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THE KEIKI



Our June meeting will include an installation ceremony for our new Executive Board. Following that we will hear from Bret and Ruth Ullery, of Accent Orchids.

Time is 1:00 pm, at the usual meeting place.

CALENDAR OF SPEAKERS/EVENTS FOR NATURE COAST ORCHID SOCIETY FOR BALANCE OF 2019

JUNE 15TH: INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

& SPEAKER ACCENT ORCHIDS (BRET & RUTH)

JULY 20TH: LOUIS DEL FAVERO ORCHIDS, INC.

AUGUST 17TH: PAUL PHELPS ORCHIDS (PAUL PHELPS)

SEPTEMBER 22ND: *PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF DATE & TIME!!!*

SPECIAL MEETING ON SUNDAY 9/22 AT 12PM

**BY THE TARZANE GROUP: "GIANT WORLD OF MINIATURE
ORCHIDS & GROWING IN SIMPLE SETUPS"**

OCTOBER 19TH: PLANT AUCTION AT VFW HALL

**NOVEMBER 2ND: PICNIC AT CREWS LAKE WILDERNESS PARK
(PASCO COUNTY), PAVILION #1**

DECEMBER 7TH: CHRISTMAS PARTY AT BUFFET CITY, BROOKSVILLE

EXECUTIVE BOARD**OFFICERS**

<u>President</u>	Steve Mattana
<u>Past President</u>	Jeff Rundell
<u>1st Vice President</u>	Geary Harris
<u>2nd Vice President</u>	Celeste Ogden
<u>Treasurer</u>	Pat Baig
<u>Executive Secretary</u>	Pat Dupke
<u>Advisory Capacity</u>	Helen Battistrada
<u>Recording Secretary for meetings</u> (not an elected position)	Kara Ramsey

COMMITTEES

<u>Bulletin (The Keiki)</u>	Matt Riesz and Julie Smolka
<u>E-mail Co-ordinator</u>	Tim Smith
<u>Historian</u>	Mary Lou Mattana
<u>Librarian</u>	Celeste Ogden
<u>Membership</u>	Arlene Appelbaum, Carol VanderLaan
<u>Publicity</u>	Mary Lou Mattana
<u>Refreshment Table</u>	Volunteers please
<u>Refreshment Reminders</u>	Mary Lou Mattana
<u>Show Table Report</u>	Matt Riesz
<u>Speaker Segment Writer</u>	Kara Ramsey
<u>Trips</u>	Sonia Terrelonge
<u>Webmaster</u> (Website set up by Ken Dunn)	Bob East

**Mary Lou Mattana**

People that signed up to bring food are:

I am sorry about any confusion I caused by listing the June snack participants in May. I had just finished doing all the June ad work and was just in a June frame of mind. So this month I am going to list the people that had originally signed up for May. If you brought snacks/drinks last month anyway and are not able to do so again please just let me know

Snacks

Bobbie LeMay
Lois Jensen
Daniele Dames
Mary Lou Mattana

Drinks/Water

Celeste Ogden
Javon Parker
Julie Smolka
Marie Tanaka

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

By Pat Baig

Balance as of 4/30/19	\$10,393.31
Total receipts	\$329.00
Total disbursements	\$275.40
Balance as of 5/31/19	\$10,445.91



FROM THE DESK OF
Steve Mattana

Good day, everyone!

Last month's meeting with Gary Gethen was quite informative. The hand out that he gave everyone should answer most questions that anyone could have regarding orchid care. Certainly worth the read. Thank you, Gary, for a very nice presentation.

Well it looks like summer has finally arrived. The 90° plus temperatures are here for the next several months. We should be keeping our green houses nice and cool and well ventilated.

Our Sunday, September 22nd meeting for the Tarzane Group has been confirmed. Again, the presentation will be on miniature orchids and how to grow live sphagnum moss.

Our meeting for June will include installation of our new officers, president Steve Mattana, 1st VP

Geary Harris, 2nd VP Celeste Ogden, Secretary Pat Dupke and treasurer Pat Baig.

Our speaker will be Ruth from Accent Orchids in St. Petersburg.

Happy growing
Steve

Editors' Commentary:

"Well, to be perfectly honest, in my humble opinion, of course without offending people who think differently from my point of view, but also by looking into this matter from a different perspective and without being condemning of one's views, and by trying to make it objectified, and by considering each persons valid opinion, I honestly believe that I forgot what I was going to say."



