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February 2017

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Culture Sheet for
Vanda Orchids



THE KEIKI



ORCHID LOVERS OF SPRING HILL

Presenting "SALUTE TO VETS"



Sat. March 18th, 10AM-5PM

&

Sun. March 19th, 10AM-4PM

Location:

VFW Post 8681 corner of Drayton St. &
County Line Rd., Spring Hill

(Pasco County Rd.578) 2.7 miles
west of 589 Parkway or 6.3 miles
east from US 19



Admission is \$2.00 included
is 1 free ticket to our hourly
drawings.

A chance to win an Orchid!

More tickets available for
purchase



Beautiful orchids on
display!

Orchids
and orchid supplies
available for
purchase..

Call for information: 732-673-1179



THIS MONTHLY MEETING,

Saturday February 18, 2017 - 1:00 pm

Monthly meetings are held at the VFW Post 8681 at 18940 Drayton Street in Shady Hills. The Post is on the corner of Drayton Street and County Line Road, on the Pasco side.

OFFICERS

<u>President</u>	Jeff Rundell
<u>1st Vice President & Past President</u>	Geary Harris
<u>2nd Vice President</u>	Donna Fazekas
<u>Treasurer</u>	Helen Battistrada
<u>Executive Secretary</u>	Pat Dupke
• <u>Assistant Executive Secretary</u> (temporary appointed position)	Pat Baig
<u>Recording Secretary</u> (not an elected position)	Matt Riesz

COMMITTEES

<u>Bulletin (The Keiki)</u>	Ken & Delia Dunn
<u>Library</u>	Tom Govan
<u>Membership</u>	Linda Condon & Arlene Appelbaum
<u>Programs</u>	Steve Mattana
<u>Publicity</u>	Julie Smolka
<u>Refreshments</u>	Laurie Ciannamea & Pat Dupke
<u>Show Chair</u>	Marita Reisz
<u>Show Table Report</u>	Matt Riesz
<u>Trips</u>	Sonia Terrelonge & Laurie Ciannamea
<u>Website</u>	Set up by Ken Dunn Webmaster Bob East

TREASURER'S REPORT

By Helen Battistrada



Balance last month:	\$6,036.89
Income:	\$4,098.00
Auction	\$3,673.00
New Members	\$ 75.00
Festival Payment	\$ 350.00
Disbursements:	\$ 609.65
2 Months Storage	\$ 80.00
Auction Expense	\$ 150.00
Picnic	\$ 14.66
2 Months Bank Charge	\$ 6.00
VFW Hall Rental	\$ 300.00
Keiki	\$ 58.99
 Current Balance:	 \$9,525.24

REFRESHMENT REMINDER

by
Laurie Ciannamea



Refreshments

Pat Yacco
Tom Govin
Caitlin DiCristofolo
Pat Baig
Georgina Dillon

Soda or Juice:

Kat Goddard
Laurie Ciannamea
Marie Tanaka

Extra beverages are welcome.



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Jeff Rundell

Someone once said that pets, like dogs, often take on the characteristics of their owners and vice versa. I think that may be true of orchid growers too. When I have looked at various members' orchid collections they seem to say a lot about their owners. I'll have a little more to say about that later, so you may be doing a little self searching because I might be talking about you.

First a few updates and pleas that I'm going to list so nothing slips by. Marita has distributed the volunteer job sheet vacancies. I'm hoping all those empty spaces are filled in BEFORE the next meeting so we don't have to start going door to door late at night. Seriously, we need your help! Write or call her. Start preparing your plants for show time. Wire and clip those blossom spikes and keep them oriented in one direction. Primp and polish until they grow and glow. In March we will be collecting natural materials including Spanish moss, driftwood, foliage, bark, lichen, branches and other natural materials for our display. It's a good time to do some reconnaissance on your property to see what's available. We also need to fill up Judy Smith's food list so our hard working volunteers don't starve. All of us are part of the effort to make our show a success so please download and print the poster you received by email. We will have more printed copies at the meeting. Put up a copy anyplace that won't get you arrested. If you have any community newsletters, advertising papers or other media you can sneak in a free plug for our show please do so before their deadline for March. Julie Smolka is in charge of our advertising campaign if you have any additional ideas.

I'm particularly looking forward to this month's speaker, Glenn Gross, who will be speaking about mounting orchids. As I have said before mounted orchids have a special appeal since they appear more natural and less likely to suffer some of the maladies pots can cause. This would be a great meeting to bring any mounted blooming orchids for our show table.

I've been gifted with over 60 copies of the AOS journal Orchids from the years between 1995 and 2000. Many are in the notebook hard covers AOS used to sell. This haul also included a few books including Native Orchids of North America, Begonias and Orchid How To. If you would like any of these, let me know and I will bring them to the next meeting, otherwise we will put them out to be given away at the show.

