

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

N • E • W • S • L • E • T • T • E • R

May, 2009

May 11th Program:

Attend Patrick O'Day's Night

Patrick will be again on a South Florida societies speaking tour. He has previously spoken to us on *Cynoches* and *Mormodes*, on *Bulbophyllums*, and his topic this time is *Vandas*. His last two presentations were well received so this is another night to attend our meeting.

At 34 or 35 (*Envy that number!*) he is the youngest person in Hawaii to own a commercial orchid business. While **Hawaiian Orchid Source** is his business, he is a second generation orchid grower who began to learn about orchids long before he became a commercial grower. His business covers three acres, so trips to Florida seem like a restful vacation..

Patrick has been one of our show vendors for several years, and will supply the plant raffle table and sell plants.

Proposed FLOS Officers for the 2009-2010 Year

President- Joan Connors

1st Vice-President (Programs)- Wayne Musgrave

2nd Vice-President (New Members)- Allen Cogar

Recording Secretary- Gigi Granger

Corresponding Secretary- Zoe Bejar

Treasurer- Bob Henley

3 Year Trustees- *Janett McMillan, *John Wrench

2 Year Trustees- Marc Burchette, *Chris Crepage

1 year Trustees- Chris Carney, Nora Dyke, and
Michael Schaberl

* These Trustees are not part of the normal rotation, but will be new, or returning members, of the Board.

Nora Dyke was chairperson of the nominating committee and Chris Carney and Gigi Granger were members. A formal announcement of the slate was made at the April meeting. If you wish to nominate someone for an office at the May meeting, have that person's permission to do so and be prepared to make a short speech regarding that person's qualifications.

Appreciation to 3 Who Served Well

Marian Huber: Marian has served as either Recording or Corresponding secretary for more years than she would want me to document. She deserves a break from all the writing, but you can bet she will still be around for holiday party planning and the judges' luncheon at our show. Thank you Marian!

Bruce Muntz: Bruce has served on the Board for the last three years and has, with Sue, kept our website going and made us look good by also being web masters for the World Orchid Conference. Added to that they have made us look good by contributing orchids and work to make the veterans hospital a haven for orchids as well as their perfect therapy cats. Thank you so much!

Johnny Ma: Johnny is about to retire from banking to travel and relax. Johnny has the most organized orchid collection on the planet, and his Board meeting refreshments were beyond wonderful. Johnny is thanked as well for producing at least 3 hobby grower displays at our shows. They were much work and gave our show a friendly, hobby-grower touch. Thank you Johnny!

Future Programs

June 8th- **Alan Koch** to present program, tentative topic will be mini-catts

July 13th **Marc Burchette's** topic will be about *Bulbophyllums*.

August 10th **Carol DeBiase's** topic will be miniature orchids.

THE OVERNIGHT RAMBLE, May 30-31 has not been canceled. Call 954-772-4836 to get on the list. Expect to Pay \$100 per person for the bus at the May meeting.

Review, April 13th Program

Brian Monk began his program by asking who grew *Paphiopedilums* (Paphs.) and just a few hands went up. Then he asked who couldn't grow Paphs and more hands went up. He retorted that the key was to grow the right Paphs for here. We need to buy the warm growing varieties and maybe we can venture into the warm and intermediate groups.

The culture part of the program was prefaced with "it depends". My notes included these aspects of culture:

* **Light:** Multifloral Paphs grow well in medium to high or *Cattleya* light.

* **Water:** Paphs need to be evenly moist but will not tolerate soggy media. They also require high humidity. High humidity is easy for us in summer not easy in winter. We need to mist or find a way to increase humidity during our dry, winter, season.

* **Temperature:** Paphs require a day/night difference of at least 10 degrees every season of the year. (*We have that!*)

Potting and potting medium: Brian's potting mix is about 70% coconut, and sphagnum moss and charcoal make up the remaining 30%. He suggested deep pots to provide space for the roots to grow down deep which is what they would do in nature. Unlike many species you can repot these orchids any time of the year and in any stage of growth. Brian even repots when the plant is in flower. Repotting often is a good idea.

