
CAPE FEAR ORCHID SOCIETY



March 2019

CFOS February Meeting 2019 Notes

President Byron Price called the meeting to order and passed lists for members to volunteer for tasks we need to complete: 1.Snacks and drinks for our meetings
2.Camilia show 3.Bloomin' Orchids Day

Charlie Barnett asked for volunteers to come to the Arboretum to prepare space and work with plants on March 1st, the day before BBOD. Work will begin at 6 pm. Charlie also auctioned off four cymbidiums that were donated to CFOS.

Laura Overstreet presented the Treasurer's report, and reminded us that annual dues for current members are \$25.00 per household. Dues for those who become members on BBOD are \$20.00. She also asked members to bring bags and boxes for buyers of plants at BBOD. Laura announced fees for credit card use on BBOD.

Members picked up bottles of Distance they had requested from Laura and made a \$10.00 contribution to CFOS.

BBOD
Raffle
Prizes



Next Meeting: March 13th

6:30 pm Doors Open

7 pm Meeting -ARBORETUM

Snacks: Laura Overstreet and
Anne McGee Drinks: Jim Lanier

**Will your name be
on the 2019
membership list?**

**Will you get the April
newsletter? March 13th will
be the last day to pay dues for
the year. You may pay with a
credit card at the meeting.**

Our speaker will be **Graham Ramsey**, Chair of the American Orchid Society Membership Committee. He is past President of the Western NC Orchid Society in Asheville, and for the past ten years has served as Show Chair for the Asheville Orchid Festival to be held in April this year at the North Carolina Arboretum in Asheville. He has received 16 AOS awards in his sixteen years of growing orchids. His presentation will be "Repotting with Orchids." He will be selling NZ tree fern and NZ sphagnum moss at wholesale prices.

Speaker Notes – January 2019 – Joy Lemieux- Sandhills Orchid Society

CFOS welcomed Joy Lemieux to our meeting to speak on orchid judging, pests, and insects. As a judge, Joy has worked as a judge in 3 different Judging Centers: Denver (starting as a clerk); California; and in the Carolinas – Greensboro. Training takes a lot of time. The first year, Joy started as a clerk (basically a go-for). Information was not digitized then, so she was responsible for hunting it in slides, books, and other sources. Now, this step can almost be skipped. Next, she was a “student” for 3 years and then an “associate” for 3 years. Elevation at each stage had to be approved. The objective of all this training is that a judge can evaluate a plant: the quality of the flower and the breeding traits.

Monthly homework is required where a student learns how to describe plants, plant parts, and grammatical set up. This was hard, she said. She learned how hybridizing happens and the traits of the various hybrids. Then, a judging candidate begins to do presentations: the first one is 15 minutes long; the final one, 2 hours!

In doing her job as a judge, Joy goes to Greensboro and judges six or seven shows per season. Judges are not paid; they must buy Orchids Plus or equivalent, and must belong to the American Orchid Society. At their meetings, they have speakers, which they must pay for. The public is invited to come to hear the speaker.

When a grower enters a plant for judging, no fee is charged unless the plant is awarded. The flower is judged, not the plant itself. Joy said just clean up the plant to enhance its presentation.

The process is: 1) Register the plant when it is brought in. 2) Judging – students and then judges evaluate the plant. It's a team thing – 12 to 15 judges per day see it. 3) Awarding - the flower is measured, photographed, and awarded. The bill is paid by its owner (\$45) and the plant is registered on a data base. Some of the standards judged are: form-round, flat, spaces between, color, size. Data base is used as a comparison to previous awards on the same plant to determine the points the plant receives.

Joy's Advice on insects and pests that love your orchids:

Aphids –

*Different types - plant lice, greenfly, blackfly. Color can camouflage an aphid: rosy pink colored, rusty red. Short beak which pierces the tissue and sucks out the juices. Love new growth. Put holes in buds which then don't open. Excrete honey dew on plant which carries viruses that can ruin plant. Aphids colonize. Farmed by ants. When the colony gets too large, the ants move some of them to another spot. Males have wings and can move around and scout new plants. Females stay in one place. They are born pregnant and can reproduce in 6 days. They are chemically resistant. Put the plant in the sink and hose off the aphids. Then, drench the plant with soap and water.

