



HAPPY
FATHER'S
DAY!



The Keiki

FLAG
DAY



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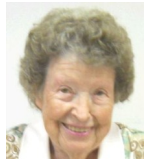
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Water Report from Jeff Rundell



Thanks to all of you that brought in a water sample to satisfy my overactive curiosity. I tested TDS (total dissolved solids) which includes not only the calcium compounds that make water "hard" but also any other salts like NaCl. I did not expect any surprises and found the average of all the samples, except one was 143 PPM. But there was one "maverick" sample (more on that in a moment). I've read that when TDS gets above 200 some plants suffer and I can attest to that, because a couple members of our club up north had readings close to 300 PPM and they gave up on some intolerant genera. I found some of the most sensitive were Phrags. and Paphs. But I'm sure there are more. The maverick sample was a somewhat startlingly soft 52 PPM and was brought in by (can you guess?) Gary Gethen. It's hard to explain this since most of our water comes out of the common limestone we all share. I'd be happy to continue to test more samples and will bring the meter back to our next meeting in hopes of finding more anomalies. I also tested some samples for pH (acidity / alkalinity) and found them uniformly to be slightly alkaline at about pH 8. Pure fresh rainwater has a normal pH of 5.5 so you can once again see the effect our alkaline limestone has on the water that finally gets into our stressed out aquifer. Up in the northeast rainfall can have a blistering acid pH in the low 4s thanks to acid rain, courtesy of coal fired power plants in the Midwest with 800 ft. stacks. I'm sure you have heard that this has decimated mountain tops and trout ponds alike. Some of the pool guys I talk to maintain that, during such dry times as we have now, our alkalinity actually increases. Judging from what I see on our display table, I don't think our water quality is a big factor, but it does give me something to take my mind off the drought. I know I'll regret saying this by the time you read it, but who among you can make it rain?



Treasure's Report

By

Helen Battistrada

Balance 04/20/13	\$ 3441.00
Receipts	\$ 214.00
Total	\$ 3655.00
Disbursements	\$ 215.37
Balance 5/18/13	\$ 3439.63



Upcoming Speaker Program

By Ed Bugbee,
Program Coordinator

June

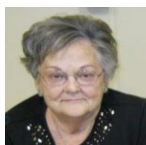
Hicks Orchid Supplies with a presentation by Johnnie Hicks.

July

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR JULY MEETING

We will meet at Joy's Orchids rather than the Partner's Club. (See insert)

Membership



By Linda Meyer & Sarah Hart
Membership Coordinators

82 Paid members.

36 Members March attendance

7 Guest

2 New Members

Our meetings are held the 3rd Saturday of each month starting at 1:00 P.M. We usually have an informative speaker at each meeting, a show table of orchids grown by our members and orchids for sale. We meet at the ; Partners Club of Oak Hill Hospital 11361 Cortez Blvd Cortez Blvd. Brooksville, Florida

ORCHID LOVERS' CLUB OF SPRING HILL MINUTES OF THE MEETING MAY 18, 2013

- President, Geary Harris called the meeting to order at 1:04 pm.
- Greeting of new members and visitors.
- **Old business:**

Announcement that our new website is up & running. The address is www.springhillorchidclub.com. Bob East is maintaining the site. He would appreciate any suggestions or any pictures to benefit the club. His e-mail address is east3@earthlink.net.

