

# NEWSLETTER



**Editor's Note:** The newsletter will be distributed electronically to all members for whom we have an email address. If you wish to switch from paper to electronic delivery, please notify me at [robert.lucas@usask.ca](mailto:robert.lucas@usask.ca).

## Future Meeting Dates:

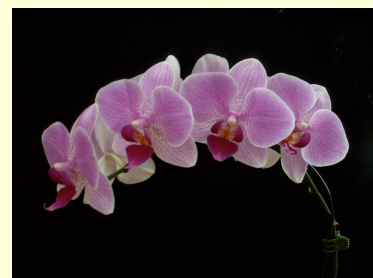
February 17, 2013    March 17, 2013    April 28, 2013  
May 26, 2013

## SOS Executive

<b>President:</b>	Cal Carter
<b>Vice-President:</b>	
<b>Past President:</b>	Sherida Gregoire
<b>Secretary:</b>	Jennifer Burgess
<b>Treasurer:</b>	Cheryl Grummett
<b>Social:</b>	Shirley Keith Lori Pozniak
<b>Plant Orders:</b>	Heather Anderson Cheryl Adamson
<b>Resources:</b>	Yvette Lyster Pat Randall
<b>Librarians:</b>	Tracey Thue Jan Dougall
<b>Newsletter:</b>	Bob Lucas
<b>COC/AOS Rep:</b>	
<b>Speakers:</b>	Don Keith
<b>Webmaster:</b>	Jennifer Burgess
<b>Mail Address:</b>	SOS, Box 411 Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3
<b>Web Address:</b>	<a href="http://www.saskorchids.com">www.saskorchids.com</a>

## January Meeting

The January general meeting of the Society will be held on **Jan. 27, 2013** at John Dolan School, commencing at 1:30 p.m. Cal Carter will give an Orchid Digest presentation entitled, "40 Orchids for your Greenhouse."



## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Membership renewals for 2012-2013 will be on sale at the January meeting, \$25.00 for a single and \$30.00 for a family membership. A new form (available from Cheryl G.) must be completed before purchase.

The January meeting will feature a presentation by Cal Carter entitled, "40 Orchids for Your Greenhouse."

**As we do not have a visiting lecturer at the January meeting, members are encouraged to bring their own divisions for the sale table.**

Kudos to Eugene Kucey for making a donation of a box of orchid books and magazines to the Library.

Orchid Fair, the Orchid Society of Alberta's Annual Show and Sale, will take place Friday to Sunday, February 22 to 24, 2013 at Grant MacEwan College South Campus, 7319-29 Avenue, Edmonton. The show will feature spectacular orchid displays, orchid vendors from Canada, the United States and Asia, and free seminars on orchid growing and related topics. For more information, email [info@orchidsalberta.com](mailto:info@orchidsalberta.com) or check the OSA website: [www.oehidsalberta.com](http://www.oehidsalberta.com)

The SOS will organize pre-orders from three vendors who will attend the OAS show: Ching Hua Orchids, Ecuagenera and Forestview. If you wish to participate, check out the links on the SOS webpage. Pictures and prices are available on the vendors respective websites: [www.chinghuaorchids.com](http://www.chinghuaorchids.com);

[www.ecuagenera.com](http://www.ecuagenera.com);

[www.forestview.com](http://www.forestview.com) Please note that the Phrag species on the Ecuagenera site are **not** available for pre-order. Email Heather or Cheryl with your order by January 27th, or give them your order at the general meeting. Their addresses are

[heather.jane.anderson@gmail.com](mailto:heather.jane.anderson@gmail.com) and [orchid.crazycheryl@gmail.com](mailto:orchid.crazycheryl@gmail.com)

The plants will be picked up at the show so we can save on shipping costs.

The January meeting will feature a raffle of plants donated by Safeway. Be sure to purchase your tickets from Tracey or Jan at the Library table, \$1 for one, \$2 for three.

To avoid a conflict with the OSA Show, the February general meeting of the Society will be held on February 17th.

The Society will be entering a display at Gardenscape to be held on March 22-24, 2013. We will need volunteers to help with the display and to serve as ambassadors during the event. A signup sheet will be at the front table at the January meeting. Further details about plant drop off and pick up will be provided at the February meeting.

The Victoria Orchid Society AOS sanctioned Spring Show and Sale will be held March 1-3, 2013 at the Students Union Building, Finnerty Road, University of Victoria. Further details are available from the editor.

### Meeting Agenda

Announcements

Problem Corner

Show and Tell

Coffee/Supplies

Cal Carter Presentation

Plant Raffle

Plant Sale

Adjournment



Phal Bedford Golden Victory

## NOV. 25 MINUTES

### Announcements

Cal opened the meeting by extending a welcome to returning members, new members and guests.