As I mentioned in the beginning I often think a member's orchid collection is a reflection of their own identity. Right now all my plants are stuffed into my greenhouse where total chaos reigns. Plants hang from everywhere with pots stuffed in between and ready to tip over as I try to slither between them without crashing and wiping out an entire rack. Some of the disorder is due to the cold weather but frankly disorder is part of my lifestyle. Maybe there is a self help group I can join to change my ways? A recent visit to another member's greenhouse left me awestruck. Every plant was evenly spaced without a blemish or overgrowth. He maintained perfect order like little orchid soldiers marching in formation. How do you do that? It was almost spooky that it was so neat but I could have easily fit another 50 plants in that space. I'll bet his closet looks about the same? Another member with a much larger greenhouse is more my style.

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The visibility inside is less than 2 feet. It's not that there are too many plants, but they have simply grown to monstrous proportions. Remember the man eating plant in "Little Shoppe of Horrors"? While I was fighting my way toward a plant he wanted to show me I got the feeling that I might never escape and become fertilizer for these behemoths. Was that a skull over in the corner?

There's got to be a happy medium here, a shangri-la for orchids, and I think I know where it exists. This lady has dozens of plants arranged in beautiful succession. Small leads to large, and blooms cascade to the floor. There was absolutely no plant that did not know how to behave or get along with its neighbors. It was an orchid metropolis and I futilely searched for a dead blossom, anything rotten or even brown leaf. She had to have little orchid elves working all night and how did she find out I was coming? Seriously, I do believe there is no single path to orchid nirvana and forgive me for, once again, waxing philosophical. I guess, in times like these, I hope we can all accept the fascinating differences we find in our orchid collections and ourselves. See you at our next meeting. Jeff



B. nodosa "little stars" one of my favorite mounted orchids Jeff

A Tip from Steve Mattana

BUG REPELLENT

Using a 24-28 oz spray bottle

1/2 cup 409

1/2 cup alcohol

1 oz Castile Peppermint Soap

(Available at Publix)

1 oz Neem Oil

Fill container with water

Spray on top and bottom of leaves every two weeks.

The February 18th speaker will be Glenn Gross. He will be talking about mounting orchids on sticks, plaques and cork. Glen will also have plants and supplies for sale. This will be an excellent time to shop his plants and supplies as he will not be at the March show.





MEMBERSHIP REPORT

By Linda Condon

I am running out of superlatives! The January meeting of the Orchid Lovers Club was

that good!! Thanks to all the members who came prepared to pay their membership dues (especially appreciated were all the checks!) We had 63 members pay just at that meeting alone. Many thanks go to two terrific ladies for all that greeting and recording: Gloria Thomas and Arlene Appelbaum.

Gloria has lent her sweet presence to the Membership table (and sometimes even walking around corralling members to sign in for our raffle) for several years now, and she has found she needs to relinquish that job in order to take care of other pressing demands on her time now. Thank you so much Gloria! And in the same generous spirit, Arlene Appelbaum stepped right up, then promptly sat right down and started recording members' dues! Lovely to have such gracious people among us. Seven guests signed in, and we were blessed with nine new members at the January meeting.

Let's greet them and my apologies go to the new members who joined at our November Orchid Auction who were not mentioned earlier:::::

Melissa and Dorothy Coe,
(Melissa is Dorothy's daughter)
 7898 Floral Drive
 Weeki Wachee, FL 34607
 352-556-4799 (H) 813-285-9391
mcoe7898@gmail.com

Georgiana Dillon
 3234 Kilburn Rd
 Holiday, FL 34691
 727-944-4828 (H) 727-267-7160 ©
tiertrains@verizon.net

Beth and Darryl Duke
 352-344-0164 (H) 352-212-1895
 Spring Hill, FL 34608
 954-821-4287 (Beth) 954-821-4288 (Darryl)
bduke461@gmail.com dduke461@yahoo.com

Steven Epple, husband of member Regina)
 9864 E Top Lane
 Inverness, FL 34450
 352-344-0164 (H) 352-212-1895(C)
Sepple1@tampabay.rr.com

John Mahon
 7206 Fairfax Dr
 Port Richey, FL 34668
 727-849-5686
zredthunder@hotmail.com

Janet Peters
 2751 N Bucknell Terrace
 Hernando, FL34442
 352-419-6908
jnptrs@gmail.com

Gigi Shields
 185 Cypress Blvd. E.
 Homosassa, FL 34446
 352-382-5841 (H) 352-422-5948
gigishields@tampabay.rr.com

Glen and Isabel Smith and Nancy Verrill
 136 N Skyflower Point
 Lecanto, FL 34461
 862-336-0893
gdsx42@yahoo.com

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Lloyd and Rosemary Anderson
8331 SE 144th Pl
Inglis, FL 34449
352-464-4573
arods@bellsouth.net



Arlene Appelbaum has graciously agreed to serve on the Membership committee with Linda.

