

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:

Saturday, Nov 24, 2018	Saturday, Jan 26, 2019
Saturday, Feb 23, 2019	Saturday, Mar 23, 2019

SOS Executive

President:	Bob Lucas
Vice-President:	Sherida Gregoire
Past President:	Sherida Gregoire
Secretary:	Donna Carlson-O'Keefe
Treasurer:	Cheryl Grummett
Social:	Shirley Keith Lynn Campbell
Plant Orders:	Heather Anderson Cheryl Adamson
Resources:	Don Keith Tom Kondra
Librarians:	Debbie Huculiak Kathryn Heller
Newsletter:	Tracey Thue
COC/AOS Rep:	Tom Kondra
Speakers:	Heather Anderson
Webmaster:	Calvin Lo
Facebook:	Sara Thue
Mail Address:	SOS, Box 411 Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L3
Web Address:	www.saskorchids.com
facebook:	https:// www.facebook.com/saskorchidsociety?

October Meeting - Saturday, October 27, 2018

The general meeting will be held at
LUTHERCARE VILLAGE AT STONEBRIDGE,
beginning at 1:30 p.m.

Hadley Cash from Marriott Orchids will be visiting us and presenting "The Newest and Most Exciting Crosses at Marriott Orchids".



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Meeting Agenda:

Announcements
Presentation
Plant Sale - Marriott Orchids
BREAK:
Treats/Supplies/Library
Problem Corner
Show and Tell
Plant Raffle - Courtesy of
Dutch Growers
Adjournment

Plants Pre-ordered from Marriott Orchids:

*(Email pre-orders to Cheryl A. or
Heather by Oct 19.)*

**Please pick up your plants
and pay Hadley Cash
directly for your pre-
ordered plants during the
meeting.**

General Meeting Plant Sale:

**Hadley Cash will have
plants available for sale
during the meeting. Prices
will be in U.S. dollars.**

SOS GENERAL MEETING

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2018 @ 1:30PM

LUTHERCARE VILLAGE AT STONEBRIDGE

**"THE NEWEST AND MOST EXCITING CROSSES
AT MARRIOTT ORCHIDS"**

**PRESENTED BY HADLEY CASH,
MARRIOTT ORCHIDS**

An Introduction to Hadley Cash

Hadley Cash began growing orchids over 30 years ago, and formed Marriott Orchids in 1985. By this time he had begun growing Paphiopedilums almost exclusively. In the early 1990s Hadley built his first greenhouse, approx. 2500 sq. ft. Shortly after that he and started a breeding program focussed on producing Paphiopedilums of the highest quality. Hadley married his wife Deborah in 1997, and in 1998, just before the birth of their son Austin, he began the orchid business as a full-time career. Marriott Orchids expanded its growing area in 1998, to 6000 square feet of heated greenhouse.

As of early 2018 Hadley has received over 450 American Orchid Society awards, including 16 FCCs (First Class Certificates). He has had six crosses awarded AQ's (Award of Quality) from the AOS, and won both the W.W.Wilson Award and the Merritt W. Huntington Award (Best Paphiopedilum and Best FCC of the year). In May of 2015 Hadley received the highest distinction of his career - he was awarded the AOS Award for Excellence in Hybridizing. This award is given for a lifelong commitment to hybridizing excellence.

Mr. Cash has written many published articles on the genus Paphiopedilum and its hybrids for the AOS, Orchid Digest, and the Slipper Orchid Journal. He has given presentations throughout the U.S. and internationally, sharing both his love and expertise of slipper orchids.

ORCHID SALE!

**Sunday, October 21, from 3:00 - 5:00pm
20 Caron Street, Grasswood**

Call 306-477-0807 if you need directions

Cheryl Adamson and Heather Anderson are selling a number of orchids from their collections this month as they will be unable to attend regular meetings this winter.