One of Brian's bits of advice was that multifloral Paphs thrive on benign neglect at least as far as fertilizer is concerned. The term multifloral in this case refers to producing at least 2 or more flowers per spike. I thought it was interesting that the hood in species plants bends over to keep water out of the pouch, but hybridizes have often made crosses for flattened hoods.

The *Cochlopetalum* section contains plants which produce one bloom at a time, they have sequential blooms, and they may bloom over many weeks or months on the same spike. Leaves are usually a solid green. In this section *Paph. glaucophyllum* which bears twisted short petals has been used in 329 hybrids. Hybrid paphs are usually easier to grow than species.

The *Coryopedilum* section is comprised of simultaneous blooming plants and contains *Paph. philippinense* is in this section and is relatively easy to grow and may sell for about \$50. Also in this section is *Paph. rothschildianum* which has gotten more FCC awards than any plant except Phrag. Jason Fischer. *Paph. rothschildianum* plants may sell for \$1,000+.

Plants in this section with long petals tend to grow down until they touch something solid. It is thought this growth which may be 3' or more is to provide a ladder for an insect pollinator to climb on.

Someone kept me from taking notes on the end of Brian's informative program. Sorry, D.H.

April Ribbon Judging Results

John Budree- /blue/ *Lyc. brevispatma x macrobulbon*, *Paph. philippeinsis*, Paph. James Bacon x *leuocullum*, Paph. Alice Barrios, Ctna. Why Not, *Paph. liemianum*, /red/ Paph. Lady Isabel, Paph. Winged Flight.

Mary Burtoff- /blue/ *Lc. Cuminant* 'La Tuilerie' HCC/AOS
Allen Cogar /CULTURE/ *Brassia Rex* 'Sakata'; /red/ *Den. chrysotoxum*

Chris Crepage /blue/ Iwan. Apple Blossom

Norma Jeanne Flack /blue/ *Epicyclia Serena* O'Neil

Gigi Granger /red/ *Seidenfadenia (Aerides) mitrala*

Eddie Griffith/Stan Dilutes /blue/ *Laelia anceps*, *Ascda.*

Tarchai Beng x Yip Sum Wah

Bill Knost /red/ *Max. tenuifolia*

Bob Isaacs /blue/ *Den. Nestor* 'Nagata'

Dave Levine /red/ *Microferangis hariotiana*

Tin Ly /blue/ *Lc. Trick or Treat* x *Lc. Rojo*

Allen & Jan Mink /blue/ *C. Green Emerald* 'Orchid Queen',

Tolumnia Ursula Hild x *Dandy*, /red/ *Psycopsis papilio*, *Lc.*

Within Reach 'Christmas Cheer'

Laurajean Niesel /blue/ *Onc. carthagense* x *Josephine*

Gary Pierce /blue/ *Phal. Liodora*

Helen Rivenbark /blue/ *Renanopsis Embers* 'Woodland's

Best' AM/AOS, *C. Pine Knot* (Don't you love mate

competitor? Mac loses this time.)

Mac Rivenbark /blue/ *Den. Phylum*

Mary Schal /red/ *Blc. Golden Tang*

Pam Segal. /red/ *Onc. Makalii* 'Gotoh' x *Brs. Rex* 'Sakata'

Spellings not checked until after spring repotting time.

Please check your next entry with the AOS Awards Index which is in our library.

Member News

Welcome new members:

Tim and Cindy Gardner

Jack and Sarah Mitchell

Lane Newman

Wendy Stavola

Brian Monk

Thank the kitchen crew and food providers:

I wish we could clone Petra Thomas and Helen Rivenbark, they have been the kitchen crew so long and done the job without complaining. Also to be thanked are the food providers for the April meeting: Joan Connors, Nora Dyke, Petra Thomas, Barbara Ansley and Doris Pearson.

Remembering:

Merna Weller- age 103 and 9 days

Merna was Jan Mink's Mother and lived actively until a couple of years ago. She belonged to our society until that time.

