



Volume 30

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July 2022

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THE KEIKI

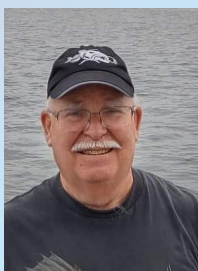


Coming Soon



- Our July 16th meeting be at our **new venue**
Northcliffe Baptist Church
10515 Northcliffe Blvd, Spring Hill, FL 34608
- Our speaker will be Bredren Orchids, talking to us about novelty
Phalaenopsis hybrids

President's Message



Hello, everybody! It seems Summer has begun in earnest, with daily temps in the mid 90s, high humidity, and the likelihood of thunderstorms in the afternoons. If you're growing outside as I am, this means increased vigilance for stressed plants from insects and fungal infections. Thrips are the scourge of orchid blooms, and especially hard to control since they do most of their damage inside the buds before they open. Vandas seem especially vulnerable but all of our orchids can be attacked by these pests. I talked last month about how to deal with these and other insects.

Fungus is an ever-present problem with our plants, and there are many kinds that can attack them. Watch carefully for signs of blemishes on the leaves and catch infections early to control damage. Particularly tough is black rot, which is spread through water droplets and can quickly kill an entire plant and spread to its neighbors. Cattleyas seem especially vulnerable. There are fungicides that can help, such as Banrot, but the best defense is good culture. Try not to let your plants stay wet, especially at night; keep good air movement around them at all times; and make sure to add a calcium supplement to your fertilizer. There are several easily available under the label "Cal Mag" and all you have to do is add a little to your fertilizer routine every time you fertilize. I find a regular application of fungicide (every couple of weeks in the summer) is helpful.

Whatever you do, please share pictures of your flowers on our Facebook page. We all love looking at them!

Best wishes for happy orchids,

Matt

EXECUTIVE BOARD

OFFICERS

<u>President</u>	Matt Riesz
<u>Past President</u>	Jeff Rundell
<u>Past President</u>	Steve Mattanna
<u>1st Vice President</u>	Bob East
<u>2nd Vice President</u>	Corbin Beller
<u>Treasurer</u>	Yvette Lewis
<u>Executive Secretary</u>	Cheryl Crilley
<u>Recording Secretary for meetings</u> (not an elected position)	Ruth Taylor

EXECUTIVE BOARD

COMMITTEES

<u>Bulletin (The Keiki)</u>	Julie Smolka
<u>E-mail Co-ordinator</u>	Matt Riesz
<u>Historian</u>	Mary Lou Mattana
<u>Membership</u>	Arlene and Arty Appelbaum
<u>Publicity</u>	Gertie Messenger
<u>Refreshment Table</u>	Volunteers please
<u>Refreshment Reminders</u>	Volunteers please
<u>Show Table Report</u>	Matt Riesz
<u>Speaker Segment Writer</u>	Corbin Beller
<u>Trips</u>	Volunteers please
<u>Webmaster</u>	Bob East
	(Website set up by Ken Dunn)
<u>AOS Representative</u>	Matt Riesz

Corbin's Corner

The June meeting was very exciting and everyone seemed to have a great time with the newly introduced speaker Florida Orchid House! They spoke about the Brazilian bifoliate cattleya species that pose a challenge for many growers. They spoke on where they grow, Brazil, however even more in depth than that. Those like granulosa and guttata grow in the swamp-like areas of Brazil close to ground level whereas a closely related species leopoldii is found growing in coastal forests. violacea is found in forests growing on branches much like our small scrub oaks here in Florida. These orchids grow in many different places in different environments so we need to know what we have in order to give it the best growth.

What is the difference between a unifoliate and bifoliate cattleya, you might ask because they are both cattleya. Unifoliate cattleyas are cattleyas that have one singular leaf per pseudobulb and those that are bifoliate have two leaves per pseudobulb. Typically we see a girthier pseudobulb on the unifoliate species and shorter than the bifoliate as well. Bifoliate cattleyas typically have skinnier bulbs that we might refer to as canes on some species due to length. The bulbs on bifoliate cattleyas can reach lengths over three feet tall. We were able to see a very nice sized cattleya schofieldiana at the meeting that FOH brought in to display.