- 3 x **Phragmipedium Apple Pie**, 1 litre pot @ \$10 each
- 1 x **Phrag. Grande 'Maybrooke' AM/AOS** @ \$15
- 1 x **Phrag. Grande**, 4" pot, 4 growths, 2 spikes in bud @ \$40
- 3 x **Phrag. Inca Embers**, 1 x 1 liter pot @ \$15, 2 x 8" pot @ \$35 (in bloom)
- 1 x **Phrag. Belle Hogue Point**, 1 liter pot @ \$30
- 1 x **Phrag Andean Fire** (lindleyanum 'Vickie' x besseae 'Cow Hollow' FCC/AOS), 1 liter @ \$15
- 1 x **Phrag. Schroderae**, 3 growths @ \$15
- 2 x **Phrag. Red Flare AM/AOS**, 1 x 1 liter @ \$30 (in bloom), 1 x 1 liter @ \$20
- 1 x **Dendrobium Lucky Girl**, 3" @ \$2
- 4 x **Dendrobium Oriental Smile**, 1 x 5" pot @ \$5, 3 x 2" @ \$2
- 1 x **Dendrobium (Lady Colman x Happy Lady)**, 4" \$10 (BS)
- 2 x **Coelogyne flaccida**, 4" & 6" pots @ \$5
- 1 x **Laelia anceps alba** 5" @ \$5
- 2 x **Epidendrum porpax** (red), mounted and blooming @ \$5 each

Lepanthes tsubotae

Grown & photographed by
Sara Thue



Gastrochilus retrocallus

Grown & photographed by
Sara Thue



Paphiopedilum Bel Royal

Grown and photographed by
Sherida Gregoire

SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES

Recorded by Donna Carlson-O'Keefe

Announcements

Bob Lucas, President, welcomed members and guests to the meeting.

Memberships can be renewed today for the 2018-19 season. A single membership is \$25; a family membership is \$30.

Tickets for the plant raffle can be purchased at the library. Plants this month were donated by Cal Carter, a former President of the SOS. Proceeds of the raffle go to the SOS.

Our next meeting will be Saturday, Oct 27 and will feature Hadley Cash from Marriott Orchids. Information on pre-orders will be emailed to the membership when it becomes available (he is still trying to receive CITES documentation to bring plants to sell in Canada).

Our guest speaker today is Glen Decker from Piping Rock Orchids. There will be a sale of his orchids after his presentation. Access to the sale table is by lottery, so interested people should leave their membership numbers at the front table. Since Mr. Decker has to catch a plane this afternoon, he will give his presentation before the break.

Treats today were brought by Colleen Hobday, Lynn Campbell, Cheryl Grummett and Shirley Keith.

Presentation

Phragmipediums and Their Hybrids, and How to Grow Them, by Glen Decker, Piping Rock Orchids

Glen was introduced by Heather Anderson. Information about him was printed in the newsletter. A couple of highlights: Glen was the technical advisor for the book

"Orchids for Dummies", and he is involved in "Martha Stewart's Better Living Magazine".

Glen Decker's orchid growing started as a hobby that eventually got out of control. At the height of his "addiction", he had 5000 plants! He now owns a nursery in New York State, and has about 10,000 plants. Glen started growing orchids at the age of 15, more than forty years ago. He started with growing *Cattleyas*, then moved to *Phalaenopsis*, and eventually to slipper orchids.

There are significant differences

between *Phragmipediums* and

Paphiopedilums. *Paphs* come from

Southeast Asia; *Phrags* come from Central and South America. *Paphs* in general prefer low light; *Phrags* like higher light and usually like lots of water, so he recommends sitting them in water. Years ago *Phrag* hybrids were generally greenish and brownish in color, since the species known at that time and used in breeding were in greens and browns. With the discovery of the red species, pink species, and more recently the spectacular pink purple coloured *Phrag kovachii*, more brightly coloured hybrids are available. There are 25 - 30 species in the genus *Phragmipedium*, which is divided into six sections: *Himantopetalum*, *Platypetalum*, *Lorifolia*, *Phragmipedium*, *Micropetalum*, and *Schluckebieria*.

Himantopetalum: These species are grassy in growth habit, and water quality is very important. Their hybrids are easier to grow than the species. Examples are *P. pearcei* and *P. richteri*.



Glen Decker, Piping Rock Orchids
Photo by Tom Kondra



MAY MEETING MINUTES, CONT.

Presentation, continued

Platypetalum: There are only two species in this section: *P. lindleyanum* and *P. sargentianum* (which gives a dark red color to the flowers of its hybrids).

Lorifolia: This section includes *P. longifolium* (which is in the background of most hybrids) and *P. boissierianum*, so common in Peru that it is known as the dandelion of the jungle.

Phragmipedium: These are the long-petalled species. They are epiphytic and are the only group that needs to dry out between waterings. Examples are *P. caudatum*, *P. humboldtii*, *P. lindenii*, and *P. warszewiczii*. Many of the species in this group are self-pollinating.

Micropetalum: This is the group that produces colour in its hybrids. It includes *P. besseae* (gives red colour), *P. schlimii* (very dominant pink colour), *P. fischeri* (pink), *P. andreettae* (white). The discovery of *P. besseae* was very exciting, not just for its red colour but also for the flatness of its petals. It also has a yellow variety, which was an accidental find - only one has been documented as growing in the wild.

