

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 (blind copy so your email address remains private), please notify me at thues@sasktel.net.

Future Meeting Dates:

Sunday, Mar 18, 2018 Sunday, Apr 22, 2018
Saturday, May 26, 2018 (to be confirmed)

SOS Executive

President:	Bob Lucas
Vice-President:	Sherida Gregoire
Past President:	Sherida Gregoire
Secretary:	Donna Carlson-O'Keefe
Treasurer:	Cheryl Grummett
Social:	Shirley Keith Lori Pozniak
Plant Orders:	Heather Anderson Cheryl Adamson
Resources:	Yvette Lyster Pat Randall
Librarians:	Debbie Huculiak Don Keith
Newsletter:	Tracey Thue
COC/AOS Rep:	Tom Kondra
Speakers:	Heather Anderson
Webmaster:	Calvin Lo
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facebook:	https:// www.facebook.com/saskorchidsociety?

February Meeting - SATURDAY, February 24 2018

The general meeting of the Society will be held on **SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2018** at our usual location, John Dolan School, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

The Presentation will be from SOS Executive member and Speaker Coordinator Heather Anderson.



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Meeting Agenda:

Announcements

Problem Corner

Show and Tell

BREAK:

Treats/Supplies/Library

Presentation

Plant Raffle

Plant Sale

Adjournment

SOS GENERAL MEETING

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2018

JOHN DOLAN SCHOOL

THE PRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN BY HEATHER ANDERSON, SPEAKING ABOUT THE APPLICATION PROCESS TO HOST A WORLD ORCHID CONGRESS, ALONG WITH PHOTOS FROM THE RECENT 2017 WOC HELD IN ECUADOR.

PLANT PRE-ORDERS

Ecuagenera

SOS is partnering with OSPF to submit an order to Ecuagenera, for deliver to the Orchid Society of Alberta show in April. A discount will be provided depending on the size of the order. The list of plants available is on the SOS website.

Pre-order deadline is Monday, March 5th.

Please email your orders to Heather at heather.jane.anderson@gmail.com or Cheryl at orchidcrazycheryl@gmail.com

The list of vendors attending the OSA show in April is not yet posted on their website but it is expected that Ten Shin and Ching Hua will attend. More information on pre-orders with other vendors will be available at the February meeting of the SOS.

Plant Sale Table

Members are welcome to bring plants to sell to fellow SOS members at the meeting this month.



Dendrobium cuthbertsonii
Grown by Sara Thue

The SOS Executive is asking for interested members to volunteer to serve on the Executive next year! There are a few different positions from which to choose; guidance & training will be provided! If you're interested, please speak with any of the current SOS Executive for more information.

JANUARY MEETING MINUTES

Recorded by Donna Carlson-O'Keefe

Announcements

Bob Lucas, President, welcomed members and guests to the meeting. There was one new member.

We are trying this new location for our meetings. Bob thanked the LutherCare Village administration for offering the society this space. No LutherCare residents were present at the beginning of the meeting, although some came later.

Plant raffle: plants are donated by the Co-op and Market Mall Safeway. Tickets are 1/\$1, 3/\$2, available at the library table.

Our guest speaker today is Terry Groszeibl of Forestview Gardens, speaking on Dendrobium Culture Simplified. Pre-orders from Forestview can be picked up from Terry during the meeting. The plant sale will take place after the presentation. Access to plant sales will be open, not on a lottery basis.

The pre-ordered plants from H&R in Hawaii can be picked up at Heather's house on Feb 3rd.

We are looking for members to volunteer for the executive. If you are interested, see Bob or another executive member as soon as you can.

The March meeting will be on Sunday, March 18. Gardenscape will be held March 23-25. We will need plants and volunteers for our display at Gardenscape. A sign-up sheet for volunteers is being circulated. The show is our best source for new members.

The Orchid Society of Alberta show is April 7-9, and we will be participating by entering a society display. More details to come.

Treats today were provided by Sherida Gregoire, Tom Kondra, Judy Lozinski, and Donna Carlson-O'Keefe.

Problem Corner

A member has two identical *Dendrobium* plants that bloom in December and January. They are grown side by side but one produces only 3 blooms, while the other has 10 or 12. Terry Groszeibl said that for *Dendrobiums* to be grown and flowered successfully, light and fertilizer must be in balance. Since both plants in question are grown the same, the variation in flower production could be due to differences in the heritage or age of the plants, or the weak bloomer may just be a runt.

Show and Tell

Eleven plants in total were shown by Lynn Campbell, Pat Randall, Mary Orchard, Al Hartridge, Vicky Wiley, and Bob Lucas.

Break

Presentation

Terry Groszeibl, Forestview Gardens, Vancouver Island, speaking on *Dendrobium Culture Simplified*.



