



ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS

A Communication Instrument for Society Members and Others

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Volume II Issue 6
June 2020



**Orchid Society
of Greater
Kansas City**

*As a non-profit organization to...
...Promote interest in and to
disseminate information in
culture, development, and
hybridization of orchids.....*

**The Orchid Society of Greater Kansas
City meets the 2nd Sunday of each month.
Annual dues are \$25 for Individuals and
\$30 for Household.**

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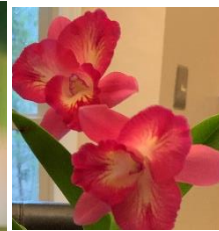
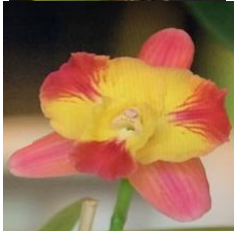
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Project Plant Recap & Update

Here is the latest I have of Project Plants from Sunset Valley Orchids, offspring of (C. Fire Fantasy 'H&R' x C. Cosmic Delite 'SVO' HCC/AOS), top right, now registered as C. Warpaint. There are now six blooms

from these mini-catt crosses (lower pictures). Notice there is a 2nd pink!! Kristy Charland has formed an 'album' on our Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook page where we can see how different the flowers can be. These pictures will be there, and I'll keep posting new blooms Fun, Fun!!!!



June and July News!

Facebook Group

Our Facebook page, Orchid Growers of OSGKC, is a great place for us to communicate, share, learn from each other. All through the month we have

orchids that bud and bloom and we get so excited and want to share it, and the meeting is sooooo far away!! Use the Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook Page. Here is the link: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/?ref=share> It is easy to post your precious orchids and get oooohhs and ahhhs from other members. Or something is going on and you want to ask someone – post it on this website. If you need Facebook help (I know I did and still do!!) contact Kristy (charland.ek@outlook.com). She'll be glad to help. **If you want to email us**, please look at March's Newsletter for contact information of willing helpers in the Society and their 'specialty'.

This is all especially important since we can't meet in person.

Meetings

Hope you enjoyed Ross Hella of Deerwood Orchids in May and were able to take advantage of the special offer he gave us. That was our first Zoom Meeting. Thanks to everyone for your participation, patience and positiveness. It was great having you help each other. That was a first for me and I think a lot of the rest of you, but thankfully, we had some real experts for support.

The June meeting was a potting clinic via Zoom!

Mark Prout helped us get a handle on how to select the size of potting medium and type potting medium for different type orchids.

Megan Mayo showed us the ins-and-outs of growing orchids in Semi-Hydro. About 2-3 years ago, she started repotting in semi-hydro (for easier "orchid sitting" by her daughter). She loved it, her orchids love it and the transfer expanded and expanded.

This from Susie Hanna, Program Chair:

For the July 12th meeting, we will have another culture clinic. Ross Hella of Deerwood Orchids will join us again. This time he will be focusing on the culture, care, division, and potting Slipper Orchids. If you saw his greenhouse, you got a glimpse of how well he knows his business. Join the meeting to see if these are something you want to try or for tips on taking care of the ones you have.

For August, we are working on an alternative "Orchid Grower's Crawl", touring several member's orchid growing areas - delivery by Zoom.

Judging Notes...

Upcoming Shows & Judgings Around Our Region

If you have an orchid blooming that you think is FANTASTIC – Contact Mark Prout or Doug/Beth Martin. If it is time for a meeting at the Judging Center – they could take your plant to be evaluated for an award (and/or give you their best opinion if it indeed should be looked at). There are Judging Centers all-across America. The one closest to us is the MidAmerica Judging Center in St. Louis, MO. It holds monthly judging on the 2nd Saturday of each month. The mission of the Judging Centers is to provide orchid growers in the region with the opportunity to have their plants evaluated and judged for AOS awards. These include HCC, AM, FCC, JC, AQ, CBR, CHM, CCM, and CCE.

