant decision to be made about what stays and what goes and if it stays where will it go. But for all the time and work that goes into this venture, I will say there are few things more rewarding than seeing a flower you created open for the first time. Of course, if it's kind of special, you can't wait to share it! So, have I registered any of my new hybrids? Nope, not yet. I've set the bar pretty high for what I think a new registered Epi should be, and even if they're not registered, they are amazing new creations.

# E.S.A Member Profile
## Doug Hillman Continued...

**Doug's unregistered seedling**

My favorite Epi? Well, I want an Epi to have interesting and healthy growth…because it must look good even when not blooming! Oh, who am I kidding, we all love the epis that bloom well and look beautiful!
So, who doesn't love Yellow Tang, Kiwi Treasure Box, and all the multi-petal and extra-large flowers out there. Oh, and how about all the small multi-flowered and off-season bloomers?

So many to choose from, but I'll just highlight three I've enjoyed recently: 'Kiwi Playboy' for the unique deep dark red petals;
'Clarity's Abraxas' for the beautiful yellow/orange color combination; and 'Friend Rudi', a small red with petals that curl back with long cascading growth. Ask
me tomorrow and I'll give you three completely different favorites.

When it comes to cultivation of epis, I can tell you that every year is different and I'm always tinkering with new ways to improve the soil mix or fertilizer. This year, I've done mostly foliar fertilizing with very good results, so I think I'll stick with that for now. After making sure epis are in the right place with the right light, the next most important consideration in my opinion is how you water them…not too much, not too little, not in the middle of the day, not on Tuesdays, and definitely not when there's a full moon.

# E.S.A Member Profile
# Doug Hillman Continued...

Sometimes you think an Epi is thirsty because it looks like it's shriveling up, but you find out that it's because the roots are dying from over watering. Sometimes all they need is a good misting and sometimes they need a good soak. Some thrive on neglect and can withstand being dry, and others gasp and die at the slightest depravation of moisture. I save rainwater and try to use that as much as I can through Spring but, I've also found that rainwater can contain molds and bacteria that can create disease when used for foliar spraying. Obviously, I'm still learning all the nuances of watering these jungle plants.

**'American Sweetheart'**

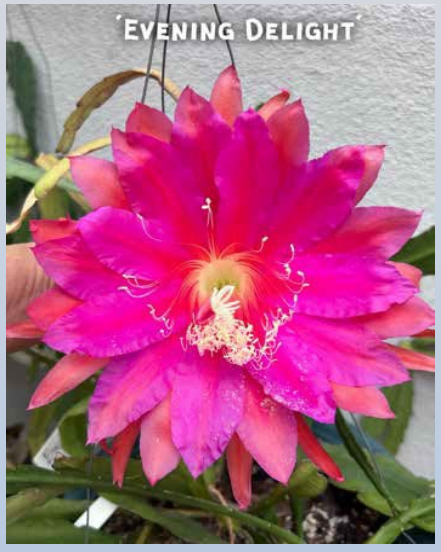
One last note on the cultivation of my epis, I purposely choose not to use any pesticides or poisons to control pests anywhere on our property. There's a natural balance in the garden that I don't mess with. We have plenty of butterflies, a beehive, and many beneficial insects like mealybug destroyers and dragonflies that can attest to the benefits of our approach.

Another sign hanging at the entrance to "Epi Park" says "Life begins the day you start a garden", especially when it's an Epi garden!…Words of wisdom to live by!

Cheers and happy growing!

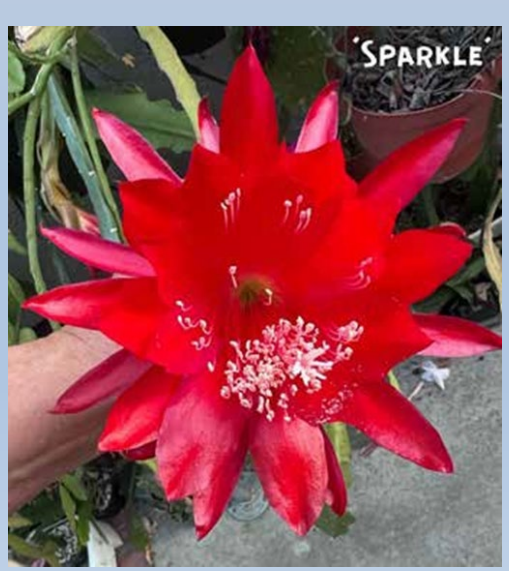
# Flowers from Members Gardens







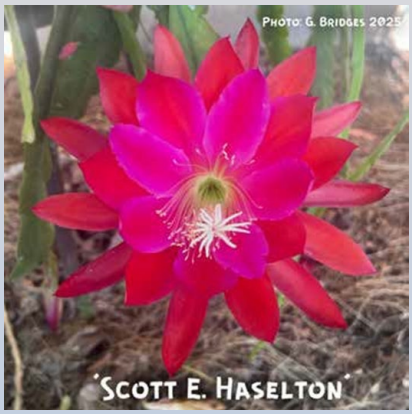





**Photos by: Chuck & Geneva Bridges**

# Flowers from Members Gardens







**Photos by: Chuck & Geneva Bridges**

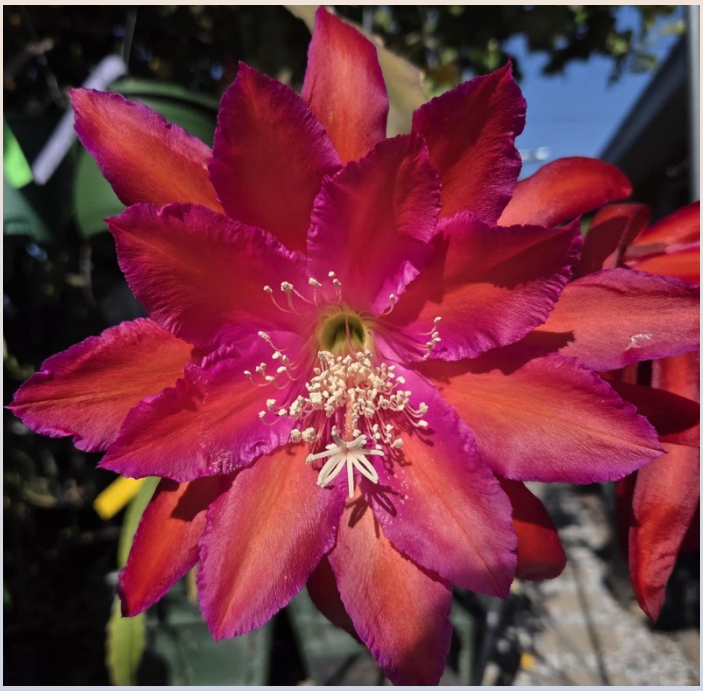
# Flowers from Members Gardens




**Photos by: Chuck & Geneva Bridges**

# Flowers from Members Gardens

**'Kiwi Honey Bright'**



**'Impossible Dream'**

**'Dreamsicle'**

**Photos By: Victoria Pham**

# Schlumbergera

## Hybrids History and Hybrid Groups & a new classification

**by Frank Supplie**

The first hybrids emerged around 1820-1830 and were often crosses of *S. truncata x S. truncata*. In many ways the plants still resembled their parents but were easier to cultivate.
The plants were then given a Latin-sounding name, which immediately caused the confusion, as they were not true species but hybrids. This made it difficult to tell them all apart. In 1907 Schelle in Germany had already 24 names of supposed new hybrids:

amabile
roseum
carmineum
gracile
grandifforum rubrum
harrisonii lateritum
album makoyanum
salmoneum brasiliense
salmoneum flavum
salmoneum marginatum
salmoneum rubrum
snowi
maximum
morelianum
pallidum roseum
rubrum violaceum
salmoneum auraniacum
spectabile superbum
splendens transucens
violaceum alba
violaceum grandiflorum
Superbum
Spectabule carmineum

Most of them were *Schlumbergera (S.) truncata x S. truncata* hybrids and some *S. russelliana x S. truncata* hybrids as *S. russelliana* was described in 1839. In 1861 Lemaire published *Epiphyllum bridgesii*. It was described from garden material In 1918 Loefgren published *Schlumbergera bridgesii*, which was in fact not a real species but a hybrid between *russelliana x truncata*. Many decades nothing happened within the Schlumbergera hybrids. In the late 1950's there was interest again.

