

Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society

NEWSLETTER

Volume 64 Issue 6

June 2014

MOVIE NIGHT!!!

"Wild Orchid Man In The Mountains Of Amazonas"



Google Image

High in the Peruvian Andes, Stig Dalström, the Wild Orchid Man, searches for rare and unknown orchids. These mountains of Amazonas are the birthplace of the mighty Amazon River and home to the legendary rain-forest that blankets its basin. In his quest to find unknown orchids, he discovers the mysteries of this region – from the ancient ruins left by unknown people to one of the world’s tallest waterfalls, unknown to outsiders until 2005. Travel with Stig Dalström and filmmaker Darryl Saffer on their exploration of jungles and deserts where they meet the strange creatures of this unique ecosystem. This is sure to be an enlightening, educational and entertaining journey filled with Stig’s Swe-

dish sense of understated humor, especially while he valiantly maintains his composure as he encounters floods, landslides, giant spiders and a host of biting insects and hostile plants.

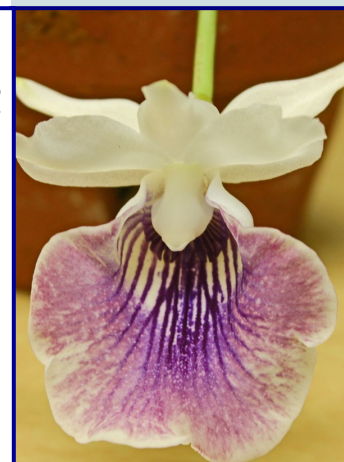
with the identification of orchid specimens, as well as providing popular and scientific articles and IStig Dalström holds degrees in civil engineering and horticulture and was the Curator of the Orchid Identification Center (OIC) at Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota, Florida. He is a self-taught watercolor artist and botanical illustrator, as well as an experienced orchid taxonomist. He has published 47 new species of orchids for science and has had 23 plant species named in his honor. Dalström continues to assist lectures. He conducts fieldwork to inventory and classify orchids, and contributes to creating awareness about fragile ecological sites. (Gulf Coast Orchid Alliance Newsletter)

- * Popcorn & candy will be served.
- * Please do not bring refreshments!
- * There will be ribbon judging and a raffle table.



Inside this issue:

MAY'S SPEAKER	2
OVER NIGHT RAMBLE	2
FLOS MEMBER'S	3
RIBBON WINNERS	3
OPPORTUNITIES	3
HOME REMEDIES	3
REPOT YOUR PLANTS	4
DILLON PETERSON	4
F.Y.I. CHOP, CHOP	5



Cochleanthes amazoniaca—Chris Crepage

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!!!

SOCIETY EVENTS

- June 9 - Movie Night: "Wild Orchid Man In The Mountains Of Amazonas"
- June 21—Overnight Ramble with Captain Allen (see page 2 for more details)
- July 14 - Dee and Jessie Vance from "Natures Relics" "THE HISTORY, BENEFITS, AND USES OF OLD GROWTH CYPRESS WOOD"
- August - TBA
- September 8 - Jim Watts - Leafless Orchids
- October - FLOS Auction
- November - TBA
- December 14 - Holiday Party
- January 23,24,25—FLOS Annual Orchid Show



Gram. elegans—Rich Ackerman

MAY'S SPEAKER: JILL GODFREY

Calanthes, Sobralias, and Stanhopeas:

Showy Orchids for Shady Spots

With the aid of her multimedia presentation, Jill Godfrey kept her hands clean whilst demonstrating repotting methods, and caring for these light sensitive orchids:

- The first and most complicated of the three shady characters is the *Calanthes*, deciduous orchids which lose their leaves in the fall. The trick to *Calanthes* is to stop watering and feeding once the leaves have dropped because continuing watering will cause rot. The long lasting inflorescence will sprout from the leafless bulbs. Maintain the plump pseudobulbs with light watering during flowering. Similar to tulips and lilies, *calanthes* bulbs need a period of rest after blooming, so pull them out of the pot and place in a shaded, and dry location until spring. Wait until there is 6 inches of new growth to repot. Jill suggests we line the pot with cheesecloth or mesh to prevent the terrestrial mix from falling out of the pot when watering. Place the bulbs with the new growth facing the center of the pot. She suggests waiting a few days to allow the roots a recovery period before watering. *Cardioglossa*, *vestita* and five oaks are just a few varieties that will grow well in warmer climates.
- Another shade loving orchid is the terrestrial *Sobralia*. Unlike *Calanthes*, *Sobralias* love water and are hard to rot. Repot in the spring when new growth appears and use terrestrial mix. The flowers are similar to *cattleyas* in shape and size. Unlike *cattleyas*, the flowers only last a day or two due to a self-digestive enzyme. They are sequential bloomers, so you will have plenty of time to enjoy the blooms. *Decora candida*, *powellii* and *ecuadorana* are some suggested varieties.
- The third orchid in this group is *Stanhopea* and Jill's favorite feature of the *Stanhopea* is fragrance. They are easy to grow on 1x2 wire cloth rafts. The rafts make repotting a breeze since the roots do not attach to the metal wire. The trick to getting the plant stable on the raft is sphagnum moss. The roots attach to the moss and when the moss dries it hardens into the mesh. The mesh also allows the inflorescence to descend from the bottom or sides of the pseudobulbs (a requirement for *Stanhopea's* to bloom). Jill reminded us to use a water and disinfectant solution when working with sphagnum moss and always wear protective gloves. Moss can carry bacteria that can cause blood poisoning.

Find a shady spot in your garden for these three varieties and given them a try.

Jill feeds all of her orchids with Peters Excel, ½ tsp of dark molasses and 10cc of rum. Both of the later ingredients are instantly converted into sugars the plant can use. She also uses a combination of Promix, and Perlite for her terrestrial mix.

Her final and most important message for us is to be generous. If you love an orchid, give some of it to a friend or friends. If you ever lose that orchid to a disaster or orchid suicide you have a greater chance of getting it again. (Gigi Granger)



Rhyncholaelia dibyana—Garfield Gilchrist

OVERNIGHT RAMBLE TIME!!!

What: Over Night Bus Trip to Florida's West Coast

When: The First Day of Summer - Sat June 21 & 22

Who: Ft Lauderdale Orchid Society Members and Guests

How Much: \$50.00 Members, \$80.00 Non Members

Where to Meet: Christ Lutheran Church,

1955 East Oakland Park Blvd.,

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33306

Depart: 8:00 AM Saturday 6.21.14

Return: Mid To Late Afternoon Sunday 6.22.14

- Please bring lunch for first day road trip.
- Bring boxes or crates to store your plants on-board bus
- Group Rate hotel fee will be up to each individual to pay
- If you want to bring lunch for day two, it is OK, but we will stop at local restaurant.
- Some growers may not accept credit card, so be prepared with check or cash
- Bring Snacks and/or refreshments for bus ride. Water and juices or similar will be on board bus.

Please be prepared for a super good time going to some outstanding orchid and exotic plant growers. A great opportunity to meet new friends, tour new orchid territory, and get outta' town and have fun.

Itinerary:

- Marie Selby Gardens
- Palmer Orchids
- Phelps Orchids
- Tropiflora Orchids and Exotics
- Louis Del Favero Orchids
- One other TBD

Contact: Capt. Allen Cogar

954.553.1351

TACogar@gmail.com

FLOS MEMBER'S CORNER

Welcome New Members: Susanna Dohn, Elaine Jordan,, Wayne Laudscher, Mark Marinak, Olivier Turina, & Michael Vivian

Ribbon Winners' For May

<i>E. profusa</i>	Gage Simmons	Blue
Ascda. John DeBiase x V. tessellate	Winston Bliss	Blue
Bulb. Grace Thoms	Rich Ackerman	Blue
<i>C. lobata concolor</i>	Tony Millet	Blue
<i>C. violacea</i> 'H&R' x <i>C. violacea</i> 'H&R Giant'	MaryAnn Chaplin	Blue
<i>C. violacea</i> x <i>L. briegeri</i>	Tony Millet	Blue
Cattleya Schomburgkia Costa Rica	Steven Monk	Blue
<i>Cochleanthes amazoniaica</i>	Chris Crepage	Blue
Ctna. Jet Set	Randy Clyde	Blue
Den. Andree Miller	Winston Bliss	Blue
Enc. <i>cordigera</i> x Enc. <i>cordigera</i>	Luanne Betz	Blue
Enc. Tiny Pixie	Luanne Betz	Blue
<i>Panarica primatocarpa</i>	Roby Tannenbaum	Blue
<i>Paph. niveum</i>	Chris Crepage	Blue
Phal. Tying Shin Cupid	Roby Tannenbaum	Blue
<i>Rhynchochaelia dibiyana</i>	Garfield Gilchrist	Blue
Tolumnia Pralor	Kevin Drucas	Blue
V. Varut Leopard	Roby Tannenbaum	Blue
Degarmoara Flying High 'Yellow Star'	Collins/Peplin	Green
Den. <i>crumenatum</i>	Rich Ackerman	Green
<i>Max. tenuifolia</i>	Collins/Peplin	Green
<i>Gram. elgans</i>	Rich Ackerman	Green
Ascda. 'Mary Motes' HCC/AOS	Sue Dohn	Red

Home Remedies

Remember those home remedies your grandmother used to swear by? Some of them actually worked. If you're having problems with aphids this onion/garlic tea will give good control. Just remember it doesn't have much residual effect so you will need to reapply it when you see new insects.