Example of **Section Dendrobium**, or
Nobile-Type:

Dendrobium Super Ise

Grown by Pat Randall, photo taken Feb 2017

Terry was introduced by Don Keith. Terry grew up in southern Ontario and worked as a horticulturalist in the Niagara Peninsula for several years before moving to British Columbia, where he established Forestview Gardens near Agassiz, BC.

Terry emphasized that the information he is sharing today about growing conditions, etc. is based on what works well for his conditions.

Introduction

There are more than 1000 *Dendrobium* species, plus a multitude of hybrids. They are in

the family *Orchidaceae*, and their natural range includes the western half of the Pacific Ocean basin, Australia, Japan and many Pacific Islands. They were first described by Olaf Schwartz in 1799. They are a very diverse group in regard to flowering habits and size,

but most are epiphytes or lithophytes, with a sympodial growth habit.

Light and Shade

Dendrobiums prefer eastern, western or lightly shaded southern exposures. Bright (3000-4000 foot-candles) but indirect light is ideal. Many *Dendrobiums* grow well under artificial lights.

Artificial Lighting

T5 Lights: Plants should be placed no further than 15cm from the lights, near the centre of the fixture. Good air circulation is required to dissipate heat from the lights. Most orchids require 10 - 12 hours of light per day.

LED Lights: These should be set 3 - 4 feet away from *Cattleyas* and *Dendrobiums*. They are very bright: one LED bulb can replace two T5 fluorescent lights. LED lights have a good spectrum for vegetative growth. Note that light meters don't give an accurate measure with LED lights because the meters are made for natural light.

Temperature and Humidity

Nobile type hybrids:

Cooling should be at least one hour per night for 50 nights. Some plants will flower at warmer temperatures, but most do better if cooled. You can usually get cooling next to windows at night. Generally older hybrids require cooler temperatures and longer cooling periods.

Nobile type hybrids	Night	Day
Vegetative state	23C	26C
Cooling	12C	18C
Bud initiation & flowering	16C	21C

A relative humidity of 50 - 80% is optimal, but not necessary 24 hours a day. *Dendrobiums* can easily tolerate lower levels. Levels greater than 63% can lead to mold problems in your home.

Other hybrids:

Humidity requirements are similar to those for Nobile type hybrids.

Non-Nobile hybrids	Night	Day
Vegetative state	23C	26C
Bud initiation & flowering	16C	21C

Other species: temperature requirements vary widely, depending on the plant's natural habitat. If uncertain about a species' requirements, Terry usually starts new acquisitions at an intermediate temperature, and then fine-tunes it from there.

Watering and Winter Rest Period

Overwatering is the greatest orchid killer. Watering should be heavier when light is higher (spring and summer), less in fall and winter. How often you water depends on *your own* growing conditions. Terry checks his plants every couple of days.

When plants are in active growth they should be kept moist but not wet. When the canes mature they should be allowed to dry between waterings. During the winter rest period, plants should be watered just enough to keep the pseudobulbs and canes from shrivelling. Terry uses only pure, room temperature water that is low in soluble salts. He uses hydrogen peroxide to sanitize his irrigation water, which comes from rain or snow. *Never* use water from a water softener.

Nutrition

You should fertilize regularly with a balanced, water soluble fertilizer when plants are actively growing. Terry uses Plant Products (Plant-Prod) fertilizers. The instructions on orchid fertilizer containers are usually for *Phalaenopsis*. *Phrags* and *Paphs* take half strength, other species even less. You should stop giving plants nutrients during the cooling stage. If you feed too much and too late, you'll get keikis instead of flowers.

Nobile type hybrids	Fertilizer type	Fertilizer strength
Vegetative state	12-2-14	200-400 ppm
Bud initiation & flowering	7-11-27	100 ppm

Non-Nobile hybrids	Fertilizer type	Fertilizer strength
Vegetative state	12-2-14	400 ppm
Bud initiation & flowering	7-11-27	200 ppm

Potting and Re-potting

Dendrobiums should be repotted every two or three years, using a potting medium with a neutral pH. Medium to coarse Orchidata (bark from the New Zealand *Pinus radiata* tree) is ideal. It lasts 4 - 5 years, doesn't need soaking before use, and should not be mixed with other media.

You can also use straight Perlite, or Pro-Mix (with caution to prevent over-watering), a bark mix of your making, or a commercial bark mix. Plants should be repotted after they have finished flowering. Good drainage and aeration are critical. If roots stay saturated for as long as three days after watering, root rot can set in. Avoid over-potting since the media stays wet too long after watering.

Pest and Disease Prevention

Use common sense to prevent pest and disease outbreaks. Start with a good quality plant and grow it

under optimal conditions and it will be less prone to pests and disease. New orchid purchases should be quarantined if their health is in doubt. Plants should be monitored regularly so that any outbreaks can be treated as soon as possible. Other non-orchid plants can be a source of pests (for example, cacti are known for carrying mealybugs), so avoid growing these with your orchids.

