



Volume 27

Issue 9

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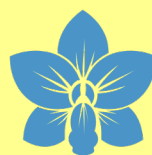
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THE KEIKI



This month we will have a special speaker on SUNDAY September 22nd. Tomas Bajza, of the Tarzane Group, will be speaking to us about growing miniature orchids. Tomas' biography can be found on pages 10 and 11 of this newsletter.



TARZANEGROUP

MICRO, MINIATURE AND SMALL ORCHIDS

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

- 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:

Snacks

Diane Musser
Mary Jo Zollo
Julie Smolka
Marita Riesz

Drinks/Water

Diane Musser
Karan Taccard
Celeste Ogden

TREASURER'S REPORT

By Pat Baig



Prior balance:	\$9808.10
Total receipts (raffle, etc.)	\$0.00
Total disbursements	\$457.60
Balance as of 8/30/2019	\$9350.50



From the Desk of Steve Mattana

Good day everyone

Our month's break is soon to be over. Hopefully everybody got their kids off to school and got their last week of vacation in before we start up again with a brand-new season of Orchid programs. Celeste Ogden our second VP. Has put together a nice lineup to get our new season underway starting in January. No spoilers on that just yet! But be ready, we have a nice interesting exciting set of programs coming up. Well, hopefully we are done with the rains for a while. What a soaker August has been. How quickly summer is now slipping into fall. No pun intended!

Our September 22 meeting will begin at noon so try to be there by 11:30AM to buy plants. The presentation will start promptly at 12:30 so that we have enough time for Tomas and Yair to answer questions. I am looking forward to hearing his presentation. The live sphagnum moss has interest for me. I have one of my Phals growing in live sphagnum and it is doing incredibly well. I plan on cultivating this and moving towards moss for my Phals. Along with the moss, the variety of plants that I've seen on the website look extremely interesting. I'm sure you're going to find one that you enjoy yourselves.

It's time for the auction! Hopefully everyone has at least one plant to donate to the auction. If you have one or more plants, we are more than happy to accept them. The sales as you know from the auction, go to bringing in speakers for our meetings, our picnics, and our Christmas party, as well as the goodies that we have at every meeting and a host of other things... Speaking of the auction, picnic and Christmas party there will be sign-up sheets going around for the needed volunteers. I am kindly asking for everyone to donate to the auction and of course volunteer to help us out. Those of you have been to the auctions before, helping out is greatly appreciated, and it's not a strenuous position.

In closing, looking forward to seeing everybody at 11:30 AM Sunday the 22nd, again the meeting will start at noon. And the program to follow shortly thereafter.

Happy growing, see you soon!

Steve

Brassavola Care

Question

I recently purchased a plant called *Brassavola* Little Stars. Can you tell me what the name stands for and how should I care for this plant? — **Arlene McGrath**



Brassavola Little Stars 'Henbest's Passion' CCM/AOS

Answer

The plant you have purchased is a *Brassavola*, which is in the *Cattleya* Alliance. *Brassavola* Little Stars is a popular hybrid (*nodosa* x *cordata*¹), first made and registered by Ernest Hetherington of Stewart Orchids. *Brassavola nodosa* is commonly known as the lady-of-the-night orchid because of its evening fragrance, and the hybrid is equally blessed.

Provide lots of light year round; a summer sojourn outside would do the plant no harm. In Florida, the hybrid will flower in several flushes each year and, while this may not happen in New York State, you should have a plant that is extremely free flowering. Many growers find B. Little Stars a great subject for basket culture, although it can be grown in a shallow pot (rather than a standard pot) if you do not wish to cultivate it in a basket. — **Andy Easton**

MEMBERS:

Arlene Appelbaum 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!

Starting in September, we will no longer mail hardcopies of the newsletter. If you do not have access to email or the web, you can pick up a copy at our monthly meeting (or other event such as auction, picnic, holiday party, etc.)

NCOS ORCHID QUIZ

Answers on page 10

1. *Maxillaria tenuifolia* is commonly known as:

- A. Pineapple orchid
- B. Coconut orchid
- C. Snowy orchid
- D. Jewel orchid

2. *Onc. Sharry Baby* has what type of scent?

- A. Rootbeer
- B. Spice
- C. Unscented
- D. Chocolate

3. *The Paphiopedilum* is commonly known as:

- A. Lady's Slipper
- B. Coconut Orchid
- C. Jewel Orchid
- D. Moth Orchid

Temperature Ranges

Unlike most of our familiar houseplants, orchids are adapted to conditions that experience not only seasonal variation in temperatures but also significant day/night variations as well. These seasonal and diurnal variations are often critical to proper growth and flowering and, when not provided, may weaken the plant and allow the development of temperature-stress related disorders.