Early Cattleyas



A Quick History

Cattleya mossiae, C. maxima, and C. labiata:

Third to be described, *C. mossiae*, blooms from Easter to Mother's Day and has been described as the 'most enduring' of the large-flowering *Cattleya* species. It was the first to fill the greenhouses of European nobles in the early 1800s and the last species to leave the cut-flower greenhouses in the United States in the late 1900s.

When John Lindley published a first description of the large flowered *Cattleyas* in 1821 he was 21 years old and *C. labiata* was the plant named. It was described as an American parasitic plant. The huge flowers on the second to be described species was *C. maxima*. It was described in 1831 and the third to be described was *C. mossiae*. It was described in 1836 by William Hooker. Since there were similarities, especially in the lip spotting, Lindley wanted to call it a variety of *C. labiata*. A debate continued until 1865 when Lindley died and James Veitch published the separate name, *C. mossiae*.

Other history notes on *C. mossiae* include its being the first orchid to appear on the cover of the AOS **Bulletin** and the first orchid to grow on Lewis Knudson's nutrient agar. Not history, but you can still buy and grow this beautiful orchid.

C. labiate's location in Brazil was for a while unknown, and it was called the lost orchid. After the location was known it was in great demand in Great Britain. By 1892 25,000 of these orchids were sent to Britain each year. At this time a writer, who appreciated British humor wrote an article that *C. labiata* plants were used as a packing material for ferns and mosses, and William Cattleya threw the packing material under his benches. Later beautiful lavender flowers emerged from the packing material. This attempt at humor was accepted as fact.

C. labiata flowers are not the finest, but it gives its progeny good carriage. If you own one of these relatively easy to grow species plants expect it to bloom in September or October. After blooming the plant will need to rest with little water for about a month. If it gets too much water during the rest period the roots will rot and retard its growth in the spring.

C. maxima blooms in November and then needs a 2-3 month rest period. It should only be fertilized in spring and fall.

Snail and Slug Controls

These slimy Mollusks do enjoy soft orchid leaves, new growths, buds and flowers. Neem oil spray offers good control, but there are other things to try:

1. Ring your growing area, if small, with coffee grounds, eggshells, lava rock, diatomaceous earth, wood ashes, or copper strips. Make sure the surrounding ring has no gaps in it.
2. You might plant pots of garlic or ginger to disperse among your orchids since these slimy pests avoid these plants.
3. Dissolve a package of yeast in 2 cups of water. Dip slices of apple or potato in this solution and place them on the top of orchid pots where a resident snail has been hiding in the potting medium during the day and nibbling at night. Next morning lift the apple or potato and find the snail still feasting. The yeast solution can also be put in a drowning trap, aka, a sunken tin can. It is cheaper and more effective than beer which has the reputation for use in tin can traps.
4. After a night rain, go out with one plastic bag on your hand and pick off the snails that have come out to eat and put them in another plastic bag. Unless you have lights in your growing area, you will need to use a flashlight to find the culprits.
5. Avoid damp Mollusk habits near your growing area. Inverted pots, piles of leaves, and any moisture holding debris will invite snails and slugs to move in too close to your plants.
6. Two safe commercial slug killers are Escar-Go and Sluggo according to the Avant Gardner. March, 2009

Don't Change Seasons or Zones

Most of us have learned the hard way that cool growing orchids or yard plants meant for zone 8 just are not going to make it here. Most of the orchids grown by hobbyists are programmed not to bloom in winter in the southern hemisphere. Their winter is our orchid-flowers-bleak summer so maybe we can get some color from non-orchids.

The University of Georgia has tested plants for an ability to stand high heat and humidity. You can find out more and a list of retailers by going to www.athenselect.com. The select list includes these patented plants: Coleus 'Gold Brocade', Coleus 'Mariposa', Verbena 'Homestead Carpet Red', Begonia Bonita shea, Cuphea Plum Mist, Heliotrope Azure Skies, Ruellia Ragin Cajun (red flowers), Setcreasea Blue Sue, and Scaevola 'Cajun Blue'. The entire list will grow in full sun, and the two coleus and the begonia will also thrive in partial shade.