Stay Tuned:

July 25, 2020 Mid-America Judging Center

Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Ed., 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

August 8, 2020 Mid-America Judging Center

Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

September 12, 2020 Mid-America Judging Center

Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

October 10, 2020 Mid-America Judging Center

Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

November 14, 2020 Mid-America Judging Center

Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

December 12, 2020 Mid-America Judging Center

Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

May OSGKC Judging

7 members submitted 18 blooming orchids for judging and show.

Blue Ribbons were received by: Anna Archibald for Paph. Concon Bell, Anna Archibald for Den. SOOS Celebrates 50, Dr. Dan Schlozman for C. - Jkf. Appleblossom, Dr. Dan for Pleurothalid-Masd. Ken Dole, Dipti Solanti for Onc. – Mps. Morris Chestnut 'H171', Dipti Solanti for Ons. Eye Candy, Dipti Solanti for Phal. Orchid World 'Carmela AM/AoS Jen

Winter for Species – C. intermedia var. aquinii coerulea Jean Rogers for Phrag. Pearcei and Jen Winter for Other – Bulb. (makoyanum x gracillimum).

Red Ribbons were received by: Jean Rogers for Paph. Pinocchio, Dr. Dan Schlozman for C. NOID, Dipti Solanti for Onc. Heaven Scent, Sue Bondurant for Phal. Jiuobao Red Rose 'Monet' and Jen Winter for Species – Eulophia andamanensis.

White Ribbons were received by: Dipti Solanti for Phal NOID (big lip harlequin), Dr. Dan Schlozman for Phal NOID (white), and Pat Bridgeford for Species – Brassavola nodosa.



May Plant of the Month (drum roll)

Phal. Orchid World 'Carmela' AM/AOS grown by Dipti Solanti

Members Choice:

Phal. Jiuobao Red Rose 'Monet' grown by Sue Bondurant. Sue – you have 3 free raffle tickets for June raffle.



“Just for Viewing Pleasure” – Thanks to David Bird, Susie Hanna, Al Clinton, Jean Rogers, and Mark Prout, for submitting their blooming orchids for our enjoyment in May.

June Judging

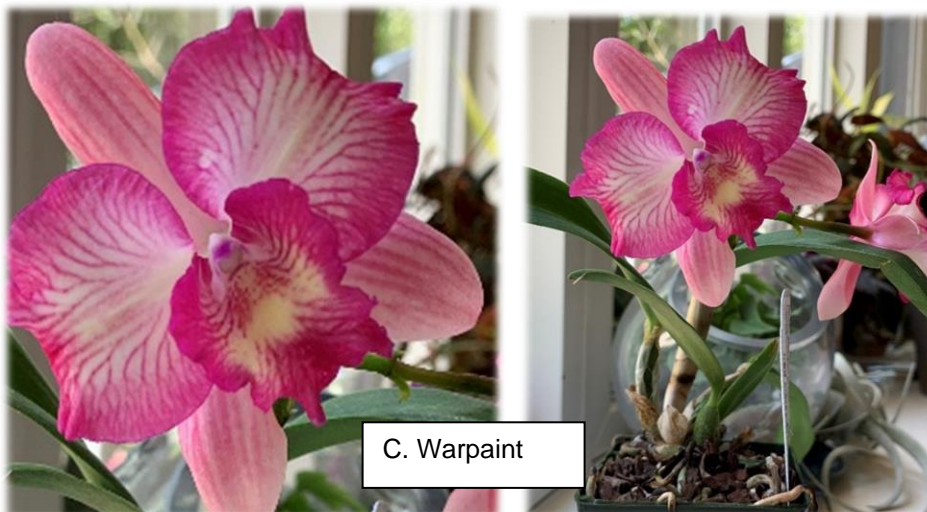
Digital judging continues. Thank you for your submissions. Pictures needed to be received by Wednesday midnight, June 10th.