In 1966 Will Tjaden from the United Kingdom did put up the collective name for crosses between vice versa *S. russelliana x S. truncata: S. x buckleyi*. Hunt did repeat it in 1969. This is an isonym and is not a valid publication. In that period the colour range of the hybrid was getting from white to pink and orange to red. We only missed yellow flowering hybrids.

# Schlumbergera

## Hybrids History and Hybrid Groups & a new classification

**Continued…**

In 1977 Walther Rauh and Wilhelm Barthlott published the collective epithon x exotica for crosses between *S. opuntioides x S. truncata* (vice-versa) and the nothospecies ‘Minibelle’.


Then the sensational new *S. orssichiana* was described in 1978, and the first hybrid from *S. orssichiana x S. truncata* was introduced in 1985 Schlumbergera ‘Bristol Queen’. For crosses between *S. orssichiana x S. truncata* was the collective name/epithon *x reginae*.


Then another sensation happened: a new colour was added to the colour scheme of Schlumbergera: yellow. It was Barnell L. Cobia who developed a yellow hybrid. The entire development process took 15 years and finally Schlumbergera ‘Gold Charm’ could be offered.

In the beginning it was said that you could not cross with Gold Charm as it would have a triploid DNA string instead of two. None of these rumours appear to be true. As time passed many new yellow ones were the result of crossing ‘Gold Charm’ with other species and hybrids.


Photos by: Frank Supplie

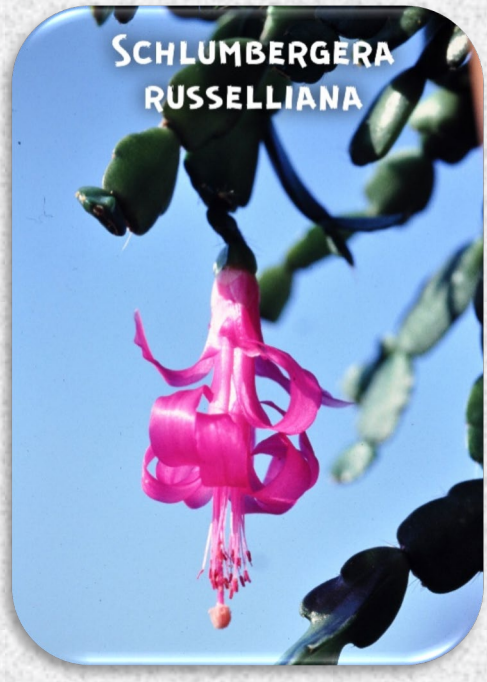
# Schlumbergera

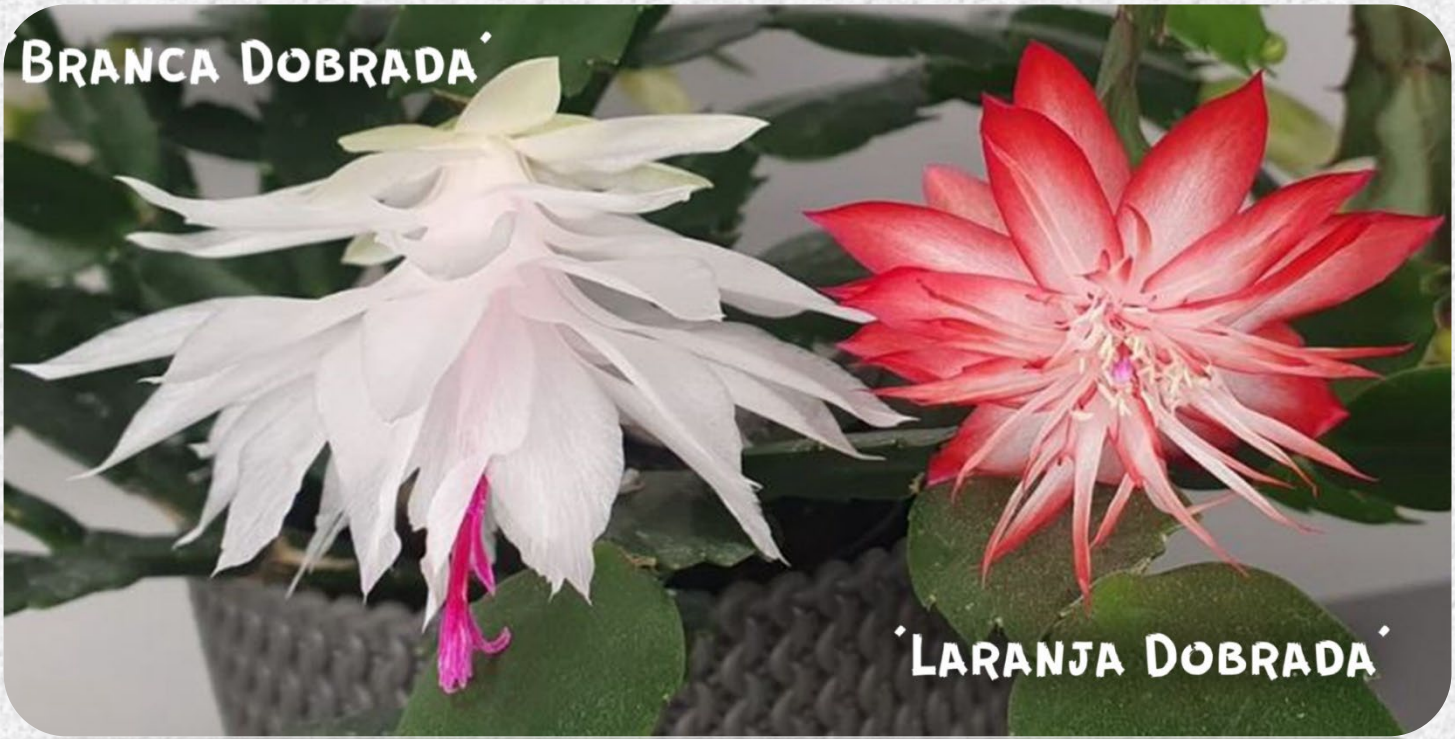
## Hybrids History and Hybrid Groups & a new classification

**Continued…**

In 1991 there was finally a last new species described and until today some hybrids are known. For the first time a hybrid between *S. russelliana x S. orssichiana* was created and got the collective epithon x *eprica*.

Then two distinctive variations came from Brazil. Nobody knows where they were found or if they were species or hybrids: ‘Laranja Dobrada’ and ‘Branca Dobrada’. From 2015 they were intensively used in hybridisation and crosses have beautiful coloured double flowers




Photos by: Frank Supplie

# Schlumbergera

## Hybrids History and Hybrid Groups & a new classification

**Continued…**

With all the new crosses the current system of the collective epithon cannot cover every hybrid. So, they must be changed. The old classification system is below.

**Old Classification:**

*S. russelliana x S. truncata*
*S. truncata x S. russelliana*
=*Schlumbergera* × *buckleyi* (T.Moore) Tjaden, Natl. Cact. Succ. J. 21: 93 (1966).

*S. ruselliana x S. orssichiana*
*S. orssichiana x S. russelliana*
= *Schlumbergera* × *eprica* Süpplie, Schlumbergera Direct. Spec. Hybr. [4] (2004).