If you'd like to order a [green magnetic club name badge](#) (won't tear holes in your clothes), they are \$11 each, and you can bring us a check made payable to OLCOSH. You can even add it to the amount of your dues payment check. Badges are ordered periodically, when we have several so the printer can "gang" them. It would be nice to get yours to wear at the orchid festival in March, don't you think? There is still time to sign up for various jobs at various time slots-hmm. Shameless plug time...I'd love to have 2 people for each 2 hour slot on Saturday and Sunday for the Membership Table. We will have the chance to tell people about our club and register new members, as well as just "chatting up" folks who are interested in orchids. There will be some free literature on our table as well, so you can look like a hero and offer these to our visitors-they will love it! If you'd like to help in this capacity, please call me (Linda Meyer Condon at 727-808-3008, or email me at mmimilinda@gmail.com). It's really a lot of fun! Please remember to pay your dues by March, or your name will be removed from membership. Such a bargain-still only \$17.00 for an individual or \$25.00 for a family at the same address, with preferably a check made payable to OLCOSH. Bring it to the February meeting on Saturday, February 18th at 1:00 pm-and be sure to get a good seat for a super sounding program by Glenn Gross who will show us how to mount orchids on wood.

See you then!
Linda (Meyer) Condon, Membership Coordinator.



Take a look at our Facebook page.

Go to

www.facebook.com

and then [Spring Hill Orchid Club](#).

See some of the most beautiful orchids posted by our members. Then get on yourself, if you're not already a user, and post your most beautiful orchid(s)

If you need some help Julie Smolka is the go-to person at: jasmolka@verizon.net

Monthly Orchid Quiz

The easiest way to re-bloom your first orchid?

- Purchase an orchid that matches your growing conditions
- Water it every day
- Build a greenhouse for it
- Hire a Botanist to tend it

See page 8 for the correct answer.



**OLCOSH Minutes
January 21st, 2017**

By Matt Riesz

Jeff opened the meeting and noted that Kishore brought some nice plants for sale. He also called attention to the beautiful show table. This is the time of year that many of our orchids are at their best, and the show table reflects that.

Several guests were welcomed, and new members were introduced by Linda Meyer:

Jeff noted that we have many experienced growers in the club, so feel free to bring your plants and your questions.

Helen Battistrada gave the Treasurer’s Report:

- Last year we took in \$2,200. at the Auction; This year it was over \$3,000. Thanks to everyone who donated plants, came to the auction, and bid on plants!

Treasurer’s Report

- Balance as of 11/19: \$6036.89
- Income: \$4,098.00
- Disbursements: 609.65
- Current Balance: \$9,525.24

Jeff called attention to our publication, The Keiki, which we distribute by email. If you don’t have an email please see Tim and he will arrange a snail-mail copy for you. If you’re not receiving it by email, please make sure we have the correct email for you. A BIG Thank You to Ken and Delia Dunn and Tim Smith for producing and getting out this great newsletter!

Jeff introduced our new Program Chairman, Steve Mattana. We’re looking forward to a terrific slate of new and different speakers, and Steve is well on the way for 2017 already.

Thanks to Kishore for bringing all the great plants to this meeting.

Jeff introduced Pat Baig as our new Assistant Executive Secretary. She is taking the place of Pat Dupke, who’s been ill and cannot make our meetings. A get well card for Pat Dupke was passed around for everyone to sign. We miss her!

Yati has been looking into a bus trip to the Redlands Orchid Festival in May. This is a huge show, in Homestead, with hundreds of vendors and tons of displays. The bus would cost \$2,400 and hold 56 people. Unfortunately, the show is the same weekend as our regular May meeting. Thanks, Yati. We’ll keep looking into it.

Our Show:

Our show is coming up March 18th and 19th. We’re going to need LOTS of help! Vendors are set and the deposits have been received. Our theme is “Salute to Vets”. We’re doing two displays this year, so we’re going to need LOTS of plants. Plan to bring any plant you have with nice flowers – it doesn’t have to be a showpiece, just pretty.

WE HAVE A NEW SHOW CHAIRPERSON: Marita Riesz! Marita has signup sheets on the table for helpers:

1. Setup and cleanup on Thursday, Friday and on Sunday.
2. Kitchen help, with Judy Smith
3. Judging the show plants

This year we’ll raffle off a plant every hour during the show. Marita explained the raffle rules.

We want to do some tours this year. If anyone can think of an organization that might appreciate a tour, please let Marita know. We’ll have lectures every day, with topics of general interest.

Sign placement

Writing plant labels on Friday

Raffle table – selling tickets

Marita asked for help making 20 nesting wood crates for our display

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Judy Smith talked about our food plans for the show. We need volunteers to do salads, breads, etc. She passed out a signup sheet. We feed our working members and vendors ONLY during the show so your contributions are very much appreciated. Food should be brought in on Friday.

