

Cape Fear Orchid Society



JUNE 2016

June celebrants
love orchids!
GRaDS,
DaDS,
BRiDeS



Give an orchid
as a gift!!!

ANTIC-dotes from Ann:

Hello!

The CFOS Board met the last week in May where a decision was made to switch the plant sales and social period of our meetings to 6:30. The meeting needs to end at 9:00 pm.

Many comments on the survey spoke to punctuality at meetings. Some people like the opportunity to speak with fellow members.

S-o-o-o-o we are opening the doors at 6:30 pm for purchase of orchids, chatting with the speaker and other members, and looking at the Show Table. The actual meeting will commence at 7:00 pm.

Another issue discussed concerned the costs of bringing speakers to Wilmington. We rely heavily on members' dues to pay for them. We apparently have some attendees who only want to come 1-2 meetings per year. In all fairness, we need to charge \$10 per meeting for those former members who do not want to pay a full years dues. The choice is yours.

We are a non-profit, educational organization. We do not want to increase the dues. The talks are really quite reasonable per month in cost considering we have to pay for transportation, a speaker's fee, and one night's boarding. This new cost is effective starting in June. Potential new members who want to try out our meetings to see if they are interested may still attend one "free" session before committing to membership. See you at the meeting!

Ann Gallman, President 910-363-4027
ann.gallman@gmail.com

Meeting date:

June 15

Arboretum

6:30 pm

Program:

Speaker:

Mark Reinke

Topic:

"Honey, I shrunk the Or-kids!"

(Mini-Catts!)

Selling plants

CFOS 2016 Speakers

- JULY 16 - Picnic, 2-6, Hugh MacRae Park, Wilm.
- AUG. 10 - Courtney Hackney
Orchid Growing Tips
- SEPT. 14 - Steve Frowine—Author
Orchids for Dummies
- OCT. 12 - Art Chadwick Jr.
Cattleyas
- NOV. 16 - TBA
- DEC. 14 - Holiday Meeting!

JUNE SPEAKER - Mark Reinke

Mark Reinke from Marble Branch Farms will speak to our society June 15th at 6:30 pm at the New Hanover Arboretum. Mark is a horticulturist who has been growing orchids since the 1960's. He has served as president of the Atlanta Orchid Society twice and has a commercial greenhouse in South Carolina where he hybridizes unusual mini-cattleyas. His talk "Honey, I Shrunk the Or-Kids (Orchids)!" will cover the development of modern and compact cattleyas, along with the cultural practices for the different species and crosses. He will discuss new cultivars he has developed. Mark will have some exciting new Marble Branch Farms crosses available among the plants he will bring with him to sell at the meeting. He also grows beautiful pitcher plants for sale. These, along with various other orchids, can be ordered in advance on his website:



<http://www.marblebranchfarms.com/hacapl.html>.

(We do not know if he will have pitcher plants with him for sale at the meeting, so if you want these, order them in advance to be sure of getting them. Mark Reinke, 155 Marble Branch Trail, Walhalla, SC 29691. 864-718-0152.

NIGHT AND DAY—BUT NOT THE SONG!

You know why you need day and night, don't you?

But do you know exactly why your orchids do, too?

Sue Bottoms, an excellent writer for the AOS Magazine, "Orchids," wrote in the November 2014 issue an article that told why. Below is what I learned!

Like us, the orchids are busy during the day. They make and store food through photosynthesis. (We all learned what that was in Biology 101.) Then, the plants use the food by consuming their energy reserves in a process called respiration. Any stored reserves are used to maintain existing tissue and to produce new growths, flowers, and seeds.

At night, orchids stop making food, but growth and respiration continue drawing on the energy reserves created during the day. Respiration occurs more quickly at higher temperatures than at lower temperatures. Thus, lower temps = lower energy consumption = more food stored in the plants' reserves for future use, including flowering.

However, if nighttime temps are too high, food is used faster than it can be made so growth is poor and the plant may flower poorly or not at all.

We hear regularly that some orchids need lower temps at night for a certain amount of time. And we are told that a nighttime drop of 10-15 degrees is good for orchids. Now we know why. Can we do it? If you sit your plants outside in summer, you may accomplish that reduction. Inside, if growing in an enclosure, you can adjust a temperature mechanism to drop the temp.