• **New business:**

- The July meeting will be held at Joy Orchids in Brooksville. She is serving food & beverages. Bring your own chairs. A raffle will be held. She is open from 9am – 3pm. Our meeting will begin at 1:00pm.
- A vote was taken to bring some desserts to Joyce's.
- Vera Wells spoke about planning the picnic. The picnic will be held at her house. BYOB.
- A vote was taken to hold the picnic in October.
- Vera will be passing a sign up sheet at future meetings for side dishes for picnic.
- Delia Dunn asked if there were any nominations from the floor for any board position. No response from floor.
- Delia Dunn made a motion to nominate the current slate. It was seconded by Tim Smith.
- Linda Roderick made a motion to accept the current slate. It was seconded by Vera Wells.
- Judges chosen for show table.
- Break.
- Sonia Terrelonge stated to bring in what shirts you would like the club logo embroidered on. \$7.50 for club logo. \$3.50 extra for your name. Payments should be given to Helen Battastrada. **All orders must be paid in advance.** It will be a couple of months until the order is placed & another couple of months until the shirts are done.
- Linda Roderick spoke about plants for sale. There were some free Venetian blind slats for labeling & old stockings for mounting on the table outside meeting room.
- Vera Wells made a calendar with pictures taken from this past show. They can be custom made. 12 month for \$25.00; 18 month \$30.00 - \$35.00. \$5.00 for special text inserts. Please contact her if you are interested.
- Show table,
- Geary thanked everyone who brought in a plant for the show table. He also thanked the board & all who volunteer to help run the club.
- Speaker Jeff Rundell spoke about different mediums for planting orchids.
- Raffle was held.

Meeting adjourned at 3:06 pm.

Minutes submitted by Sue Caparbi-Taylor



Refreshment Reminder

By
Eleanor Szarzynski,
Refreshment Coordinator
352-688-3887

June

Sarah Hart
Kara Warnock
Linda Roderick

Soft Drinks

Donna Frazekas
Eleanor Szarzynski



GARY'S DIVIDING AND POTTING WORKSHOP

by Delia Dunn

Gary Gethen, one of our newer members, grows not only beautiful and unusual orchids including Broughtonias but also Anthuriums and different types of ferns, and palms. He held a dividing and potting class for Cattleyas after the meeting was over and there were about 13 people in attendance for that. He brought a Broughtonia (Bro.) negrilensis, which is a species named after the town of Negril in western Jamaica, and a Cattleytonia (Ctna.) Why Not 'Comet', which is a combination of Cattleya aurantiaca and Broughtonia sanguinea).



Ctna Why Not



Gary had his tools soaking in a large jar filled with water and 2 Tablespoons of Trisodium Phosphate for sterilization. The Cattleytonia he brought to re-pot was growing beautifully on a length of grapevine with roots wrapped all around it and actually it was a gorgeous specimen in full bloom up the entire length, and he said the grapevine was starting to rot and fall apart so it was time to do something with it. He literally tore sections of the plants away and since it is the growing season for Cattleyas this is the time to be doing that as new roots will appear quickly. After all the segments were pulled away he sprinkled lavishly with cinnamon to prevent bacteria from getting into the roots.

One large piece he put into a clay pot and Gary does not like to use the plastic peanuts in the bottom because plastic is an oil product and his preference is to use organic medium only. The first thing he did was place the plant tag with his own name on the back of the tag, into the pot for identification. Then he put the medium, in this case a mix of equal amounts of bark, Aliflor, and sponge rock and ½ as much tree fern, in the bottom of the pot and set the plant on top of the medium and filled it in all around. He does not water for a day or two because he wants the cinnamon to do its job as a bactericide and the freshly damaged roots need a little time to heal before water gets on them as water spreads bacteria. Finally he put another plant tag with his name on the back, inside the side of the pot and sprinkled the medium with Dynamite.

The next section of plant he placed on a new mount of teakwood, which is very hard and will last much longer than the grapevine. He used a long piece of braided fishing line tightly wrapping the line in and around and between the pseudobulbs to tightly secure the plant to the wood. Ordinarily he would use some sort of medium to help the plant to root onto the wood, preferably sphagnum, but he didn't have it for this demonstration. Since it's in active growth and so tightly secured, it probably would not have much of a problem rooting to the wood when it gets watered on a regular basis. When the plant was finished being tied on he attached the tag and for that he used electrical wiring that is packed inside ordinary telephone wire. He had the wire cut into foot long pieces and he gave each of us 2 strips of it and we just have to pull one out as needed. Very clever storage idea!!