News Release, Athens, Georgia. Thanks Ken.

There is no place like (this) home
There is no place like (this) home
There is no place like (this) home
There is no place like (this) home

Our Home Ramble

Of course Dorothy only said it 3 times and she got back to Kansas, but the home ramblers said it four times! About 55-60 people filled about 15 cars and we were off to Rio Vista to see the Burtoff's collection. Mary is the grower and Bruce is the designer of habitats. Each kind of orchid had its own habitat. The side yard was full of orchids and the back yard was so full of orchids that you couldn't see the large waterway behind the orchids. The brisk breeze coming off the water was one of the many good things that made a collection of about 2,000 plants so healthy.

The quote to remember from this stop was, more or less, "Jack, if you ever do this to me, I'll shoot you!" She had a point, keeping that many orchids in great shape involves real work.

Deane Hall was enjoying a foot of snow in Denver while Ken Slump got the complements on how much his 72, new within the last 3 years, palms had grown. However the rave reviews came for the beautiful pergola that Wayne Musgrave had completed for the orchids just 16 days earlier. Ken had a good number of orchids in bloom for late spring, so obviously they had been thriving under the old shade screen tents. Ken's Masters is in horticulture and while he is now known as an orchid writer, the horticulture training was evident.

We were at Steve Herman's and John Wrench's a couple of years ago, but since then they have established a fabulous desert garden in their entry. Another addition has been their Asian-look rain barrels which they designed and built. The collected rain water is obviously appreciated by their orchids. Besides orchids growing in the shade house by the side of the house, there were many happy plants attached to trees and fences. Those who appreciate bromeliads were in awe of their collection of perhaps 200 kinds.

We were also at Eddie Griffith's and Stan Tillotson's a couple of years back. They too have made great changes. They increased their already huge pool screened area. One way to enter the new area is to step up on a 4,000 pound stepping stone. We never saw such huge plants. A nun's orchid had flowers that were man high on about 15 spikes. (It is shown on the right.) A nobile dendrobium probably had 300 or so blooms. This was also the place where we had dinner. In the past the host or hostess had treated the group to dinner which cost from \$200-\$300 or more. In these tough times I collected \$5 from any member who did not bring something for the meal. Deli made sandwiches were the main course but members contributed fruit, chips, wine, and wonderful home-made deserts. The food was great, the company was great, we were all inspired to go home and fertilize and repot. *Continued*

Home Ramble continued

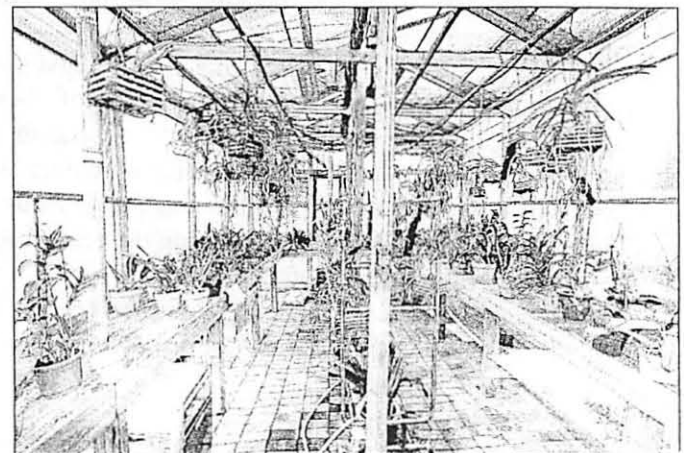
A fall home ramble is planned: the three already planned stops include the vertical orchid walls and beautiful rare plant landscaping at Chip Jones', the decorative and fun things to see at the Carneys' and it is probably our turn again. Hopefully 'company' will inspire me to organize, pick up, tidy up... or not.