Safeway has donated many Phalaenopsis and a few Dendrobiums for the raffle. Because of the large amount, everyone will receive a plant for free. Names will be listed in order of the sign-in sheet and if you choose so, you may pick a free plant.

Thanks go to Vickey Wiley, Merle Ward, Irene Stroshein, and Lisa Pauls for the many treats today.

Due to the resignation of Al Hartridge from the executive team, we announce a call for nominations for a replacement.

To facilitate the working of the mentorship program, member of the Executive and other experienced members have been given orange name tags to show

that they have been selected to be mentors.

#### Problem Corner

A few *Cymbidiums* are suddenly dying, old pseudobulbs and roots becoming black and smelling of mould: the plants could be over potted, which could cause rot. Bring a plant to January meeting.

A *Cymbidium* has small white dusty flecks all over the leaves. The flecks don't appear to be bug or chemical related: it could be small fragments of sphagnum moss. Plant will be brought to the January meeting.

When should you remove and repot a *Phalaenopsis* basal keiki?: a general rule of thumb is to wait until a keiki has a total combined length of 6" of roots. Since it is

basal keiki, it can also be left on the plant to produce a better show in the future.

A *Phalaenopsis* that had droopy leaves before it spiked now appears to be sulking even further now that it is in spike: the problems could be the pH of the water, as Phals prefer a pH near 6.5 and city water tends to have a much higher pH. It could also be genetics where leaves naturally become droopy during blooming.

#### Show and Tell

Plants were shown by Don Keith, Lynn Campbell, Mary Orchard, Tracy Thue, Wilma Regehr, Jan Dougal, Heather Anderson, Cheryl Adamson, Pat Randall, Ruthanne Hanbidge, Sherida Gregoire, Bob Lucas, and Cal Carter.

#### Carter's Presentation

The topic of this month's presentation is *Phalaenopsis* Judging. The presentation covered the topic of the standards used to judge *Phalaenopsis*.

#### Plant Raffle

There were many *Phalaenopsis* and *Dendrobiums* that were donated by Safeway.

#### Plant sale

There were many genera for sale as well as some Spanish moss.

#### Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

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## **SOS NOVEMBER SHOW AND TELL**



Phrag. Magdalene Rose Exhibitor: Bob Lucas



Trichoceros muralis Exhibitor: Heather Anderson





Rstp. antennifera Exhibitor: Don Keith



Lc. Hawaiian Blue Sky Exhibitor: Sherida Gregoire



Paph. spicerianum Exhibitor: Mary Orchard



Pot. Haw Yuan Exhibitor: Jan Dougall



Stanhopea wardii Exhibitor: Wilma Regehr



Odm. crispum Exhibitor: Tracy Thue



Onc. Gold Dust Exhibitor: Pat Randall



Den. Love Memory Exhibitor: Cal Carter

## THE BIFOLIATE CATTLEYAS BEGINNERS' HANDBOOK - XVIII PART II

**Editor's Note** This article is reprinted from the AOS webpage.

The following article first appeared in the February 1956 (Vol. 25, No. 2, page 159) American Orchid Society BULLETIN as part of a multi-part Beginners' Handbook. It has been edited here to reflect current taxonomic nomenclature and synonymy. At the time of the original publication, the Brazilian laelias and Sophronitis were considered distinct from Cattleya. They have been now reclassified and the Central American bifoliate cattleyas moved to Guarianthe. Those Cattleya species that flower from specially modified reproductive growths (appear to be basal inflorescences) are not, strictly speaking, bifoliate cattleyas but they were included here by the author. The article has been left intact but the Central American species and Prosthechea citrina (Cattleya citrina) have been moved to the end of the article.

*Cattleya granulosa*: Brazil. Discovered in 1840 by Hartweg who sent a single plant of it to the Horticultural Society of London, its habitat was reported as Guatemala. Subsequently Mr. Skinner sent specimens reputedly from Guatemala. Nevertheless, it is extremely doubtful that such plants actually were found wild in Guatemala and it is possible that either the plants were found in cultivation or the actual source was deliberately concealed to prevent other commercial collectors from locating it (a practice not infrequently indulged in, although condemned by those who respected the search for scientific knowledge). The

species was described by Lindley in the BOTANICAL REGISTER FOR 1842. The jointed, somewhat flattened stems are from twelve to twenty inches tall, bearing two leaves six inches long. The flower stem is stout, erect, with from five to eight flowers, each about three to four inches across. The sepals and petals are yellowish olive-green, with scattered spots of red, the sepals oblong and obtuse, the lateral sepals bowed inward. The petals are a little broader than the sepals, with the margin slightly waved. The lip is three-lobed, the lateral lobes erect, whitish outside and yellow inside, the middle lobe clawed with a fimbriate kidney-shaped blade, the claw yellow, the blade

white, covered with numerous crimson-purple granulations. Of intermediate culture, it flowers in the late summer and autumn.