Certain orchids require a significant day-night temperature difference to induce flowering. Some Phals require a 15 degree drop for two or three weeks to induce spikes. Did you know that? If your Phals don't bloom, put them outside for 3 weeks when the night temps create that difference, but not below 55 at night. Cymbidiums and some Dendrobiums require a more extreme drop. I actually leave my Cattleyas out to 45 degrees at night in the autumn for several weeks. And they bloom.

Sue Bottom said that Zygopetalums need cooler temps at night. She tried planting them in sphagnum and double potting them in clay to keep them cooler. Then, she put them outside under the trees and had better luck.

Moral of the story? Cooler night temps allow your orchid to use less manufactured food than during the day. This allows stored reserves to be used later for energy in producing flowers you will love. Next to not enough light, not enough cooling at night may be the culprit that is the reason your plant does not bloom.

If you are an AOS member and you receive the "Orchids" magazine monthly, look for Sue's articles. She seems to explain the details in novice terms. Kudos! **Ed.**

BEST IN SHOW STANDARDS



**Best in Show Std.
Paph. stonei 'Maybrook'
x kolopakingii
'Krull Smith'
owned by
Steve & Karen Tobiassen**

Steve and Karen had some competition this month in the Paph. category. Their winning plant is a well grown primary hybrid which is a cross between two different species of the same genus. It also looks like synchronous blooming, which means that all the flowers open up along the flower spike at about the same time. I suspect that because there appears to be no decrease of flower quality on the lower flowers on the spike. In sequential blooming, the flowers open only one at a time with subsequent flowers waiting to open until the prior starts to decline in quality. Both parents of this unregistered cross have the same type of striping on the petals and the square shaped lip. (See more information and culture notes on growing Paphs on page 5.)

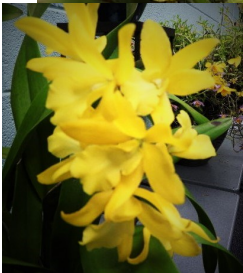
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**Second to
Best in Show
Epilaeliacattleya
Golden Sunburst
owned by
Steve & Karen
Tobiassen**

Note the hybrid is composed of three genera: Epidendrum, Laelia and Cattleya which make a complex intergeneric hybrid. My theory is that the more complex the background, the easier it should be to grow; however the plant may look at it in a different way: the more complex the background, the more confused the poor plant is. Who knows? How does that affect the blooming period? This sturdy plant is in about a 10 inch pot and is ready to divide based on the fact that you can't see much of the pot for the roots. The growth of the pseudobulbs is very compact. Interesting to note: the 5 flower spikes on this large plant are at all different levels around the plant. With 4 or 5 flowers per spike, the total is about 25. Color is a solid crisp, concolor yellow, with a hint of white in the throat of the lip. Flowers are too closely bunched for perfect display, making it very important to not move the plant as the spike develops.

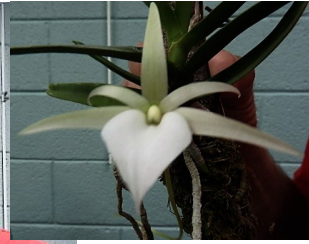
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Best in Show
Mini
Angraecum
didieri
owned by
Charlie
Barrett



BEST IN SHOW MINIATURES

This is a great miniature, with typical *Angraecoid* shaped flowers and perfect shape. This is one of the smallest plants in this genus, with most species coming from Madagascar or Africa. This plant demonstrates the perfect "twig epiphyte." Large flowers considering the small size of the plant. These pure white flowers are pollinated at night usually by moths.

M

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This primary hybrid is a really cute *Bulbophyllum* which doesn't smell nearly as bad as most of them. Most of these should not be kept in the house when in bloom. It is interesting that the names of these species have a very contemporary flare to them. The hybrid cross reduces the *frostii* flowers from about 4 or 5 to a head to only 2 longer, skinny ones in the hybrid. The flowers are very fuzzy and would attract some strange looking insects, possibly beetles. If you want to grow miniatures, most of the *Bulbos.* qualify and the flowers are really strange.