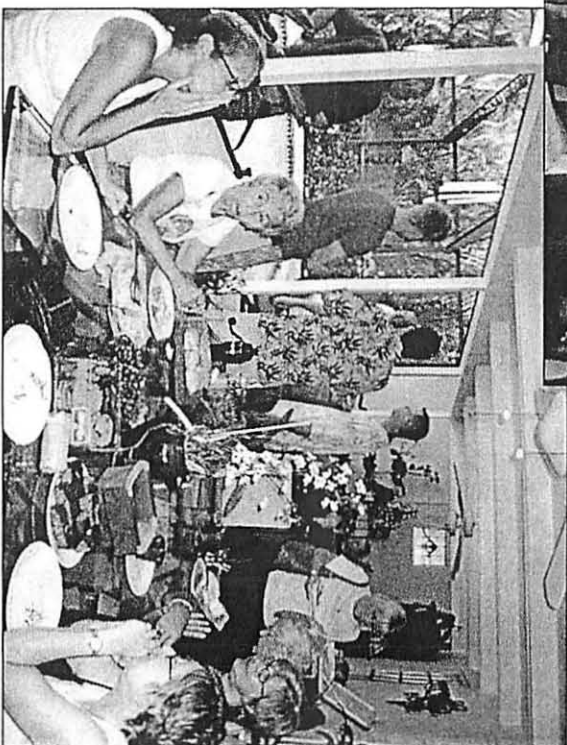
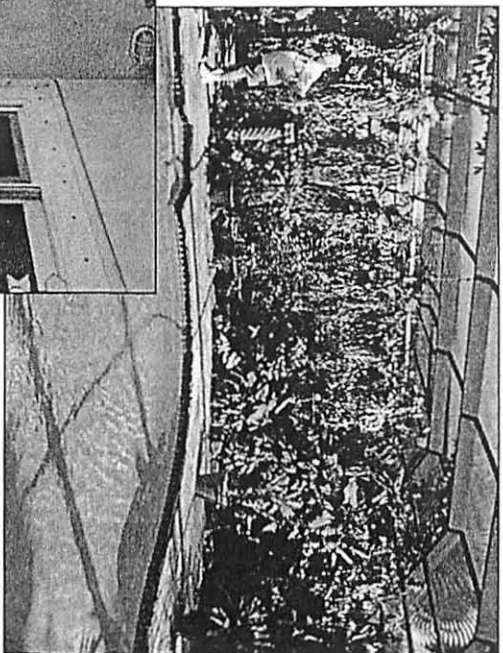
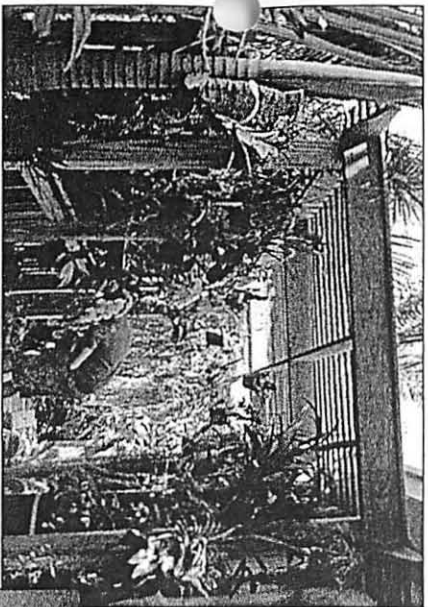
Again thanks to the great members who opened up their yards for us to see and thanks again to all the pleasant home ramblers whose company made this day special. (Before the ramble I asked Ken Workman to take the pictures for you who stayed at home to see, and Deane Hall saved me great time and frustration by turning some of them into the page shown. Jack Dodds also sent me his camera work for the day. It was awesome and I hope to use some of it in later newsletters. D.H.