*S. orssichiana x S. truncata*
*S. truncata x S. orssichiana*
= *Schlumbergera* × *reginae* McMillan & Orssich, Epiphytes 9(33): 8 (1985)

*S. opuntioides x S. truncata*
*S. truncata x S. opuntioides*
= *Schlumbergera* × *exotica* Barthlott & Rauh, Kakteen And. Sukk. 28(12): 278, fig (1977).

# Schlumbergera

## Hybrids History and Hybrid Groups & a new classification

**Continued…**

With this new classification it is easier to put a hybrid in a certain group. Especially as there are now hybrids known between *S. microsphaerica* x and the former *S. x exotica*.

**New Classification:**

***Schlumbergera x buckleyi* (T.Moore) Tjaden ex Süpplie** in Schlumbergera, AIAPS, 2024, page 37. Basionym: *Schlumbergera* × *buckleyi* (T.Moore) Tjaden, Natl. Cact. Succ. J. 21: 93 (1966).

Collective epithon for crosses between *Schlumbergera russelliana x Schlumbergera truncata x S. kautskyi,* vice versa or in any order, from at least two species. Phylloclades flat, dentate or crenate. Flowers medium sized, typical Schlumbergera flower.

**Left: Phylloclade *S. buckleyi*** **Right: Phylloclade *S. truncata***

***Schlumbergera* × *exotica* Barthlott & Rauh ex Süpplie** in Schlumbergera AIAPS, 2024, page 37-38. Basionym: *Schlumbergera* × *exotica* Barthlott & Rauh, Kakteen And. Sukk. 28(12): 278, fig (1977).

Collective epithet for crosses between *S. opuntioides* and *S. truncata, S. russelliana, S. kautskyi, S. microsphaerica or S. orssichiana*. Nothospecies is Schlumbergera x exotica 'Minibelle'. Hybrid between any of the species as parent and *Schlumbergera opuntioides*. Vice versa. Areoles sometimes with bristles. Flowers zygomorphic. Phylloclade's with at least 2 ribs or complete round.

# Schlumbergera

## Hybrids History and Hybrid Groups & a new classification

**Continued…**

***Schlumbergera x normanii* Süpplie collective epithet nov.**
Collective epithon for crosses with the cultivars 'Laranja Dobrada or 'Branca Dobrada' and any other species or hybrid. The main character is a multi petalled round flower.
Nothospecies: Laila Norman, named after André Norman, who made the first crosses with it.

*Schlumbergera x normani* 'Laila Norman' Süpplie comb. et hybr. nov.
Parentage: 'Branca Dobrada'x Outono Brazil'
Description: large round flowers, growing right up, stem segments green, with 3-4 teeth at each side. Inner flower petals yellow with red stripe. Style pinkish.
This hybrid was the start of a series of wonderful multi petalled Schlumbergera hybrids

***Schlumbergera* × *eprica* Süpplie, Schlumbergera Direct. Spec. Hybr. (4) (2004).**
*S. russelliana x S. orssichiana*
*S. orssichiana x S. russelliana*
Not going to be changed

***Schlumbergera x reginae* McMillan & Orssich, Epiphytes 9(33): 8 (1985).**
*S. orssichiana x S. truncata*
*S. truncata x S. orssichiana*
Not going to be changed

Photos by: Frank Supplie


# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**

I just bought this plant, what variety is it?

This is probably the most-asked question on Facebook groups devoted to Rhipsalis. And with good reason! While some species can be identified on sight, many cannot. Barriers to positive identification include young plants with immature growth, mature plants with similar morphology, and the natural variations of form seen within many of the Rhipsalis species.

For instance, many Rhipsalis teres and Rhipsalis baccifera species/subspecies look very similar. Many of the flat-claded, jointed species are nearly indistinguishable from each other. Some of the species with cylindrical stems leave us scratching our heads. What species do I have? It can be a difficult puzzle indeed!

But there is a way to help identify your plant. The secret lies in the flowers!

First, we need to understand the scientific reason for how this can work.

In recent decades, scientists have used molecular phylogenetics to map the genomes of Rhipsalis species. In other words, they studied the DNA of the plants to see how closely related the various species are, and how they have evolved. Through the study of molecular phylogenetics, scientists know that all the species of Rhipsalis have descended from a single common ancestor.


Flowers of Rhipsalis spp:

A. *R. pilocarpa*
B. *R. teres f. teres*
C. *R. cereoides*
D. *R. juengeri*
E. *R. baccifera subsp. Baccifera*
F. *R. shaferi*
G. *R. oblonga*
H. *R. ewaldiana*
I. *R. pittieri*
J. *R. micrantha f. micrantha*
K. *R russellii*
L. *R. baccifera subsp. Erythrocarpa*
M. *R. baccifera subsp. Mauritiana*
N. *R. neves-armondii f megalantha*
O. *R. cereuscula*
P. *R. puniceodiscus*
Q. *R. pentaptera*
R. *R. baccifera subsp. horrida*

# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**

This common ancestor is believed to have originated in coastal Brazil. From there, the genus expanded its range into other parts of South America, Central America and the Caribbean. (This all took place over many thousands of years).

One Interesting case demonstrating the spread of Rhipsalis far from the point of origin in Brazil is the species *Rhipsalis baccifera.* This species spread beyond the Americas (most likely carried by birds) to tropical Africa, Madagascar and Sri Lanka, making Rhipsalis the only genus of cactus to naturally occur in both the new world and the old world. Here is the important thing to remember: what we have learned through these genetic studies is that ***the more closely related two species are, the more similar their flowers are likely to appear.***


This is important because there is tremendous variation of plant form in the genus Rhipsalis. There are 45 different species and there are many further different forms, varieties, and subspecies for most of the individual species. Flower type is often the only way to visually identify a particular plant, and even then, it can be difficult because sometimes the flowers can vary quite a bit even in a given species!

***R. occidentalis***

# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**

If we see bell-shaped flowers on our plant, and we know that campanulate (bell-shaped) flowers only occur in a certain subgenus of *Rhipsalis (Erythrorhipsalis*), it narrows down the possibilities for ID considerably. The subgenus *Erythrorhipsalis* includes the species *Rhipsalis pilocarpa, Rhipsalis campos-portoana, Rhipsalis pulchra, Rhipsalis aurea, Rhipsalis burchellii, Rhipsalis cereuscula, Rhipsalis juengeri*, and *Rhipsalis clavata*. These plants may have very different morphology, yet they all have campanulate blooms. They are all more closely related to each other than they are to other species in the genus Rhipsalis, and this is mostly evident by the similarity in their flowers. Color of the stamens may further help to distinguish plants in this subgenus. *R. campos-portoana* has pinkish stamens, while *Rhipsalis ormindoi* and *juengeri* have yellow stamens. Not surprisingly, *Rhipsalis juengeri* and *Rhipsalis ormindoi* are most closely related to each other. In fact, *Rhipsalis ormindoi* may in fact be a hybrid between *Rhipalis clavata* and *Rhipsalis juengeri.*


***R. Juengeri* – C. Martins**

# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**

*Rhipsalis micrantha f. micrantha*

As another example, let's look at *Rhipsalis micrantha*. This species has several different forms, including form micrantha, form *rauhriorum*, and form *kirbergii*. All three forms look very different! One has mostly flat stem segments (*micrantha*), one has scalloped edged-segments *(rauhriorum*) and the third (*kirbergii)* has cylindrical stems. It's hard to believe they can all be considered the same species, but through the study of molecular phylogenetics scientists know that while these three different forms may look quite distinct from each other, they are all the same species.

