



Volume 24 Issue 9
September 2016

CONTENTS

Page 2

Officers/Committees
Treasurer's Report
Refreshment
Reminder

Page 3-4

President's Message

Page 5

Membership Notes

Club Picnic

Page 6-7

Speaker Segment

Page 8

Future Events

Page 9-10

Trip to Apopka

Page 11-12

Minutes

Page 13-14

Show Table

Page 15

Butterfly Article

Page 16

Auction Flyer

Page 17-18

AOS Culture Sheet
on Lycaste Orchids

Page 19-20

AOS Culture Sheet
on Masdevallias

THE KEIKI



The next meeting of the Orchid Lovers' Club will be 1:00 pm
Saturday, September 17 At The VFW Post, County Line Road,
and 18940 Drayton Street, in Spring Hill.

*Our speaker this month will be member, Steve Mattana. He will talk
about flasking and his background in the orchid world and he will
have his flasking cabinet along for demonstration.*

!! MEMBERS MAY BRING ORCHIDS TO SELL !!



Whose Orchids are These? See bottom right of
page 10 for the answer.

How would you like to look after this many
orchids in your spare time?

*Newer members—See pages 17—20 for AOS
Culture Sheets on Lycaste and Masdevallia Orchids*

OFFICERS

President

Jeff Rundell

1st Vice President & Past President

Geary Harris

2nd Vice President

Donna Fazekas

Treasurer

Helen Battistrada

Executive Secretary

Pat Dupke

Recording Secretary (not elected position)

Matt Riesz

COMMITTEES

Bulletin (The Keiki)

Ken & Delia Dunn

Membership

Linda Meyer & Gloria Thomas

Publicity

Julie Smolka

Refreshments

Laurie Ciannamea & Pat Dupke

Show Chair

Marita Reisz

Show Table Report

Matt Riesz

Trips

Sonia Terrelonge & Laurie Ciannamea

Website

Set up by Ken Dunn

Webmaster Bob East



Treasurer's Report

By Helen Battistrada

Previous Balance:	\$7132.10
Raffle receipts	\$162.00
Membership dues	\$ 41.00
Name pin	\$ 11.00
Sale of Bark	<u>\$140.00</u>
Receipts:	\$354.00

Bark Purchase	\$122.04
Raffle Plants	\$ 50.00
Program	\$150.00
Microphone Battery	\$ 30.00
Storage (One month)	\$ 40.00
Bank Charge	<u>\$ 3.00</u>

Disbursements: \$395.04

Ending Balance Balance: \$7091.06

REFRESHMENT REMINDER

By: Laurie Ciannamea



FOOD

Linda Meyer

Connie Chase

Pat Baig

Laurie Ciannamea

SODA or JUICE

Sonia Terrelonge

Laurie Ciannamea

Extra Juice or Soda Contributions
would be welcome



President's Message

by Jeff Rundell

Be careful what you wish for! After returning home from the north and wishing for some rain we now have a soaking deluge from TS Hermine or whatever her name is. In any case I had to have a mass evacuation of my orchids to shelter except for a few that already have a death wish. Extremes like this have led me to have another meeting with a builder to construct a thinly disguised sun/screen (greenhouse) room that actually will provide a more controlled environment for the orchids.

Our speaker this month is Steve Mattana, who may be familiar to some of you that have been members longer than I have lived in Florida. Here are some of the highlights of what got him back to us.

He was a marketing executive in Milwaukee with a fascination for tropical fish, especially angels and killifish. A couple of friends led him down the path of no return to orchids and he started a small business flanking plants. He has spoken to many groups about his orchid passion and lived in Florida for years before a 10 year wilderness excursion to northern Minnesota. He's back in Florida now and will bring his colorful experiences and flanking expertise to us at our September meeting.

At our next meeting we will finalize plans for our trip to Selby Gardens and Tropiflora. I am always a little excited to see what's new with our neighbors to the south so I hope we have a good turnout. Picnic in October, auction in November and our Christmas party will finish what I hope has been a great year. We owe that to the committed help I've had in making our club interesting and above all, fun.

At the risk of boring you with more of my strange pursuits I do have to announce that my intermittent fascination with orchid colors and different light sources has finally met with some success. That's right, I was out at night shining my ultra violet light on orchids blossoms to see if they were

fluorescent. My neighbors have not called the police....yet. To my surprise, when the light shown on the lip of a white *Brassavola grandiflora*, it glowed. These orchids also have a wonderful nocturnal scent so they are probably moth lovers. I'm looking for more "night orchids" to test along with others, since many pollinators have sensitivities to wavelengths we cannot see. Genes from a glowing jellyfish have been transplanted into aquarium fish but no success with plants yet.

Colors are perhaps the most alluring part of flowers and Leonard Perry, a retired professor from the University of Vermont, has spent the better part of his life investigating the colors that draw us to orchids. It may come as no surprise that stressors like heat, insects, nutrition and drought can alter flower colors. Colors actually are the result of reflected light. Green plants cannot make food when placed under green light because they reflect it. So the quality of light has a lot to do with color you actually see in a blossom. Pollinators, especially insects see colors (wavelengths) that are beyond our range. We also know that many of these pigments are antioxidants and contribute to our health like the orange of a sweet potato. I have eaten some purple *Dendrobium* blossoms but beware, most orchids are untested. Some of our orchids, like Yellow Bird change colors over time signaling pollinators when the time is right.