*C. granulosa* 'Claire', HCC/AOS; Grower: William Rogerson, photo: Rhonda Peters



*Cattleya schofieldiana*: Brazil. Once considered a variety of *granulosa* and first described as such, this taxon is now accepted by modern-day authorities as distinct. The flowers are larger and more spotted than those of *granulosa*, to about 4 inches in diameter. According to Withner, the petals are distinguished by their larger size, their dilated and rounded apices and their characteristically downwardly curved shape. The plants are epiphytic on trees growing on rocky slopes or cliff faces and prefer abundant light and air movement. According to Fowlie, it prefers moss or lichen covered sloping trunks where the roots may extend for 2 feet or more. It has no pronounced rest or dormancy period and flowering occurs in the fall.



*C. schofieldiana* 'Redoubtable', AM/AOS;  
Grower: Bill Heckerroth

*Cattleya guttata*: Brazil. A variable species, the typical form was sent to the Horticultural Society of London from Rio de Janeiro around 1827 by the Right Hon. Robert Gordon, the type description by Lindley appearing in the BOTANICAL REGISTER in 1831. A large, robust species with cylindrical stems from twenty to thirty or more inches tall, topped by two

spreading, very coriaceous leaves from six to nine inches long. The upright flower stem arises from a short, flattened sheath and bears five or more (in the typical form) fleshy flowers each three to four inches across. The sepals and petals are similar, the petals being broader, waved at the margin and more rounded at the apex, yellowish green spotted with deep purple. The lip is three-lobed, the lateral lobes acute and folded over the column, whitish outside, the middle lobe spreading, the front margin notched, amethyst-purple in color and traversed by lines of papillae or granulations. This fine bifoliate *Cattleya* is of easy culture and quite commonly cultivated by hobbyists. There are numerous forms and varieties, some of which have been treated as species. Variety *leopoldii* (now recognized as distinct - *Cattleya tigrina*) has smaller but many more flowers, up to twenty in fine specimens, the flowers being brown to green. The so-called variety *prinzii* is more correctly known as *Cattleya amethystoglossa* and was treated under that name above. The color of the flowers of the species varies considerably, some of the deeper colored forms being real gems. It has possibilities in developing heavy-textured smaller flowers of more somber colors when combined with some of the labiate *Cattleyas*, providing a cut flower in competition with *Cymbidiums*. Requires warm to intermediate conditions, with bright light and plenty of water during growth but likes a

decided rest after flowering in the fall.



*C. guttata* 'Brecko Leopard', CCM/AOS;  
Grower: J. & M. Kepley, photo: James Harris

*Cattleya harrisoniana*: Brazil. Introduced in 1836 by Mr. Harrison of Liverpool, it was described by Lindley in the BOTANICAL REGISTER for the same year. Sometimes considered to be a variety of *Cattleya loddigesii*, it is quite distinct in possessing prominent corrugations on the disk of the lip, a feature not found in *Cattleya loddigesii*, and subsequent misidentifications have resulted in much confusion. Similar to *Cattleya loddigesii* in habit, the stems are longer and more slender (as a rule). The flowers are darker than in *Cattleya loddigesii*, from deep lilac to rose-purple, the sepals and petals not quite as broad, the lip larger, the lateral lobes rolled outward, and the middle lobe larger, spreading and crisped with a deep notch in the middle. The margins of the lateral lobes are yellow, and most of the

of the middle lobe is deep yellow, shading toward purple at the notch, the orange-yellow disk thickened into three to five long-itudinal corrugations emerging from the yellow throat. Numerous forms, including a white variety are known. A beautiful flower that can be highly recommended to the hobbyist, it blooms in summer.



*C. harrisoniana* 'Silva Jardin', HCC/AOS; Grower: Truford Orchids

*Cattleya intermedia*: Brazil. Brought by Captain Graham of the Royal Packet Service from Rio de Janeiro in 1824, it bloomed in the Botanic Garden at Glasgow in 1826 and was described by Hooker in the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE for 1828. Coming from a wide area of southern Brazil, it varies to a great degree and the exact circumscription of the species is not possible. It has very slender, jointed stems up to eighteen inches high, with two leaves five to six inches long. Flower stems are stout, three to five or more flowers, each flower four to five inches across. Sepals and petals are narrow, the dorsal sepal strap-shaped, the lateral sepals and petals curved downward, pale rose to milk white,

occasionally dotted with amethyst-purple. Lip is trilobed, the side lobes rounded with smooth margins, overlapping around the column, the middle lobe amethyst-purple, spreading, with crisped and eroded margin. A favorite Cattleya of the bifoliate group, by virtue of its delicate coloring and bright lip. It flowers in late spring and early summer.