Membership Notes for June

By Arlene Appelbaum

Our May meeting was well attended by over 55 members.

We have added 9 new people to our membership, which brings our total to 102.

Please welcome the following folks to NCOS:

Landelle Edgar
Valeria and Jon Dragonswan
Sharon Wagner
Barbara Hogan
Jane Norris
Katee Shepard
Ethel Hammer
Gary Engelhardt

For a complete membership list go to ncos2gether@gmail.com. Membership badges can be ordered through me at anytime. The cost is \$13.50.

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!



A few members have not renewed their 2019 membership. Those who have not renewed will not receive the Keiki monthly.

NCOS ORCHID QUIZ

1. *What is NOT a precaution to prevent the spread of viruses among orchids?*
 - A. Use sterile cutting tools
 - B. Wear clean pair of latex gloves
 - C. Remove inflorescences by hand
 - D. Disinfect prior to use
2. *True or False: Black rot can be spread by water splashing from an infected plant to a nearby plant?*
3. *Common orchid pests include:*
 - A. Scale
 - B. Spider mites
 - C. Aphids
 - D. Slugs and snails
 - E. All of the above
4. *What is the best procedure to apply an oil-based product like Neem Oil?*
 - A. Apply during the coolest part of the day and in the shade
 - B. Apply in direct sunlight
 - C. Apply in the rain
 - D. Apply in the hottest part of the day
5. *Best practices for applying chemicals to your orchids include:*
 - A. Choose the appropriate chemical to treat your problem
 - B. Always follow package directions
 - C. Consider other wildlife, for example, bees
 - D. All of the above

(Answers are on the Library Page # 12)

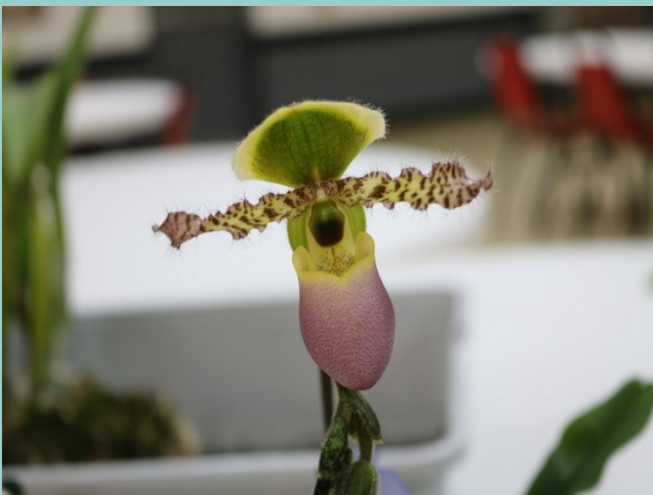
NCOS Show Table May-18, 2019

Plant Name	Grower
Cattleya purpurata 'Allison' HCC/AOS	Dan Grant
Catasetum pileatum	Delia Dunn
Encyclia Hereford Jewel	Delia Dunn
Phal. Brother Sweet Sugar 'Montclair' AM/AOS	Delia Dunn
Psychopsis papilio fma. alba	J. Parker
Psychopsis Kalihi 'Green Valley' AM/AOS	J. Parker
Den. Green Mist	J. Parker
Onc. AKA Baby 'Raspberry Chocolate' HCC/AOS	J. Parker
Enc. Green Hornet	J. Parker
Onc. Sphacelatum	J. Parker
Enc. radiata	J. Parker
Onc. Heaven Scent 'Radiance'	J. Parker
Encyclia hanburyi X Encyclia megalantha	Jeff Rundell
Angraecum culiciferum (reclassified as Lemurella culicifera)	Kara Ramsey
Vanda Fiftieth State Beauty	Matt Riesz
Cattleya Hybrid (pink)	Matt Riesz
Schoenorchis scolopendria	Matt Riesz
Paph. Greyi	Matt Riesz
Paph. liemianum	Matt Riesz
Phal. Bredren's Imp	Matt Riesz
Phal Hybrid - bright pink	Matt Riesz
Den. unicum	Pat Dupke
Phal. mariae II x Phal. mariae Thomas	Pat Dupke
Phal. Bredren's Imp	Pat Dupke
Phal. appendiculata X Phal. equestris	Steve Mattana
Phal. Multi Blue X Phal. Kenneth Schubert 'Blue Bird'	Thomas Govin
Phal. Hybrid - light yellow	Thomas Govin