Anthocyanins are a group of over 300 pigments from red to orange, blue and violet. Many absorb ultraviolet light so are seen by insects. Some of their genes have been transplanted to make carnations blue and petunias orange. Many of these flavonoids absorb UV so insects are readily attracted. Lots of these chemicals are also found in fruits making them attractive to frugivores like me. We also know that the pH (acidity / alkalinity) can change colors. The most familiar example is hydrangea which refuses to turn blue without acidity. This becomes a more complex problem with orchids because of variables like potting media decay, water quality and fertilizer type.

Another group of pigments are the familiar carotenoids.

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Find an orange or red fruit or vegetable from carrots to tomatoes and you've found a carotenoid. In orchids, that red coloration you see on leaves that have been overexposed to sunlight is a protective carotenoid. Xanthophylls (mostly yellows) make fall leaves pretty and are often overshadowed by other pigments until brighter pigments decompose leaving the telltale yellowing colors announcing the end of blossoms. Some people claim that, as you go north, colors intensify in response to cooler weather. I'm not so sure since so many of our orchids are brilliantly colored. In the case of orchids there is so much competition from a huge variety of plants that you have to work hard to get noticed. With cactus the problem is the opposite, a sparse environment. You may have guessed I also have a fatal weakness for cactus too and have a half dozen dish gardens that produce beautiful, if short lived, blooms. My favorite color in orchids is also one of the rarer colors in nature; blue. Perhaps that's why those phony blue orchids in Lowes actually sell.

The future of color in orchids is almost unlimited. Already there are a number of bedding plants, like petunias, that have been produced through transgenics. That could certainly give the AOS judges something to think about. I hope to see everyone at our next meeting with their best colors. I wonder if there are fewer orchid lovers among the colorblind? Jeff



Our speaker this month is Steve Mattana



Brassavola grandiflora's lip glows under UV



Steve's Greenhouse



Membership Notes

By *Linda Meyer*

Wow-we just keep growing like Topsy! (Side note- I just looked up that phrase to see where it came from, and learned it's from a character-a little girl named Topsy- in Uncle Tom's Cabin, and might now be offensive to some people. I certainly mean no disrespect, just have always thought it was a cute saying, and one I remember my mom using years back.)

Anyway, I digress. How wonderful that more and more people are hearing about our club and coming to the meetings. In August, we had 4 guests sign in, 62 members present and accounted for, and three new members joining! Our membership now numbers 115-that's a record!! It 's with pleasure that we greet:

Barbara Cole
9196 Highpoint Blvd
Brooksville, FL 34613
719-229-4627
spinozzi42@msn.com

Bruce Baright & Carol Vanderlaan
13 Nicotiana Ct
Homosassa, FL 34446
352-503-7487
bbaright@tampabay.rr.com

Let's don't miss the opportunities to get to know our fellow orchidaholics better at the social events that are coming up in the following months-the picnic in October and the Holiday Party in December. Be sure to sign up to bring something yummy to the picnic! And don't forget the Auction in November-it is a lot of fun to see who will wind up with what amazing orchid, and who will try to bid against themselves! You can see that it's a serious fundraiser for the club that also squeezes in a considerable amount of humor! See you all at the next meeting, September 17th at the VFW on County Line Rd.

Club Picnic October 15th

Our picnic is on October 15th at Crews Lake Park (Pasco County) at 12 noon. The food sign-up sheet will be available at the September meeting. Members and guests are welcomed. For questions please contact either MARITA RIESZ 732-673-1179 or PAT DUPKE 727-856-3485.

We will be in our favorite Pavilion #1. Al Fiore will be doing the grilling. The Club will provide hamburgers, bratwurst, sausages, hot dogs and buns and we should bring our own beverage along with the dish we sign up to bring. There will be Raffle plants and you may bring plants to sell or show.





August Speaker

By Kara Warnock

Our speaker this month was Brett Ullery of Accent Orchids. Brett along with his wife, Ruth, run a private orchid nursery containing 6,000+ plants in St. Petersburg, FL. Although their nursery is not currently open to the public, they are hopeful that they will be able to work out their parking issues with the city soon and be open for customers in the near future (hopefully after the first of the year). Accent Orchids specializes in growing dendrobium orchids, and are most noted for their nobile type dendrobiums.

