



May

Orchid View

OUR NEXT MONTHLY MEETING May 2nd, 2016

MARIE SELBY BOTANICAL GARDENS

Great Room by the Bay, The Activities Center, 811 S. Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL

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| 6:00 | Door Opens |
| 6:15 | Culture class with Roy Krueger |
| 7:00 | Business Meeting |
| 7:15 | Focus is on "Orchid Repotting" and "Dividing" |
| 8:00 pm | 'Members Only' Silent Auction |
| 8:30 pm | Members' Plant Table |

A Plant Raffle completes our Meeting!

Guests are always welcome!

Club address; PO Box 19895, Sarasota, FL 34276-2895

Please Note: Should you arrive to our Monthly SOS Meeting **after 7:00 pm**, when the Gate to the Selby Activities Center is locked, please call the cell phone of one of our members in the meeting, [as listed on the gate](#). Someone will come down to let you in. Selby's Rules are such that the Gate must be locked once our meeting has started, at which time no one is available to continue to sit by the gate.

Note ---- If you have an orchid/orchids that you need help with repotting or dividing bring the plant(s) into the meeting along with any pot or tools you want to use. Get the expert advice from "seasoned" growers.

2016 Society Officers

President -- Dennis Pavlock

Vice President -- Roy Krueger

Past President -- Laurie Stoner

Recording Secretary -- Randy Brodsky

Treasurer & Corresponding Secretary-- Laurie Stoner

Directors-at-Large:

Cindy Auchter

Karen Bird-Lister -- OrchidView Newsletter Editor

Jo Davis

Norm Hillstrom

Jane Hagerstrom

Patti Quinnelly

Monroe Kokin

AOS Representative -- Laurie Stoner

Welcome New Members:

Joan Sapiano

Charles St. Louis

Bill Betourney

Wendy Trivedi

Pam Theiler

Big Earth Landscape Supply, on Bee Ridge Road in Sarasota, **will be selling Orchid Products for potting and spraying**, including some items which Roy Krueger discusses during his monthly "Learn to Grow Orchids" sessions at 6:15 pm, prior to the Sarasota Orchid Monthly Meetings.



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Please limit one orchid per member. Present this ad to receive discount and complimentary orchid.

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April 2016 SOS Meeting Minutes

- I'd like to invite Jo Davis up to introduce any new members and guests
- This will be the last meeting that we mention 2016 membership dues. Members in default will be dropped from our database.
- April Annual Meeting ... **Denny did not cover the points listed in red font. They will be covered at the May meeting**
- I wanted to let everyone know that the Sarasota Orchid Society By-Laws require us to have an annual members' meeting. The April meeting is considered our annual member's meeting in which we review changes in board membership and any annual business, including any financial transactions in excess of \$1000.
 - **Denny will review all transactions over \$1K from Spreadsheet submitted by Laurie Stoner, our Treasurer, who couldn't attend tonight.**
- Board Position changes:
 - **Cindy Auchter has indicated a willingness to join the board. Can I have a motion from the floor to approve her to a 3 year term? A second? Approved!**
 - **We have several members who are retiring after completion of their terms:**
 - **Judy Robertson, Carolyn Langdon, and Lory Boyce .**
 - **I would like to thank them for their service!**
 - At the May meeting I will announce the new slate of officers for 2016
 - Based on these retirements, I would like to add another board member who has an interest in becoming Recording Secretary.
- Based on tour of the By-Laws, the president can't be the only one to record what is discussed and approved at our meetings. The By-Laws state that the Recording Secretary shall attend and keep minutes of all meetings including the 6 board meetings and at each of the monthly meetings.
- It's not difficult job. I will send the Recording Secretary the agenda for the monthly meetings as well as the board meetings in advance ... All you have to do is take notes and then publish the minutes, either in the newsletter or on the website.
 - Anyone willing to do this job please see raise your hand and see me at the break.
 - Membership - Jo Davis has done an excellent job at the Membership Chairperson for the last 4 or 5 years. She would like to change jobs on the Board, so please talk to Jo if you are interested in taking over for her. She promises a lot of time training you.
 - We will publish the slate of 2016 SOS Board members in the May newsletter
 - There are lovely plants on the Silent Auction Table
 - Remember each month, you can bring in a couple of plants, just email me ahead of time with the Plant's Name
 - Please go over and purchase during the break
 - VAOS Redland's Bus
 - I've brought a few copies of the VAOS Redland's bus trip.
 - Who is interested in going?
 - You need to send your check in quickly (to the person in the hand out) quickly
 - Big Earth will no longer be bringing in supplies each month. Sales have not been strong enough to support on the carry in and out of products. Instead, Adam will be giving us a product's list for members to fill out and send to him. He will bring it to the monthly meetings and you can pay him then. We'll try this at the May meeting and see how it works.
 - Mention Plant Raffle
 - Mention the Plant Show Table – Please vote during the break
 - Make a plea for everyone to stay and help clean up!!!