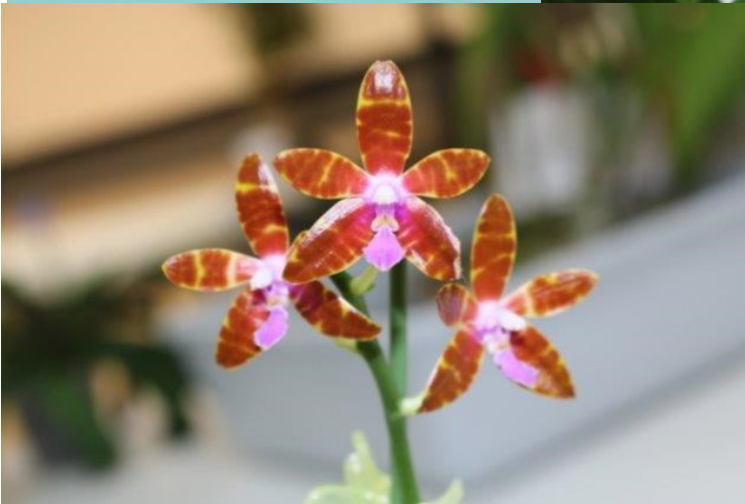
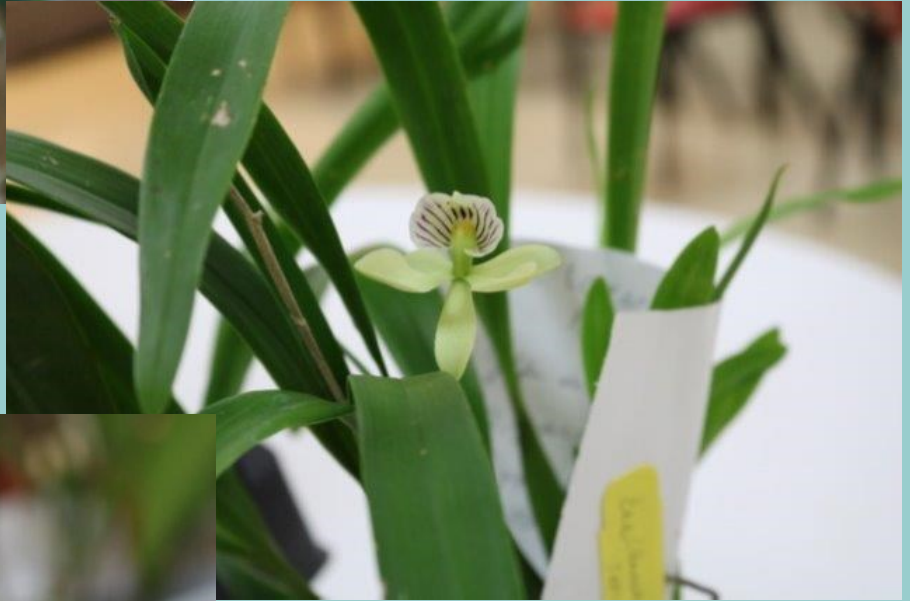
Orchid Pictures From The May Show Table



Orchid Pictures From The May Show Table





**Member blurb from Delia**

This month I had one of my Phals appearing desiccated. The leaves were wrinkled and looked like they were drying out. I called Steve Mattana as he is a Phal expert. : he said to check the roots, which I did, and found them soaking wet and definitely not viable - in fact the plant had gotten so wet that the base of the plant had rotted right off, roots and all. Something I learned which I think is very important and had not ever heard this before and wanted to let everyone know: Steve explained that the reason you cannot let a Phal dry out is because when you next water them they absorb so much they get too wet and then they get the root problems. I had never heard that before and this might explain why many Phal growers believe in that 3 ice cubes a week or so many teaspoons of water a week, whatever system they have to know when to add water, because that would keep the roots MOIST which they need to be all the time so that they do not dry