Cool, Intermediate or Warm? Orchids are usually classified as either cool-, intermediate-or warm-growing depending on their temperature needs and the usual definitions of these ranges are: Warm 80-90F days and 65-70F nights, Intermediate 70-80F days and 55-65F nights and Cool 60-70F days and 50-55F nights.

First, these temperature ranges are for winter conditions. Obviously, cattleyas and many oncidiums tolerate summer days into the 90s or no one in three-quarters of the country would be able to grow them. However, temperatures above the low 90's do cause physiological stress on the plants and their ability to tolerate it is tied to a significant drop in night temperature as well as the typically short duration of summer heat. The same plants constantly exposed to high day temperature with little diurnal variation rapidly develop symptoms of heat stress such as black rot and calcium-deficiency induced leaf-tip dieback.

Second, these ranges are SAFE estimates. We all know individuals who routinely expose their plants to temperatures above and, more importantly below, these ranges without apparent damage but the ability to survive temperature extremes is closely tied to many other environmental and cultural practices as well as the duration. A few hours of temperatures in the 40's will have a remarkably different effect on phalaenopsis than a whole growing season of too-cool conditions. Think of these



A min-max thermometer will show you the temperature range over a given period of time.

ranges like traffic hazard warning signs. Does a sign for a curve ahead at 35mph mean you can't take it at 50mph? Of course not, you might be able to but it helps if you are an experienced driver. The same is true of plants. If your plants have been more stressed by sudden cold snaps than they would be if they were allowed to gradually become acclimated to lower temperatures and wet plants can be more easily damaged by cold than dry plants. Some clones are much more tolerant of ex-

treme conditions than others. That fact is the basis of the development of warmth tolerant or especially cold tolerant landscaping plants.

These temperature ranges overlap somewhat and many genera are either adaptable to a wide range of conditions or have species with different cultural requires such that, with careful selection of micro-climates in your growing area, it's possible to successfully grow a wide range of plants. For those that want nights a bit cooler, moving them closer to the windows will help while those that want to be a bit warmer can be staged further away provided adequate light can be provided.

The Need for a Day/Night Differential Most of the orchids we grow do best under intermediate temperature conditions. Given adequate humidity and air movement, many will tolerate higher daytime temperatures than the ranges would indicate as long as they cool off at night. Night temperatures that are too warm or too cold are more often than not, much more damaging to plants than day temperatures.

Appropriate night temperatures are critical to good growth and flowering. Most orchids do best with a 10-15F fluctuation between day and night temperatures with those from lower elevations and more tropical climates needing somewhat less but without this day/night temperature differential the plant's respiration and metabolism are impacted. Cool nighttime temperatures allow orchids to store rather than expend the carbohydrates they manufacture during the day. Night temperatures that are too high or day/night fluctuations that are insufficient are perhaps the second leading cause of failure to bloom. If your plants are growing well, with strong vigorous growth but fail to flower and you are sure that your light is adequate, try dropping your night temperatures by a few degrees. You may be surprised by the results. In some cases, plants will not flower unless both the day and night temperatures are below a certain threshold regard-

less of the day/night fluctuation. For example, phalaenopsis grown under 90F/80F (day/night) temperatures will not flower even though there is a 10F differential. This is because day temperatures above 85F and night temperatures above about 75F inhibit flowering independently of each other. Conversely, if your plants are not producing vigorous growth, try raising or lowering your night temperature a few degrees.

Seasonal Variation Know thy orchids. Many orchids, especially species, are adapted to significant seasonal variations and without them will either not flower or may not grow at all. This is especially true of plants from higher elevations or more northerly climates. While *Dendrobium lindleyi* (aggregatum) grows perfectly well during the summer months with temperatures in the 90's during the day and 70's at night, it will not flower without a sharply colder (and virtually dry) winter season. The same sort of seasonal variation is at play in the flowering of nobile dendrobiums and plants like *Dendrobium kingianum*. In their native habitat, summers can be very hot with temperatures even exceeding 100F but winters are cool and dry. Without this cool winter, flowering is inhibited and the plants produce numerous keikis where there should have been inflorescences.