Next to the bulbophyllum family, dendrobiums are probably the most varied orchid genus. Some species of dendrobiums can be in bloom almost year round, only taking a few months rest (such as the formosum and latorri type dendrobiums). Dendrobium bracteosum is a warm growing species (temperatures above 60F) that does not rest and is in growth and/or flower the majority of the year. This orchid produces clusters of long lasting white, pink, or red flowers that can persist up to 8-9 months. This species is fairly compact plant and can occupy a 4" basket/pot for about 6 years. Pedilonum is a pendulous type dendrobium. When the canes of this orchid start to form they will grow upwards towards the light, however, the weight of the cane will eventually cause the new growth to fall down and hang in a pendulous habit. In order to attempt to get this type of dendrobium to grow in an upright fashion you would have to stake the plant a lot. Dendrobium lindleyi (a.k.a. aggregatum) is a species with short lived flowers (lasting only about 5 days) that requires a cool and dry period in order to bloom properly. Wild collected plants of the species will display yellow flowers that are more vibrant in color and more intensely scented of honey. Brett commeted that these traits are not as prominent in selfings of the plant that are a few generations removed from their wild collected parent.

The nobile dendrobiums are a group of semi-deciduous orchids that are native to South East Asia and the Himalayas. The nobile dendrobiums tend to grow quickly especially when given the right conditions. The key to growing them is to research how the plant likes to grow in nature; then with the way you pot and grow your plant try to closely possible mimic their natural conditions. When temperatures are warm and the plant is in active growth they like a lot of water, often daily watering with regular fertilizing. As temperatures begin to cool, you will want to cut back on the amount of water the plants receive (typically done starting in November) and discontinue the use of fertilizers in order to promote the best blooms. You can expect plants to flower approximately 6 weeks after receiving consistent night time temperatures below 57F for at least one hour a night for a period of one week. If we happen to have a warm winter, which often occurs in Florida, Brett said the plants will still bloom just not as well as if they had received the cooler temperatures. The bloom period for nobile dendrobiums generally occurs from late January to April, and the flowers will stay in bloom for 4-6 weeks. You will find that the complex hybrid nobile dendrobiums will be more free flowering, while species will be a bit more finicky to coax into blooming.

The nobile dendrobiums will bloom from nodes present along the side of the canes adjacent to the leaves. The plants will always bloom from nodes present on the newest growth, with occasional flowers occurring along the older growths. Prior to flowering it is normal for the plants to lose the leaves from their canes. This allows for the best showing of the flowers. Otherwise if the leaves are still present as the flowers develop, the flowers can get lost amongst the foliage and the flowers will not show as well because they will not fully open. Once you start to see the nodes beginning to form on the canes, consider cutting the leaves off if they have not already fallen on their own.

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Once a plant has flowered at a particular node along a cane it will not bloom from that node again. Nobile dendrobiums come in a variety of different colored flowers, with pinks and yellow colors predominant and orange and red colors less common. Also, you will find most of the mobile dendrobium flowers to be fragrant.

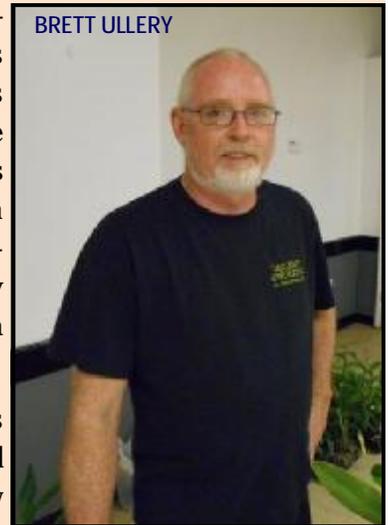
For repotting plants Brett suggests that you wait until you see new growth of the roots. When they are dividing plants up at their nursery, he will soak the plants in Laura Newton's Plant Potion No. 9 (to encourage new root growth) and then store the plants on a work bench until they are ready for repotting. His favorite tool to use to cut up plants when dividing is a pair of stainless steel kitchen shears that he gets from the Chicago Cutlery shop at the Ellington Outlet Mall. When positioning a plant for repotting Brett mentions that it is important not to cover the rhizome of the plant with the potting media otherwise it will rot. At their nursery when they repot plants they tend to pot most of the orchids that they grow in plastic net pots because of their outdoor growing areas and their watering routine. The plastic pots used are large enough to accommodate a few years growth and can last for a long period of time, provided that there is UV protection (usually black colored plastic). When he pots up his plants in baskets he first lines the baskets with coconut husks, which he purchases from Tropical Plant Products. The purpose of the coconut husks is to prevent the potting media from spilling out of the net pot. At the bottom of the basket he places Styrofoam peanuts (make sure they are not the biodegradable type) to occupy space in the pot and provide plenty of aeration to the roots. For potting media, he likes a combination of Aliflor, charcoal, sponge rock, and lava rock since he likes his media to stay wet for a longer period. The ratio that Brett prefers when repotting his plants is 2/3 Styrofoam peanuts to 1/3 potting media. In place of a rhizome clip to secure the plant, Brett likes to use bamboo skewers, which will eventually break down

as the plants are becoming established in the pot. You know that the plant is secure in the pot if you can pick the plant up by its leaves and things don't move. Brett mentioned that when repotting, he typically does not reuse his plastic pots since they are so inexpensive. However, the more expensive clay pots get sterilized to prevent transmission of viruses, and recycled. The clay pots are first cleaned of residual potting medium, soaked in a 10% bleach solution, and then transferred to a 400 degree oven to bake for 20-30 minutes before they are reused. For mounting plants he prefers either cedar or cypress woods. A good source for cedar shingle planks is in the roofing section of the home improvement stores (reasonably priced, \$16-17 for a huge bundle).