1)**Ribbon judging** will be by designated 'judges' from the society based on 2 pictures – a close up of the best flower and a picture of the plant showing all flowers/plant. Both pictures need to be submitted in order to be in the judging. Ribbon winners will receive digital awards which, if they desire, can be traded for real ribbons when we meet again.

2)**Members' Choice** – members have **5 days** from date newsletter is emailed, to send your nomination (vote) in for the orchid of the month that is your favorite, again, based on the two pictures in the newsletter. Please send your nomination (vote) to Jean Rogers at jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com **This month - Send by the end of the day Saturday July 2nd.** Winner will receive 3 free raffle tickets to use the following month.

Blooming Orchids for Show and/or Judging. Deadline for submissions was June 10th at midnight. Watch for the July dates in an upcoming email. Huge thank you to all the members who sent pictures.

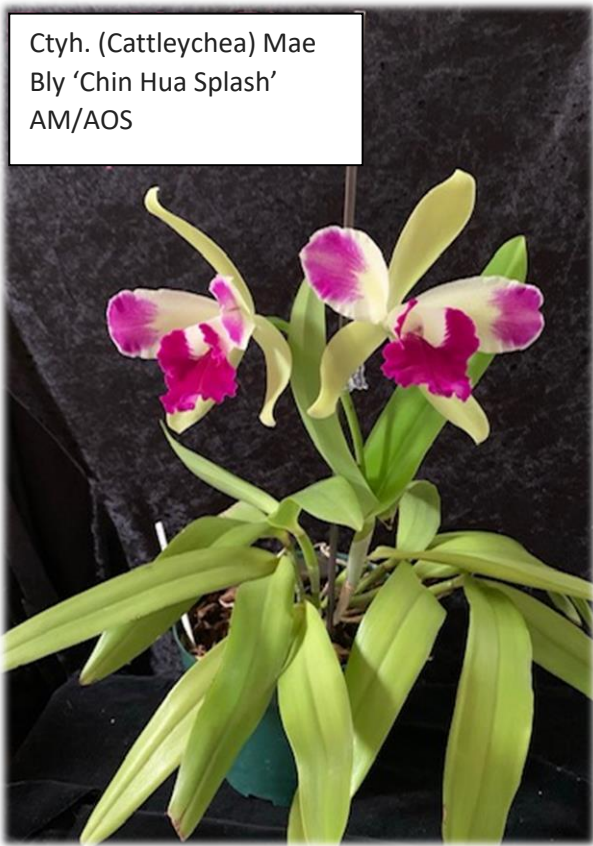
Orchids for Judging: (Send your **“Member’s Choice”** to jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com by 7/2.)



C. Warpaint



Clty. (Caulocattleya) Ethel's Paradise
'In Kalapana'



Ctyh. (Cattleychea) Mae
Bly 'Chin Hua Splash'
AM/AOS



Check the raffle - there
is a division of this!!



Phal. Gan Lin Sunlight



Phal. NOID



Phal. NOID





Onc. Speckled Spire 'Snowflake'

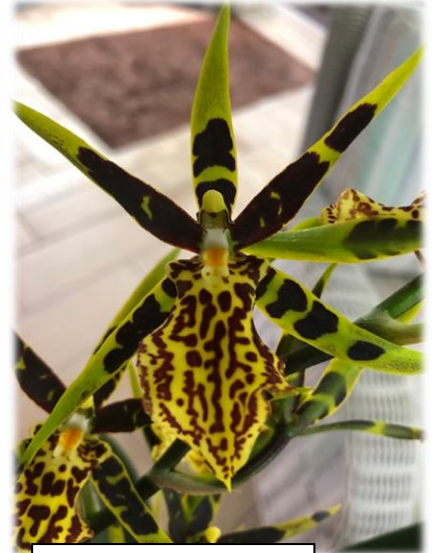


Ons. (Oncostele)
Firecat 'King Snake'



Onc. Peacock





Phrag
besseae
(besseae
'Bleeding
Heart' x
besseae
'Colossal')



Mps. (Miltoniopsis) Breathless
'Beauty'



Bcd. (Bracidostele)
Gilded Tower

NOT for JUDGING – just for your VIEWING PLEASURE!