Our speaker for this month was club member Gary Gethen who gave a discussion on fungi, bacteria, pests, and viruses that can affect our orchids. There are a number of different fungi that can affect orchid roots and plant tissue that can cause significant damage to, and even death of the plant if not caught in time. Probably one of the more rapid spreading and devastating fungal infections one can encounter in their orchid collection is black rot. This infection is caused by two closely related fungi, *Pythium ultimum* and *Phytophthora*. The fungi are capable of attacking any part of an orchid, but generally work from the bottom up or the top down. As the name suggests, black rot presents as darkened, translucent lesions that expand quickly and change from brown to black in color. These fungi are considered water molds and require water to spread their reproductive spores. Therefore, it is essential to

isolate or remove infected plants to prevent further spread of the disease from occurring during watering via the splashing of water droplets of affected plants to their nearby otherwise healthy neighbors. The first step in treating a plant infected with black rot is to do surgery – to remove and destroy all infected tissue, taking along with the fungal rot at least one inch of healthy green uninfected tissue. This is the only way to hopefully isolate the rot from the plant. Once the infected tissue has been removed, a fungicide should be applied to protect the remaining healthy tissue and prevent reinfection. The spice cinnamon is an excellent natural fungicide that can be directly applied to exposed areas where infected tissue has been excised. You can also drench the plant with a broad spectrum fungicide, such as Banrot 40 WP or Truban 30 WP (Etridiazole). For more advanced cases, a systemic fungicide such as Aliette WDG (Fosetyl) or Subdue Maxx (Mefenoxam) is more effective. Orchid growers should be on heightened alert for fungal infections during periods of time in which damp conditions and cooler temperatures prevail.

Another common plague to our orchid collections is bacterial brown or soft rots caused by *Erwinia*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Enterobacter* species. These bacterial rots commonly afflict orchid species with a centralized growing point such as *Phalaenopsis*, hence the name “crown rot”. These bacterial infections present as areas of chestnut-brown lesions that often appear first at the tip of the leaf and work their way down. They are less virulent and seem to spread slower than most fungal infections. However, once the infection reaches the crown of the plant more leaves will become infected and even detach from the plant while they are still largely green. Control of bacterial rots, like their fungal counterparts, involves the removal of affected tissue before the infection has a chance to spread to vital areas. As these bacteria require wet surface conditions in order to penetrate and infect plant tissue, efforts should be taken to reduce the amount of time plants are truly wet. Try to water plants early in the day when conditions for evaporation are optimal, provide good air movement for plants, and be conscious of any water collecting in the crown of potted plants. These pathogens can be found everywhere in our growing environments. Thus, periodic spraying with Physan 20 or Southern Ag SA-20 at the rate of 1 to 1 ½ teaspoons per gallon of water could be considered a preventative measure to prevent bacterial rot infections. They can help form a protective surface on the plants to discourage an infection before it starts.

There are several different insects that commonly infest orchids. When treating for insect infestations it is important to first identify the insect, select an insecticide capable of targeting that insect, prepare the insecticide according to labeled instructions, and thoroughly spray affected plants. It is often necessary to reapply insecticides depending upon the particular insect you are targeting and their lifecycle. When spraying your plants it is essential that the insecticide come in contact with both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves as well as the soil or potting medium. Gary often uses Orthene (Acephate) to target most pests that he encounters in his greenhouse.

Although the product smells awful (like rotten eggs) he finds it to be a great systemic insecticide against thrips, aphids, mealybugs, and scale. It has a half-life of 72 hours and only lingers in the environment for a period of 3 months. Other systemic insecticides such as Imidacloprid can remain in the environment in which they are applied for up to 1 year, and can have a detrimental effect on local bee populations. For mollusks (i.e. snails and slugs) bait style products designed to attract and kill them are the most effective. These include Sluggo, Deadline, diatomaceous earth (silica), and even beer. Chewing insects such as caterpillars and grasshoppers can be controlled using B.T. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), a naturally occurring soil bacteria that is effective at controlling leaf eating pests by causing paralysis of the gut followed by death. Other natural products such as 70% isopropyl alcohol can be used to treat small, isolated infestations involving a few individuals. You can either directly apply using a spray bottle or wipe the area with a cotton ball soaked in alcohol to remove pests. Horticultural oils such as Neem oil can also be used to target certain insects. However, care must be taken to apply these oils only during the cooler evening hours or on cloudy, overcast days as not to sunburn plant leaves. Club member Matt Riesz has had success in using a weak Neam oil solution that he dilutes with water and adds soap to in order to act as a surfactant. In general when working with chemicals read the labeled instructions carefully before mixing, and consider wearing personal protective equipment like gloves and goggles before applying to plants.