We will not be able to sell food during the show, but we will provide snacks and water and ask for a donation for them.

Other business:

Ken and Tom Govin, our Librarian, have put together a list of all the books in our extensive library. The list is on our website. If you want a book, just let Tom know by way of the submission form before the next meeting and he will bring it for you.

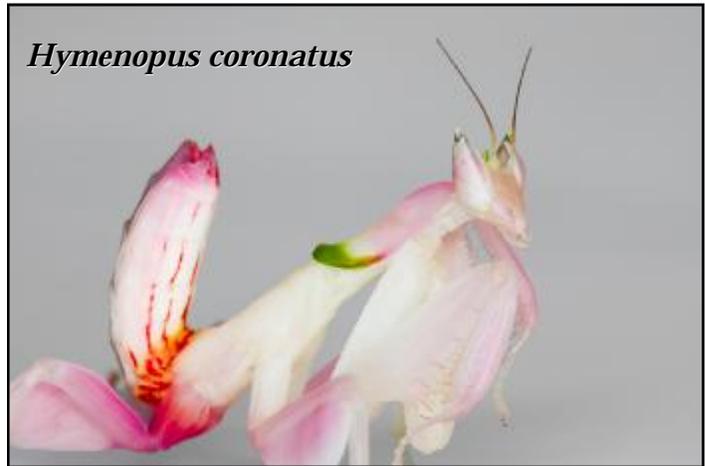
Jeff asked for judges for our show table and we adjourned for refreshments.

After the break, one of our esteemed members, Matt Riesz, gave a presentation entitled "What Do I Do With My Orchid Now?". He covered basic orchid care, the most commonly seen types of orchids, and orchid naming (what does that tag mean, anyway, and why should I care?).

Jeff Rundell and Steve Mattana talked about the show table plants, the raffle plants were awarded, and the meeting was adjourned.

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NOTE—These Minutes will be the permanent record and have yet to be approved by the members. If you see the need for an addition, a deletion or a correction, please use the address below to send an e-mail to advise that a change is needed.  
  
THANK YOU!  
  
[kdunn004@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:kdunn004@tampabay.rr.com)



*Hymenopus coronatus*

A mantis from the rain forests of Southeast Asia. It is known by various common names including walking flower mantis and (pink) orchid mantis. It is one of several species known as flower mantises from their resemblance and behaviour. This species is characterized by brilliant coloring and a structure finely adapted for camouflage, mimicking parts of the orchid flower. The species is carnivorous, mainly catching other insects. In the laboratory it prefers lepidopteran prey.

**Answer to Orchid Quiz on page 6**  
**The correct answer:**  
**Purchase an orchid that matches your growing conditions.**  
  
Check to see where your Orchid was grown in the wild. Can you produce a similar growing condition? If your orchid grew in the wild in a hillside forest, where it was warm and wet, then it would be best to mirror those conditions, as nearly as possible. Too much sunshine and too much cold and dry conditions would not make your orchid very happy. Orchids have been known to rebel against a change of growing conditions and show you their wrath by just dying.



## SPEAKER SEGMENT

By Kara Warnock

Our speaker this month was fellow club member Matt Riesz, who gave a talk entitled “What do I do with my orchid now?” Matt and his wife, Marita, officially joined the orchid club in 2013 when they purchased their house in Spring Hill. They permanently relocated to Florida from New Jersey in 2015, and they have become invaluable active members in their contributions to our club.

What qualifies as an orchid you might ask. There are specific characteristics that are unique to all orchid flowers. They include flowers consisting of 3 petals and 3 sepals, one sepal being specialized to form the lip of the flower. The male (anther) and female (stigma) reproductive organs of the flower are located together on a central structure within the flower known as the column. Orchid seeds do not contain any endosperm, which helps to nourish the seed as it grows, and are unique in that most orchids rely on a symbiotic relationship with a fungus that allows the seed to develop into a plant. Also, orchids are the only flowering plants with bilaterally symmetrical flowers. Meaning that if you were to take an orchid flower and draw a line directly down the center of the flower, both halves of the flower would look identical to one another.