Scale –

*Soft scale is white and waxy material hides in the axles and creases of the plants. Often unseen, the pests create yellow spotting on the leaf and it eventually falls off. The nymphs grow under the female and emerge fully grown.

*Brown armored scale is identified by a hard-core shell. Soap and Neem won't penetrate the shell. To control, keep the plant clean. Take off the dried sheath or other dried debris. If you have one plant infected, you will have more. Use a Q-tip dipped in alcohol and clean off the scale. You must repeat and repeat the process because of unseen eggs already deposited

on the plant. For a harder knock-out, use Bayer Rose and Flower, Orthene, or Safari. These may control for 4-6 months, but be vigilant in inspecting your plant.

Mealy Bugs –

* Another sucking insect, with white cottony masses that attack all parts of the plant. Neem and Safari are good for light invasions. For heavy attacks, use Orthene or Safari. Saturate the whole plant – over, under, everywhere! You can dip the whole plant in a solution and leave for several minutes.

Spider Mites -

*A real form of spider. Tiny, red, and fast moving, Can be seen under a magnifying glass or shake plant over a piece of white paper. If you have them, you will see tiny little dots crawling on the paper. Found under the leaf. When dense enough, webs can be seen. They sap the juices from the plant and create a silvery sheen on top of the leaf. They create holes in the foliage. Often found on Catatetum plants, Lycastes, Stanhopeas. They have a life cycle of 6 days! Love warm and humid conditions. They even get on dormant plants. An alcohol and 409 spray will get mixed results. Bayer products are ineffective. Avid (?) – spray all surfaces. Tetrazan, a growth hormone, works. Apply early spring and mid-summer. Spray the top – it is transdermal. VERY EXPENSIVE! Comes in small packets in a big box. May want to share price with other growers.

Thrips -

*Black spots jumping around. Barely visible. Like new growth. Transmit viruses. Chew holes in flowers and buds. Create pitted areas on foliage. Will also attack roots. Love gardenias, ornamentals, and citrus plants, as well as orchids. Love warm growing spaces, including the debris around the plants. They reproduce in days – all 3 life stages at the same time. Resistant to pesticides. Try Orthene, Malathion, and Bayer products (containing copper). Repeat at least 3 times, a week apart.

Slugs and Snails -

*Little tree slugs can chew up a plant in a day! They have no shell and chew the foliage. They leave a slime trail. People place a saucer of beer to attract them. Any bait used for them needs to have copper in it. (NOTE: Joy says slug bait is toxic to dogs!) But it will become moldy if left around too long. Slugs avoid sharp edged debris. It cuts up their soft bodies. Use oyster shells or egg shells sprinkled on the medium. Keep the growing area clean. Remove dry debris. Don't reuse potting mix. Sterilize pots: Wash pots, soak in Clorox. If clay pots, cook in barbeque for 2 hours. Bleach will not touch a virus but heat will kill it.

All insects become resistant over time. Rotate your treatment except Tetrazan (use only as directed).

Thank you Jan Denny



**Show Table Winners for
Feb. 13, 2109
Comments by Carol Shores**

**Best in Show Table
Miniature was a delightful
bright orange hybrid,
Masdevallia Maui Lollipop
'Licking Mui' owned by
Joyce Pennock.** This plant
has about 5 single cupped
front facing flowers with
only one per spike. Plants

bloom only once on a growth with most spikes blooming together. Some species do have a fragrance. (Joyce also owned the plant, which took second in the *Masdev.* class, another *Masdev.*, but a species this time. It was unusual to see 2 *Masdevs.* on our show table; they are they primarily cool growers. The native species grow mostly in Colombia at higher elevations, in fairly deep shade. Since they are thin bulbed and are in a sub-tropical environment they can take a lot of water. As a result, they also like moss growing in the pots, which helps prevent desiccation. But because of the higher elevations, in the mountains, they like conditions around 55 degrees or lower at night. But I think the trick here is that they do not like the excessively high temps that we can get. That pretty much is also true for *Draculas*, their closest relatives. (*Draculas* have distinct looking faces, almost like little dragons.) I have a lot of trouble growing both in eastern NC, in my greenhouse, with the high heat in the summer, so I gave up trying. When I lived in upstate NY, they grew like weeds as it seldom got over 80 in summer. These particular plants will do well in the temperature controlled home or in a terrarium if there is sufficient air movement.