*Rhipsalis micrantha f. rauhriorum*

*Rhipsalis micrantha f. kirbergii*

# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**

So even though the various forms of micrantha might look very different and may look like they are different species, the flowers are the same. The name “micrantha” literally means “tiny flower” and all of the micrantha species have the same tiny little white flowers, which have been described by naturalists as “simple, lateral, on the edges of the branches, whitish, 6 to 10mm, with five to seven (petals), the inside ones to 4.8mm long and 4mm wide; egg-shaped or long egg-shaped; the style is erect with three to four spreading lobes. The flower has 25 to 35 stamens which are 2 to 3mm long, the anthers are white and small. The pericarp (the ovary section of the flower) is light green; it is not sunken in the stem; it is bare except for a single scale. The fruit is a globose naked berry, 8mm long 6mm wide; most times reddish toward the top.”

If you are wondering is your plant *Rhipsalis micrantha* form *kirbergii* or *Rhipsalis sulcata* (both have somewhat similar stem shapes) the bloom may confirm your ID. *Rhipsalis micrantha* will have a much smaller flower (in addition to having shorter, determinate stem segments.)

**Rhipsalis Species growing wild**
**Photo by: Luis Paulo Portugal**

# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**

The reed-stemmed species of subgenus *Calamorhipsalis* produce some of the most beautiful flowers within the genus Rhipsalis. Their large, showy flowers are sunken into the stem, and in addition to white, can occur in beautiful colors such as pink, pale yellow, greenish, even red-purple as seen with *Rhipsalis hoelleri*. *Rhipsalis pacheco-leonis ssp catenulata* is sometimes referred to as a “mini paradoxa” but when it flowers there can be no confusing it with *Rhipsalis paradoxa*! The flowers of *R. paradoxa* are fairly large and white, sometimes yellowish as in *ssp septentrionalis*, while *Rhipsalis pacheco-leonis ssp. catenulata* has tiny, red-tinged blooms borne in profusion along the stems.

Often, the only way to differentiate between *Rhipsalis baccifera* and *Rhipsalis teres* is to look at the flowers. *R. baccifera* flower buds have a larger pericarp (ovary) in comparison to the perianth (bud). Not so with *Rhipsalis teres*. And while both species sport white flowers when they first open, the flowers of *R. teres* will quickly mature to yellow as they fade.

***Rhipsalis baccifera ssp baccifera***
**Photo: S. Gagnon-Kvale**


***Rhipsalis grandiflora***

***Rhipsalis pachyptera***

# Spotlights on Species – Rhipsalis Flowers

**By Geneva Bridges**



*Rhipsalis sulcata* is closely related to *R. teres* and *R. baccifera*; while the stems more closely resemble a smaller version of *R. pentaptera* or *R. micrantha* form *kirbergii*, the flowers are more similar to their closer relatives *teres/baccifera*; slightly larger.

Some other traits are used to distinguish between the various species of Rhipsalis, such as whether the stem segments have a determinate or indeterminate length, whether or not the plant has erumpent growth of stems and buds, whether there are scales or spines at the areoles, etc. But flower characteristics really help to pinpoint more closely the correct taxonomic placement.

So, if you own a Rhipsalis plant and aren't sure of the exact species, pay close attention to the flower characteristics when it blooms. It just might be that last piece of the identification puzzle!

**We would like to thank:**

**Camilla Pellymounter**
**Geneva Bridges**

For the use of their photos for this article.

# E.S.A Member Profile
# Allen & Camilla Pellymounter

Over the years, many have asked how Camilla and I met. Well, the story is special and worth sharing.

In the late 80s, cuttings from my mother's epiphyllum collection here in San Diego were frequently shared with one of my cousins in Denmark. She took great care and developed a fantastic collection. Years later, my cousin's circumstances changed, and she could no longer maintain the collection where she lived in the northwestern region of Denmark.

Interestingly, my cousin knew another Epi enthusiast on the Danish Island of Bornholm in the Baltic. The name of this fellow Epi enthusiast is Erling Kofoed. Perhaps some of you remember him on Epi Forums or Facebook. Another name that you may recognize is Camilla Berggren. Camilla was from nearby Sweden and was a good friend of Erling's. As a side note, the Island of Bornholm is closer to Sweden than it is to Denmark.

When Erling passed away in 2010, Camilla took over the responsibility of the collection and brought it, via ferry and Automobile, to her home in Sweden, a daunting job indeed. A good portion of Camilla's collection now contained many of the late 80s San Diego varieties.

# E.S.A Member Profile
# Allen & Camilla Pellymounter

**Continued...**


Meanwhile, Camilla and I were getting to know each other via Facebook and EPI forums, and soon we became great friends. This led to some visits to San Diego by Camilla Berggren. These visits to San Diego by Camilla made her a part of the
San Diego epiphyllum community. She attended our local San Diego meetings as well as the ESA EpiCon meetings, which were held in San Diego and Los Angeles.

During this time, the two of us became great friends, and then it turned into something much more. The moral of the story is that you, too, can find love in the World of Epies! And that is the short version of how Camilla and I became united in marriage. It has been nine years now, and we have continued our love of Epies and each other.


# E.S.A Member Profile
# Allen & Camilla Pellymounter

**Continued...**


# Winter Culture Calendar

*by Keith Ballard*
*This is an edited reprint from The Bulletin: Vol. 60, No. 2 (Winter 2004-05).*

In winter, the epi collector must be very aware of what to expected in the way of weather, and to provide the necessary protection that will safely see his or her epi collection through the season.

However, remember cold weather may be a good thing as it allows for a rest period, or dormancy, necessary for encouraging bountiful blooms next spring.

**Temperature:** Epies can withstand near freezing temperatures for a fairly long period without visible damage. However, if there is frost, there may be damage, especially to the soft new terminal growth. To safeguard an outdoor collection, plastic covering or wrapping is usually sufficient for milder areas, especially when the minimum temperatures last a relatively short time. More protection is added with the heaviest clear mil plastic available as a covering over the growing area. The thermodynamics of the situation is that the plants lose heat by both conduction to the surrounding air, and by radiating heat to their surroundings including the sky.

Under clear conditions, the heat lost to the sky can be significant. On a clear night, the sky is at the temperature of outer space which is near absolute zero, or minus 460 degrees F. The heat lost is proportional to the fourth power of the temperature difference. Clouds or anything that blocks the view of the sky lowers the temperature difference and cuts the heat lost significantly.

Older California residents may remember the old agricultural “Smudge Pots,” which were oil burners in the orange groves. Their purpose was not to heat the groves, but to cause clouds to decrease the heat lost to radiation. Such clouds we now call “smog” and the burners were outlawed. Any covering or wrapping should be well secured against winter winds. An emergency short- time protection is provided by watering the Epies’ surrounding area well, NOT the Epies themselves. The time that an epi will tolerate exposure to freezing temperatures is reduced if the root ball is saturated with water. Epies resist cold better if on the dryer side. If prolonged freezing temperatures are to be expected, the safest plan is to take the plants indoors where the temperature can be maintained above freezing. Temperatures between 40 and 45 degrees are ideal for the plants to “rest” and produce optimum flowers next Spring. The typical epi will do fine if nighttime low temperatures do not drop below 45°F, with an occasional dip toward freezing, assuming it doesn’t last more than a few hours.

# Winter Culture Calendar

***Continued…***

But, if the daytime temperature does not rise to at least 50°F on most days, your epics will need more warmth. A timer-controlled string of old-fashioned Christmas tree lights, or other heat sources, under the covering is ideal. If the root ball freezes solid it will kill the roots, and they will rot. Then you will have to deal with the familiar situation of a plant without roots. Epies with minimum light and water hibernate.

**Water:** Watering in winter is even more of a balancing act than for the rest of the year. As discussed above, you need to favor the dry side, especially if it is cold. However as usual, the root ball cannot be allowed to completely dry out. If there is sufficient rain, no added water will be necessary, sometimes for many weeks. Epies love rainwater, if there is sufficient drainage. Rain has the significant beneficial effect of leaching out salts left by tap water or other sources. Unfortunately, it also leaches out fertilizer, especially liquid fertilizer. It is unfortunate that the Epies in harshest climates that require covering, will miss the benefits of the cleansing seasonal rains.