When we see cattleyas we typically think of keeping them dry and that is true for bifoliate as well. When choosing media we need to choose an airy mix that will dry very fast. The orchid will be healthier if it can be watered more often. If you pot it to water once a week then that is all the water it will get right? If you pot to water daily or every other day then the orchid will be getting more water. We learned this at our May meeting with Billy Nunez, and it really makes sense.

When repotting bifoliate cattleyas remember that their roots are particularly sensitive and only grow pretty much once a year. Typically rooting following the new growth in spring/summer. It might be more beneficial to use a medium that doesn't break down so you can just slip the orchid into the new pot. We also learned about dividing these orchids. When choosing a spot to divide you can look back two growths or more and find a healthy eye, cut just in front of this eye on the rhizome. The division you can pot separately and the orchid will now push energy to that part of the plant to start growing. This can also be a trick to get fuller plants, in theory you can do the same but do not cut all the way thru the rhizome, I have heard of grower doing this to make some great specimen plants.

Minutes of the Meeting

1. 1:00 pm
 - A. Meeting Starts
 - B. Opening Remarks
 1. Bank
 2. Membership
 3. Present Steve and Mary Lou Mattana with thank you, gift card, and Plaque
 4. No August meeting
2. 1:05 pm
 - 10 minute recess
3. 1:20 pm
 - Meeting begins—Florida Orchid House (FOH)
4. 1:40 pm
 - FOH finished, open to questions
5. 1:45 pm
 - Presentation closed, show table open
6. 2:00 pm
 - Raffle Table
7. 2:10 pm
 - Meeting Ended

Florida Orchid House presented on bifoliate cattleya species from Brazil. Meeting was a great success and FOH seemed to have sold a lot.

Orchid Pests

Aphids



By Susan Jones

Among the most common orchid pests, aphids are slow-moving, soft-bodied insects related to scale. Usually less than 1/8-inch long, greenish white or black, aphids have soft, pear-shaped bodies, long legs, antennae, and sucking mouthparts to feed on plant juices. Most are wingless, but winged forms can appear. Fortunately aphids have soft bodies and are not difficult to eradicate.

Life Cycle

The adult female aphid gives birth to between 60 and 100 female nymphs every day for a period of 20 to 30 days. These nymphs immediately start to feed and grow, molting several times to mature to an adult female capable of reproducing within seven to ten days, all without maturing. Within a few days, thousands of aphids can be born.

When colonies become overcrowded, winged forms appear, to fly to establish new colonies. The insects can cycle continuously under greenhouse conditions, their rate of development affected only by temperature.

In the autumn, females begin producing a few males. Females born at the same time have eggs within their bodies; they mate and lay the eggs to provide next season's offspring.

Symptoms

These insects are easy to spot. Their rapid reproduction and development quickly produces colonies, which feed on the parts of the plant receiving the most nutrients. They can be found on new growth, at the base of buds, on flowers and on the undersides of leaves. Their feeding causes poor growth, stunted plants or curled and distorted leaves.

Developing aphids shed white skins. A pile of them on upper leaf surfaces may be your first sign that these destructive insects have arrived.

Damage

Where buds are attacked, the flower - if it opens at all - will be mottled and distorted. The sap sucking may result in wilting, deformed plant growth, yellowing, and even loss of leaves. Aphids' salivary secretions can also be toxic to their host plant.

Aphids eat more plant fluids than they can digest, excreting honeydew - a sweet, syrupy material - on leaves and stems. This attracts sooty mould, a fungus that grows in honeydew, making leaves look dirty and black. Ants are also drawn to honeydew; they feed on it, and will fiercely defend their source against predators. They will even farm aphids, moving them from plant to plant so that additional honeydew factories can be created. Traveling between plants, aphids can introduce and spread virus and disease.