SHOW TABLE POINTS 2019

Member	Previous	February	Total
Laura Elliott	18		
Jeff & Jennifer Gibby	10		
Googe & Ibasco	39	25	64
Kathi Labash		20	20
Jim Lanier		15	15
Pam Layne	23		
Mary MacBarb	5		
James Maeda	16	20	36
Laura Overstreet		8	8
Joyce Pennock	5	26	31
Anita Potts		10	10
Andrew Price		15	15
Carol Shores		8	8

Best in Show



Best in Show Table Standard Size was a tie. The proud winners are *Trichopilea suavis*, owned by James Maeda and *Rhynchostylis gigantea* 'red' owned by Kathi Labash. Both of these are plants are species.

Kathi's *Rhynchostylis gigantea* is a popular species in the Vandaceous alliance, originating in several parts of Asia. Kathi is demonstrating her ability to grow large plants, which will someday qualify as specimen plants. Her plant had two strong spikes covered with all flowers in full bloom in rich burgundy red. That is great, as the type for the plant is not red at all; it has white flowers with deep lavender spots. When these unusual color variations are discovered, great efforts are made to preserve and propagate them for hobbyists like our club members.



It has been quite a while since we have seen *Trichopilea suavis* on our show table. James's plant had 3 or 4 pendant flowers on one spike on a relatively young plant. The color combination of bright pink striping on a white flower is pleasing, and the shape of the lip is unusual. There is even a hint of yellow in the back of the lip. This might be the first bloom for this plant. It would be great to see this plant in the future in full bloom with spikes circling around the pot.

Thank Carol Shores for your comments on the winners' orchids!



Second to Best in Show Table-Standard Size

Tie between *Bc. Mount Hood 'Mary'* owned by Andrew Price and *Dendrobium N.O.I.D.* owned by Jim Lanier.

Jim Lanier's label lost Den. is surely a *Den. nobile* hybrid. Developing this species into its many color varieties with bigger flowers was the rage many years ago (60-70s). Yamamoto from Japan decided to develop them. The original species hales from India and other areas, and is tolerant of cold. The original species is thin caned with long canes, up to 3 feet and pendant. With development, the hybrids are now upright, are best staked due to the weight of the flowers. They have bigger flowers, which are long lasting, in about every notch of a cane. Canes will bloom more than once, so do not remove them if there is even a speck of green left. Spikes generally have only 2 flowers. They can take a cooling off and drying out in winter. Best clue is that when an orchid loses most of the leaves on a cane or bulb but stays green, it is time to cut back on water until new growth.

Jim Lanier's Plant Shown by His Stand-in



Growing Comments for End of Winter: It seems that Punx. Phil was right about an earlier spring this year: I have trees getting leaves. If Phil is right, and we have brighter warmer days, it is safe to give a bit more water if plants act like they want to grow. The exception still is all those *Catasetum* alliance type hybrids with no leaves at all, just bare stems. They cannot take a drop of water until the roots are over 3 inches long on new shoots. The old shoots will never get more. Also, it is a good thing to give a little fertilizer to plants acting like they want to grow.

If your *Dendrobiums* are leafless, do not water them either.



Andrew Price's Bc. Mount Hood is one of the most popular whites with bright yellow in the lip: in fact, it is one of the most popular white Catt hybrids ever. It often is so large that there is only one flower per plant, 5 or 6 inches wide. It seems to Carol Shores that it is even too large to be a corsage flower; the flowers are long lasting and, as she recalls, fragrant. Carol believes the correct citation for this orchid is Bc. Mount Hood 'Mary' AM/AOS as it is an awarded mericlone. (Andrew either did not want to have his picture made or, more likely, he left early to do his excellent work publicizing BBOD!)

How to Get Orchids to Rebloom by Carol Shores

Arrange plants according their requirements.

1. **Day length** – short day plants bloom in the fall. Growth slows in winter here.
2. **Temperature** - Cymbidiums like a lengthened cooling off period, as do some Australian Dendrobiums which can take down to almost freezing at night. Phalaenopsis require a 15 degree difference from day to night continuously for at least 2 weeks, or they may never re-bloom.
3. **Water:** Add or withhold water - for some, withholding water will shock them into bloom.
4. **Leaf drop** – deciduous - sign of required dormancy in many genera – water must be withheld and then in spring new growth is likely to bloom. Some will re-bloom on old growths/shoots. Don't cut off old shoots if green.
5. **Fertilizer** – Over fertilizing with high nitrogen fertilizer can actually inhibit flowering.