I have been taken with them the last few years and own maybe six or so plants now. They are good stick or slab growers and you can have dozens in little space. This particular cross is unregistered and the flower shape is a big change from either parent. I have a small plant of *B. frostii* which hasn't bloomed yet. If you want a really spectacular species, *B. medusa* is the one to get. A similar genus, *Chirropetalum* has species in which the lip will nod up and down which is fun to watch, with this being the best way to tell the 2 genera apart. Contrary to what I had originally learned about these, they do not want to be kept wet and putting the slab parallel to the table instead of vertical might help with the watering. They can be allowed to go dry between watering in the winter. The ones I saw growing on trees in Thailand, at the end of the dry season, were really dry, in fairly bright light, at a higher elevation, about 3000



Second to
Best in Show
Mini
Bulbo. fascinator
owned by
Carol Shores



S

T

!

JUNE'S INFORMATION PAGE

Ed. note: Carol Shores' articles are full of good information this month. She did the show table winner information, as usual. Along with that information, she provided cultural bits and pieces for Paph. growth and suggestions on repotting your plants to keep them happy! I even found an article (page 2) which explained in plain English just why your plants need days and nights. Hope you find all of this helpful in your pursuit of growing happy, healthy, blooming

From page 3 Steve's winning Paph's genus hails from mostly Asian countries and some of the individual species can get quite huge with leaf spreads of over two feet wide. It is a good idea before purchasing to investigate a bit to see if the plant has a tendency to get large. They are true terrestrials and as such would like a well-drained compost type mix. They also need to be repotted before the mix goes bad to avoid overwatering. If the mix stays soggy the roots could rot. Most Paphs are good specimens to grow under fluorescent lights and should be kept close to the bulbs until they come in spike. With this tall flowering group, you must remember to raise the light fixture as the spikes grow or they will be damaged. Paphs will also do well outside in the summer in shaded areas, with filtered light, less that Cattleyas

A Paph will bloom only once on any given growth and will put no more roots on that shoot after it blooms. It's best not to monkey around with trying to divide them until you have learned how to grow them well. Actually, they are good candidates to try to grow into specimens, as the impact of multiple spikes and blooms is amazing. Some species in this section of Paphs have sepals that will continue the intense striping of the sepals and the pouch is squared off almost like a box. Most wide, solid color leaf Paphs are relatively cool growers to about 55 F. in the winter. CS

Handy Hint: Right Now is the time to repot when plants are in active growth.

Be careful to repot most *Cattleyas* when the roots are about 2 inches long, so that you won't break them off. It is a good idea to moisten most mixes before using. Some may even need rinsing to remove debris and dust. A good idea, too, to moisten the plant itself to limber up the roots before repotting. Be sure to remove ALL dead roots with sterile knives and then sterilize again before using on any other plant. That is the only good way to avoid spreading virus. Heat is the best way to sterilize equipment. Rinsing a bit in alcohol or soap isn't very effective. I use an electric exacto knife and as it heats up, when I cut the plant, it cauterizes the wound as I cut it. *Phallies* and *Paphs*. can be repotted most any old time. Repotted plants should be kept in the shade to give them a chance to recuperate. CS

July Meeting— Picnic! July 16, 2-6

**Where! ... Hugh MacRae Park
Corner of Oleander Dr.
and College Rd.**

**CHAT! ... Probably a brief
discussion of water and
your orchids.**

**FOOD! ... sheet will be
passed around at the June
meeting for side dishes to
bring.**

Picnic is replacing the Wed. July meeting.
NO WED. JULY 13 MEETING!!!
Further details to be discussed
at the June meeting.

Speaker Notes: Glen Decker, May 13, 2016

Phragmipediums have only recently come into their own to claim a place in home orchid collections. Although *Phrag caudatum* was described in 1840, it was not until 1989, when all Phrags were taken off the Cites Endangered Species List, that they began to get the attention of hobby growers. Interest was enhanced with the introduction of *Phrag besseae* and *Phrag kovachii*. Today, new hybrids with larger flowers and vibrant colors are becoming increasingly popular and are being incorporated into more and more collections.