Gary uses Orthane for scale, mealy bugs and such. He uses Cayenne Pepper for squirrels, presumably sprinkling on the top of the pot or around the pots. I wonder how that works when it rains. After he repots he does sprinkle with Dynamite on top and I notice he did not count the pellets as some recommend. He just sprinkled. It lasts for 6 months. He says he does this again in the spring but this is spring. I suppose if you repot in the spring you'd have to think twice before using the Dynamite again in the fall in case the plant is going into a dormant state. It depends on the type of plant. A great question to ask!! Or research on line. Gary does not use Osmacote as it releases quickly and especially in the hot weather and you can burn your roots. If you don't want to use plastic peanuts in the base of your pots he says river pebbles are good and also granite chips. He hangs tea bags with fertilizer beads above his plants so the plants get fertilized automatically. His fertilizer is Cal/Mag 15/5/15.



Broughtonia negrilensis
(flower size 1-2 inches)

The fairly large Broughtonia (Bro.) negrilensis, had a bromeliad growing on the side of the clay pot, which he had soaked prior to bringing it in. This would allow the plant to be removed more easily and he was able to work the plant loose, jiggling it all around the pot and using some force to pull on it (I don't think he used a tool or blunt knife to work around the inside of the pot to release the roots) and it

(Continued on page 4)



The Presidents Message

By Geary Harris

Summer is here. We can't wait to take that well deserved vacation to get away from the hustle and bustle of our everyday routine. So be careful on the highway because we want you back in one piece.

There are a lot of exciting events coming up especially this month. We will have Hicks Orchid Supply and Johnny will be speaking on Caring for Our Orchids.

I want thank Gary Gethen and Jeff Rundell for a great job as our speakers last month. See you Saturday.

(Workshop Continued from page 3)

came out all in one piece, very root bound. Then he cut the root mass in half sideways and discarded the bottom. The question was asked if that doesn't damage new roots that might be in there, and he said it didn't matter as new roots will develop as this was its growth period. The next step was to cut the plant into pieces and he used his sterile cutters to work into the mass of roots and clip and snip away until he could tear pieces apart. They have to have about 3 or 4 pseudobulbs to make a good division. He's pretty rough with his tearing apart as orchids are (apparently) fairly tough. Anything loose would only rot in the

pot if he didn't pull it off and after that was done there was more lavish sprinkling of cinnamon because the roots now were all damaged. Those sections he gave away but otherwise he'd be potting them each one in their own little pot. Once it's tagged, he sets it aside and will water in a few days.

Gary had intended to have time to do his presentation before the Raffle as he had planned on putting the pieces of his newly divided plants into the Raffle to help the Club, but lucky for those who stayed to watch because most of us got a piece to take home. Thank you, Gary, for the thought and for a great demonstration!!

Speaker summary: by Jeff Rundell "How Green are Your Orchids?"

Attention all: I am writing my own summary in place of Delia who is recovering from spinal surgery. You will soon see that this is a big mistake.

After a brief explanation of TDS water testing and the use of a UV-A black light to look at florescence in orchid blossoms I summarized my research on making our orchid collections "greener". I thought about this terrifying subject during our April meeting which fell almost exactly on Earth Day. Since orchid growing is a hobby that cares about the plant world, it makes sense that it should also be environmentally friendly and use sustainable materials. Personally I saw myself as working toward this goal but with some research I found that much of what I was doing is (gulp) not as "friendly" as it could be. Moving to Florida involved a whole new set of practices that I was unfamiliar with, including losing all the plastic pots and soggy media that succeeded in the north. But growing orchids is highly personal and the orchid world is overflowing with conflicting advice. To illustrate this I prepared a little stack of variables that go into every pot we grow including: the type of orchid (species or multi generic cross), potting media, pot type, watering, light requirements, humidity, fertilizer and propagation. With so many variables there is no lack of individual preferences I call PPP (personal practice preferences). Instead of so much conflicting advice (like the Phil Collins song "Land of Confusion"), I plan to use a new strategy: GWWG (Go With What Grows).

I started by doing some research on orchid potting materials and decided to use my "fickle finger of fate" to give various materials a thumbs up or down based on their sustainability. First up was bark, which is obtained as a byproduct of forest products in the

Pacific NW and includes Douglas and White fir trees. I give this a thumbs up as long as it comes from certified sustainable forests and not so called "old growth". Through decay it does swallow up some of the nitrogen in our fertilizers and lowers pH but both



these problems are easily solved. It is available in large 56 liter bags for \$20 from Everlast Orchids.