*C. intermedia* 'Aranbeem', AM/AOS; Grower: RF Orchids, photo: Greg Allikas

*Cattleya tigrina* (leopoldii): Brazil. This is the oldest name for what has long been known as *Cattleya guttata* var. *leopoldii*. A native of southern Brazil, found growing with *Cattleya* (*Laelia*) *purpurata*



*C. tigrina* 'SanBar Giant', FCC/AOS; Grower: SBOE, photo: Lawrence Vierhelig

and *C. intermedia* in Santa Catarina and in other areas with *C. guttata* or *C. loddigesii*, the plants are large, reaching as much as 4 feet tall and can produce 20 to even 30 flowers per inflorescence. While considered bifoliate, the pseudobulbs usually produce three leaves. The characteristic that most readily separates this species from *C. guttata* is its habit of flowering from green sheaths as opposed to dried sheaths in *C. guttata*. The plants grow in coastal forests below 300 feet in areas with significant day/night temperature differential. The climate is seasonal with high humidity and rainfall followed by an extended dry period. Flowering usually occurs from mid- to late-summer.

*Cattleya loddigesii*: Brazil.

Introduced into England from Rio de Janeiro by Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, under the name of *Epidendrum violaceum*, early in the nineteenth century, it was placed into the new genus, *Cattleya*, under the name *Cattleya loddigesii*, by Lindley when he established the new genus in 1824. The cylindrical stems are about a foot high, with leaves from four to five inches long. Flower stem bears from two to five flowers up to four and a half inches across. Petals and sepals similar and nearly equal, the lateral sepals somewhat bowed, the petals slightly broader and waved along the margins, delicate rose-lilac. Lip is trilobed, the lateral lobes almost rectangular, erect, the front edge toothed, colored as the petals and sepals on the outside, whitish inside; the middle lobe spreading, much crisped at the margin, pale amethyst-purple; the disk whitish to pale yellow. A widespread



species in southern Brazil, it grows in many types of situations, on trees, on bare rocks, in deep shade and in full sun, hence giving rise to a wide range of forms. The species *Cattleya harrisoniana*, treated above, is sometimes considered as a variety. There is a fine pure albino form, known as Stanley's variety, as well as numerous other outstanding varieties. The demarcation lines between this species, *Cattleya intermedia*, and several other so-called species are not sharp and a modern taxonomic investigation of the group would be worthwhile. Blooms in late summer, as a rule, but plants from different habitats flower at different times.



*C. loddigesii* 'Mai Short Sweetheart', FCC/AOS; Grower: B. Andrus, photo: L. Livingston

*Cattleya nobilior*: Brazil.

Introduced by the Compagnie Continental d'Horticulture around 1882 and described by Reichenbach in *ILLUSTRATION HORTICOLE* in 1883, it has often been considered a variety of *Cattleya walkeriana* which it greatly resembles. Like *Cattleya walkeriana*, the flower stem is produced from a slender, sheathed shoot which arises from the rhizome (reproductive



*C. nobilior* 'Ed Gilliland', AM/AOS; Grower: Krull/Smith, photo: Greg Allikas

growth). The flowers are larger and the edges of the lateral lobes of the lip meet along their entire length to conceal the column unlike *walkeriana* with its exposed column. The plants grow on rough-barked trees at the edges of high cliffs in coastal Brazil where they are exposed to full sun. The climate is sharply seasonal with an extended 5 or 6 month rainless period when relative humidity is often as low as 20% and the daytime temperatures hover in the 60's F or higher. Until recently, this species has been little seen in cultivation.

*Cattleya porphyroglossa*: Brazil. Another obscure and little known form which was described by Reichenbach in *ALLGEMEINE GARTENZEIT*, this species has always been rare and few plants have ever reached cultivation. It is a near-relative of *granulosa*, with which it shares a lip midlobe covered in purple granulations. It grows epiphytically on low trees near water. First introduced into cultivation by Low and Co. in England in 1864 it was found growing in association with *C.*

*harrisoniana*. Plants reach more than two feet tall and flower during the summer months.



*C. porphyroglossa* 'MAJ', CBR/AOS; Grower: MAJ Orchids

*Cattleya schilleriana*: Brazil. Originally flowering in the collection of Consul Schiller, in Hamburg, in 1857, it had been introduced from the province of Bahia, Brazil. Reichenbach described the species the same year in *BERLIN ALLGEMEINE GARTENZEIT*. Two years later a different color form was given by Messrs. Backhouse to Sir William Hooker at Kew, described by him in *BOTANICAL MAGAZINE* in 1859 as variety concolor. It has been imported but rarely, with considerable color variation, and was suspected as being a natural hybrid between *Cattleya guttata* and *Cattleya aclandiae*.



*C. schilleriana* 'Memoria Marie A. Kollmer', AM/AOS; Grower: B. Kollmer, photo: M. Marietti