If the rain is not sufficient, Epies must be carefully watched for drying out, especially if the humidity is low. If the humidity is high, they will stay moist longer However, if there is a lot of rain, and the root balls are soggy for an extended period, there is the usual danger of root rot. This might be an additional reason to cover your Epies. This covering, depending on the timing of the excess rain, might be required for only part of the season.

**Fertilization:** Epies can show signs of buds as early as December. But many growers, to avoid interrupting the dormant period, forego winter fertilization at least until mid-winter, late January or early February. Some then start the seasonal fertilization cycle with an application of 0-10-10 or 2-10-10. Early blooming is especially found in the smaller varieties, which have a tendency to start to bloom as early as March in the milder climates. If trying to maximize growth, such as for plants too young to bloom or for propagation, fertilization could continue all year.

# Winter Culture Calendar

*Continued…*

**Grooming:** Continue to groom and trim your collection, especially if you didn't finish the job in the fall. Mushy (the result of excessive water), blackened branches or branches with mostly dead areoles should come off. The plants generally "tell you" what branches to remove. If you get frost damage, move the plant to a more protected location or otherwise protect it more and see what develops. No matter how bad the foliage mass looks, if the root structure is healthy the plant will probably eventually recover. If you have hail damage, remember it is entirely cosmetic. If you are not interested in the seeds, remove any seed pods.

**Planting and Repotting:** Except for the mildest of climates, the Winter months are the least appropriate time for planting cuttings or repotting. Generally, planting cuttings or repotting at this time of year is considered an emergency situation. Examples might be a plant that has fallen and broken its root ball, or a plant that suffers from a waterlogged root system due to poor drainage or excessive rain or watering. With the latter you need to remove the rotted and mushy roots completely and treat the plant as a new cutting.

**Pests:** Be on guard for pests. When we cover our Epies with plastic we may have created a new problem for our collections. We not only insulated our Epies, but we have also just protected any epi- loving vermin from their natural predators. Now might be the time for bait or traps that we would normally avoid because of our pets or other considerations in the warmer times of the year. Snails and slugs still find Epies an irresistible feast. Insecticidal soaps will still deal with most other insect pests.

**Seed Pods:** Many of the epi cultivars' seed pods will ripen before winter but those that don't will cling to the plant until the following spring. If you are interested in seeds, the pods will need to be protected from frost and pests. Protective coverings of paper bags or wire mesh will usually discourage any four-legged raiders.


E.S.A.
Christmas
LUNCHEON
DECEMBER 6TH AT 12:00 PM
Marie Callender's
1175 E. Alosta Ave. Azusa, CA
$25 PER PERSON
LUNCH INCLUDES: ENTREE, BEVERAGE & DESERT
RSVP via text: (909) 438-8242 or Email: genevacoats@aol.com

# Calendar of Events Fall 2025

**Tuesday, Sept. 2, 2025 @ 6:30 pm**
**Program: ESA's Annual Silent Auction and Potluck Dinner**
Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum
301 N. Baldwin Ave.
Arcadia, California 91007
Please bring garden-related items to donate to the auction.
Cash, checks or credit cards accepted for payment.
Free Parking and Admission
Please bring a main dish, side dish or dessert enough for eight people

**Tuesday, October 7, 2025 @7:30 pm**
**Program: All About African Violets**
Presentation by Geneva Bridges, ESA Treasurer and editor of *The Bulletin*
Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum
301 N. Baldwin Ave.
Arcadia, California 91007
Free Parking and Admission. Refreshments provided
First-time guests and new members receive a free rooted cutting.

**Tuesday, November 4, 2025 @7:30 pm**
**Program: Plumeria**
Presented by Jim McKibben, Vice President of the Southern California Plumeria Society
Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum
301 N. Baldwin Ave.
Arcadia, California 91007
Free Parking and Admission. Refreshments provided
First-time guests and new members receive a free rooted cutting.

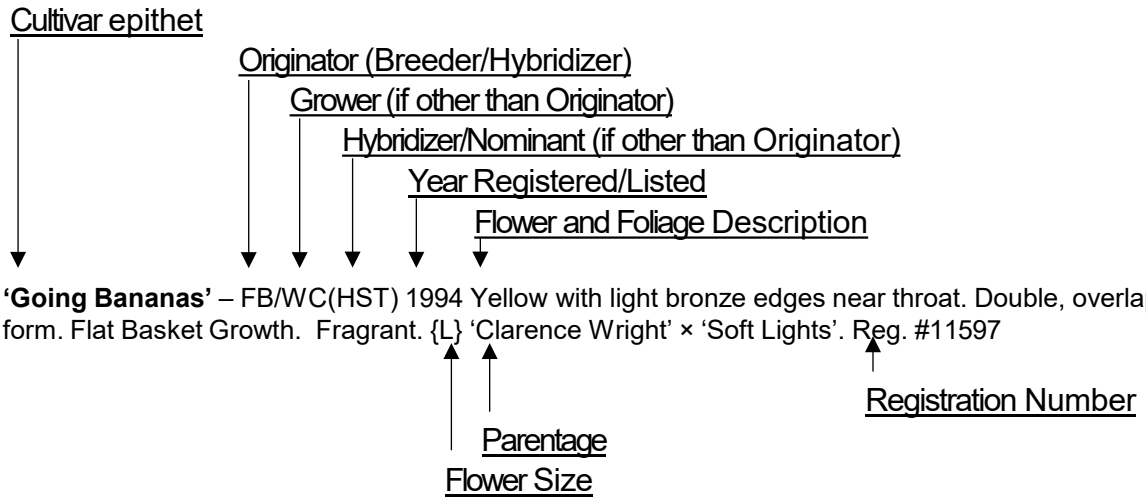
**Saturday, December 6, 2025 @12 noon**
**Program: Annual Awards Banquet and Holiday Luncheon**
Marie Callender's Restaurant
1175 E. Alosta Ave
Glendora, California 91702
Cost per person $25 includes entrée, beverage and dessert
Reserve with Geneva by November 27, 2025, to Geneva 909-438-8242 or genevacoats@aol.com

**January 2026 No Meeting**

# EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
## Registry of Hybrids and Species
# Addendum 47
### October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024

## Part 1- LEGEND

The data for each hybrid cultivar is listed in the order of the figure below. Also note that the entry for many hybrids does not include all the data shown in the figure




## Part 2- Hybridizer and Registrant Abbreviations

The following alphabetical list of hybridizer and registrant abbreviations is comprised only of those entries in this addendum. **Hybridizer and registrant abbreviations new for Addendum 47 are in boldface type.** The master list of abbreviations can be found in *The Registry of Hybrids and Species*, which includes all abbreviations through August 31, 2013.