From Mark Prout

Dienia ophrydis



C. tenebrosa



Oncostele Wildcat
'Carmela'



Cattlianthe Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' AM/AOS



Paph. Nathaniel's Clarity



Bletilla striata fma. Alba
Terrestrial growing on east
side of Mark's house



C. Canhamiana 'Lone Jack' HCC/AOS



Phal. Chainport Maruko



From Susie Hanna and Al Clinton

Phal. Joy Fairy Tale 'Joy'



Phal. Malibu Imp 'Ana Mae'



Masd. Angel Glow



Coelogyne xerekes



Masd. Falcon Sunrise



Phal. Pylo's Red Freckles



Orchid Growing Tidbits (How I Grow It.....)

Some individual genera – Blue Ribbon Winners and special orchids - *How I grow it:*



From Dr. Dan Schlozman

Jkf. Appleblossom:

Grow as Cattleya.

Light: Cattleya light

Medium: semi-Hydroponic

Fertilizer: I follow the recommendations of Ray Burkalow whose website is First Rays. This includes using a low potassium fertilizer, kelp, and a probiotic. I've grown this with Michigan State formula and also in bark.



From Jen Winter - Species

C. intermedia var. aquinii coerulea

* Hold the orchid over a mixing bowl and tip it upside down. Smell for decomposing media and dead roots. Any root that is squishy needs removed. Sterilize scissors and cut away all rotten roots and repot in new media if old bark is at all slimy or stinky. No roots left? Tie it to a stake.

*Remember orchids need repotted with new media about every 2 years.

*Cattleyas need good drainage. Use big, chunky media that doesn't retain water. If possible, don't use a drip tray.

*Cattleyas love lots of light. They turn a happy light green and bloom when they have enough sunshine.



From Dipti Solanti

Phal. Orchid World 'Carmela' AM/AOS

I have had this orchid for two years now and it is in bark and sphagnum moss mix. I think it is getting better – last year it only had one flower and this year two. I am still learning about it. I put it outside on my screen porch in the summer. In winter it stays on my southside window in my house. I water before it gets really dry.



From Anna Archibald

Paph. Concon Bell is set back about 2.5 feet away from a southern window with all of my other Paphs. and a few Phals. It gets a bit of supplemental light from a clip-on light about three feet overhead. There's a humidifier directly next to the shelf and gets watered 1-2 times a week with rain water and a splash of Neptune's Harvest 2-3-1 Fish & Seaweed fertilizer, or tap water with the MSU fertilizer. It's potted in a plastic pot in fine orchid bark with some oyster shell and a top layer of sphagnum moss.



From Anna Archibald

Den. SOOS Celebrates 50

I have Den. SOOS Celebrates 50 sitting in a southern window next to a humidifier. Over the past year or so this plant has struggled with red spider mites and, after losing a good portion of it, I moved it to this new spot and repotted it into a terra cotta pot with medium orchid bark. Luckily I've not seen any mites return and it bloomed beautifully this year. I water about once a week with rain water when available and a splash of Neptune's Harvest 2-3-1 Fish & Seaweed fertilizer (not terribly precise!), otherwise I use tap water with the MSU fertilizer formulated for tap water and ¼ tsp/gallon. This is one of the plants that started my obsession with latouria types – so cute!



From Jean Rogers

Phrag. pearcei

My pearcei, is in my growing room, in a basket stand along with my other moisture loving orchids, under 2-4' T5 grow lights. I have the lights on about 11 hours in the winter and 13 hours in the summer.

I typically water with water from a dehumidifier once a week. I flush it about once a month and use ¼ strength fertilizer once or twice a month. I do have it in a drip tray and usually let about 1/8-1/4" water accumulate in the tray.

The medium is small to medium bark with a little small sponge rock, small coconut husk, and charcoal mixed in. Last time I repotted, I used the premade mix from rePotme as my base. It is in a plastic pot.