For every orchid that needs a wide seasonal variation there's an orchid adapted to consistently warm or cool conditions. In some cases these species occupy localized habitats that do not experience significant seasonal variations because of altitude or equatorial location or they may come from high or low altitudes. This is where a little research into the native habitat of your plants will go a long way to successful culture

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| 10901 Old Cutler Road | Coral Gables, FL 33156

September speaker: Bio



Hi to all orchid lovers! To introduce myself — my name is Tomas Bajza and I am the orchid addict — I call it lover though I originally came to the USA from the Czech Republic, and settled down in hot tropical Miami, Florida some 16+ years ago. I adored orchids during my teenage years, but there were not many to see in my country at the time. My neighbor grew a few of the Paphs and Phals amongst her windows, and when they bloomed, I could just go across the street from our house to hers and stare at that window for hours! I always dreamed about growing orchids somewhere warm one day! My orchid beginnings were funny and sad at the same time. I managed to obtain few orchid plants back in the Czech, two Phalaenopsis plants, and one Cymbidium plant. I had neither knowledge nor options to do some research (the Internet was really nowhere), so I grew as I felt. That approach was of course totally wrong. My poor Phals were over-watered constantly and kept by the window right

above the heating, so the humidity was at zero. They must have hated me all these year as they were suffering and barely surviving, but I got at least one spike once, before they both went to the orchid heaven. My Cymbidium was even “better”. That sucker did nothing except growing leaves for years. Then I went to college and moved out of the house, completely forgetting about that plant. Once I came back home in the fall, and my mom called me outside to our courtyard. When I got there, she pulled out from behind her Oleander bush my forgotten Cymbidium with absolutely amazing long spike carrying some 40+ green waxy blooms. I was shocked, as I was not able to bloom this plant for many years. So I asked her what she did with it. She replied, “I just throw it outside behind the Oleander bushes early spring, water it with the hose when watering oleanders, and fertilize it with chicken poop when fertilizing my oleanders, that’s it!” I was laughing my ass off about my over-caring this plant for some four years with no success whilst my mother just threw it outside behind the bushes. And that’s it, she gets the blooms! Even though I am living in Florida surrounded by orchids for some 15 years, I got into growing orchid only 9 years ago, starting with the usual grocery store selling Phalaenopsis and Dendrobiums, slowly adding some Cattleyas and Vandas since these were the orchids that everyone in Florida grows! All of these were large orchids and mostly hybrids. Some 8 years ago on one of the orchid forums, someone posted about Lepanthopsis astrophora — that was the very first time I have ever seen a miniature orchid. I had no clue that such a thing even exist! I fall in love totally and completely, and immediately ordered a few. When they came, they were even smaller than I ever imagined! That was it, I’ve got bitten by a “huge” miniature orchid bug — and in the past years I was fortunate enough to collect hundreds of micro and miniature orchid species, many of them pretty rare. I am a very stubborn grower — I do not listen to anything, and I do not like the word “impossible”. I like all orchids, but I do love huge amount of cold- or intermediate-growing species. Many growers in Florida told me that I cannot grow this and that here, because it is too hot or they are too hard to grow. I do not believe any of this till I try myself and either succeed or fail! Through extended research, reading and being active on different orchid boards and in orchid groups, I’ve learned tremendously. I do not consider myself in

any way orchid expert, but someone once told me that a beginner orchid grower is someone who killed less than 10 plants, advance orchid grower is someone who killed more than 100, and orchid professional is someone who killed over 1000 and doesn't count anymore. By this yardstick, I do belong to advance growers I've been very fortunate with meeting and becoming friends with many international orchid growers and nursery owners. At the beginning, I bought only plants sold by the US nurseries. But in the past 6+ years, all of my orchids come from abroad. Buying orchids from the US growers is safe and the majority of the plants come nicely established. Unfortunately there are no offerings for the species that I am looking for at this stage of my growing. I was really pushed to search and start my own importing because I could not just find any of the plants I wanted to own. Imported plants are 99% bare root divisions and they need extra love and care. There is another "love" I do have, love for photography. With growing miniature orchid collection, there were endless opportunities for taking the pictures of these amazing, sometimes microscopical blooms. Posting my pictures online caused quite a "buzz" leading to invitations from various orchid societies to provide speeches for their members about growing miniature orchids and cold growing species in hot Florida environment.

NCOS Members:

The Tarzane Group has kindly offered us a discount on orders of
orchid plants!