BA……Barb Alvarez
**BVW……Mrs. B. Von Weitersheim**
DE……..Des Ellery (Australia)
DTO……....Derek Obayashi
DFF……...Don Francis
EPRIC ……...Epiphytic Plant Research & Information Center (The Netherlands)
FAS……Frank Antonio Süpplie (The Netherlands)
GAM……Jerry Moreau
GUIL……..Michael Guillot (Australia)
HD……Heiner Düsterhaus (Germany)
**JKH……Jeff Hendershot**
**JACP……Jack C. Pigniolo**
**PFEIL……...Tobias Pfeil**
**PGR……Paula G. Reynolds**
RUD……Rudolf Heßing Herick (Germany)
**SPIN……..Steve Pincott**

**'Achanjati'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals rich, deep yellow. Outer petals lighter to darker orange with yellow midstripe. Style yellow. Stamens cream. Flower is sometimes single petaled and sometimes multi-petaled. Petals are narrow with pointed tips. Flower form ranges from overlapping, double, muti-petaled cup and saucer form to single, loose, double, irregular form. Thick, basket growth. {M} 'Yellow Tang' x 'RUD 1288'. REG # 15541

**'Blessed by Six'** - DTO 2024 Inner petals lavender with a darker purple midstripe. Outer petals deep burgundy. Fragrant. Double, cup and saucer form with crepe-like petals. Thick, flat growth. {L}. 'Lyonesse' x 'Chihoko Miki' REG # 15464

**'Bologna'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Silky, narrow, light yellow petals with a darker midstripe. Color changing to salmon with age. Fragrant. Roseine style. Wide, wheel-shaped form. Thin, flat, basket growth. {S} 'Dietmar Paetz' x 'Pitti Paetz'. REG # 15465

**'Boys of Ireland'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 First two rows of petals ruffled pink with orange to yellow midstripe. Next two rows fuchsine with orange midstripe. Outer petals purple with orange midsripe. Stamens orange. Style orange-rose. Double, cup and saucer form. Stiff, thick, flat, three-angled, branched, basket growth. {XL} 'Dracula's Sister' x 'Fountain of Truth'. REG # 15466

**'Brikle'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals orange with darker orange throat. Outer petals orange. Silky, narrow petals with obtuse tips. Style and stamens cream. Single, loose form. Thin, flat, basket growth. {S} 'Thirty Dreams' x 'Felcino Festival'. REG # 15542

**'Burmese Ruby'** - JACP (PGR) 2024 Dark red, waxy inner petals with a thin lavender edge in the throat. Outer petals solid, dark red. Semi-cascade, pink stamens. Style pink. Double, cup and saucer form. Thick, stiff, flat growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15540

**'Cane Fly'** - (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like bright orange petals. Stamens and style orange. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, arching growth. {M-L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15476

**'Caterine Valente'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Inner petals fuchsine with orange midstripe. Outer petals red-orange with orange midstripe. Petals are velvety with tips curving inward. Stamens and style rose. Cup and saucer form. Stiff, thick, flat, three-angled, compact growth. {L} 'Deutschlands Hoffnung' x 'Deutschlands Kleine' REG # 15467

**'Cherry Bomb'** - (JKH) 2024 Inner and outer petals orange-red. Stamens red. Bud starts out white. Irregular, single, loose form. Stiff, medium, flat, pendulous, arching, basket growth. {S} Parentage unknown. REG # 15477

**'Colin Herick'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals light orange with darker orange edges and darker orange throat. Outer petals lighter colors of orange. Silky petals with pointed tips. Style and stamens pink. Overlapping, bell-shaped form with reflexed outer petals. Thick, flat, three-angled, basket growth. {S} 'Ucayali Gold' x 'RUD 74-2 ('Disocactus speciosus ssp. cinnabarinus' x 'Fruhlingsgold')'. REG # 15543

**'Ferrara'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Silky dark pink petals with orange center. Stamens and style orange. Overlapping, bell-shaped fom. Thick, flat, small, compact growth. {S} 'Deutschlands Hoffnung' x 'Deutschlands Kleine'. REG # 15561

**'Festa del Cactus'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Silky, red petals with orange-red midstripe. Stamens and style pink. Fragrant. Bell-shaped, overlapping form. Thin, flat, pendulous, basket growth. {XS} '[(Psycho B x Disocactus eichlamii) x (Russian Princess x Disocactus nelsonii)]' x '(Cattleya x Ambra) x Cher' REG # 15468

**'Fiamma'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals deep, rich orange with darker throat. Next row lighter orange. Outer petals dark orange. Silky petals with acute and pointed tips. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, basket growth. {S} 'RUD 180.1 ('Rudolf's Liebling' x 'RUD 91-1 ['RUD 25-15' (sister seedling of Tralla Fitti) x 'Tralla Fitti')]' x Yellow Tang'. REG # 15544

**'Forty Flirts'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals white with yellow edge. Next row petals more yellow with lighter tips. Next row yellow. Outer petals yellow-orange with yellow midstripe. Silky petals with acute tips. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, basket growth. {M} 'RUD 180.1 ('Rudolf's Liebling' x 'RUD 91-1 ['RUD 25-15' (sister seedling of Tralla Fitti) x 'Tralla Fitti')]' x Yellow Tang'. REG # 15545

**'Forty Gays'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals rose red with lighter throat. Outer petals orange with reddish edge. Silky petals with acute tips. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, bell-shaped, bowl form. Thick, flat, three-angled, basket growth. {S} 'RUD 180.1 ('Rudolf's Liebling' x 'RUD 91-1 ['RUD 25-15' (sister seedling of Tralla Fitti) x 'Tralla Fitti')]' x Yellow Tang'. REG # 15546

**'Forty Temptations'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals yellow-orange with daker edges. Next row lighter yellow-orange. Outer petals magenta-rose with orange midstripe. Flower darkens with age. Velvety petals with pointed tips. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, bell-shaped form. Thick, flat, basket growth. {M} 'RUD 180.1 ('Rudolf's Liebling' x 'RUD 91-1 ['RUD 25-15' (sister seedling of Tralla Fitti) x 'Tralla Fitti')]' x Yellow Tang'. REG # 15547

**'Hans or Hans'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 First two rows of petals ruffled white. Next row yellow with white midstripe. Outer petals yellow. Fragrant. Loose, double, cup and saucer form. Stiff, thick, flat, three-angled, compact growth. {L} 'Deutschlands Hoffnung' x 'Marie Josephine' REG # 15469

**'Iwi'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals cream white with light yellow edges. Next row cream white with darker yellow edges. Outer petals light yellow with cream midstripe. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, basket growth. {M} 'One Night Stand' x 'Lotto'. REG # 15548

**'Jalisco Circe'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals white. Next row white with yellow midstripe. Outer petals yellow. Petals waxy with acute tips. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat basket growth. {M} 'Disocactus anguliger' x 'Kaline'. REG # 15549

**'Jalisco Empress'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals cream with marbeling and rose tips. Next slightly darker. Outer petals dark rose. Style and stamens cream. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat basket growth. {M} 'Discactus anguliger' x 'Disocactus phyllanthoides'. REG # 15550

**'Jofi'** - DFF (GAM) 2024 Inner petals mottled pink and white with some ruffling. Outer petals orange with light orange midstripe. Overlapping, cup and saucer form with reflexed outer petals. Small, flat, arching growth. {M} 'Sparkle' x 'College Queen'. REG # 15475

**'Just Here'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Silky rose petals with darker midstripe and edge. Next row yellowish-rose with rose midstripe. Outer petals yellowish-rose. Fragrant. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thin, flat, pendulous, basket growth. {M} 'Pitti Paetz' x 'Gitti Paetz'. REG # 15470

**'King Edward VII'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 First two rows of petals fuchsia with orange-red midstripe. Outer petals orange-red with fuchsia edge. Petals velvety. Stamens and style rose. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Stiff, thick flat growth. {XL} 'Dracula's Sister' x 'Deutschlands Hoffnung'. REG # 15471

**'King Hit'** - SPIN (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals orange with faint cerise edges. Next row orange. Outer petals dark orange. Style and stamens cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {M} 'King Midas' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15557

**'King of Marbella'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Inner petals watermelon red with orange midstripe. Outer petals purple with orange-red midstripe. Petals silky. Stamens and style rose. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Weak, flat, basket growth. {M} 'Dracula's Sister' x 'Emperors News'. REG # 15472

**'King of Roses'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Inner petals rose with orange midstripe. Outer petals darker rose. Darkens with age. Petals ruffled. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thin, flat, basket growth. {M} 'Siegfried' x 'Vulcan von Utrecht'. REG # 15473