Jack Dodds' World

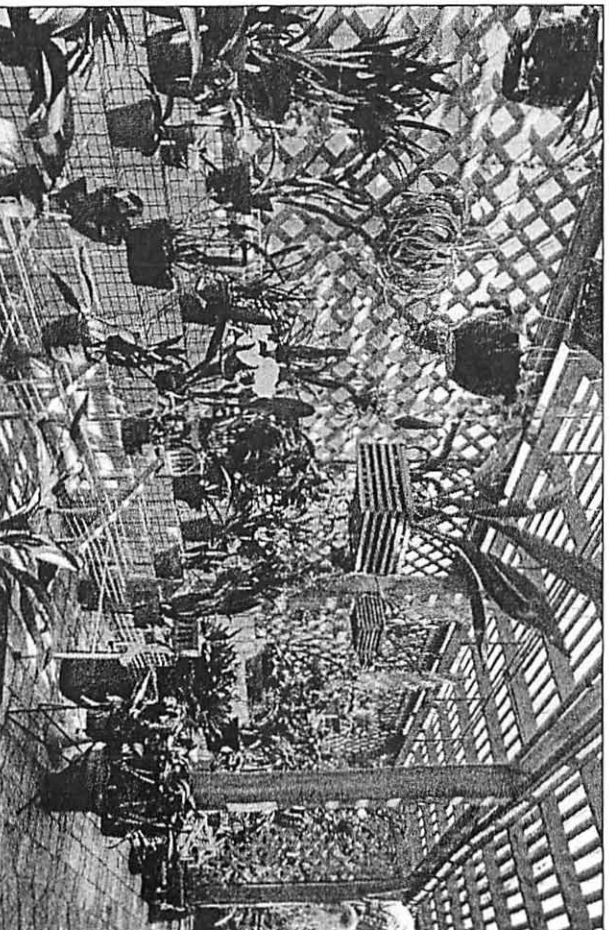
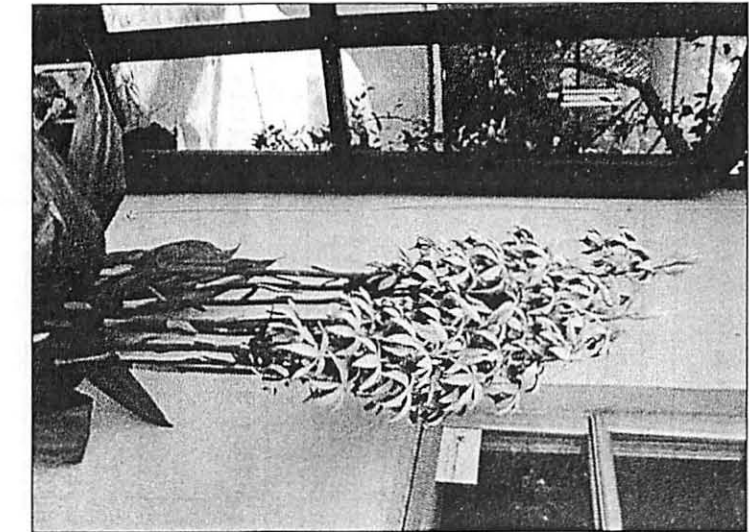
No wonder Priscilla Dodds threatened Jack when she saw Mary Burtoff's collection. Pictured below is their North Carolina house, behind which is the trailer Jack used to get his orchids there for the summer. The other picture shows Jack's summer quarters for orchids. Guess our own zest for orchids is below normal?

Look for more of Jack's World next month.





April FLOS Home Ramble



Paphiopedilum Care

Next month you will hear about our bus ramble south. One of the happy things was that each Rambler got a small *Maudiae Paph.* The rambles agreed that each of us would give a dollar to the first one who got a plant to bloom. A few extras were on the April plant table and if you won one, you can join the tontine. I checked the website shown below to find out how to win, then felt guilty that I might have an advantage. Here is growing information to make us even.

Light: These plants thrive in windows that are not facing south. Outside place your hand a foot above the plant at noon, if the shadow shows no fingers you have the right light. (*Multifloral paphs need more light.*)

Watering: Paphs like to stay slightly moist but not wet. Twice weekly watering is good most of the time.