Orchids are the largest group of flowering plants in the world with over 30,000 species, and there are over 150,000 registered crosses of orchids. Orchids can be found on every continent in the world, with the exception of Antarctica. They exist at almost every altitude ranging from sea level up to 15,000 feet in elevation. The majority of orchids are epiphytes (air plants) found growing on trees. Firmly attached to the surface of the tree, orchids obtain their sustenance from the air and water that flow across their roots. There are some species of orchids that are terrestrial, or ground orchids, that grow in loose soil among leaf litter. There are even some species of orchids that are deciduous producing new growths each year from an underground rhizome. *Cypripedium acaule* or the pink

lady’s slipper is a well-known deciduous orchid that is native to the north east. There are several things that orchids require in order to be grown well. The first thing that an orchid needs is good quality water that is not too high in salts or minerals. Ideally if you are able to utilize rain water or reverse osmosis water for your orchids that would be preferred. Orchids like water that is slightly acidic and low in total dissolved solids (TDS). If you have a water softener installed on your home you should not water your plants using the water that has been processed by the softener. You should water your plants from a source of water, such as a garden spigot, that has not yet reached the softener. The reason being that a water softener will add salt to the water, and watering the plants with a source high in salts will lead to the ultimate decline and death of the plant. Although not ideal orchids will tolerate hard water, however, owners will need to flush the pots with running water for several minutes at least once a month to avoid too much mineral accumulation around the roots of the plant.

When watering orchids you should thoroughly wet the plant by running water across the roots until they are saturated or until the roots have turned a deep green shade, and plants should be allowed to dry out completely between waterings. It is recommended that you water your orchids in the morning so that they have all day to dry off otherwise they will be susceptible to bacterial and fungal problems. Matt likes to water his potted orchids once a week. You may need to water your plants more or less often depending on your growing environment and potting medium. A good way to test if your orchid needs watering is to place your finger up to your second knuckle into the medium in your pot; if the medium feels dry your plant is in need of watering, and if it is still a little damp you should wait a little longer before your next watering. Vandas and other species of orchids that are grown mounted are the exception to these watering rules, as they should be watered daily. It is essential to understand what type of orchid you have so that you know how best to water it.

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. For example, some species of orchids such as *Dendrobium lindleyi* (aka *Den. aggregatum*) as well as orchids in the *Catasetum* family require a dry period where the orchid receives no water at all, sometimes for periods up to 4 months. Other orchids such as *Phragmipediums*, which grow in the wild along stream beds, enjoy a constant source of water around their roots. To replicate this habit artificially, Matt likes to keep the feet of his *Phrags* wet by placing a saucer full of water (replenished daily) directly beneath his plants.

The next thing any orchid needs to grow is light. Since different species of orchids occupy varied locations within the tree canopy they require more or less light depending on where they are situated. Therefore, you will need to know what type of orchid that you have in order to determine what light levels will provide optimum growth. Some species such as *Phalaenopsis* and mottle leafed *Paphiopedilums* prefer shady conditions. While *Cattleyas*, *Cymbidiums*, and *Bulbophyllums* will require very bright light to full sun in order to be grown and bloom well. If you are growing orchids inside the home it is important to choose the right window in which to grow your plants. An east facing window will usually provide the perfect amount of light for most orchids in the home. A west facing window will most likely provide sufficient light for orchids. While a south facing window is typically too bright and a north facing window will not provide enough light for most orchid species. If the light levels from your window are a little too bright for your plants you can use a sheer curtain or slatted blinds to help regulate the amount of light that reaches your plants.

Air movement is important to orchids, especially for those of us growing orchids inside the home. Orchids that are grown outside are accosted by gentle breezes that allow the plant to breath. However, inside the home air can become stagnant so you should consider placing a fan in your growing area in order to provide gentle movement of air across the plants in order to help keep oxygen around the flowers. In addition to good air movement adequate

humidity is essential to keeping orchids happy; with a relative humidity of 70% preferred. Orchids will begin to struggle when humidity levels fall below 50%, and in the home it is not uncommon for humidity levels to drop as low as 20-30% (especially during the winter months). There are a couple of things that you can do in the home to help keep humidity levels up around your plants. One thing you can do for your plants is to make a humidity tray, which is a container capable of holding water that is lined with small pebbles or other material able to elevate the plants above the standing water. As the water evaporates from the container it helps to increase the humidity surrounding the plants. Another way to increase the humidity around your plants in the home is by grouping your plants together; the more plants you have together the higher the humidity will be surrounding those plants.

Finally temperature is important to orchids. Orchids are usually categorized as warm, intermediate, or cool growing dependent upon their temperature needs. Most of the orchids we grow here in Florida are tropical or warm growing with day time high temperatures between 80-90F and lows of 65-70F. Some of the intermediate growing orchids, daytime temperatures of 70-80F and lows of 55-65F, will tolerate being grown here provided you find the right location in your growing area. *Oncidiums* are generally classified as intermediate to cool growers, yet there are several species we are able to grow here in Florida. However, cool growing orchids which require daytime highs of 60-70F and lows of 50-55F at night will not tolerate our Florida heat. Orchid species such as *Masdevallias*, *Draculas*, and *Cymbidiums* are predominantly cool growers, and should not be attempted unless you can provide the right microclimate for growing them. Through hybridization orchid breeders are working on creating more warmth tolerant hybrids of these typically cool growing species. Temperature also plays an important role in the initiation of flower spikes for some orchids.