Schluckebieria: An example is *P. kovachii*, which grows in Peru. Its purple flowers can be as much as 9" across, averaging 7 - 7.5 inches across, with up to four flowers on an inflorescence. It is often self-pollinating, producing seed pods.

Some species exhibit very dominant characteristics which are carried forward to their hybrids. For example, if a hybrid is pink, *P. schlimii* will generally be found in its background. If it has long petals, *P. caudatum* will be in its background. *P. besseae* gives a red colour; *P. sargentianum* gives a dark red colour.

With the discovery of *P. besseae* in 1980, hybridization of *Phrags* became popular. *Phrags*, and also *Paphs*, cannot be cloned so hybridizers depend on seeds for propagation of the hybrids. However, this means that there is a wide variation in the characteristics of the plants produced in a cross, due to the genetic variation between the two parent plants.

Growing *Phragmipediums*:

Water Quality and Fertilizer:

Water pH is very important. Once fertilizer is added, the pH should be about 6.5 (5.5 - 7.5) to get optimal absorption of nutrients.

The three numbers on a fertilizer represent nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). It has generally been thought that phosphorus is the most important nutrient in promoting blooming, but it is now recognized that potash (K) is more important to orchids for blooming. Calcium and magnesium are also needed for good growth of orchids; add this if your fertilizer doesn't contain it.

Organic fertilizers can be used as well as inorganic fertilizers, such as MSU. Glen uses fish, seaweed, and kelp extracts, in conjunction with his regular fertilizer program. The two types of fertilizer provide different nutrients. Milorganite (6-2-0) is another type of organic fertilizer, made from reprocessed human waste, but it has been banned in Canada.

Pests and Diseases:

Phrags generally have fewer pest problems than most other orchids.

Mealybugs: usually only on the inflorescence. Aphids: usually only on the inflorescence. Scale: not a problem. Keep ants out of your orchid collection - they spread scale.

If treatment of pests is required, Glen likes to use natural remedies that are not toxic to humans. One of these is **Dr. Bronner's Magic Soap**, a peppermint hemp oil soap (the mint family is a natural insecticide). It will not harm the plant if it happens to get on the roots. He mixes 4 tbsp per quart spray bottle. Some people mix 3 tbsp plus 1/4 cup alcohol, to get a quick kill on the bugs. Glen also uses **Suffoil-X**. It is a mineral based oil emulsion spray which acts as a fungicide, insecticide, and miticide. He mixes it 1 - 1 1/2 tbsp per quart.

CAUTION: When using any soaps or oils, test on a few plants first, never use as a dip, use once a week at the most, and only use on a cool cloudy day.



SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES, CONT.

Presentation, cont.

Brown leaf tips can be due to salt damage. It starts at the roots, and then damages the leaf tips. The plant needs to be repotted or at least have its pot flushed well with water. Species *Phrags* should be repotted every year, hybrids every two years.

Bacterial and Fungal Rots: The most common bacterial rot is caused by *Erwinia*, a soft brown rot with a sweet rotten smell. It is very contagious and usually can't be cured; it's often best to throw the plant out if infected. However, if it's an important plant, you can try spraying it with 100% brown Listerine mouthwash, then pull the plant out of its pot and let it dry for about 4 weeks. However, if the rot is in the rhizome, the plant will die anyway, and should be thrown out.

Potting Mix: Glen uses a basic fir bark mix:

- 6 parts medium grade fir bark
- 12 parts seedling or fine grade fir bark
- 3 parts horticultural charcoal
- 5 parts sponge rock or large perlite
- 3/4 part silica sand (pool filter sand)
- 1-1/2 parts cracked oyster shell

Repotting:

After removing the plant from the pot Glen breaks the root ball apart using his fingers, and then rinses off the medium. He trims off all dead roots (if there are more than 5% dead roots, you did something wrong the last time you potted it!). Then he prunes the healthy roots to about 4 inches long (he does the same when repotting *Cattleyas*). *Phrags* have a tendency to climb up, so when repotting, the lower growth should be covered so the new roots can grow

into the medium. Don't worry if a back growth is partially buried by the level of the medium.

If the plant has no roots, he makes "roots" for it out of twist ties or telephone bell wire. These "roots" stabilize the plant in the medium and keep it from wobbling, allowing the plant to put out new root tips and develop stronger roots.



Plant Sale

Glen brought a variety of plants for sale. Sales were brisk.