**'Legnago'** - FAS (EPRIC) 2024 Inner petals ruffled, fuchsine with orange-red center and dark orange midstripe. Outer petals pale orange with darker midstripe. Petals silky. Stamens and style rose. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, small growth. {L}
'Lydia' x 'Venetian Affair'. REG # 15474

**'Lilly Due'** - HD 2024 Inner petals ruffled, white to soft pink with magenta midstripe. Next row magenta with red midstripe. Outer petals cherry red. Petal texture is pearly and waxy. Stamens pink. Style darker pink. Overlapping, wide, reflexed form. Stiff, flat, thick growth. {L} 'Clown' x 'Triumphant'. REG # 15537

**'Marie Joyce'** - (GUIL) 2024 Narrow, shiny,petals are reddish-pink with light cerise edges and faint orange midstripe. Stamens and style cerise. Trumpet form. Thin. Wavy, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {S-M} Parentage unknown. REG # 15478

**'Mauseklaus'** - RUD 2024 Silky orange petals with acute tips. Style magenta with white stigma. Stamens greyish. Overlapping, bell-shape form. Thck, flat, three-angled, basket growth. {M}
'Prof. Michel Combernoux' x 'Iwi'. REG # 15551

**'Moon Dance'** - BA 2024 Multi-petaled white. Thin, pearly, petals with a dark pink style. Fragrant night bloomer. Wheel-shaped form. Thin, flat, basket growth. {S}
'Epiphyllum pumilum' x 'Epiphyllum hookeri'. REG # 15462

**'Morse Noise'** - (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like petals that are mauve-pink with a darker midstripe. Outer petals are mauve-pink with an orange midstripe. Stamens and style mauve. Wide form. Thick, flat, arching growth. {M-L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15479

**'Prince Due'** - HD 2024 Silky, shiny, pearly, waxy dark purple petals with a red midstripe and blue shimmer. Stamens salmon-red. Style red. Overlapping, wheel, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, basket growth. {L}
'Ruby Pinwheel' x 'Curtain Call'. REG # 15538

**'Rose Due'** - HD 2024 Inner petals light pink, Outer petals dark pink. Petal texture is silky, waxy and pearly. Style salmon-red. Wheel, reflexed form. Stiff, flat, branched growth. {S}
'Oriental Spring' x 'Sherman E. Beahm'. REG # 15539

**'Rossmore Pink Daybreak'** - DE (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals light pink. Outer petals medium pink. Back petals dark pink. Petals are elliptic and crepe-like. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {M} Parentage unknown. REG # 15463

**'Sibila'** - BVW (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals white with pale pink midstripe. Next row pale pink. Outer petals dark fuchsia pink. Style and stamens pink. Overlapping, wide form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. Parentage unknown. REG # 15560

**'Siska'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals orange with darker throat and edges. Outer petals light orange. Style and stamens cream. Single, loose, bell-shape form. Thick, flat, basket growth. {S}
'Thirty Dreams' x 'Felcino Festival'. REG # 15552

**'Thüringer Edie'** - PFEIL 2024 Inner petals dark orange with magenta edge. Outer petals orange. Multiple shiny, wide, spatulate petals. Style and stamens white. Double, bell-shape, funnel form giving the appearance of a rose. Thick, flat growth. {S} 'Wachsenburg' x 'Chiba Lovely Dawn'. REG # 15558

**'Thüringer Goldtrompete'** - PFEIL 2024 Bright yellow reflexed petals. White style with pale pink stigma. Pink cascading stamens with white filaments. Overlapping, reflexed form giving the appearance of a trumpet. Small, flat, basket growth. {S}.
'Going Bananas' x 'Disocactus salvadorensis'. REG # 15559

**'Ucayali Champ'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals light orange with darker edges. Outer petals dark orange with light orange midstripe. Silky, widely obovate petals with pointed tips. Style cream. Stamens light rose-orange. Overlapping, bowl form. Tall, thick, flat, three-angled, basket growth. {M} 'RUD 20-25' x 'Disocactus anguliger'. REG # 15553

**'Ucayali Girl'** - RUD 2024 Petal color varies from deep orange-yellow to orange to orange-peach. Silky petals with pointed tips. Style cream. Stamens light rose. Loose, double, bell-shape form. Thick, flat, basket growth. {M}
'RUD 20-25' x 'Disocactus aurantiacus'. REG # 15554

**'Ucayali Glow'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals orange with darker throat. Next row darker orange with light orange edges. Outer petals red. Style and stamens cream. Double, cup and saucer form. {M} 'Disocactus aurantiacus' x 'Chardonnay Twist'. REG # 15555

**'Ucayali Mars'** - RUD 2024 Inner petals orange with darker throat and edges. Outer petals slightly darker orange with lighter orange midstripe. Style cream. Stamens light rose. Overlapping, bell-shape form. Tall, thick, flat, basket growth. {M} 'RUD 20-25' x 'Disocactus aurantiacus'. REG # 15556

**'Ulana Antarctica'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like white inner petals. Outer petals are pale amber. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Orange Crush' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15480

**'Ulana Aussie Gold'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals silky white with a yellow midstripe. Outer petals yellow. Petals are crepe-like with pinched tips. Stamens and style are yellow. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, arching growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15481

**'Ulana Baby San'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Dusky pink ruffled petals with a lighter midstripe. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana National Pride' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15482

**'Ulana Ben's Delight'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Orange, obovate, velvety petals with a pink throat. Stamens and style pink. Overlapping, trumpet form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {M} 'Rossmore Benjamin Leigh' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15483

**'Ulana Bobby Dazzler'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise with golden orange midstripe. Next row petals golden orange with cerise edge. Outer petals golden orange. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Marina Special' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15484

**'Ulana Burgundy Beauty'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals lavender with white edge and burgundy midstripe. Next row petals burgundy with a cerise edge. Outer petals solid burgundy. Stamens and style lavender. Cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, arching growth. {L} 'Ulana Golden Duchess' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15485

**'Ulana Chantelle'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals mauve-purple with orange midstripe. Outer petals purple with orange midstripe. Stamens mauve. Style white.Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Slightly Sassy'. REG # 15486

**'Ulana Cinders'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Petals are deep watermelon pink. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, trumpet form. Thick, flat, arching growth. {L} 'Aporophyllum Cascade' x 'Gamut'. REG # 15487

**'Ulana Coastal Glory'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals mauve with reddish midstripe. Next row petals mauve with red edge. Outer petals red with faint orange midstripe. Petals crepe-like. Stamens and style mauve. Overlapping, funel form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15488

**'Ulana Coastal Pride'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals orange with a cerise throat. Outer petals deep orange. Petals velvety. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, three-angled, basket growth. {M} 'Rossmore Benjamin Leigh' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15489

**'Ulana Coastal Sunrise'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Silky peach petals with cream midstripe. Inner petals light cerise edge. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Flat, arching growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x 'Orange Julius'. REG # 15490

**'Ulana Dandie'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise with mauve edge. Outer petals deep cerise. Petals silky. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15491

**'Ulana Dusty Damsel'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals pink with apricot midstripe. Outer petals soft golden orange. Petals are crepe-like. Stamens and style pink. Cup and saucer, wheel-shaped form. {L} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Slightly Sassy'. REG # 15492

**'Ulana Fuji San'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like white petals. Outer petals have a greenish tinge. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {XL} Parentage unknown. REG # 15493

**'Ulana Giant White'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like pure white petals. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, arching growth. {XL} Parentage unknown. REG # 15494

**'Ulana Glady's Rainbow'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals are lilac-pink with a leight to deep cream midstripe. Outer petals are mottled orange, yellow, and pink with cerise edge. Petals are crepe-like. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ruby Snowflake' x 'ExNat'. REG # 15495