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Phalaenopsis orchids will require a drop of night time temperatures (at or below 50F) for a 2 week duration in the fall in order to produce their spring time flowers. Noble dendrobium orchids will often flower 6 weeks after they have received consistent night time temperatures below 57F for at least a week, and they seem to flower best after having received some chilly nights with temps into the 30s.

In order to understand which kind of orchid that you have, you must look at the tag that came with your plant. The tag will tell you the identity of the orchid and from there you can make some generalizations based on that information on how best to grow your plant. To figure out exactly what kind of plant you have you must understand what the parts of the tag mean. Matt used the following tag from one of his plants as an example:  
*Rcv. Jimminey Cricket 'Marita' AM/AOS*

The first 3-4 letters at the beginning of the tag are an abbreviation for the genus of the orchid. In this case Rcv is short for Rhynchovola. The next part of the tag will indicate if the plant is a species or a hybrid (grex). If the plant is a species the specific epithet name will appear in lower case and if it is a hybrid (or cross between two different orchids), as is the case for Jimminey Cricket, the name will appear capitalized. The next portion of the tag, 'Marita', is the cultivar or clonal name, which begins by using a capital letter and is contained within single quotation marks. Orchid breeders may assign a cultivar name to any plant with exceptional qualities such as attractive colors, abundant blooms, or vigorous growth. These exceptional plants are often cloned to create numerous plants that are genetically identical to one another. Following the clonal name you may find any award designation that the plant has received. In this case, this orchid earned an Award of Merit (AM) from the American Orchid Society (AOS). For plants that have earned an award, growers are able to designate a clonal name for that plant, and any future clones or divisions from that plant will also be given that clonal name.

There are several good resources for orchid growers to use to learn more about the plants they own. The Royal Horticultural Society's (RHS) international orchid registry can help you obtain background information on the parentage of your orchid. The website for their database is [apps.rhs.org.uk/horticultural\\_database/orchidregister/orchidregister.asp](http://apps.rhs.org.uk/horticultural_database/orchidregister/orchidregister.asp). Other database resources include software programs such as the AOS AQ Plus and Orchid Wiz. These programs (available for purchase) contain hybrid background information, numerous photos of the orchid, and a list of current awards for the plant. Also, on the AOS website ([aos.org/orchids/culture-sheets.aspx](http://aos.org/orchids/culture-sheets.aspx)) new orchid owners can find helpful information pertaining to growing a particular genus of orchid.



Matt Riesz speaking on "What do I do with my orchid now? And what does that tag mean anyway, and why should I care?"

Pictures From Our January Meeting



Registration Required  
Deadline February 15

\$25  
Includes refreshment break  
Lunch on your own

Please RSVP to Phillip Hamilton  
via e-mail [bredren@cfl.r.com](mailto:bredren@cfl.r.com)  
Or phone 407-417-1415

Payment at the door accepted

American Orchid Society  
Florida North Central Judging Center  
<https://fncjc.shutterfly.com/calendar>

### Spring Training Seminar

Saturday, February 18, 2017  
8 a.m. - 3 p.m.

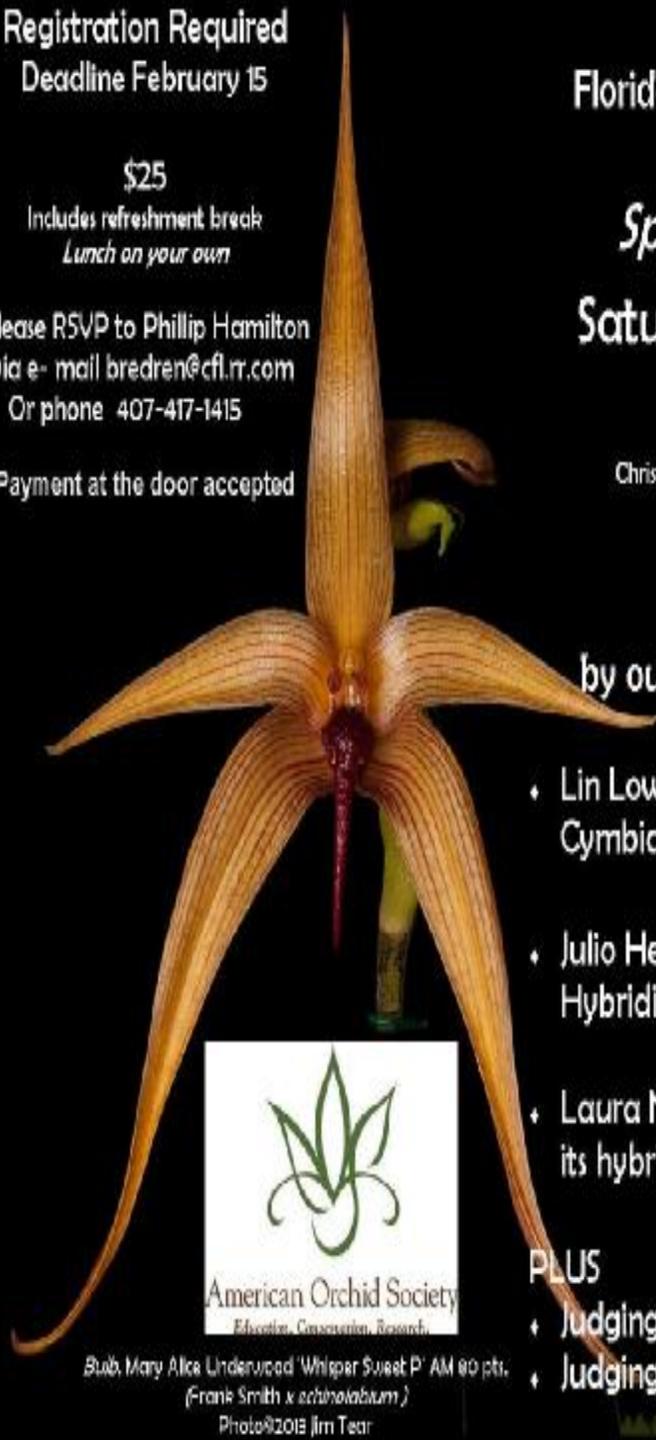
Christ the King Campus - McLoughlin Center Room C  
821 S. Dale Mabry Hwy  
Tampa, FL 33609