Control

Prevention is better than a cure; good cultural practices and purchasing healthy plants reduce the chance of infestation. The most common way of acquiring pests is buying an infested plant. Aphids easily colonize clean plants when they are grown close together, allowing movement from plant to plant. Winged aphids may colonize orchids that are outdoors, or indoors and in greenhouses where air currents from fans help spread the critters. To control the proliferation of aphids, immediately isolate an infested plant.

Fortunately, aphids are not difficult to eradicate. For any treatment method, repeat the procedure twice after the initial application at seven- to 10-day intervals to kill successive generations. Test any treatment on a small population of plants before widespread use.

To control aphids, one must also eliminate ants. Insecticides destroy the worker ants that move and protect aphids, but the colony must be eradicated for total control. Sugar-based ant baits are recommended, as ants that farm aphids prefer sugar over fats.

Steve Mattana's final President's message to NCOS

**Looking forward to you sharing your knowledge
with the group in the future.**

Good day everyone

This is my last president's page. I must admit I had an incredible time being your president. Also, I apologize for not being there for our May meeting. I was told we had a full house, as well as several new members, which is always good to hear. Billy Nun-
ez, did a demonstration on dividing a plant and repotting a plant. I hope most of you found it interesting and now know how to do it.

Thank you for your support, I'll be in the background and you'll be able to approach me with any of your ideas or suggestions etc.

In closing, I wish everyone happy growing, good fellowship, and having fun at the Nature Coast Orchid Society

Be well everyone



Many Thanks to Steve our
Past President and Mary
Lou Mattana for all that you
have done for our club over
the years.





Membership Notes
for May
by Arlene Appelbaum

Our June meeting, held at the Northcliffe Church in Spring Hill, was well attended by over 50 people. In addition we welcomed three new members, Jan Ledman, Barbara Brown, and Randy Dugan.

This brings our total membership to 123 representing 107 paid and 16 honorary or life members..

Remember, any new folks who join from now until the end of the year will pay half price for their membership.

Don't forget to attend our next meeting on July 16th.

ORCHID QUIZ

(answers on last page)

- 1) The orchid genus Aeranthes has how many species
 - A. 13
 - B. 47
 - C. 61
 - D. 110
- 2) Aeranthes means
 - A. Aerial flower
 - B. Star flower
 - C. Orchid flower
 - D. None of the above
- 3) Aeranthes flower
 - A. Grows on thread-like stalk
 - B. Stalk can be up to 30 cm long
 - C. Is translucent greenish in color
 - D. All of the above
- 4) Aeranthes is found
 - A. Thailand
 - B. China
 - C. Vietnam
 - D. Madagascar
- 5) Aeranthes prefers
 - A. 70% shade
 - B. Never allow to dry out
 - C. Temperature above 60 degrees
 - D. All of the above

TREASURER'S REPORT

By Yvette Lewis

Current Report as of 6/30/2022:

Prior bal. as of 6/30/2022:	\$13,230.71
Total receipts (raffle, etc.):	522.00
Total disbursements:	<u>\$578.64</u>
Bank bal. as of 6/30/2022:	\$13,174.07
Outstanding Checks:	<u>\$230.00</u>
Cash On Hand 6/30/2022:	<u>\$12,944.07</u>

MEMBERS:

Arlene has graciously taken over sending get-well cards and sympathy cards to members. If you know of any members who are ill or grieving, please send her an email to let her know at fluffy2cats@gmail.com

THANK YOU!