1 onion finely chopped 2 cloves of garlic finely chopped
 1 tbsp. liquid dish soap 2 cups water
 Put all ingredients in a blender, blend on high and strain out the pulp. Pour liquid into a hand-held sprayer.

Onions and garlic are rich sources of selenium. This element turns out to be toxic to many insects and "teas" made from onions and garlic are home remedies that actually work when it comes to keeping insects at bay. The recipe below is a good, general pesticide that's easy to make and works on most chewing or sucking pests (not slugs and snails unfortunately). Just remember that unlike our modern chemical arsenal, these remedies often have little residual activity so they have to be applied often but they aren't toxic to you or your pets either.

4 cloves garlic 1 small onion
 1 small jalapeno pepper Warm water
 1 tsp. Murphy's Oil Soap or 1 tsp. vegetable oil
 Pulverize the garlic, onion and pepper in a blender. Let steep in a quart of warm water for two hours. Strain through cheesecloth or panty hose. Dilute liquid to three parts of warm water. Add Soap and vegetable oil. Spray every 10 days.

Thanks to AOS and Ron McHatton

Opportunities

- ◆ Our annual show only works when we have lots and lots of member participation. The entire show is made possible by our members. There are many **OPPORTUNITIES TO GET INVOLVED!** Call John Wrench (954-812-2231) to find out how you can get involved.
- ◆ Anyone interested in assisting with the internal audit to please contact Brian Boyle (bossarts@gmail.com) for further information.
- ◆ Would you like to help with maintenance of our Facebook page? Contact Saira Kaizad (saira.kaizad@gmail.com) or Rich Ackerman (richackerman@gmail.com) to see how you can get involved.
- ◆ To help with ribbon awards at our monthly meeting please contact Joan Connors (marti25999@hotmail.com)