### PRESENTATIONS by our current AOS Probationary Judges

- ♦ Lin Lowe - Judging Warmth and Heat Tolerant Cymbidiums
- ♦ Julio Hector - Cattleya Circle of Life, Influences on Hybridization
- ♦ Laura Newton - *Bulbophyllum echinolabium* and its hybrids

### PLUS

- ♦ Judging Bulbophyllums - Bill Thoms
- ♦ Judging Labiate *Cattleya* Species - Ken Roberts



Bulb. Mary Alice Underwood 'Whisper Sweet P' AM 80 pts.  
(Frank Smith x *echinolabium*)  
Photo © 2013 Jim Tear

**Show Table Report 1/21/2017 by Matt Riesz**

| <u>Plant Name</u>                                                         | <u>Grower</u>    | <u>How Long Owned?</u> | <u>Years Growing</u> | <u>Ribbon?</u>  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Rodrettia Black Beauty x Rodriguezia fragrans                             | Wendy Paracka    | 1 yr                   |                      | 2               |
| Cymbidium Sweetheart Sensation                                            | Wendy Paracka    | 2mos                   |                      | 2               |
| Oncidium Twinkle 'Fragrance Fantasy'                                      | Wendy Paracka    | 3mos                   |                      | 2               |
| Blc. Tiger River 'Arbee' x (C. Brierley's Ferry x Blc. Williette Wong)    | Wendy Paracka    | 3mos                   |                      | 2               |
| Neostylis Lou Sneary 'Blue Bird'                                          | Thomas Govin     | 1yr                    |                      | 12              |
| Phalaenopsis Hybrid                                                       | Patricia A Yacco | 6mos                   |                      | 3               |
| Clowesia Rebecca Northen 'Grapefruit' x Catasetum Mark Dimmitt 'Ed Wise'  | Matt Riesz       | 6yrs                   |                      | 16              |
| Cattleya hybrid                                                           | Matt Riesz       | 12 yrs                 |                      | 16              |
| Ludisia discolor                                                          | Matt Riesz       | 1yr                    |                      | 16              |
| Rhyncolaelia Aristocrat                                                   | Matt Riesz       | 4yrs                   |                      | 16              |
| Brassocattleya Maikai 'Mayumi'                                            | Matt Riesz       | 8yrs                   |                      | 16              |
| Epidendrum polybulbon 'Golden Gate' AM/AOS                                | Matt Riesz       | 12 yrs                 |                      | 16 Second Place |
| Paphiopedilum Memoria Jacob 'Jake' Piloto                                 | Matt Riesz       | 5yrs                   |                      | 16              |
| Encycyola Hybrid                                                          | Matt Riesz       | 1.5yrs                 |                      | 16              |
| Phragmipedium Don Wimber                                                  | Matt Riesz       | 7 yrs                  |                      | 16 First Place  |
| Angraecum sesquipedale                                                    | Kara Warnack     | 10yrs                  |                      |                 |
| Rhyncostylis gigantea                                                     | Jeff Rundell     | 3 yrs                  |                      |                 |
| Blc. Booth Lee 'Venice'                                                   | Jeff Rundell     | 5yrs                   |                      |                 |
| Vanda Papab                                                               | J. Parker        | 4yrs                   |                      | 20              |
| Vanda Adisak Blue                                                         | J. Parker        | 3yrs                   |                      | 20              |
| Vanda Christa Collins 'Crownfox' AM/AOS x Ascocenda Sally Taylor 'Robert' | Gary Gethen      | 3yrs                   |                      | 25              |
| Laelia rubescens var. alba                                                | Gary Gethen      | 7yrs                   |                      | 25              |
| Blc. Morning Song 'Crownfox'                                              | Gary Gethen      | 4yrs                   |                      | 25              |
| Vanda sanderiana                                                          | Gary Gethen      | 9yrs                   |                      | 25              |
| Dendrobium Snow Queen                                                     | Gary Gethen      | 7yrs                   |                      | 25              |
| Oncidium Jihbao Gold 'Tainan' AM/AOS                                      | Delia Dunn       | 2yrs                   |                      |                 |
| Cattleya Jeremy Island x Cattleya Horace 'Maxima'                         | Dan Grant        |                        |                      |                 |
| Cattleya Annie Belle x Cattleya Spring Dawn                               | Dan Grant        |                        |                      |                 |
| Cattleya Bryce Canyon x Cattleya Donna Kimura                             | Dan Grant        |                        |                      |                 |
| Cattleya Travelling Star x Cattleya Colorama                              | Dan Grant        | 10yrs                  |                      |                 |
| Phalaenopsis Orchidview 'Gold Dust'                                       | Connie Chase     | 2yrs                   |                      |                 |
| Phalaenopsis Hybrid                                                       | Connie Chase     | 8yrs                   |                      |                 |
| Phal. Hybrid                                                              | Connie Chase     | 5yrs                   |                      |                 |
| Phalaenopsis Hybrid                                                       | Connie Chase     | 2mos                   |                      |                 |