Break

Treats

Shirley Keith has a sign-up sheet for bringing treats to future meetings. Three people per month would be ideal. Before each meeting Shirley will email a reminder to those who volunteered to bring treats that

month.

Show and Tell

Eleven plants were shown by Tracey Thue, Sara Thue, Gabriele Burmeister, Pat Randall and Bob Lucas.

Problem corner

A member's Miltoniopsis plant has brown leaf tips. The plant is blooming and otherwise appears healthy. What is causing the brown tips? It could be caused by excess fertilizer, or it might have to do with water quality. Try to use rain water or RO water; flush the pot thoroughly with water or repot into fresh mix.

Library Nothing to report.

Plant Raffle

There were six plants donated by Cal Carter. All were claimed.

Meeting Adjournment

Approximately 3:15pm



SEPTEMBER SHOW & TELL TABLE

Photos by Sara Thue



Dendrobium trigonopus
Grower: Tracey Thue



Rhyncholaeliocattleya
Village Chief North
Grower: Pat Randall



Miltoniopsis
Grower: Gabriele Burmeister



Phalaenopsis I-Hsin Gold Dust x
Phalaenopsis Orchidview Tabasco
Bred & grown by: Bob Lucas



Dendrobium cuthbertsonii
Grower: Sara Thue



Aerangis luteo-alba var. *rhodosticta*
Grower: Sara Thue



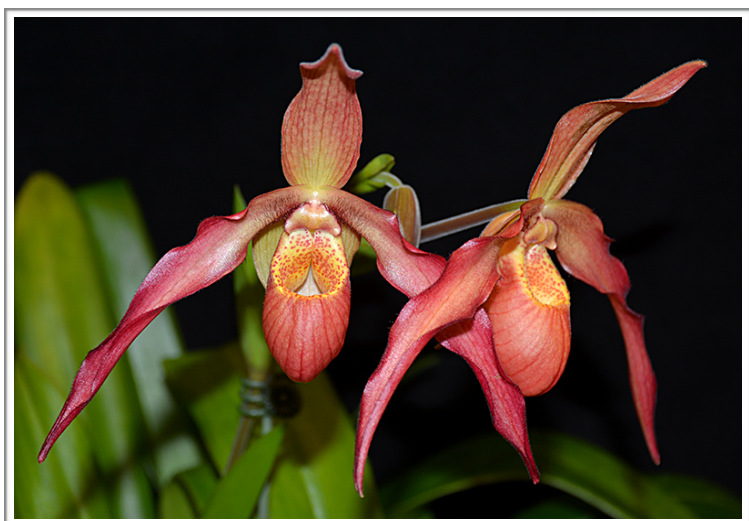
Miltoniopsis Red Tide 'Colorama'
Grower: Gabriele Burmeister



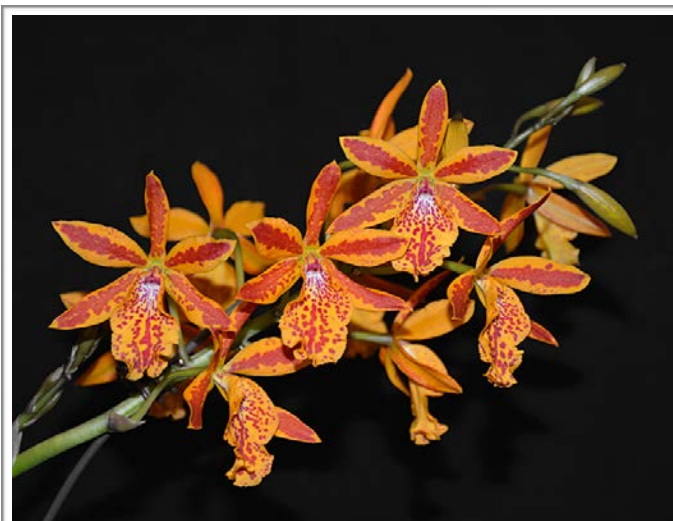
Phragmipedium Full Sail 'Prairie Wind' AM/AOS
Grower: Tracey Thue



Paphiopedilum helenae
Grower: Tracey Thue



Phragmipedium Red Tail Hawk
(Tall Tails x Memoria Dick Clements)
Grower: Bob Lucas



Epicatanthe Volcano Trick 'Orange Fire'
Grower: Pat Randall

AOS Western Canada Judging Centre - Judging Results on Sept 8, 2018

Photography by Judith Higham

Please note that AOS award photographs are only permitted to be used for AOS and affiliated societies purposes and programs. All awards are considered provisional until paperwork and payment is processed by AOS and published in Orchid Plus.