How do you figure all this out? Know the origin of your plant: species or complex hybrid. Theoretically, the more complex the hybrid, the more confused the plant will be and thus the easier to bloom. 1 Know the country or continent of the species in the background. 2. Know the latitude and elevation above sea level. 3. Know how close to the equator the species originate. 4. Do they grow in full sun at tops of trees, or do they grown on the ground in deep shade? 5. Growth habit: Epiphytes or terrestrials ? 6. In what season do they normally bloom, and do they go dormant at any time in life cycle? 7. How much rainfall do they receive in nature? Are there dry periods? 8. How big of a temperature range occurs during the year and during day to night?

Get more information:

1. Join the CFOS and listen to the speakers, talk to your local members, go to Growers' Day
2. Join the American Orchid Society, AOS, our sponsor, read monthly magazines
3. Join the International Phalaenopsis Alliance
4. Join the Orchid Digest Corporation
5. Join the International Paphiopedilum Society, etc.
6. Ignore most "junque" posted on Facebook, etc., by amateurs



GREAT Big Bloomin Orchid Day!

PROFIT: \$3284.17 Attendance: 95 New Members: 11

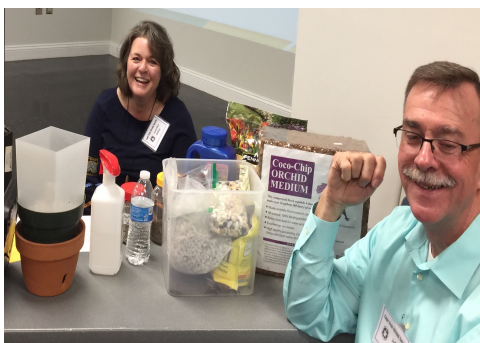
Thanks to everyone who produced these amazing results.

Jeff Gibby- Chairman Pamela Layne-Vice President

***Laura Overstreet-Treasurer Jeff and Jennifer Gibby and
Jim Lanier-Speakers Byron Price-President***

Charlie Barrett sold 95 of the 100 orchids he had ordered and gave out all of the free plants.

Kathy Lesco managed our food. Jane Pleau sold raffle tickets and coir. Paula Paye, with help from Tyler and Jonathan, sold supplies. Andrew Price helped create our huge crowd with his work on publicity. And, of course, all of our goers and fetchers who were important to our success.



CFOS Show Table Winners - February 13, 2019

Best in Show Table - Standard Size Plants (over 10 inches tall or wide)

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Owner</u>
<u>Standard Size Best in Show Table - tie</u>	
Trichopilea suavis	James Maeda
Rhyn. gigantea 'red'	Kathi Labash
<u>Standard Size Second to Best - tie</u>	
Bc. Mount Hood 'Mary'	Andrew Price
Den. N.O.I.D	Jim Lanier
<u>Class Winners - Standard Size</u>	
Cattleya alliance	
First Bc. Mount Hood 'Mary'	Andrew Price
Second Brassoovola nodosa	Carol Shores
Cymbidium First	
Cym. Vanessa Amorosi	Ibasco & Googe
Dendrobium	
First Den. N.O.I.D.	Jim Lanier
Second Den. Bridal 'Red Celebration'	Laura Overstreet
Paphiopedilum/Phrags	
First Paph. N.O.I.D. Yellow bulldog type	no entry
Second Paph. Makuli X Curtisii ??	Joyce Pennock
Phalaenopsis	
First Phal. N.O.I.D.	Anita Potts
Ohynchostylis	
First Rhyn. gigantea 'red'	Kathi Labash
Unusual/Rare	
First Trichopilea suavis	James Maeda
Vanda Alliance First Renanthera keelson 'Red Dragon'	basco & Googe

Best in Show Table - Miniature to Small Size Plants (under 10 inches wide or tall)

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Masdavalia Maui Lollipop 'Licking Mui'	Joyce Pennock

Class Winners - Miniature to Small Size

Masdavalia

First	Masd. Maui Lollipop 'Licking Mui'	Joyce Pennock
Second	Masd. discordea	Joyce Pennock