Next I considered the #2 most popular media - sphagnum moss. Although it holds over 20X its volume in water and is anti-fungal, sphagnum moss is not sustainable and its harvesting may be damaging the plant world in other ways. Quality moss comes from New Zealand and Chile where over 90% of its bog land has

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(How Green Continued from page 4)

been lost. It takes 1,000 years for such bogs to form and 150 yrs. for them to completely regenerate even though in NZ, the harvesting is done by hand and the moss is air lifted out. The cycle of renewal is 12-32 years but NZ law allows re-harvest every 8 years. Chile has no laws. Unfortunately harvesting moss also destroys unique plant communities including many insectivorous plants (pitcher, sundew etc.) and indigenous orchids. So moss used to grow one orchid may destroy another!

Coconut husk (Coir) is an example of an extremely sustainable material that is rot resistant, pH stable and cheap. Therefore it gets a definite green thumbs up. It may contain salt due to the tree's metabolic ability to concentrate NaCl and dispose of it in it's husk, so rinsing is important. Charcoal is a byproduct of the NE USA hardwood industry and can be obtained cheaply if you are willing to smash up natural lump charcoal from "Royal Oak". Do not use briquets since they contain coal but charcoal labeled all natural is useful and 100% sustainable.

Tree fern is a popular material as an additive and also used to mount plants. It has a neutral pH is rot resistant, aerates well but does not retain water. It is the product of the Dickensonia group of tree ferns and grows wild from Hawaii into the S. Pacific. Most tree fern comes from, you guessed it, New Zealand and in Hawaii it is called "hapu". Tree fern forests are a rare, ancient and unique community. The stem of the plant is cut down for the fiber and takes about 15 years to reach the required size. Once again there are many rare endemic plants in a tree fern forest and some actually some have to germinate their seeds in the tree fern trunks. Everyone seems to agree that tree fern fiber is not sustainable and once again helps destroy rare plant communities that may actually contain orchids. Its kissing cousin is Osmunda fiber which comes from the roots of the Cinnamon fern. It was popular years ago but the stuff was ripped from every swamp until it became too rare and expensive to produce. Hopefully the same fate does not await tree ferns. Alternatives like Cypress slabs and a recycled plastic "Ecoweb" are available. I also want to put in a positive word about cork, which is completely sustainable and, in Portugal and Spain, supports a trade that is eco-friendly and provides migrating birds with habitat. Cork lost popularity for a while when wine switched to rubber but now cork is on floors and walls saving the old cork oak plantations.

I learned that the term L.E.C.A. applies to a variety of materials used in orchid growing including Aliflor and Hydropebbles. They are Light Expanded Clay Aggregates. Also included are non-clay volcanic materials like Stalite and Perlite. These substances are all strip mined and expanded at about 1,700F. According to sources, less than 3 sq. miles are devoted to mining some of these and, as you know, terra cotta has been in use for thousands of years. I am a little doubtful about the quality of clay pots currently at our stores since many are thinner, more porous and have a strange black core. However overall all these substances get a thumbs up as light green and sustainable. While at the Hydroponic store on US19 buying a large bag (50 liters. for \$40) of the clay Hydropebbles, I also noticed a new to me material called "Growstrone" made entirely from recycled glass. I have used it a lot like large perlite or Stalite with the added benefit of it making my nightly beer seem just a bit nicer.

Finally, there are a wide variety of what I will call "magic mixes", some of which are proprietary and thus expensive. Aussie Gold is diatomite rock from guess where? It has AOS endorsement and all kinds of advertising accolades. One of our members was not impressed. Orchidata comes from the same area but is the byproduct of reforestation with the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*). It seems to have all kinds of claimed benefits including being completely sustainable (are you tired of hearing that term yet?). As expected \$50 for a 10x10x10 box puts it in the Rolls Royce category for me. The list goes on but I will not because there is no end end to the choices. Ever hear of "black Gold" or "Orchida Nuts"? I enjoyed the research and given the fact that our atmospheric levels of CO2 have reached a worrisome level I hope we can all agree on being a bit more sane in making wise choices. I recently ditched my use of imidacloprid (a great systemic insecticide and one of the few that can get rid of that blasted B-D scale). Check the label and you may find it in many products. As a neo-nicotinoid it has been implicated in the current hive collapse problems with honeybees. No bees - no fruit, so I switched to Nylar / Precor which are growth regulators that keep our little friends from ever achieving adulthood, reproducing and lurching on our plants. Researching this subject has logically led me to start looking into orchid conservation - another story for another day. Finally, my apologies to Gary Gethen for burning through his time slot. If you stayed, his discussion of repotting was excellent and I think we should have him do it again while my mouth is taped shut and I am tied to a chair.