After Terry attends a show or sale he does not put his plants back into the greenhouse, and he uses a general preventative like End-All II (Safer's Soap product). Terry has anti-virus insect screens on his greenhouse, preventing entry of all insects and any diseases they may carry; he only buys flask plants so insects are not a problem for him.

Plant Sale

There was no member plant sale as Terry Groszeibl brought many of his plants to sell. Sales were brisk.

Plant Raffle

There were 27 plants donated by the Co-op and Market Mall Safeway. All were claimed.

Adjournment

Approximately 3:15pm.



Example of Section *Densiflora*:
Dendrobium farmerii

Grown by Yvette Lyster,
photographed Feb 2016 by Sara



Example of Section *Formosae*:
Dendrobium cariniferum

Grown by Calvin Lo, photographed
Feb 2017 by Sara Thue



Example of Section *Calyptrochilus*:
Dendrobium Hibiki

Grown by Sherida
Gregoire, photographed
Oct 2016 by Sara Thue

JANUARY SOS SHOW & TELL TABLE

Photos by Sara Thue



Phragmipedium Sedenii x *Phragmipedium kovachii*
Registered in 2017 as *Phragmipedium Ecuagenera Dream*
Grower: Bob Lucas



Dendrobium MicroChip
(*Dend. aberrans* x *normanbyense*)
Grower: Lynn Campbell



Paphiopedilum Wossner Bellarmi
(*Paph. bellatulum* x *armeniacum*)
Grower: Al Hartridge



Phragmipedium Andean Fire
(*Phrag. besseae* x *lindleyanum*)
Grower: Mary Orchard



Phragmipedium High Voltage
(*Phrag. Red Lightning* x *Grande*)
Grower: Bob Lucas



Dendrobium Jacquelyn Thomas
Grower: Vicky Wiley



Paphiopedilum Donna Hanes 'Golden' BM/CSA x
(Gold Creek x Honda Gold) '295'
Grower: Bob Lucas



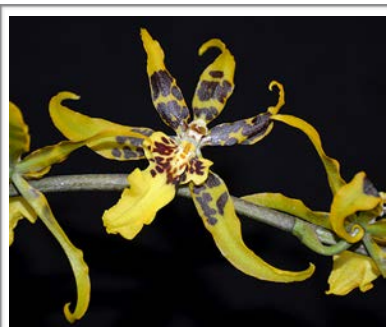
Unregistered hybrid:
Brassolaeliocattleya (Blc) [now named *Rhyncattleanthe* (Rth)]
Hawaiian Discovery 'Fluorescent Orange' HCC/AOS
x *Potinara* [now named *Rhyncholaeliocattleya* (Rlc)]
William Farrell 'Native Son'
Grower: Pat Randall



Cattleya Jumbo Beat
(Catt. Horace x Catt. Drumbeat)
Grower: Pat Randall



Brassidium (Brsdm) Fly Away
'Miami' AM/AOS
Grower: Pat Randall



**AOS Western Canada Judging Center
Judging Results January 13, 2018**

Photography by Judith Higham

All awards are considered provisional until paperwork and payment is processed by AOS and published in Orchid Plus



Cattlianthe Red Viking 'Tania's Own' CCM/AOS 81pts
(Cattleya Bonanza (Bracey) x Cattlianthe Chocolate Drop)
Exhibitor: Svend Munkolm

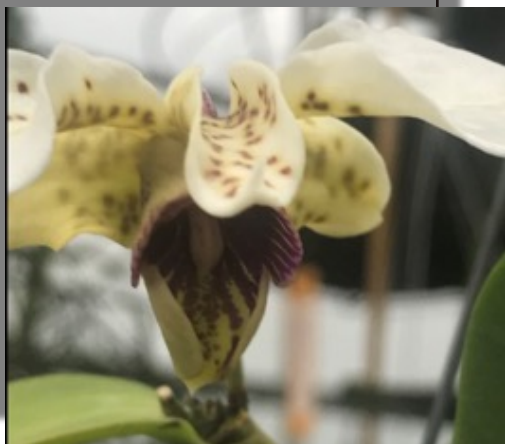


What's Blooming in the OSPF Collection?

Orchid Species Preservation Foundation <http://orchidspecies.ca>

Compiled by Dave Nixon, photographs by Doug Bovee/Dave Nixon

Information sourced from Orchidwiz, Charles Baker, Orchid Photographic Encyclopedia, The Plant List, Wikipedia, *Lankesteriana* 13(3): 215-227, 2014, *The Manual of Cultivated Orchid Species*, Bechtel, Cribb and Lunert.