Glen has been a recognized authority on *Phrag* breeding for years. He was one of only two growers who was licensed to grow *Phrag kovachii* by the Peruvian government. He has introduced multiple *Phrag* hybrids into the current market, including the first *P kovachii* hybrid, which he named 'Haley Decker' after his daughter. So, when Glen talks about Phrags, you know you are getting the latest advice from one of the world's most respected experts. Glen began his presentation with a discussion of the various sections of the *Phrag* family, and the most notable species within each of the sections. The first section he described was *Himantopetalum* which contains *P caricinum*, *P christiansenianum* and *P pearcei*. These are small growing, with grass-like foliage and heavy rhizomes. These are the high altitude plants from the Peruvian Andes. They grow along streams, clinging to rocks, and often have their roots submerged for weeks at a time during times of high water.

In the section *Platypetalum*, the two best known species are *P lindleyanum* and *P sargentianum*. These species appear very similar and are difficult to distinguish. *Phrag lindleyanum* has small flowers with short, straight, narrow petals. It is notable for blooming without a pouch though it does not pass this trait on to its progeny. Its hybrids all flower with standard pouches. The inflorescence is branched and can be as tall as three feet. These two species introduced some color into early hybrids due to their red petals. They have been used extensively with *P besseae* to produce vibrant, brightly colored hybrids. The most notable hybrid using *P lindleyanum* is *P Andean Fire*. *Phrag sargentianum* is notable for its hybrid *P Memoria Dick Clements*, also made with *P besseae*.

The *Lorifolia* section has tooth like protuberances of the sides of the pouch. These are terrestrial plants, and often self-pollinating. The best known species in this section is *P longifolium* which has large green flowers with brown marking. It too is extremely variable and imparts vigor to its progeny. The plants are exceptionally long-lived, with some plants known to have been in collections for 75 years or more. These are generally large plants and very floriferous. Glen called *P bossieranum* the dandelion of Phrags because it is so prolific in the wild. He did caution that it can be difficult to grow in a greenhouse.

The section *Phragmipedium* contains the species with the exceptionally long petals. *P caudatum* flowers on single, non-branching inflorescences, with up to seven flowers that are generally all open at the same time. The petals are twisted and continue to grow until they come into contact with a hard surface. The petals can be up to 25 inches long and are what makes these plants so distinctive – and covetous! The plants have thick, hard fans of foliage, are extremely variable in color and size, and grow in very wet ground but actually attach themselves to dry rocks. *P caudatum*, *p wallisii*, and *P warscewiczianum* are now being used more often in hybridizing programs and pass on the long, twisting petals.

Section *Micropetalum* contains *P schlimii* has been included in Orchid collections since the 1800s. It is prized for its color, which was considered unique until *P besseae* came along. *P besseae* is cooler growing, thriving on cold seeping water that runs over its roots and rhizomes on the cliffs where it grows. Its introduction produced a surge in hybridizing. Glen noted that no new hybrids had been produced with *P schlimii* in 75 years so *P besseae* injected new enthusiasm into the Orchid community. There are numerous varieties of *P besseae*, including yellow and peach color forms.

Cont'd. on Page 7

P. kovachii is included in the section *Schluckebiera*. It grows in full sun, with water running over its roots on cliff faces. The flowers can measure up to 9 inches across and it is not unusual for an inflorescence to hold up to 4 flowers.

Glen spoke extensively on culture. He reminded us that the species of this family need pure, clean water because they are so sensitive to salts or any impurities. They prefer water with a pH between 6 – 7, so thrive on rainwater. Most tap water has a pH over 7, often as high as 9, which will cause plants to languish and eventually die. Hybrids, admittedly, are easier to grow and not so sensitive. All Phrags need lots and lots of water. Glen said they are the only orchids able to stand in water. In their native environments they frequently grow on rocky cliffs above stream beds and are subject to seasonal flooding. It is not uncommon for the roots to be submerged for weeks at a time.

Glen recommended either the University of Michigan or Jack's Cal-Mag fertilizer. He said that traces of Calcium and Magnesium are essential, and that these are available in these two brands. He also recommended the use of fish emulsion, despite its offensive odor. He said plants "love it!"