Show Table Judge Dale Story explaining how he and the other two judges selected the best of show

Please welcome our newest club members

Marty Sullivan 6209 Harry Lane Brooksville, FL 34601	Gayle Feins 3032 Tiffany Ct Spring Hill, FL 34608
William "Bill" Wilcox 12082 Eldorado Ave. Brooksville, FL 34613 -5505	Janet Urling 18615 Anglewood Dr. Hudson, FL 34667

Buy, Sell, Trade.

Encyclia alata (species). \$10. I purchased this at our 2009 Nov. auction not having any idea what an *Encyclia alata* looked like. It was repotted Apr 15, 2010 and currently has 3 long bloom sprays. Anyone interested in buying this before our next meeting should pre-arrange by calling me at 352-597-1571 or email me at hindmanl@bellsouth.net. I will bring the plant to our June meeting.

Thanks, Linda Hindman

"Pot Plant" Orchids

Printed with permission from rePotme.com Orchid Supplies (www.repotme.com 302.855.5859)

Mother's Day Orchid Disaster?

The grocery and box stores have proud displays of blooming orchids up at the front of the store for prices that are competitive with, or less than, cut flowers. This particular double spiked miniature Phal was on sale for Mother's Day weekend at the grocery store for \$12.95. These orchids are indeed beautiful but unfortunately are often destined to be short lived. They are being sold as "pot plants", intended to be enjoyed and then thrown away in the same way that a Mum or Poinsettia might be.



"Pot Plant" Phalaenopsis

Orchids on Death Row

Pot plant orchids are all about appearance and not about the practical reality of caring for the plant over the long term. Looking over at the Mother's Day array of orchids one wonders how many of them will still be alive next year on Mother's Day. The jar that this particular yellow spotted Phal is planted in has no drainage hole. Obviously this is a recipe for disaster. Unfortunately someone is apt to buy this orchid, drown it, and then conclude that orchids are finicky plants that are impossible to grow.



Digging Deeper

Pulling the plant out of the closed container we can see that the orchid is in a smaller clear plastic sleeve hiding under a bed of additional sphagnum moss. Our highest priority is to get this plant out of its outer pot that has no drainage hole. After that we are left with the reality that this plant is going to be top heavy relative to the flimsy clear plastic sleeve that it is in. Also, from a display perspective, it will not be as pretty as it was in its original ceramic cup.



A New Pot (Disaster averted)

This little miniature Phalaenopsis is a perfect size for a 3 inch ceramic orchid pot. But, because the orchid is in bloom we don't want to disturb its roots now or the bloom may prematurely fall. The plastic sleeve it is in is just a little too big to fit neatly into our 3 inch ceramic pot. Still, if we are careful we can remove the plastic sleeve that it is in and gently ease the orchid down into its new ceramic pot. This technique of moving an orchid from one pot to another with minimal root disturbance, if any, is called 'drop potting'.



A Beautiful Plant with a Bright Future

Now that it is in a pot with proper drainage, this orchid has a new lease on life. The drainage will allow it to bloom happily for months. Once the bloom is complete we will remove the old moss and repot in fresh orchid mix. Our favorite for Phalaenopsis is Phal Monterey Imperial.



June In Your Orchids

Based on AOS monthly checklists by Robert Scully and Ned Nash & James Rose, adapted to St. Augustine by local growers. Re-printed by permission of the St. Augustine Orchid Society

General Orchid Growing Tips

Spring's mild days are gone. The late spring-early summer growing conditions induce vigorous vegetative activity. Orchids repotted earlier should be showing abundant root development and new growth. With the sun higher and more intense for more hours each day, higher day and night temperatures, excellent air circulation and a fresh growing medium, orchids will consume more food for high quality flowers next season. If you switched to nighttime watering during spring, it is time to resume morning watering so the leaves will be dry by evening.