Sections of cypress wood can be obtained from the local saw mills. When you are mounting your orchids onto the wood you want to attach them to the cut side of the wood. Although the orchids will quickly attach to the bark side of the wood, the bark will begin to deteriorate and can cause problems. Also, with us living in Florida it was brought up that citrus woods would serve as a good mounting material that would be easy to come by and would last for a long time. For attaching plants to the wood mounts he likes using black electrical wiring ties (they look like zip ties), which are also available at home improvement stores.

For those of you who are interested in learning more about dendrobium orchids and their care, you can contact Brett at 813-299-8834 or Ruth at 727-550-7993. Even though their nursery is not yet open to the public they are available by appointment.

BRETT ULLERY



COMING UP!!!!

Saturday, October 1, **trip to Selby Gardens and Tropicflora Festival**

Time and meeting place to be announced.

Saturday, October 15, **Club Picnic**
at Crews Lake Park at Noon. See Page 5

Saturday, November 19, **Club Auction**
at First United Methodist Church
9344 Spring Hill Drive. Noon. See Page 16

Saturday, December 10, **Christmas Party**
at Buffet City
13235 Cortez Blvd.
Cost: \$7.99/person



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An Orchid Quiz

Color and fragrance are the most frequent lures an orchid uses to attract a pollinator.

At least one orchid has a smell similar to which of the following scents?

Cinnamon \_\_\_\_\_ Chocolate \_\_\_\_\_

Rotting dead elephant \_\_\_\_\_

All of the above \_\_\_\_\_

See answer on Page 15



*A great way to help the club treasury and perhaps win a new and different orchid for your collection.*

*Each month a raffle is held, at the member meeting, with many exciting orchids.*

**Tickets are 10 for \$5.00, 3 for \$2.00 or 1 for \$1.00**

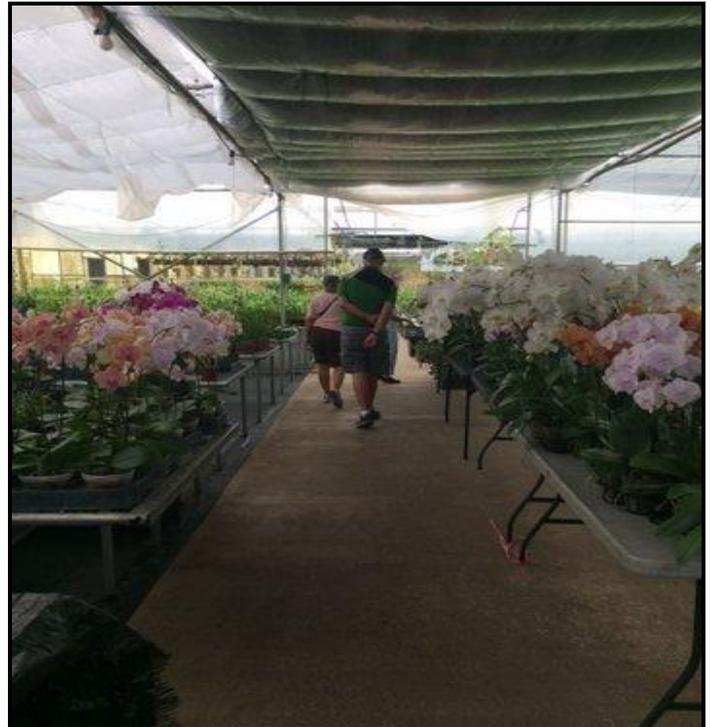


Orchiata bark from New Zealand is setting a new standard for growing orchids. The bark is wind rowed with limestone added. Natural heat is developed as the bark has water added and is slightly composted enough to burn off the chaff and dust leaving only hard, clean, nitrified bark. This bark breaks down slowly, and with more aeration (clay pots, perlite, growstone etc) can last for 3+ years, making it easy to repot with. When root bound, often all that needs to be done is shifting the root mass and bark into a larger pot and adding to it.