Temperature: Hope for temperature ranges of 85-50. Outside growers can get by with higher temperatures if air movement is good.

Repotting: Your gift or raffle won paph does not need to be repotted for at least a year. After that let the root size pick the pot size. Go to the Pine Ridge website to learn more about repotting and potting medium and check out the blog section to see pictures of us at the nursery.

www.PineRidgeOrchids.com

Rainwater Thoughts

It is estimated that the daily rain fall in Florida is 150 billion gallons of water and 85% of it never gets back to the Biscayne Aquifer from which we were taking about 790 million gallons of water daily in 1995.

Our huge population of people and pavement causes much of our rainwater to be lost to the Aquifer. What can we do to save more rainwater and reduce our water bills?

1. Some places are offering incentives to home owners to direct downspouts into rain barrels. *I don't think that is true here, but we could suggest that to our people in power.*

2. Install extensions to downspouts to direct rainwater onto our lawns and away from the street's storm sewers.

3. *Of course it would help to install rain barrels, cisterns and to grade our lawns so that water runs back into our grass and not out to the street. Planting more trees and bushes to shade and reduce evaporation is also a plan.*

4. Learn more. Try [wikihow.com/Reduce-Stormwater-Runoff-at-Your-Home](http://www.wikihow.com/Reduce-Stormwater-Runoff-at-Your-Home) or for information on workshops or rain barrels contact John at johnshave@att.net.

Non-italics from Shave, John. 'Rainwater-Don't Pollute, Reclaim'. April-May, 2009. Broward Sierra News. P.4.

Live Wild Bird Friendly

We live in the land of Burmese pythons, buffo toads, monitor lizards, iguanas, and a score of smaller non native lizards, Africanized bees, and some long time residents who produce too many offspring such as rats and raccoons. The problem for those of us who wish to encourage nice, native birds, is that we may also encourage the animals that are not welcome. Here is list of bird attracting ideas and hopefully readers can contribute ways to implement the list without encouraging the unwanted.

* Create a habitat with native plants for natural bird food. Provide shelter from weather and predators. Provide nesting sites. (*Old orchid baskets lined with Spanish moss seem to be a dove favorite.*) Provide water, *best above Buffo height*, and food, *unless rats in your area are still looking for a home after Wilma took down so many tree habitats.*

* If rats will allow you to feed, keep the feeder clean and discard musty bird food. Keep bird baths clean as well.

* Avoid pesticides and other chemicals in areas where birds walk or feed.

* Keep your cat inside to keep it from killing birds. *If you have an indoor-outdoor cat, give it a raw egg each day. This worked for me with one calico cat, Patches, who would bring in pigeons and baby rabbits in Virginia where I lived decades ago. She still caught field mice, but no birds and no rabbits.*

* If you have a big picture window that birds crash into, add some decals to the window.

Note: *Italics are my opinions, the rest came from a bird feeder advertisement. Birds eat insects, some sing beautiful songs and are fun to watch. Repeat, please share your ideas for helping the good animals and discourage the unwanted...especially big pythons and rats. D.H.*

Vegetable News?

I used to teach that the greatest percent of the earth's food growing land was used for rice. The March, 2009 Advant Gardner reported that the potato is the most widely grown vegetable around the world. The tomato is now number two and scientists are trying to breed these lycopene red fruits into producing more of their health promoting inclusions.

More Pet Toxic Local Plants

If your Fidos and Fluffys have a taste for fresh greens remove these from their reach: Schefflera, Pathos, Peace Lily and most lilies, mums, Kalanchoe, Oleander, and Spathiphyllum. ASPCA email