Addressing the issue of insects, Glen noted that Phrag plants actually have limited natural predators. The inflorescences however are more vulnerable. Aphids especially love the flowers, as do mealy bugs and scale. Ants will also attack the flowers, seeking the sugar they exude. Glen said he uses Dr. Bonnie's Magic Soap, 4 tbs per quart, to spray plants when needed. He also sprays with a weak solution of wood alcohol but cautioned that this tends to dry out the plants. He said he uses various oil based sprays as well. He likes them because he can mix them with water and the solution does not degrade within a limited period of time. They are also relatively safe to handle.

Glen cautioned growers to always test the spray on a limited area before widespread use, and to never dip the entire plant in an oil solution. He also recommended only spray on cool, cloudy days. He cautioned against leaving puddles of oil left standing on foliage, noting that when direct sunlight hits the plant the oil will become so heated that it will burn the foliage. For slugs and snails, Glen recommended utilizing rough gravel around the plants as the sharp edges discourage these soft bodied animal's travels.

Glen stated that he re-pots his species annually and his hybrids every 2 – 3 years. He currently uses 6 part fir bark, 12 parts sphagnum moss, 3 parts charcoal, 4 parts sponge rock and 1 to 1 1/2 parts cracked oyster shell. He cautioned growers not to wait until their mix turns to "mud". He said there is no "miracle" mix and that growers should not be influenced by the claims others make. He encouraged each grower to use whatever works for you personally. He did encourage the addition of a cracked oyster shell in any mix used specifically for Phrags to compensate for the calcium they would normally receive from the water that runs over the limestone cliffs in their native environment. He uses the charcoal as an anti-stagnation agent as it prolongs the life of the mix.

Glen stressed that "it's all about the roots!" He explained that decaying, mushy roots are not able to absorb nutrients, no matter how much you apply. Because Phrags like such wet conditions, any mix is bound to break down much faster than it would with a dryer growing plant. Glen said not to wait until the plant climbs out of the pot!! When repotting, select a pot sized for the root ball, not the foliage. Don't be too careful when handling the plant! Glen said you should break the root ball open so you can trim off all the dead roots. He stressed the need to prune all the bad roots as they will continue to decay, leading to cause bacterial infections. When repotting, pot the lead growth towards the front of the pot while leaving room for new growth. Place the new lead near the surface of the mix as positioning it too deeply will cause it to rot.

Notes written and provided for CFOS by Joy Lemieux of Sandhills Orchid Society.

CFOS Show Table Winners - May 2016

<u>Best in Show Table</u> -	<u>Standard Size Plants</u> (over 6 inches tall or wide)	<u>Owner</u>
<u>Standard Size Best - Second</u>	<u>Plant</u> Paph. stonei 'Maybrook' x kolopakingii 'Krull Smith' Epilaeliacattleya Golden Sunburst	Steve & Karen Tobiassen Steve & Karen Tobiassen

<u>Class Winners</u> -	<u>Standard Size</u>	
Cattleya Alliance		
First	Epilaeliacattleya Golden Sunburst	Steve & Karen Tobiassen
Second	Guaritonia Danny Quest	Jim Lanier
Cymbidium		
First	Cymbidium Maddidum.	Kathi LaBash
Dendrobium		
First tie	Den. hainanense Den. loddigessii	Steve & Karen Tobiassen Steve & Karen Tobiassen
Encyclia/Epidendrum/Maxillaria		
First	Maxillaria tenuifolia	Jan Denney
Oncidium/Brassia Alliance		
First	Oncidium sphacelatum	Steve & Karen Tobiassen
Second	Oncidium (Turtle Shell Orchid)	Kathi LaBash
Paphiopedilum/Phrags		
First	Paph. stonei 'Maybrook' x kolopakingii 'Krull Smith'	Steve & Karen Tobiassen
Second	Paph. Berenice	Charlie Barrett
Phalaenopsis		
First tie	Phal. N.O.I.D. Phal. N.O.I.D. yellow w/tiny spots	Pam Layne Jane Ranney
Second	Phal. N.O.I.D. purple dots	Joyce Pennock
Terrestrial		
First	Phaiocalanthe Kryptonite 'Chariots of Fire'	Ann Gallman
Vanda/Asco/Aerides Alliance		
First	Asc. garayi	Carol Shores