Oxystophyllum atropurpureum

Thirty six species make up this genus, originally included in a separate section within the *Dendrobium* genus. The plants are small creeping, clumping or pendulous with very short, often thick stems carrying a few leaves. The plants bloom on short, few-flowered inflorescences carrying flowers with a distinctively coloured lip apex and prominent wings or ribs on the ovary.

The genus name is derived from *oxy*, meaning pointed, and *phyllum*, meaning leaves.

Commonly referred to as “the Dark Purple Dendrobium”, this species is found in New Guinea near the coast. It was first described by Karl Ludwig von Blume in 1849. The single flower per inflorescence is a thick, fleshy blossom with a dark claret or maroon pointed lip. Flowers are somewhat short-lived.

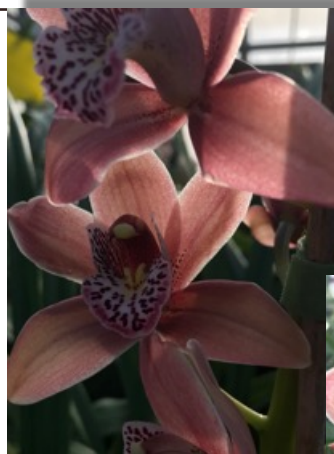
This plant was purchased by the OSPF from Ecuagenera in April 2017 and is kept in the hot house on the sunnier side in high humidity.

Cymbidium [Cym.]

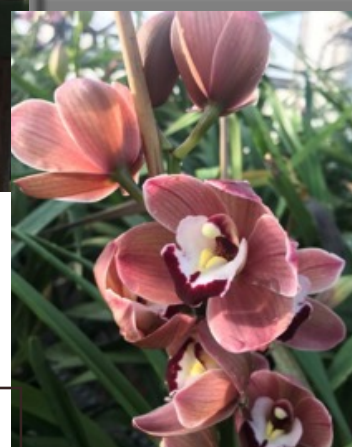
About 10% of the collection is made up of hybrids, and it was *Cymbidium* time in the greenhouse in early January; two examples are shown here.

The first is *Cymbidium* Solana Beach. This complex hybrid is made from *Cym.* Rincon x *Cym.* Atlantes. In total six *Cymbidium* species were used to produce this hybrid. It takes high light and is grown in bright indirect light on the sunnier side of our cold green house. This hybrid was first awarded by the Cymbidium Society of America in 1977.

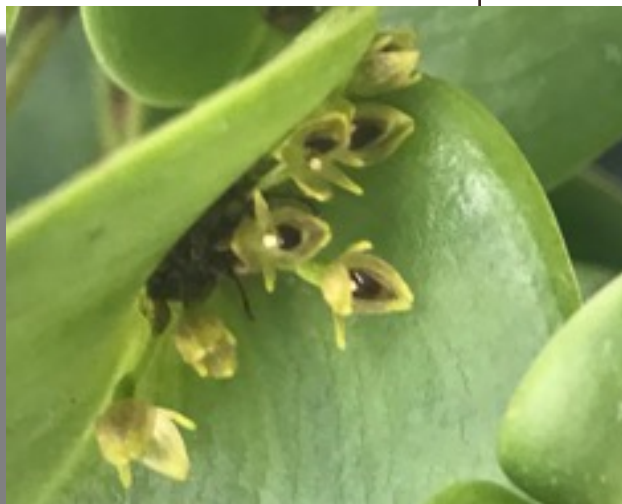
Cymbidium Fuss ‘Fantasy’ is another complex cross made up of eight *Cymbidium* species, requiring similar growing conditions as Solana Beach. Both hybrids are often cultivated outdoors in the U.S. This hybrid was very popular in orchid shows in the late 1970s and early 1980s, picking up 20 awards between the American Orchid Society and the Cymbidium Society of America where it was described as a “novelty Cymbidium”



Cym. Solana Beach



Cym. Fuss ‘Fantasy’



Pleurothallis [Pths.] canaligera

This *Pleurothallis* species can be found in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru at between 1200 - 2700 meters. It is commonly referred to as the “Groove-carrying *Pleurothallis*” and it produces a cluster of tiny flowers (5 mm) at the base of the leaf.

The OSPF purchased this plant from Ecuagenera in April 2017 and it is grown on the shade side of the cold greenhouse.

Scaphosepalum [Sppm.] decorum

This is another new genus to feature in this column. The genus has about 50 species found growing in mossy cloud forests from Guatemala to Peru up to elevations of 3000m. The genus name refers to the fused sepals that form a basin under the column.

The common name of this species is the “Graceful *Scaphosepalum*”; it grows epiphytically in Cauca, southern Colombia in cool conditions at elevations of around 1800m.

This plant was purchased by the OSPF from Equaflor-A in June 2016. It is kept on the shade side of our intermediate greenhouse.