Species Name	Blooms
Aerides species	
lawrenceae	Su, Fall
odorata	Sp, Su
Angraecum species	
eburnam	F, W
leonis	Sp/spring/
sesquipedale	late F, W
Ansellia species	
africana	Sp, Su
Ascocentrum species	
curvifolium	Sp/early Su
miniatum	Sp/early Su
Bifrenaria species	
harrisoniae	Sp
Brassavola species	
nodosa	W, Su, early F
Brassia species	
longissima	Sp, Su, F
maculata	Su/summer
verrucosa	Su
Calanthe species	
rosea	Late W
Cattleya species (a few of 40)	
amhrstoglossa	late W, S
aurantiaca	Sp
bicolor	F
bowringiana	F
intermedia	Sp
labiata	F
mossiae	late Sp, Su
skinneri	Sp
Dendrobium species	
aggregatum	Sp, Su
ferami	Sp
bractosum	Su,F
sorry Mac R, list too long!	
Encyclia species	
alata (ugly, but smells SO good)	Sp, Su
radiata	Su
tampensis/ ugly but it smells good/	Su
Grammatophyllum species	
scriptum	Su
Laelia species	
anceps	F, W
purpurata	late Sp/Su
rubescens	W/early Sp
Neofinetia species	
falcata	Su/summer
Oncidium species	
altissimum	W, Sp, Su.
sphacelatum	W, Sp, Su
Paphedilium species	
philippinense	Sp, Su
lowii	Sp, Su

te: My chart was printed in a newsletter a few years back and I am too lazy to redo it. Cattleyas skinneri and aurentiaca are now Guarianthes and most Laelias, except anceps, are now Sophronitis. D.H.

Encyclia Thoughts

Since our *Encyclias* seemed especially able to take the heat of summer I thought I might collect more and learn more before I set out to buy. The information being shared here is from Vol. VI, of the **Cattleyas and Their Relatives, The South American Encyclia Species.** (Timber Press, pp. 7-8)

Carl Withner's, 2000, volume began with what to observe when you identify an *Encyclia*..

1. Pseudobulbs: clustered or separated, shape, size, color, unusual feature.
2. Leaves: How many, how long, how wide, leaf tip shape outstanding qualities.
3. Inflorescence: unbranched or branched on the stalk, spaced or crowded, erect or nodding
4. Sepals and petals: same or different, color or markings
5. Lip: (remove the lip and flatten it) note angle from axis, veining, shape, color, etc.
6. Column: configuration, length, straight, humped, S-shaped, auricles present, color
7. Ovary: length, surface smooth or rough, apex and base descriptions
8. Flower stalk: roughened or smooth, color, length
9. Flowers: fragrant, when fragrant

This is followed by a key so that the reader can key out his species *Encyclia*.

All of these considerations would probably apply to many orchid genera. It also makes me think that maybe the taxonomists do have good reasons for using DNA. D.H.

Understanding Award Abbreviations

AOS- American Orchid Society
 RHS- Royal Horticultural Society (British)
 JOG- Japanese Orchid Growers
 HOS- Hawaiian Orchid Society
 SFOS- South Florida Orchid Society

AOS Awards Review

HCC-(Highly Commended Certificate) 75-79 points
 AM- (Award of Merit) 80-89 points
 FCC- (First Class Certificate) 90-100 points
 JC- (Judges Commendation) with a vote of 75% or more of the judges vote that the plant should be recognized.
 CBR- (Certificate of Botanical Recognition) rare or unusual species.
 CCE- (Certificate of Cultural Excellence) grower's skills recognized with 90 points or more.
 CCM- (Certificate of Cultural Merit) grower's skill award, coveted by hobby growers.
 CHM- (Certificate of Horticultural Merit) species or hybrid plant that contributes to the horticultural aspects of orchidology,



FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

P.O. Box 4677
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33338

Regular meetings: Second Monday of each month
Time: 7:30 P.M. Workshop, 8:20 P.M. Program
Place: Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall
1955 East Oakland Park Blvd.

Directions: Use Oakland Park Blvd. from 1-95.
Go East for 2.4 miles, go to the rear of the church
which is on the North side of Oakland Park Blvd.
Or take **US-1 (Federal Hwy.)** to Oakland Park
Blvd. And go West for 2 blocks.

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Vice. Pres..... **Wayne Musgrave**
Recording Secretary..... **Marian Huber**
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