Cattleya Fuchsia Doll 'Harborcrest' AM/AOS 87 pts
(Cattleya sincorana x Cattleya Sierra Doll)

Exhibitor: Jill Livesey

A Look Ahead to Future SOS Meetings

- Nov 2018 - Potting demonstrations & general culture
- Jan 2019 - To be determined
- Feb 2019 - Calvin Wong, Tropical Gardens Orchids
- Mar 2019 - To be determined
- Apr 2019 - Annual Silent Auction Fundraiser
- May 2019 - Jean Ikeson, Dundas, ON

- Sep 2019 - Roy Tokunaga, H&R Nurseries
- Oct 2019 - Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids
- Sep 2020 - Sam Tsui, Orchid Inn
- Oct 2020 - Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids

What's Blooming in the OSPF Collection?

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

Compiled by Dave Nixon, Photos by Dave Nixon & Doug Bovee

Information sourced from Orchidwiz, Charles Baker, The Plant List, Wikipedia,
Jay Pfahl's IOSPE at www.orchidspecies.com



Oncidium [Onc.] noezlianum

This was originally the type species for the *Cochlioda* genus, however, with the advent of DNA analysis, most of the species in the *Cochlioda* genus were reclassified as *Oncidium*.

This species is named after Jean Noezl, a Swiss orchid collector from the 19th century. It has had a large influence in red and orange *Odontoglossum* hybridization.

Onc. noezlianum can be found in Bolivia and Peru growing in wet cloud forests on the eastern cordillera of the Andes. It is a shade-loving orchid that blooms in the fall and winter with flowers ranging from 1 - 2 inches. The OSPF purchased this specimen from Ecuagenera in 2017.

Oncidium [Onc.] harryanum

Originally classified as an *Odontoglossum*, this species is frequently called "Harry's *Odontoglossum*", in reference to Harry Veitch, who was the head of Veitch's Nurseries and instrumental in establishing the Chelsea Flower Show.

The species is found in the northern end of the Central Cordillera of the Andes in Colombia, growing on trees at forest edges in lower cloud forests.

The plants bloom in the summer on tall inflorescences with several (4-12) large, fragrant, waxy, long-lasting flowers.

This specimen was part of the Keith Day 2004 donation to the collection.



Maxillaria [Max.] cucullata

The Cowl Carrying *Maxillaria*, to give it its common name, is found in Mexico throughout most of Central America, and northern South America. It grows in dense humid forests, coffee plantations, pastures and patches of cloud forest on trees, rocks and the ground. The flowers are fragrant and usually bloom in the fall and early winter.

This specimen is a division of a plant acquired as part of the Betty Berthiaume donation in 2009.



Miltonia regnellii var. *alba*

This species was named after Regnell Anders Fredrik (1807 - 1884), a Swedish physician and botanist. He left Sweden for Brazil in 1840 and settled in Caldas, in the province of Minas Gerais, where he spent the rest of his life. He made substantial collections of plants which he sent to Europe, in particular to Scandinavian museums. Regnell died in Caldas and is buried in Uppsala's old cemetery. In 1903 a memorial monument in Caldas, Brazil was dedicated to him.

The species is found in the eastern states of Brazil growing in wet forests at 300-800m (1000-2600 ft).

Milt. regnellii can be mounted or potted and grown in cool to hot, semi-shaded conditions. Provide ample water while the plants are growing and a drier winter rest after flowering.

This plant was part of a research program conducted by Crop Diversification Centre South, located in Brooks, Alberta. The program was exploring the potential of a commercial orchid industry in Alberta. After the study was completed the plants were given to the Muttart Conservatory, Edmonton.

Gomesa [Gom.] *forbesii*

James Forbes (1773-1861) was the gardener for the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. Sir William Jackson Hooker, an early Director of Kew Gardens, named the species after him.

Gomesa forbesii can be found in the Brazilian states of Minas Gerais, Esparto Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo. It grows in the foggy forests of leeward slopes at 900-1220m (3000-4000ft), avoiding dry zones. Although normally found in older forests, this species can quickly colonize a re-growing area after an old forest has been logged or burned. The plants, which grow extremely well on rotting wood, may also be found growing as terrestrials in young, re-growing forests. The plants produce an inflorescence between 16 - 35 inches long, each carrying 6 - 14 flowers, but as many as 30 have been noted on

extremely large plants.

We unfortunately do not have a record of how this plant came into the collection.