**Judy, Tim, Yati and Jeff went to Apopka to get a lot of stuff ordered by members.**



**The Orchiata rides on Tim's trusty tailgate.**



**Pam Water's Greenhouse**



**I know there's more room for my stuff!**



**But Yati, I wanted that one.**



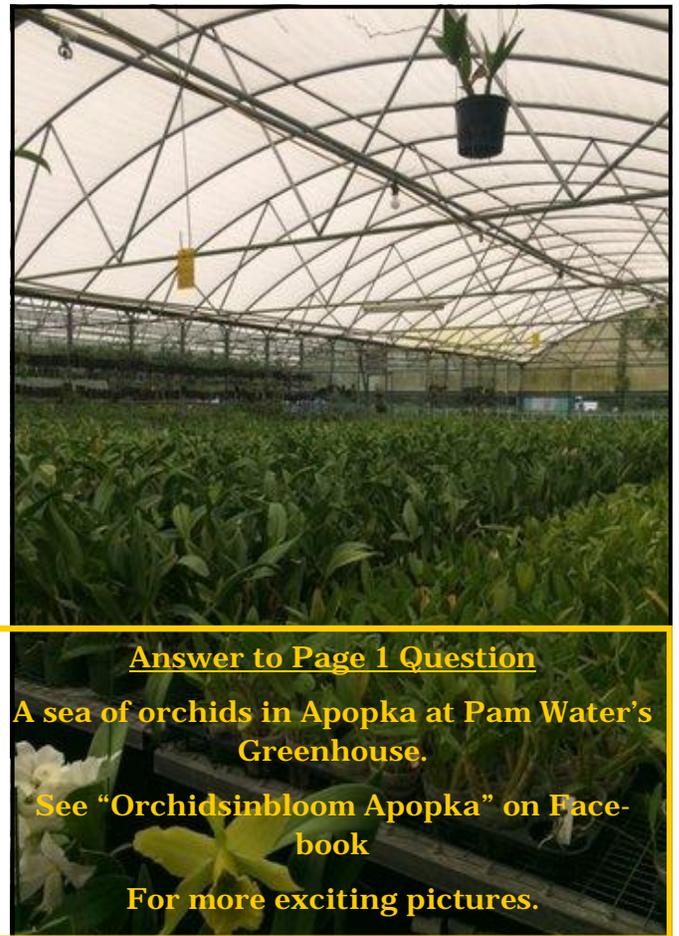
Any color you desire.



This one? No maybe that one!



They'll never miss a couple of these.



**Answer to Page 1 Question**  
**A sea of orchids in Apopka at Pam Water's Greenhouse.**  
**See "Orchidsinbloom Apopka" on Facebook**  
**For more exciting pictures.**



## OLCOSH Meeting Minutes

8/20/2016

President Jeff Rundell called the meeting to order and introduced our speaker, Brett Ullery from Accent Orchids. Raffle plants are supplied by Joyce, of Joy Orchids in Spring Hill. THANKS, Joyce!

The minutes from the prior meeting were approved by the members with no adjustments.

Treasurer, Helen Battistrada, presented our financial report for this month:

Balance last month: \$7132.10

Receipts: \$354.00, Disbursements: \$395.04

Ending balance: \$7091.06

There were several guests, who were warmly welcomed by the members. Membership chair, Linda Meyer, reported that we have two new members at this meeting, making our current membership 115, which is really excellent.

Publicity chair, Julie Smolka, reported that she can provide information suitable for printing if anyone has a homeowner's association publication for which we can provide material. Jeff asked for a show of hands and many people were at the meeting because they did see our publicity. So it works, and we appreciate Julie's successful efforts. If you have any other publicity outlets please let Julie know. We also call your attention to the Facebook page for our club, "Springhill Orchid Club", where you can publish pictures and ask questions, and to our website at [www.springhillorchidclub.com](http://www.springhillorchidclub.com)

Jeff talked about our continuing effort to get orchid supplies for our membership at reduced prices, or that are not available locally. For example, these include Orchidata bark, Perlite, charcoal, etc. Judy, Tim, Yati and Jeff went to Apopka and were able to get a lot of stuff which was distributed to those who asked for it. Judy did some repotting using the Orchidata bark mixed with some stalite (rocks), and these plants are already putting out many roots after only 2 or 3 weeks.

We have one bag of Orchidata left. We did not get Phalaenopsis mix because there was nothing available that wasn't the same as what we can get locally at Home Depot, etc. The board will evaluate how well we did with these supplies and decide whether we will do this again next year. We're open to more suggestions for supplies, perhaps in preparation for next year. Jeff also reminded that we do have an orchid supplies vendor at our show who will have many things available for sale.

A discussion ensued about when is the best time to repot your plants. Generally in the Spring is good to allow plants to get established before the summer heat, or in early Fall. Some kinds of orchids can be planted anytime, (e.g.) unifoliate cattleyas and bulbophyllums. bifoliate cattleyas should only be repotted when they are showing new roots (which is often when they are in bloom).

Next, Jeff discussed our club trip, which will be on October 1<sup>st</sup> to Selby Gardens in Sarasota and then to a nearby festival. We will be carpooling, and will select a location to meet up on the morning of the 1<sup>st</sup>. We would prefer to have most of us arrive at the same time so that we can get a group discount upon entry into Selby Gardens. We hope to be able to see their supply greenhouses and also their spirit orchid collection, which are preserved plants and very special. A signup sheet was passed around again.

Our principal annual fundraiser is our Auction. The board is researching new ways to make it special, but we depend on orchid donations from our members. Please divide and pot up your divisions NOW for the auction, if you haven't already done so, to give them time to get established before you donate them. We may also go to get consignments, or buy some plants in Apopka if we can get them cheaply. We will be advertising the auction heavily so if you have any ideas please let us know. The auction will be on November 19<sup>th</sup> with preview at 12:00 noon and Auction starting at 1:00. For those new to the wonderful world of orchids, a great secret is that it's at these auctions where you can often find the best and

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most unusual plants at reasonable prices. So even if you don't have plants to donate, please DO come and get something special for yourself.