Lastly, viruses can be very frustrating for any owner to encounter in their orchid collection. A virus, if present, will be present in all parts of the plant. Symptoms might include chlorotic and necrotic spots, streaks, lines or rings in the leaves. The flowers will also display necrotic spots and streaks as well as color breaks. Unfortunately there is no effective treatment for a virused plant. The only thing that a grower can do is to destroy the plant to prevent it from infecting other healthy plants in the collection. Gary suggests that if you have a plant that shows you color breaks in the flowers to immediately isolate the plant. When suspecting a virus it is important to observe how the flowers look the next time that the plant blooms. The reason being it is possible for insects like thrips and aphids to cause enough damage to flowers during their feeding activities that they can disrupt flower color patterns. Therefore, if the symptoms return during the next blooming you can be assured that it is a virus that is causing them and not insect damage. Viruses are spread by the transmission of plant sap from an affected plant to another via mechanical means. Strict adherence to good sanitation practices is the best way to prevent the spread of viruses. Properly sterilize your cutting tools by using Trisodium Phosphate, a 10% bleach solution, a hot flame, or by using a sterile single edged razor blade that is discarded after each use. Consider wearing latex gloves that are discarded when you are done handling an individual plant during repotting. Place fresh newspaper down over the potting area prior to un-potting a plant in an effort to keep surfaces sterile and discard when done. Thoroughly disinfect plastic and clay pots prior to reuse.

Good sanitation in the growing area can go a long way towards possibly preventing infections by these pathogens. Avoid overwatering your orchids – as many of the bacterial and fungal infections thrive in wet conditions. Do not overcrowd your growing area. A good rule of thumb is to allow enough room for a cat to walk between your plants without knocking any of them over. Adequate spacing among plants will help to promote good air circulation. It can also help reduce the spread of disease from plant to plant, which is often spread by water droplets splashing off of infected plants. Remember when mixing chemicals to use them responsibly and follow all labeled instructions. Also, it is best to alternate chemical treatments since bacteria and fungi can develop resistance to frequent use of the same chemical. If you are unsure of what you might be dealing with seek help from those with more knowledge. Gary mentions that the St. Augustine Orchid Society (<https://staugorchidsociety.org>) and the University of Florida IFAS Extension Office (<http://gardeningsolutions.ifas.ufl.edu/plants/ornamentals/orchids.html>) are useful resources for orchid growers.



Minutes of May Member's Meeting

By Kara Ramsey

Steve Mattana opened our meeting by recognizing any guests and new members present. Steve made a request to approve the minutes from the previous meeting held on April 20, 2019. This motion was seconded and the minutes were approved.

Steve honored two gentlemen, Arty Appelbaum and Bruce Baright, with certificates of appreciation for their service to our club. Without fail these gentlemen are present not only at our Saturday meetings but every special event held to help bring joy to those that find good fortune in our raffle table.

Pat Baig provided our treasury report:

Starting balance (as of 3/31/19):	\$8,577.47
Total receivables:	\$2,422.00
Total disbursements:	\$ 776.65
Current balance (as of 5/15/19):	\$10,222.22

Jeff Rundell provided the club with an update from the nominating committee in regards to the nominees selected for our club's board positions. The proposed slate of officers includes: Steve Mattana for President, Gary Harris for 1st Vice President, Celeste Ogden for 2nd Vice President, Pat Dupkee for Secretary, and Pat Baig for Treasurer. The club members were allowed time to discuss the announced panel of officers over refreshments and provide any further nominations from the floor at that time. After refreshments were concluded, a vote was taken to elect the nominated slate of officers. The vote held by the club passed and the proposed slate of officers was approved by the club. The instillation of the officers will occur next month during our June meeting.

Arlene Appelbaum provided a membership update for the club. The club welcomed 8 new members – at least one of which applied for membership online. Over the past month Arlene has tried to reach out to inactive members (no activity with the club for one year or more) to determine their future status with our club. However, she has sadly received very little reply responses in regards to her inquiries. The club currently has a total of 93 paid active members. As a friendly reminder if you have not paid your membership dues for the year please do so. The membership dues help fund our speaker presentation programs and pay the rental fee for the VFW hall where we hold our meetings.