V. Varut Leopard—Roby Tannenbaum

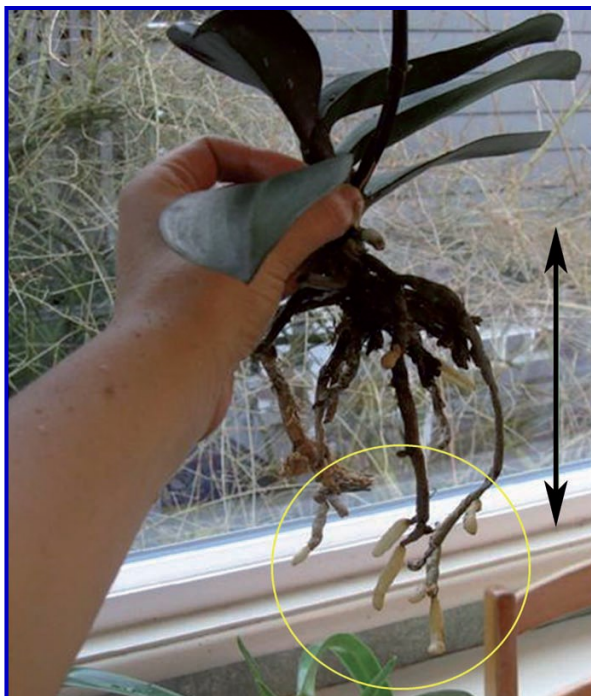
Repot Your Plants

By Ray Barkalow

330 Orchids June 2014 www.AOS.org

Like my earlier *Water Your Orchids* article (January 2014), this topic may seem to be awfully basic and pretty obvious, but I believe that if we understand some of the “why” behind the “what” or “how to” information we learn, it puts us way ahead in our efforts to become reliable caregivers to our orchids. The question of “when” to repot is another that arises frequently, and we’ll address that, too. First, a little bit about our favorite plants. Many of you may have heard that “healthy roots means a healthy orchid” – again pretty obvious, but do you know why that is? Terrestrial plants, with their roots buried in the soil, do the vast majority of their gas exchange processes through openings (stomata) in their leaves. Orchids, on the other hand, have adapted to having far fewer leaf stomata as an apparent evolutionary strategy to minimize water loss. Those that remain are concentrated on the bottom of the leaves, and in some cases, the plants have developed a thick, waxy “cuticle” layer, all of which shifts much of the gas exchange burden to the root system. If we stifle that, we cause stress and even death to the root cells. Let me add a bit more about those root cells. As roots grow, they “tailor” themselves to the environment into which they are growing so that they can function optimally to support the plant, and once those cells have grown, they cannot change. We can see the implications of that with the following scenario: A plant is potted up in nice, fresh medium, and gets great care, so it grows big and strong, sending its roots deep into the moist, airy medium. Those roots have “tailored” themselves on a cellular level to function optimally in that particular environment. Time marches on, and that potting medium starts to decompose, breaking down into smaller particles and becoming more and more compact, holding lots of water and starting to restrict air flow to the roots. Plus, minerals from your water and fertilizers, as well as plant waste products have been accumulating in the medium as well. The environment has definitely changed, but the roots have not and cannot. The black, vertical arrow in the image mark the nice depth to which the roots grew originally, but judging by their color and condition, they are failing in that changed environment. You will note, though, that there are new roots that look entirely different (see the yellow circle) that have grown from the ends of those old roots. Those nice, plump roots have grown with their cells optimized for that environment, even if it is an environment that is bad for the original root system. One might speculate that the plant will therefore be okay, as it now has well-functioning roots, but unfortunately, while those newly grown root segments may be fine for that environment, the older root system is not, so will continue to deteriorate, ultimately completely separating those new roots from the plant, leading to its demise. That is why, when considering repotting a plant, it is best to do

so just as new roots are emerging from the base of the plant, and not when the plant is dormant. Otherwise, root growth will resume only on existing roots. Those new, emergent roots will grow optimized for the environment and support the plant, while the old ones are expected to eventually fade away. Keep in mind that the greater the difference between the “old” and “new” root zone conditions, the less optimal the old roots will be, so the more critical is the timing. One can avoid such setbacks by using good quality potting media components and repotting frequently, before the medium can significantly decompose and become compressed. – *Ray Barkalow is an engineer and scientist, and has been a hobby orchid grower for over 40 years. He has owned and operated First Rays Orchids since 1994, He can be reached at raybark@firstrays.com.*



One of our members should win this!

2014 Dillon/Peterson Essay Contest

The theme for the 2014 competition is: **Growing Orchids; Art or Science?** Membership in the American Orchid Society is not necessary to enter the contest. The deadline is November 30, 2014. The winning entry, if any, will be published in the June issue of the following year.

Contest Rules:

- ◆ The essay must be an original, unpublished article.
- ◆ The contest is open to all persons except employees of the American Orchid Society and their immediate families.
- ◆ Submissions must be no more than 5,000 words in length.
- ◆ Manuscripts must be submitted in English, typewritten and double-spaced.
- ◆ Submissions will be judged without knowledge of the identity of the author. The decision of the judges is final. If no entries meet the expected criteria of excellence, the award will be withheld.
- ◆ Artwork is not necessary for entering this competition.
- ◆ Non-winning entries will be returned to the contestant if requested. Such entries are eligible for resubmission in subsequent contests. These non-winning entries will also be considered for publication by the editor of *Orchids* and may be used in *Orchids* or other AOS publications including the AOS website. Submissions will not be eligible for consideration in future contests. Submit all entries to the Dillon/Peterson Memorial Essay Prize at AOS headquarters: Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, 10901 Old Cutler Road, Coral Gables, Florida 33156 (email rmchatton@aos.org).



FYI COLUMN by Tom Kuligowski

CHOP, CHOP, CHOP

What I usually do right after my pendant type Dendrobiums bloom is wrap a small length of the green elastic tape around the top of the cane showing me which one(s) have recently flowered. The canes that had bloomed the year before are cut off and prepped to become the next batch of new plants. As the plant matures over the years you can end up with numerous canes that can last several years. By removing them and placing them in damp moss you can end with plants that will usually bloom the following year. Share them with friends, sell them or donate them to your society for plant table raffles or auctions.

Starting with a small pair of sharp pruning shears (that have been sterilized), I cut the previous year's canes off as close to the base as possible. It is best to do an individual species one at a time especially if you have a large variety of species. Using a new single sided razor blade, I begin to cut the canes into pieces. The thicker part of the cane I will leave two bracts or nodes in between cuts. The thinner part of the cane (the end tip), I will leave at least three bracts or nodes in between the cuts.