<u>Best in Show Table</u> -	<u>Miniature Size Plants</u> (under 6 inches wide or tall)	<u>Owner</u>
<u>Miniature Size Best - Second</u>	<u>Plant</u> Ang. didieri Bulbo. fascinator x frostii	Charlie Barrett Carol Shores

<u>Class Winners</u> -	<u>Miniature Size</u>	
Bulbophyll/Cirr Minis		
First	Bulbo. fascinator x frostii	Carol Shores
Mini Phal		
First	Dtps. Cherry Wine 'Newberry'	Pam Layne
Second	Phal. N.O.I.D. purple	Joyce Pennock
Other Mini		
First	Ang. didieri	Charlie Barrett

Show Table results tabulated and reported each month by Jane Ranney. Only categories with entries listed in results

CFOS Meeting Notes: May 11, 2016

***President Ann Gallman** opened the meeting at 7:00 pm at the New Hanover Arboretum.

***President Gallman** thanked the membership for participating in the Survey Monkey survey. She explained that some changes, based on the survey, would begin immediately, and others would occur over time. Many of the changes will aim at ending the meeting earlier. The immediate changes will be: asking speakers to sell before the meeting in order to shorten the break time and moving the show table to the side of the room so that members could see the table more easily.

*The June meeting will be at the Arboretum and the speaker will be **Mark Reinke**.

*There are 3 orchid events in the near future:

May 21--a workshop on choosing and making pots for orchids in Seagrove

June 24-26—**Steve Arthur's** Breezy Hill open house in the Columbia SC area

August 4—Oldham Orchids Cattleya workshop in Fort Pierce, Florida

***President Gallman** announced that **Charlie** will sell orchid supplies out of his vehicle.

*Finally **President Gallman** introduced the evening's speaker—**Glen Decker**.

REFRESHMENT REMINDER

Snacks:

Byron Price
Linda Swanson

Drinks:

Katie Bruce

Raffle:

Anyone have anything? If so, bring it, please!

YUMMY BIT OF MAY'S ORCHID MEETING

Pam Layne's tasty dip tickled the taste buds at the meeting. Here is her recipe for it.

Cream Cheese Dip

*About 8 oz of cream cheese

*About 16 oz Roasted pineapple and habanero glaze and finishing sauce.

* **Robert Rothschild brand from Costco.** add to cream cheese until of dipping consistency

A MEETING TIME-SAVER!!!

At the end of the email version of this newsletter, you will find the Show Table Orchids – Exhibitor's Entry Sheet. Save, print and fill out at home, and complete at the meeting after your code and number are assigned.

Show Table Points 2016

Members	Previous	May	Total
Pat Ahern	15	5	15
Charlie Barrett	35	23	58
Jan Denney	15	10	25
Ann Gallman	15	10	25
Polly Kopka	20	0	20
Kathi LaBash	28	13	41
Jim Lanier	38	8	46
Pamela Layne	50	15	65
Sam Lipscomb	20	0	20
Merry MacBarb	13	0	13
Lynette Pearsall	5	0	5
Joyce Pennock	49	11	60
Anita Potts	13	0	13
Byron Price	28	0	28
Jane Ranney	46	10	56
Bill Schade	37	0	37
Carol Shores	61	20	81
Steve & Karen	48	45	93
Tobiassen			

Cape Fear Orchid Society

Meeting date...

JUNE 15

The Arboretum, 6:30 PM

6206 Oleander Dr.

Wilmington

Speaker: Mark Reinke

Mini Cattleyas



Visit CFOS at: www.capefearorchid.org

Email: cfosorchidsnc@gmail.com

Address Correction Requested



Cape Fear Orchid Society
4288 Loblolly Cir, SE
Southport, NC 28461

Cape Fear Orchid Society
Show Table Orchids – Exhibitor’s Entry Sheet

Member’s Name: _____ Year 2016 Month _____

Club will help you put your plants in proper category, ask if you need help!

*After all plants are categorized, record your Plant Codes and Plant Numbers on Sheet below

Save Time: Print out form at home so you can register your plants before coming to meeting!

List of your Orchid Plants being shown

CODE

PLANT NUMBER

1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____

Example:

15. Paph. insigne _____ Paph. _____ 6 _____