**'Ulana Gold for Australia'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals creamy yellow with a darker midstripe. Outer petals bright yellow. Crepe-like petals. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat growth. {L} 'Ulana Dusty (unregistered)' x 'Ulana Glory Be (unregistered)'. REG # 15496

**'Ulana Golden Reward'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals white with a yellowish cast. Next row petals golden yellow with white midstripe. Outer petals dark golden orange. Stamens and style yellow. Cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Jovial' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15497

**'Ulana Graceful Ballerina'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Petals are pink. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, tall growth. {XL} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Slightly Sassy'. REG # 15498

**'Ulana Holly Jai'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like, watermelon pink petals with a tinge of apricot. Stamens and style pink. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Julie's Favorite' x 'Duke of Windsor'. REG # 15499

**'Ulana Isobel Rita'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals purple with white edge. Outer petals purple with pale purple edge. Stamens and style purple. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, pendulous growth. {L} 'Jovial' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15500

**'Ulana It's Classy'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Velvety magenta petals. Stamens and style pink. Overlapping, trumpet form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Hearth Fire' x 'Gentle Heart'. REG # 15501

**'Ulana Jessi Linda'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Crepe-like petals in shades of pink with a darker pink midstripe. Outer petals terracotta. Cup and saucer, wheel-shaped form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Scallywag' x 'Ulana Desiree'. REG # 15502

**'Ulana Jessica's Glory'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Ruffled, crepe-like inner petals white with a pale yellow midstripe. Outer petals, bright, deep yellow. Double, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Francis C.' x 'Lucille K. Irwin'. REG # 15503

**'Ulana Lavender Giant'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Petals lavender mauve with gold midstripe. Outer petals deep orange-red. Ruffled petals. Style orange. Wheel-shaped, cup and suacer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Marina Special' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15504

**'Ulana Lavender Glow'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals lavender with pale purple midstripe, Outer petals pale purple with lavender edges. Stamens and style pale purple. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15505

**'Ulana Magical'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals shade from pale to dark lavender with golden orange midstripe. Outer petals golden orange. Style and stamens lavender. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Lavender Delight' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15506

**'Ulana Memories of Julie'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals pinkish-mauve with darker midstripe. Outer petals pinkish-mauve with lighter midstripe. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15507

**'Ulana Michael's Treasure'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Ruffled petals are deep watermelon pink orange midstripe and cerise throat. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Pink Celebration (unregistered)' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15508

**'Ulana Michelle Renee Guillot'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals light cerise with white throat. Next row petals cerise with white base. Outer petals orange-pink. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, three-angled pendulous growth. {L} 'Hearth Fire' x 'Punch Bowl'. REG # 15509

**'Ulana Miss Rouge'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals mauve with pale burgundy midstripe. Next row petals deep cerise with orange midstripe. Outer petals burgundy with orange midstripe. Stamens and style cerise. Double, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15510

**'Ulana My Choice'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise with orange midstripe. Outer petals deep red. All petals ruffled. Samens cerise. Style orange. Overlapping, funnel form. Flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x 'Orange Julius'. REG # 15511

**'Ulana My Delight'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Dark cerise with red midstripe. Stamens and style cerise. Double, funnel form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {M-L} 'Ruby Snowflake' x 'Ben's Laura'. REG # 15512

**'Ulana My Princess'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals light cerise with golden midstripe. Outer petals orange-red with pale cerise edge. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x ' Mystic Mood'. REG # 15513

**'Ulana Như Quỳnh'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals are crepe-like and ruffled, red with broad cerise edges. Back petals are dark red. Stamens and style are cerise. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15514

**'Ulana Noemie's Delight'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals mauve-purple. Outer petals mauve-purple with darker midstripe. Stamens and style are mauve. Funnel form. Aporophyllum type, spiny, thick, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Julie's Favorite' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15515

**'Ulana Oriental Joy'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals are cream with pink edges. Outer petals are cream with orange edges. Style is pink. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15516

**'Ulana Our Rosie'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Petals are mauve-pink. Outer petals are long and narrow. Stamens and style are pink. Overlapping, trumpet form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {M} 'Ulana Tony Hanson' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15517

**'Ulana Paul Xavier Stock'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Silky petals are a deep reddish pink. Trumpet form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} 'Rossmore Kemsleys of Kent' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15518

**'Ulana Pink Rhapsody'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals dusty pink. Outer petals pinkish amber. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {M} 'Ben's Laura' x 'Radiant Fire'. REG # 15519

**'Ulana Pride of Paradise'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals are pale mauve with a darker midstripe. Next row darker mauve. Outer petals dark mauve and reflexed. Cup and saucer form. Flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Paradise' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15520

**'Ulana Purple Star'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Petals are a pale purple with a darker midstripe. Outer petals are long and narrow. Stamens and style are purple. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x 'Sparkle'. REG # 15521

**'Ulana Purple Twilight'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals are deep mauve-purple. Outer petals are reddish plum. Overlapping, funnel form. Thin, stiff, flat, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15522

**'Ulana Quite Lovely'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise with a lavender edge. Outer petals are burgundy with an orange midstripe. Wheel-shaped, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Ulana Pink Celebration (unregistered)' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15523

**'Ulana Royal Delight'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals deep cerise with lavender edges and rufled. Outer petals burgundy with deep lavender midstripe. Stamens and style mauve. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15524

**'Ulana Royal Star'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals deep red with light cerise edge. Petal tips acute and curved inward. Outer petals deep red. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Bountiful' x 'Hugo'. REG # 15525

**'Ulana Ruby Red'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals red, with a wide cerise edge. Outer petals are red. Silky petal texture. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flt, three-angled, pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15526

**'Ulana Rustic Dawn'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise with golden-orange midstripe. Outer petals tannish-orange with golden midstripe. Multiple, narrow petals. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, narrow, pendulous growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x 'Hearth Fire'. REG # 15527

**'Ulana Sara Rose'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Velvety, deep watermelon pink petals. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, three-angled pendulous growth. {L} 'Ruby Snowflake' x 'Ben's Laura'. REG # 15528

**'Ulana Showtime'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Petals are deep orange-red with wide lavender-mauve edge. Stamens and style pink. Funnel form. Flat growth. {L} 'Acapulco Sunset' x 'Jennifer Ann'. REG # 15529

**'Ulana Thelma's Surprise'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise with red midstripe. Next row red with a wide cerise edge. Narrow outer petals deep red with cerise edge. Stamens and style cerise. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, arching growth. {L} 'Slightly Sassy' x 'Bridesmaid'. REG # 15530

**'Ulana Very Elegant'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals have a white base shading to mauve with a light cerise tip. Outer petals deep cerise with orange midstripe. Stamens and style mauve. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Pendulous growth. {L} Parentage unknown. REG # 15531

**'Ulana Violet Blush'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals lavender with reddish midstripe and mauve edge. Outer petals orange-red with golden midstripe. Stamens and style purple. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {XL} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15532

**'Ulana Vivienne Cheryl'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals cerise. Outer petals cerise with orange midstripe. Petals velvety. Stamens cerise. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat pendulous growth. {XL} 'Ulana Lavender Delight' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15533

**'Ulana White Delight'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals white. Outer petals tinted pink. Stamens green. Double, cup and saucer form. Thick, flat, three-angled growth.{L} 'Ulana Mauve Delight' x 'Ex Nat'. REG # 15534

**'Ulana White Light'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Narrow white petals. Overlapping, cup and saucer form. Flat, three-angled, pendulous growth. {M} Parentage unknown. REG # 15535

**'Ulana Yellow Dream'** - HANS (GUIL) 2024 Inner petals white with yellow edges and tips. Next row petals yellow with a white midstripe. Outer petals bright yellow. Stamens and style yellow. Overlapping, funnel form. Thick, flat, pendulous growth. {L} 'Acapulco Sunset' x 'Jennifer Ann'. REG # 15536