As mentioned previously, Delia and Ken Dunn will be resigning as Editors of the Keiki this month. We are happy to announce that two volunteers have come forward to take on the responsibility of producing our club's newsletter. Matt Riesz, and Julie Smolka will share the task of editing the Keiki starting in June.

Steve mentioned that the Tarzane Group will be our presenter for our upcoming meeting in September. This orchid grower from Miami, FL specializes in a wonderful selection of miniature orchids featured from around the world. As they are unable to meet with us on a Saturday, that month's meeting will be moved to Sunday, September 22, 2019 starting at 12:00PM.

Matt Riesz and Jeff Rundell discussed the beautiful orchids featured on our show table for this month.

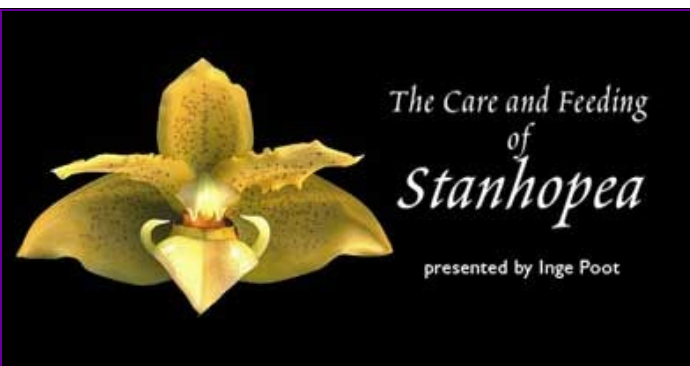
Our very own Gary Gethan gave a discussion to the club on various pests, bacterial, and fungal problems that affect our orchids and how to combat them.

The raffle was drawn and the meeting adjourned.

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



Greenhouse Chat for June

Ron McHatton

Thursday, June 13th, 2019
8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT

The Care and Feeding of Stanhopea

Inge Poot

Wednesday, June 5th, 2019
8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT

Just click on: <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>
and you can watch these videos at your convenience.

Some webinars are reserved for AOS members only.



FEATURED IN THIS MONTHS ORCHID SOCIETY BULLETIN

This month grower of *Catasetinae* extraordinaire, Fred Clarke, treats us to the first installment of his new series on this fascinating group of plants. Part I, titled *The Cat's Meow: New Developments in Breeding and Growing Catasetums* is not to be missed. Become an AOS member and you can enjoy such benefits as the monthly bulletin.

Become an AOS member and you'll receive *Orchids* magazine monthly, plus loads of other benefits!



Male and Female Flowers on Same Catasetum Stem

By Delia Dunn

with culture information from the internet.

The Catasetum orchid genus has unisexual flowers, either male or female (they look different); which type appears is controlled by the lighting. If grown in low lighting like a Phalaenopsis, male flowers will appear; if grown in high lighting like a Cattleya, they'll have female flowers. The two flower types look different, the male being more colorful and attractive and the female usually smaller, green and hooded. Other culture articles state *'Female flowers will often be produced when high light and low moisture is present, while male flowers are produced in shadier situation of higher moisture.'* And yet another article: *'Rarely do we get to see the female flowers because 90% of the time the plant produces male flowers, which is very fortunate for us growers, as the female flowers are downright ugly. Female flowers occur when the temperature rises higher than the norm while the plant is spiking and the flower buds are forming.'* (HEY, I LIKE THIS ONE!!)

It must be quite unusual but it is known to happen that both male and female flowers can appear on the same plant and even on the same stem. The plant shown on this page is my Catasetum tenebrosum. I've had it for years, lost the tag out of it and have never seen blooms with this coloring so the plant must never have bloomed for me. If I recall I had it stuck in the same pot as another Catasetum so believed it to be a Ctsm. pileatum Green Jade x sibling. Last winter I took it out of the pot, kept it dry all winter and didn't expect anything really from it as the bulb was very small. It received low lighting (in my winter vinyl room) and no moisture at all on the old bare roots. Then it received high light when the sun moved

around to the winter room and in the Spring when I saw a stem growing, there was also leaf growth of about 3" so I stuck it in the plastic pot with brand new sphagnum moss and put it outside on the bench where it would get lots of water. I want to say it was not fertilized but I normally layer fertilizer beads in sphagnum for Catasetums, so likely that is the case.