Cattleyas

The showy *Laelia purpurata* and *tenebrosa* are in bloom this month. You can repot individual plants later in the year if they need it, but the bulk of your cattleya repotting should be completed this month. The remaining months of the growing season will give the plants time to develop adequate new growth for next season's flowers. Cattleyas grown outside must be protected from excessive rainfall.

Cymbidiums

Cymbidiums are heavy feeders and the plants are growing fast now so fertilizer is a must. Use a good Cal Mag fertilizer and top dress with a 50/25/25 mix of crushed seashell, gypsum and granular dolomite lime and 15-8-11 controlled release fertilizer. Fertilize devonianum and its primary hybrids at half that rate.

Dendrobiums

Dendrobiums resent being repotted, but if you have some that have grown totally out of their pot or the potting mix has degraded, finish repotting them this month. Dendrobium canes grow closely together and many years growth can be accommodated in the same pot. Use a small pot and a largely inorganic mix that won't degrade like lava rock or aliflor; add just a little nutrient holding tree fern, coco husk or bark to the mix. Look at your deciduous cane-type dendrobiums that bloomed this spring and consider mounting them. They should be drenched with water and fertilizer during the summer months.

Phalaenopsis

Complete repotting of phalaenopsis this month, they benefit from being repotted each year. If your phal is still in bloom by the end of the month, consider cutting the inflorescence and placing it in a vase to enjoy for another week. Don't be greedy, a phal will deteriorate if forced to carry its inflorescence too long during the long, hot summer days. Repot and allow it to develop new roots and leaves for next year's blooming season. After new roots appear, water more frequently with a dilute fertilizer solution.

Vandas

Vandas enjoy bright, but not direct, sunlight, an abundance of water and fertilizer and copious amounts of fresh air. Wet the roots once or twice a day until they turn green and after an hour or so, spray the roots with a fertilizer solution. With enough light, water, fertilizer and air, your plants will reward you with beautiful blooms.

ORCHID AND CLUB NAME EMBROIDERED ON YOUR SHIRT

Have 'your' shirt embroidered with our club's name and a beautiful orchid. Information will be at the attendance desk each month. Orders must be prepaid. Shirts must also be pre-washed. When we have a reasonable size order it will be sent in. Hopefully by October.

Show Table

The show table featured many beautiful orchids this month. All who brought their favorite plant to showcase for the rest of us are to be commended for there efforts. If you have an outstanding orchid you would like to share with the rest of the club, I encourage you to bring it in for all to see. (In no particular order.)

Blue Ribbon (s)			Gary Gethen (23 yr.)	V.	Joseph Falowitz 'Tanzanite'
Linda Roderick (11 yr.)	Coel.	Pandurata		E.	Diurna
Judy Smith (13 yr.)	Bulb.	falcatum		V.	Mewrl. Velothuis
Delia Dunn (20 yr.)	C.	NOID	Judy Smith (13 yr.)	Aergs.	Elro
Jeff Rundell (30 yr.)	E	Hanburyi		Lyc.	Bradeorum
Gary Gethen (23 yr.)	Ctna.	Why Not	Thomas Garvin (8yr.)	Cat.	Violacea
	V.	Gorden Dillon		C.	Final Touch
	Ocdm.	Succubus 'Night Shift'		C.	Laura Bush Carmela
	Ascda.	Rumrill	Dale Story (16+ yr.)		Orlata Coeruleax
Dale Story (16+ yr.)	Phal	(Unknown)		V.	Samsri Gold
				Cat.	(Unknown)
				Onc.	Tskiku Marguercite
				Den,	Sqmi Las
Honorable Mention			Eleanor Szarzynski (21 yr.)	Phal.	Sago Musad 'An
Linda Roderick (11 yr.)	Bulb.	Claptonense	Yati Douglas (12 yr.)	Spir.	Lacera
Jeff Rundell (30 yr.)	Cook.	"Bill"	Collectively these growers have 124 growing years experience.		

The Keiki

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