Our annual show was originally planned for March 25<sup>th</sup> but there is a conflict on that date so we're looking at alternatives. Perhaps March 18<sup>th</sup>. We may also be adding another vendor. Much to everyone's relief, we finally have a Show Chair, Marita Riesz! Marita passed around a sign-up sheet for people to sign up to help with our show. This is a fun and social activity so come on down!

Our picnic will be at Crew's Lake Park in Pasco County on Saturday October 15<sup>th</sup>. Al will be taking care of the meat. We encourage members to bring their plants for sale and/or show. We need a chair of the picnic, just to get things together and coordinate it. Plan to arrive at noon, and we will be eating around 12:30, and socializing for the remainder of the afternoon. This is a great park and we always have a really good time.

The Christmas party will be held the third Saturday in December at the Buffet City on Route 50 in Brooksville. The price is very small at around \$7 per person. It's a wonderful time.

Jeff congratulated Ken and Delia Dunn who once again put together a marvelous Keiki, with fascinating articles and great information. Don't miss it!

Next month we have a special speaker, Steve Mattana, who will talk about his orchid flasking techniques to propagate orchids from seed. Steve and Kishore Sookanan will bring some plants for sale at the meeting.

Jeff asked for some show table judges, and explained what's involved in our monthly judging, which is a great for those new to orchids to learn more about them.

We now have an organized library thanks to Ken Dunn and Tom Govin. We have a list of all the books available; some no longer in print; some for

beginners; some for advanced growers. Tom Govin will bring any book you wish to borrow to the next meeting. You can register your request on our website.

We recessed for refreshments and show table judging.

When we returned the awarded plants on the show table and several others were presented by Laura Newton, and discussed for the benefit of the members.

Then our speaker, Brett Ullery from Accent Orchids, gave us a very informative talk about Dendrobiums – how he grows them, and how he pots them up, and how to get the best results with them.

After his talk the raffle plants were drawn and everyone, including the lucky winners, headed home with their prizes.

Meeting was adjourned.

Submitted by Matt Riesz

NOTE—These Minutes have yet to be approved by the membership. Please send additions, deletions or corrections to the address below. THANK YOU!

[kdunn004@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:kdunn004@tampabay.rr.com)



August 20, 2016

## SHOW TABLE PLANTS

By Matt Riesz

| <u>Plant</u>                                                                 | <u>Grower</u>                 | <u>Years</u>          |                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                              |                               | <u>How Long Owned</u> | <u>Growing Orchids</u> |
| <a href="#">(Blue Ribbon Winners in Blue)</a>                                |                               |                       |                        |
| Pot. San Damiano 'Halcyon' x Pot. Elaine Taylor 'Krull Smith'                | Julie Smolka                  |                       |                        |
| Miltonia (Puna Cove 'Karen' x Brazilian Rose x Candiadal) 'Jerry's Original' | Julie Smolka                  |                       |                        |
| Epidendrum Orchid Jungle 'Carol' HCC/AOS                                     | Gary Gethen                   |                       |                        |
| <a href="#">Epidendrum magnoliae (Green Fly orchid)</a>                      | <a href="#">Willie Hammer</a> |                       | 30                     |
| Peristeria elata 'Panama'                                                    | Gary Gethen                   |                       |                        |
| Brsdm. Golden Gamine 'White Night'                                           | Gary Gethen                   |                       |                        |
| Phragmipedium Umbriel                                                        | Laura Newton                  | 1yr                   | 11                     |
| Phal. violacea                                                               | Laura Newton                  | 3yrs                  | 11                     |
| Catasetum pileatum                                                           | Laura Newton                  | 4yrs                  | 11                     |
| Mexipedium xerophyticum                                                      | Laura Newton                  | 2 yrs                 | 11                     |
| <a href="#">Bulbophyllum maxillare</a>                                       | <a href="#">Laura Newton</a>  | <a href="#">2 yrs</a> | <a href="#">11</a>     |
| Vanda Lou Sneary x Rhy. coelestis x Neofinetia falcata 'Ching Hua'           | Jeff Rundell                  | 3 yrs                 |                        |
| Vasco. Crownfox Magic                                                        | Jeff Rundell                  | 2yrs                  |                        |
| Vanda Scarlet Red                                                            | Kishore                       |                       |                        |
| <a href="#">Vanda Wattana Pink</a>                                           | <a href="#">Matt Riesz</a>    | <a href="#">1yr</a>   | <a href="#">15</a>     |
| Papilionanda Arjuna (V. Mimi Palmer x V. tessellata)                         | J. Parker                     | 20                    |                        |
| Psychopsis Mariposa                                                          | J. Parker                     | 6yrs                  | 20                     |
| Phalaenopsis Mimi Baby                                                       | J. Parker                     |                       |                        |
| Bct. Little Marmaid 'Janet'                                                  | Thomas Govin                  | 4yrs                  | 12                     |
| Den. Burana Jade                                                             | Karen DiCristofalo            | 4mos                  | 15 mos                 |
| Catasetum pileatum 'Green Jade' x sib.                                       | Delia Dunn                    | 6yrs                  | 22                     |
| Spathoglottis NOID (yellow)                                                  | Matt Riesz                    | 1yr                   | 15                     |
| <a href="#">Den. Dr. Uthai x Den. Burana Royal</a>                           | <a href="#">Matt Riesz</a>    | <a href="#">8mos</a>  | <a href="#">15</a>     |
| Den. lowii                                                                   | Todd Cleaver                  | 3mos                  | 5                      |
| Habenaria rhodocheila                                                        | Thomas Govin                  | 4yrs                  | 12                     |
| Gramatocymbidium Lovely Melody                                               | Jeff Rundell                  | 5yrs                  |                        |