# *Vanda Culture*

**American Orchid Society**

**At Fairchild Tropical Botanical Garden**

**10901 Old Cutler Road**

**Coral Gables, Florida 33156**

**[www.AOS.org](http://www.AOS.org)**

The Vanda Alliance is made up mostly of warm- and full-sun-growing orchids with colorful flowers. Originating in tropical Asia, they are easily grown in warm climates, where plants are cultivated outside in light shade, such as in a lath house. In climates where winters are cold, they are often summered outside, and grown inside during the winter in a sunny window, or year round in a greenhouse. Smaller growing ascocendas are best outside tropical conditions.

**Light** is a crucial factor in blooming most vandaceous plants. There are three types of vandas: strap-leaved, semi-terete and terete. The first type has broader, flat leaves, while terete types have round, pencil-shaped leaves. The semi-teretes are hybrids between the two, with an intermediate leaf shape. Terete types need full sun, and are best grown in high-light climates. In a greenhouse, give the plants about 25 to 35 percent shade, less in winter if overcast. Leaves should be a medium green, not dark green. In warm, bright climates, you can grow any type of Vanda outside (if warm) with partial shade for strap-leaved types and semi-teretes (especially in midday in summer) or inside (when cold) in a bright, south window. In climates where winters are overcast, try ascocendas. Grow them outside in summer and in full sun inside during the winter. Be careful to acclimatize plants to avoid burn.

**Temperatures** for most vandas should be warm; a minimum night temperature of 55° F is recommended. Colder spells can be tolerated for a short time if it is not windy. Optimum temperatures are 60° to 70° F at night, and a maximum of 95° F during the day. Warmer temperatures mean faster growth, which must be balanced with higher humidity, air movement, and increased water and fertilizer. Days should be warm and humid for optimum plant growth.

**Water** should be applied copiously when the plants are growing, but the roots must dry quickly. Because of this, and their extensive root system, they are mostly grown in slatted-wood baskets, or in pots with a coarse potting medium. If their situation is warm and sunny, they may need daily watering. Water sparingly in the winter or during cloudy weather.

**Humidity** of 80 percent is ideal. In tropical climates this may be easy to obtain. In a

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greenhouse, this is easier to provide by using an evaporative cooler. In the home, place the plants on trays of gravel partially filled with water. Air movement must be strong.

**Fertilize** with a balanced (such as 20-20-20) fertilizer applied full strength once a week during warm weather or use a one-quarter-strength solution at every watering. During cool or cloudy weather, apply fertilizer once every two to four weeks. Use a high-phosphorus fertilizer (such as 10-30-20) every third application to promote flowering.

**Potting** should be done in the spring. Plants in baskets do not need to be repotted often. Leave them unless the potting medium breaks down. Set the plant, with the old basket intact, into a container of water to make the aerial roots more pliable, and then set plant and basket into a larger basket. For plants in pots, repot in a slightly larger pot, positioning the plant in the center. Use a coarse medium, whether fir bark, tree fern or charcoal, and work it around the roots. Keep shaded, humid, but drier at the roots until new root tips grow. Do not overpot.

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[www.springhillorchidclub.com](http://www.springhillorchidclub.com)

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