After the canes are cut into pieces, lay them into a flat tray that has about an inch of sphagnum moss covering the bottom of the tray. I keep my moss damp the entire time the cane cuttings are in the tray. To prevent water from setting in the tray, I use trays that have numerous holes in them to let the water drain. Keeping the moss saturated rather than damp can eventually rot the cane cuttings. The cuttings can start to produce new plants within a week or two; however, don't be discouraged if they delay in putting out the new plants. I have had several species of Dendrobium ansumum take up to a month or longer to start producing new plants.



Once the new plants have developed roots about two inches long, I will very carefully harvest them from the trays and place the new plants in two or three inch clay pots with new moss. You may to have trim the ends of the cut canes slightly to get them into the new containers; be sure to use a clean sharp blade. I always put at least two cutting into each pot so that the plants eventually produce multiple pendant canes and produce numerous flowers. You can also take the new plants and mount them to various materials. When I do mount them, I will usually keep them flat as the new plant's canes grow. It keeps the roots exposed to the moisture for a longer period of time during the active growing season. I have had second year plants of Dendrobium pierardii grow canes close to seven feet long because of the amount of water and fertilizer I use.

MARKETPLACE



**Green Barn
Orchid Supplies**

Everything you need to grow beautiful orchids

Co-Proprietors
Lynn Lappin and Hyla Levine

5185 Conklin Drive
Delray Beach, FL 33484
(561) 499-2810
(fax) (561) 989-0850

Web site: www.greenbarnorchid.com

Dennis Hill
Realtor®



dennishill@castellihomes.com
www.castellihomes.com

2227 Wilton Drive
Wilton Manors, FL 33305

o. 954.563.9889
c. 954.547.2112
f. 954.564.7039



International Orchid Services

Care While You're Not There
Collection Restoration
Transplanting & Dividing
Advice/Walkier Services
Orchid Structure Consultant

www.internationalorchidservices.com
e: scott@internationalorchidservices.com
c: 954-629-3627



Carmela Orchids

Sheldon Takasaki

PO Box 277
Hakalau, Hawaii 96710
Tel. 808-963-6189
Fax. 808-963-6125

Web site: www.carmelaorchids.net
Email: carmelaorchids@Hawaii.rr.com

CRAIG BARRY
PRINCIPAL



Galleria Professional Building
915 Middle River Drive Suite 404
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304
Tel: 954.537.9136 Fax: 954.537.9137
cb@singerarchitects.com
www.singerarchitects.com
License C000869

DIANA WATEROUS CENTORINO
ATTORNEY AT LAW



DIANA WATEROUS CENTORINO
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
ALSO MEMBER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MASSACHUSETTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
& NEBRASKA BARS

1230 SOUTHEAST 4TH AVENUE
FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 33316-1912

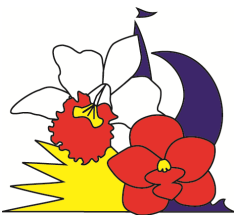
(954) 462-7760
FAX (954) 462-7761

Please support our advertisers. They help pay for the expense of this newsletter. Thank you.

Thank you kitchen volunteers Kathy Homann, Deb Johnson & Fran Renguso. Our refreshments were provided by:

Kathy Homan, Petra Thomas, Joan Connors, Chris Binder, Deb Johnson, Fran Renguso, Eugenie Johnson, Veronice Castro,

Chris Crepage, Les Corbin, Ginny Salus, Norma Jean Flack, Zoe Bejar, Carrie Ackerman



Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society
PO Box 4677
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33338

Regular Meetings: *Second Monday of each month*

Time: *7:30 pm*

Place: *Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall*

1955 East Oakland Park Blvd.

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33306

Directions: From I 95 take East Oakland Park Blvd. for 2.4 miles, turn left on NE 20th Ave.

Or take US -1 (Federal Hwy.) to Oakland Park Blvd. west for two blocks, turn north on NE 20th Ave.

Park in the rear of the church which is on the NW corner of Oakland Park Blvd. and NE 20th Ave.

President: *Michael Schaberl*

1st Vice President: *Joan Connors*

2nd Vice President: *Gigi Granger*

Recording Sec.: *Ginny Salus*

Corresponding Sec.: *Saira Kaizad*

Treasurer: *Brian Boyle*

Sunshine: *954-610-7980*

Newsletter: *Ginny Salus, Editor - 954-532-7637*

Web Site: www.flos.org