I'm very excited about my miracle plant and have taken many pictures and also on the next page I have 3 pictures of Catasetums each with male and female flowers and you can easily see why the male flowers are more in demand.



Delia's Catasetum tenebrosum

Catasetums have large, thick pseudobulbs about a foot long or somewhat longer, with a fan of thin, veined leaves. Each year's pseudobulb will be bigger than the previous one if you're keeping the plant happy.

Flower stems emerge from the side of the pseudobulb above one of the leaves. One or two flower stems is most typical, with one to a couple dozen flowers each, depending on species.

They need a long dry rest after flowering to prevent rot; you'll know it's time for this when the

minimum needed to keep the pseudobulb from shriveling too much, such as every 3 weeks or so. But once new growth begins and roots are a couple inches long, you should be watering more normally, as the potting mix approaches dryness. Fertilize well during the active growing season, as the plant doesn't get a chance to be fertilized during its dry rest.

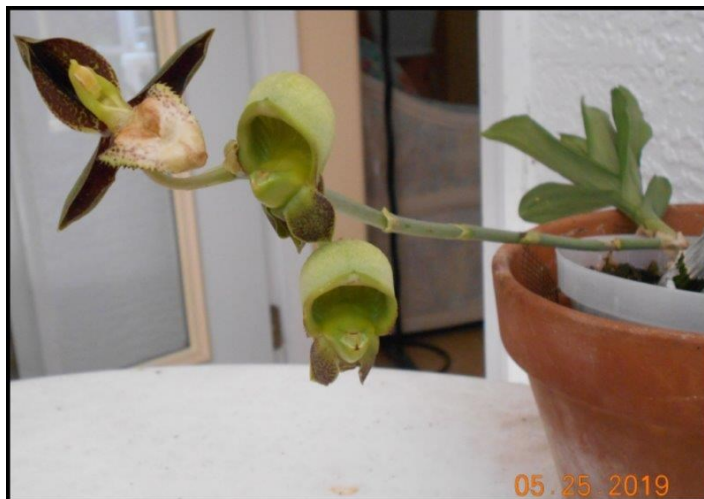
They like humidity of 50-70%. Also provide warm temperatures, 75-80°F during the day, dropping 10-15°F at night.

Repot just as new growth is beginning at the end of the dry rest. Sphagnum moss and fine fir barkwork well as potting mixes for these epiphytes. Many growers like to divide these orchids at this time, usually leaving one pseudobulb from the previous season in each pot.



Delia's

Ctsm. tenebrosus





YOUR ORCHID LIBRARY

By Celeste Ogden

<http://www.naturecoastorchidsociety.com/library-checkout-books.html>

How do I get a book from the Club's Library?

1. Just Click on: www.naturecoastorchidsociety.com/library-alphabetical-list-books.html
2. Select Books or CD's you think would be useful and order right on the web page.

Select any number(s) that you would like to spend some time with and then you can sign them out at the next Members' Meeting. Keep them for 1 month and return them at the following meeting and remove your name from the list.

If you have any questions about our Library Books, my email address is:
c1948ogden@gmail.com

BOOK OF THE MONTH

All About Growing Orchids by Ortho Books # 300-022

Grow breathtakingly beautiful orchids right in your own home. New orchid hybrids are much easier to grow than their finicky ancestors. This practical guide contains the information you need to bring these exotic plants into bloom on a windowsill, under lights, or in a greenhouse. The selection guide describes over 120 orchids for the home hobbyist. .

NCOS ORCHID QUIZ ANSWERS FROM PAGE 4

1. C: By removing inflorescences with hand, you can unknowingly spread viruses upon touching the next plant. Instead, use a sterile razor or cutting shear
2. True: Black rot can easily be spread by water splashing to nearby plants
3. E: All of the above. Some common orchid pests include scale, spider mites, aphids, slugs and snails
4. A: Apply Neem oil in the coolest part of the day and only in the shade so the oils do not damage leaves
5. D: All of the above. When applying chemicals consider the effect on local wildlife, choose the appropriate chemical and always follow package directions