Pictures of August Blue & Yellow Ribbon Winners from the show table



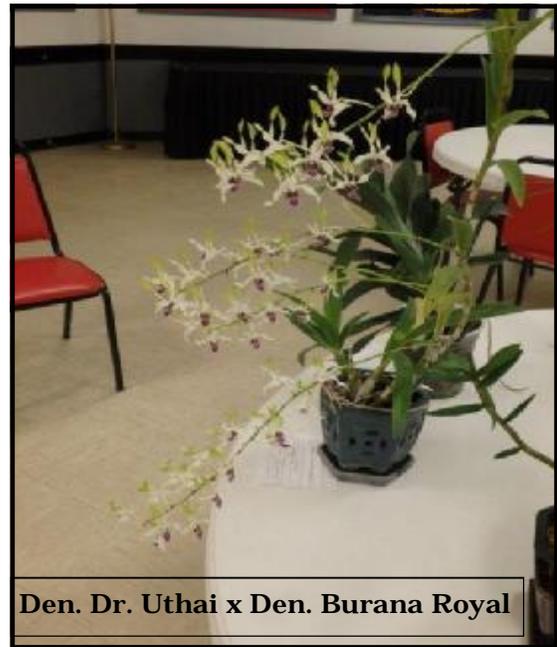
Epi. magnoliae



Papilionanda Arjuna



Bulb. maxillare



Den. Dr. Uthai x Den. Burana Royal



V. Wattana Pink



Den. Burana Jade

## Orchid Lovers' President Rundell and Butterflies



Jeff, as a park volunteer and retired biology teacher gave a special program on “The Hidden Lives of Butterflies and Moths”, August 24th at Ellie Schiller Homosassa Wildlife Park. This program had a larger than anticipated attendance.

President Jeff does outreach and works in the Discovery Center at the park. He has created and mounted a variety of displays. He spent his career teaching Biology in the Adirondack region of northern New York.

His program discussed the differences between butterflies and moths and gave suggestions on host and nectar plants to add to a landscape to attract butterflies.

**About Florida's butterflies:** Did you know there are 170 species of butterflies that are native to Florida? Butterflies, along with moths, compose the group Lepidoptera, or scale-winged insects. Most butterflies' lifespan is only a few days to several weeks. Some exceptions include the Zebra butterflies that can live for several months. The monarch is an exception, as they over winter and can live up to eight months or more. Butterflies start arriving in the spring with swallow-tails, cabbage whites and gray hairstreaks being

some of the first arrivals. March is the peak of the season, with the first generation having passed by April. The period from mid-April through June sees the appearance of banded hair-streaks and striped hairs streaks. The second generation of swallowtails and some other butterflies also emerge during this time.

The greatest abundance and diversity of butterflies occurs from August through mid-October. Resident species are at their peak numbers and are joined by many migrating butterflies, including cloudless sulphurs, common buckeyes, monarchs and the long-tailed skippers as they fly south by the millions.

### Answer to An Orchid Quiz From page 8

The mouthwatering scent of chocolate without the calories, makes this easy-to-grow orchid top the popularity charts: *Oncidium Sharry Baby*

This popular *Oncidium* hybrid smells like chocolate, however, some liken it to more of a vanilla scent than chocolate.



**ONCIDIUM SHARRY BABY**

# **ORCHID LOVERS' CLUB OF SPRING HILL**

**WILL BE HOLDING AN ORCHID PLANT  
AUCTION**

**WHEN: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2016**

**TIME: 1:00 P.M. (DOORS OPEN AT 12:30)**

**WHERE: FIRST UNITED METHODIST**

**CHURCH,**

**9344 SPRING HILL DR.,**

**SPRING HILL, FL**

**A WIDE VARIETY OF ORCHIDS: Cattleyas, Dendrobiums,  
Oncidiums, Phalaenopsis, Species & Vandas & ORCHID  
RELATED MATERIALS WILL BE AUCTIONED OFF**

**CHECKS & CASH ACCEPTED; NO CREDIT CARDS**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL: 352-503-7858 OR  
727-856-0222**

R/28/2016

Lycaste Culture Sheet



## Lycaste Culture Sheet

**American Orchid Society**  
 at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden  
 10901 Old Cutler Road  
 Coral Gables, FL 33156

Lycastes are deciduous in various degrees, from the strongly deciduous, yellow-flowered species like *Lycaste aromatica* that flowers from leafless pseudobulbs to the evergreen types like *Lycaste skinneri* with pseudobulbs that retain their leaves at flowering. This genus produces large, long-lasting, showy, triangular flowers that are waxy. The plants are distinctive for their roundish pseudobulbs and broad, plicate (pleated) leaves. Culture for the hybrid genus *Angulocaste* (*Lycaste Anguloa*) follows the culture for the *Lycaste* parent.