EXCLUSIVE COUPON CODE FOR YOUR SOCIETY. GOOD FOR 2 MONTHS

Coupon code will be active from August 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019

ONLY VALID ON OUR WEBSITE

TARZANORCHIDS.COM

18% OFF YOUR ORDER - USE CODE “**NATURE**”

ONE PER HOUSEHOLD

WHILE SUPPLIES LAST

VALID UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

CANNOT BE COMBINED WITH ANY OTHER OFFER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS

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 September

Thursday, September 5th, 2019
8:30 PM—9:30 PM EDT

Join Dr. Ron McHatton as he answers your questions about all things orchids. Please send your questions with photos to Sandra Svoboda at greenhousechat@aos.org by September 3



AOS Members: September Webinar

Wednesday, September 18th, 2019
8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT

Tom Mirenda takes us on a tour of Latin America's fabulous orchid gardens.



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.

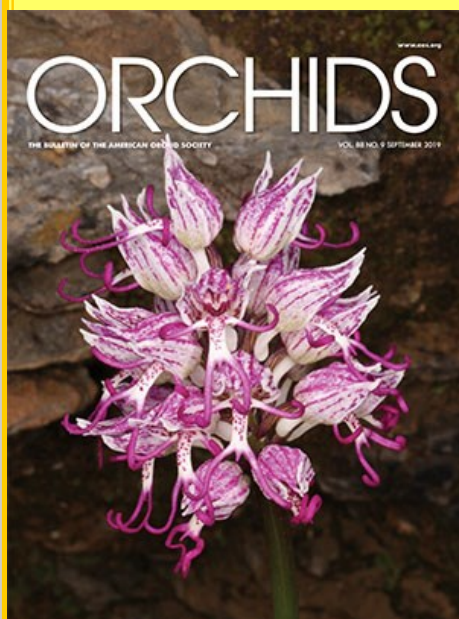
AOS Orchids Magazine

Featured this month

September is the month for terrestrial orchids. This month Spiro Kasomenakis takes us on a superbly illustrated armchair adventure to Crete and Attica to experience its terrestrial orchids and Sergey and Elena Skoropad take us to Iceland and one of its endemic native - *Dactylorhiza maculatasubsp. islandica*. Stig Dalström rounds out the terrestrials taking us to the mountain Kingdom of Bhutan to discover the genus *Diplomeris*. Rounding out this month's features, David Rosenfeld fills us in on the life and times of Charles Darwin. At a minimum don't miss the fabulous picture of *Angraecum sesquipedale* and its pollinating moth!

Rounding out the September issue

- GreatIdeas - Don't miss Jean Allen-Ikeson's discussion of power outages
- Genus of the Month - This month Tom Mirenda and Wolfgang Rysy join forces to present the genus *Zootrophion* whose curious flowers open but a mere slit to allow access by their pollinators.
- The New Refugium Botanicum - *Phalaenopsis mariae*
- Orchids Illustrated - *Maxillaria*
- *Lindleyana* - More new Ecuadorian Orchids by Hugo Medina, José Portilla and Iván Portilla

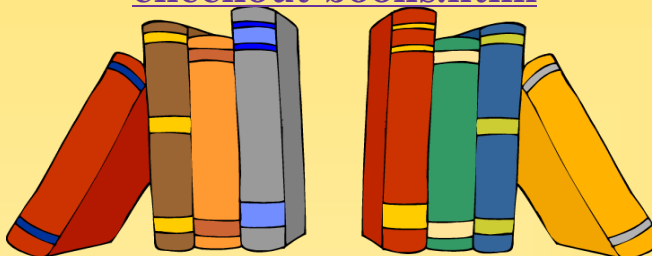


YOUR ORCHID LIBRARY

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.

BOOK OF THE MONTH

Botanica's Orchids with over 1,200 species listed alphabetically. #200-029

For many people the word "orchid" conjures up images of exotic, expensive, delicate, and rare flowers, but the truth is far from this romantic image. Orchids are among the most adaptable plants. They are not restricted to tropical jungles, as the uninitiated sometimes imagine. Orchids can be found growing naturally on every continent, except Antarctica.

Many, many beautiful photos of orchids

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



**Nature Coast
Orchid Society**

The Society meets on the 3rd
Saturday of each month, at 1pm,
at the Spring Hill VFW Post 8681
18940 Drayton St.
at County Line Rd

Enjoy great speakers, fantastic
raffle prizes and beautiful orchids
on display.

www.naturecoastorchidsociety.com

Answers to quiz

1. *B. Coconut Orchid*
2. *D. Chocolate*
3. *A. Lady's Slipper*