Monthly Orchid Winners

Best Species – Jack Knuese



Maxillariella tenuifolia

Speakers Choice – Karen Bird-Lister



Chiloschista segawai

Best Hybrid – Lori Boyce



Paphiopedilum Puppentanz (Paphiopedilum haynaldianum x Paphiopedilum kolopakingii)

Best Novice – Susan Sadi



*Phalaenopsis
unknown hybrid*

ORCHIDS WE SHOULD ALL GROW



Dendrobium nobile

The genus *Dendrobium* is the largest in the family of orchids. With literally thousands of different species found throughout Southeast Asia to Australia, the genus is so large that it has been divided into seventeen different sections. Needless to say, with its diverse habitat come many different climates and growing conditions.

One of the more interesting sections are the soft cane types. Often upright and erect when the pseudobulbs are young, they often turn pendulous when they age. Another interesting characteristic is the fact that they are deciduous. Once the temperatures begin to fall and the days shorten, the soft cane types drop their leaves and remain barren until they set buds and burst into color in spring.

Dendrobium nobile is a prototype soft cane Den. It drops its leaves in late autumn and goes dormant. At this time, the grower must withhold ALL WATER. Do not even think about watering until it flowers in spring. Flowers emerge from the old leaf nodes, first as a swelling and then as a plump elongated bud.

Color forms are varied. Most are a base white or light pink and all have a dark center or eye. Flowers will last from three to six weeks.

Den. *Nobile* is found growing from high in Nepal, eastward through the mountains of China, and into Laos, Viet Nam, and Cambodia. It is often found growing at altitudes of 1000-6000' in direct sunlight.

It is an easy plant for beginning growers. It can be grown in a pot or mounted on a slat or raft. If grown in a pot, use medium mix. If mounted, tie tightly to the mount. I grow mine mounted on a raft or a tree fern totem. Rather than let the canes arc and become pendulous, I mount the plant roots up and canes down.

Canes can grow to 24-30" when the plant reaches maturity. Flowers emerge only on the past years growth, not old canes. Do not cut them off though unless they shrivel and dry because the old brown cane is still providing nutrients to the new growth until leaves emerge.

Once leaves emerge, water and fertilize the plant heavily because it has only about six months to reach maturity.

The picture above was taken this spring. This was an unusual winter, warm early so many of the leaves never dropped. Consequently, you see foliage where flowers should be. The flowers that are there are growing on nodes where leaves did drop.

I considered bringing the plant in each night and putting it in the refrigerator to accelerate leaf drop. However, I decided I would rather have fruits, vegetables, milk (or beer) as well as domestic harmony. So, fewer flowers this year.

A final note on withholding water when dormant. If you water the plant, you will not harm it. You will only restrict flowering. When watered, the plant will produce kikis (Hawaiian for baby) at the leaf node instead of a flower. I know some growers who will occasionally water a single plant in winter to propagate new plant lets. When the kiki forms roots a couple of inches long and the baby pseudobulb is about 4 inches tall, take a sharp blade and remove it to a plug tray. In two or three years, you will have a blooming size plant exactly like the mother plant.

If you are planning on going to Redlands for the orchid show – keep in mind what orchids that will grow here. They bring orchids for all growing temperatures, so make sure you get ones that will grow in your growing area wither it's inside, outside or in a greenhouse.

<http://www.aos.org/orchids/additional-resources/temperature-ranges.aspx>

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 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 grown under uniformly warm conditions they will be much 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 extreme 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 regardless 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 noble 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.

Another good website for information on orchids.

<http://staugorchidsociety.org/links-videos.htm>

For those of you who are still interested in the trip to Hawaii here is the link to the information....

<http://dperreault.cruiseonegroups.com/HawaiiOrchidExpedition>

Silent Auction Guidelines

◆ □ We will limit the total number of plants to 5 or 6 per month.

◆ □ By the 20th of the month, prior to the upcoming meeting, **a member will email a request** to Denny Pavlock (dpavlock@gmail.com) with the number of plants they wish to bring.

◆ □ Include the name of the plant, the approximate number of pseudo bulbs, size of the pot, basket or mount or that it is a bare root.

◆ □ If you have a jpeg picture of the flower, please include with your form.

◆ □ Plants must be clean with no scale, thrips, etc.

◆ □ If desired, specify the minimum price you will accept for each plant.

◆ □ If desired, specify an “eBay type Buy-It-Now” amount for each plant so that a member may instantly purchase the plant.

◆ □ Note: The plant will then immediately be removed from the Silent Auction Table

◆ □ The seller will receive 75% and the SOS will receive 25% of the sale’s price.

To confirm your inclusion in the Silent Auction, Denny will send you, the member, a **Silent Auction Form**.