**Light** requirements vary. Deciduous species require light conditions as for cattleyas — 2,000 to 4,000 foot-candles or 50 to 70 percent shade. More light is usually provided as new growths form pseudobulbs. Evergreen species grow best with less light — 1,500 to 2,000 foot-candles or 60 to 80 percent shade.

**Temperatures** for the evergreen species should be fairly constant and never hot. Nights of 60 F and days of 75 to 80 F are desirable. The deciduous species of *lycaste* can tolerate a wider range, up to 95 F during the day and down to 50 F at night when dormant in the winter.

**Water** should be applied freely during active growth (usually summer). The potting medium should begin to dry out between waterings. Deciduous species should be kept almost completely dry when leafless; evergreen species should be kept only slightly drier than normal after pseudobulbs form. Water should be kept off the leaves, and especially out of the new growths, to prevent rot or leaf spotting, which disfigure otherwise handsome plants.

**Humidity** should be maintained at 40 to 70 percent. Deciduous species need less humidity when dormant. Brisk air circulation will help prevent damage to leaves by leafspot fungi.

**Fertilize** regularly and heavily when plants are actively growing. A higher nitrogen formulation (such as 30-10-10) is recommended during active growth (usually summer); some growers spread blood meal on the top of the potting medium as new pseudobulbs form, though in inexperienced hands this can be dangerous to the plant. In autumn, or as growths mature and pseudobulbs are produced, fertilizer is reduced or switched to a high-phosphorus (such as 10-

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30-20) formulation to stimulate flower production.

**Potting** is best when new growth starts, usually in spring. A fine-grade potting medium is often used; fir bark and perlite (3:1) is a common, fast-draining mix. When repotting, split plants into no less than two pseudobulbs per pot and choose a container to allow for two years of growth. The plant should be positioned in the vessel so that the newest growths are farthest away from the edge of the pot, allowing the maximum number of new growths without crowding the pot. Spread the roots over a cone of potting medium and fill in around the roots with potting medium to the junction of the roots and the pseudobulbs. Push the medium firmly around the roots. Keep humidity high and the potting medium on the dry side until new roots form.

# Masdevallia Culture Sheet

## mas-deh-VAHL-lee-ah



**American Orchid Society**  
at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden  
10901 Old Cutler Road  
Coral Gables, FL 33156

Masdevallia is a genus of some 350 species usually from cool, misty mountains of the New World Tropics. Masdevallias are best known for their showy flowers consisting of sepals fused into a tubelike structure. Their origins in cool, damp environments make them an excellent choice for cool or coastal climates. Most species and hybrids are compact enough so that they can be easily accommodated on windowsills or under lights.

**Light** should be like that given for phalaenopsis and paphiopedilums —1,000 to 1,500 foot-candles. Masdevallias can be kept in light intensities up to 2,500 foot-candles if the growing area can be kept cool. Plants grow well under standard fluorescent fixtures and can be summered outside in shade. In the home, place in an east or shaded south window or under artificial lights.

**Temperatures** should be cool to intermediate. The plants will grow slowly and eventually expire if temperatures remain high for long periods. Cool evenings help reduce heat stress during the day. Nights of 55 to 60 F are ideal; day temperatures should be 65 to 75 F. Evaporative cooling pads or humidifiers are useful in maintaining these conditions. Avoid day temperatures higher than 80 F.

**Water** is critical for these plants because they have minimal water-storage tissue. Roots should be allowed to become almost dry before watering again; if drainage is adequate, constantly moist roots are fine. Good-quality water low in dissolved solids is imperative for success.

**Humidity** is an important factor in the successful culture of masdevallias. The ideal range is 60 to 80 percent. In the home, set the plants on trays of gravel partially filled with water. In the greenhouse or enclosed growing area, humidity can be increased by use of a humidifier, while evaporative coolers help raise humidity and lower temperatures. If plants are summered outdoors, automatic misters under the benches are recommended as is more frequent soaking.

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**Fertilize** regularly with a dilute solution while plants are actively growing. Applications of 30-10-10-type formulations twice a month are ideal for plants in a bark-based medium. A 20-20-20-type formulation should be used for plants in other media. If weather is overcast, applications once a month are sufficient.

**Potting** is best done in the winter or early spring, before the heat of summer arrives or as new roots are produced. Plants must be repotted frequently, every one to two years, before the potting mix decomposes. A fine-grade potting medium, such as fine fir bark or tree-fern fiber, is often used with plastic pots. Sphagnum moss is also used, especially for establishing plants. The plant should be positioned in the pot so that the newest growth is farthest from the edge of the container, allowing the maximum number of new growths without crowding the vessel. Plants growing in many directions may be positioned in the center of the pot. Spread the roots over a cone of potting medium and fill in around the roots with potting medium to the junction of the roots and the plant. Firm the medium around the roots. Keep humidity high and the potting medium slightly dry until new roots form.