Upcoming Speakers

July 16– Bredren

August 20 – month off

Sept 17 – Lady Vanda Orchids

October 15 – Norman Fang

November 19 – Auction

December 17 – Holiday party

HAPPY GROWING







cool variations



NCOS Show Table June 18th, 2022

Plant Name	Grower
V. Happy Christie	Matt Riesz
E. tampensis	Matt Riesz
E. tampensis var. alba	Matt Riesz
Cleisostoma arietinum	Julie Smolka
V. Kulwadee Fragrance	Bella Robert
Pda. Parkson	Bella Robert
V. Mimi Palmer	Bella Robert
Grammatophyllum scriptum	Julie Smolka
Rlc. Memoria Helen Brown	Ken Mort
Phrag. Grande	Ken Mort
Procatavola Key Lime Stars	Matt Riesz
Lc. Tiny Treasure 'Star Amethyst'	Matt Riesz
Den. sanderae var. luzonicum	Matt Riesz
E. Cindy	Matt Riesz
Phal. FANGtastic Stephen Mat-	
tana	Matt Riesz
C. violacea 'Muse' FCC/AOS	Florida Or-

The American Orchid Society Webinars

Webinars are online video presentations. You can register for an upcoming webinar or watch the recorded webinars any time. Some webinars require you to be an AOS member.

Upcoming Webinars



Webinars-Coming Attractions!

REGISTRATION IS EASY <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>
 Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry.
 Register now and view on your time schedule.
 Greenhouse Chat Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing.
 Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to: greenhousechat@aos.org

When	July 17, 2022 2:00pm EDT Sunday	July 19, 2022 8:30pm EDT Tuesday	August Summer Break
Topic	Orchid Conservation Efforts in Rwanda	Greenhouse Chat Orchid Q & A <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Choose Your Topic From RECORDED WEBINARS
Presenter	Michael Tibbs International Traveler, Author, Hybridizer, Consultant	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Expert Growers, AOS Judges, Hobbyists, Conservationists and more

Check Out the Timeless Collection of Recorded Webinars on the AOS Website



Webinar announcements are posted to Facebook, Instagram
and in the AOS Corner of your Affiliated Society's newsletter.



Go here to join the AOS:
<https://secure.aos.org/join/new-membership>

Orchidsinbloom Summer sale 20% off June 21 to August 31

Orchidsinbloom
2001 Rock Spring Road
Apopka, FL
Open Monday to Saturday
9 am to 5pm
20% off from June–August 31

Pam Waters
4072420619



Things to do

Join Us!
FRIDAY & SATURDAY, AUGUST 5-6

International Phalaenopsis Alliance, Inc.
SYMPOSIUM 2022

EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS • Heather Gramling <i>Recent American Orchid Society Awarded Phalaenopsis Hybrids</i> • Doty Woodson <i>Best Practices in Your Orchid Collection - Part Two</i> • Ramon De Los Santos <i>Phalaenopsis Species: Improvement Through Line Breeding</i> • Olaf Gruss <i>Phalaenopsis Species: In Situ Growing Conditions and Habitats</i>	TOP-QUALITY VENDORS • Bredren Orchids • Gold Country Orchids • Mainshow Orchids
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AUCTION OF ORCHIDS & RELATED ITEMS
AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY JUDGING
SATURDAY EVENING BBQ at KRULL-SMITH

Hilton Garden Inn
580 E. Main St • Apopka, FL 32703

For Complete Details, Special Hotel Rates & Event Registration Visit
www.phal.org

NOTICE
American Orchid Society
Monthly Flower Judging
Tampa, Florida Location
Open to the Public - Guests Are Always Welcome

The Florida North Central Judging Center Meets Here:
TAMPA NEW LOCATION EFFECTIVE JULY 2022

Wesley Memorial Family Life Center
Room 204
6100 Memorial Hwy.
Tampa, FL 33615

Fourth Week of each month
(Check our Website Calendar Page for Day & Date)

Orchids are reviewed for flower quality and culture awards.
Pre-register your plants prior to judging. Send your entry list to center chair, j.hector@verizon.net

Entry Forms are available on our website Home page and at the judging location.
<https://fncjc.shutterfly.com/>

Membership in the AOS is not required to enter your orchids for review.

MONDAY Judging begins 6:30 p.m.
SATURDAY Judging begins at 10:30 a.m.

Quiz answers:

- 1) B. 47
- 2) A. Aerial flower
- 3) D. All of the above
- 4) D. Madagascar
- 5) D. All of the above