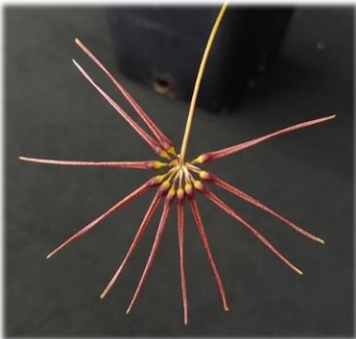


From Dr. Dan Schlozman

Masd. Ken Dole

This orchid is tricky to grow in the Midwest in a greenhouse because of its sensitivity to heat. It is from South America and is a rain forest plant growing at high altitudes. If the daytime temperatures get much above 80 generally will not survive. Therefore, I had to modify the growing environment. I follow the potting method of Al Clinton, which is to use very densely packed sphagnum peat moss and to repot in the fall to early winter. Light requirements are about the same as Phalaenopsis. In my case, in order to obtain satisfactory cooling in the summer I had to go to a small window air conditioner blowing on the plants and set 70. While the ambient temperature in the greenhouse is generally in the mid to upper 80s, this cool air blowing over the tops of the plants seems to be sufficient to give good vegetative growth. (Al

Clinton, who knows much more about this than I do, brings his plants inside and keeps them in a room where the temperature is less than 80.) I am fertilizing using the same system as described above. As far as pots are concerned, I use clay because it is cooler and one pot set in another pot is said to give a significantly cooler environment. I set the plants on trays with sphagnum in them in order to get more cooling through evaporation and to get the humidity higher. This plant needs a lot of humidity. I run 60 to 70% in my greenhouse plus get the plant additional humidity by setting it on a sphagnum bed that I keep moist.



From Jen Winter

Bulb. (makoyanum x gracillimum)

My Bulbs. almost all came as plugs that I planted into 3" inverted pots in a mix of coco chips, perlite and a little (New Zealand only) sphagnum moss over 3-4 packing peanuts. When I buy plugs, I ALWAYS sit and carefully pick out the foam block they arrive in. I keep finding rotten roots in ancient foam blocks at the core of all kinds of trouble orchids I re-pot later. They are in indirect light. I tend to let them dry out all the way and maybe under-water them a bit and they seem really content with no losses yet. I don't have much bloom experience to tell specifically what makes them pop. They live happily in with the dendrobiums.

Discovering Native Orchids in Your Back Yard by Susie Hanna

In May, after weeks of staying at home, Al Clinton and I ventured out to visit fellow OSGKC members, Glenn and Cindy Lessenden who live just outside Platte City in a hilly and wooded acreage. They were all excited because they had discovered two native orchid species growing in their yard.

On the north side of their house growing among ground cover, Cindy had discovered a very unusual looking flower. A photo sent to orchid expert, Leon Glicenstein, confirmed that it is *Corallorhiza wisteriana*, or Wister's Coralroot.

And then, out by their garden, on the edge of the woods growing in leaf litter was another native orchid, *Aplectrum hyemale*, or Putty Root.

Leon says that they are perhaps rare in northern Missouri. The Wister's Coralroot's known growing area just gets into the southeast part of Kansas, and the Putty Root just gets into the central eastern border of Kansas. Perhaps climate change

is pushing their habitat area northward. They are both great plants, but not to be moved, he said. They will not survive transplanting. And then he said, Did you know that divination is associated with Putty Root?

Hmmm. So I googled Putty Root and divination and found that the Lessendens had discovered a magical orchid with erotic properties! The twisty root suggests both male and female genitals, so of course, human beings (hopefully past humans), dug up many Putty Root orchids to make Love Potions! (Remember Love Potion #9)? Of course, the Lessendens were even more excited by this news!!

So check your back yard, the roadsides and woodlands of your area. You never know what you might discover.



From the Missouri Conservationist Magazine APRIL 2020 ISSUE
[large yellow lady's slipper05RGB.jpg](#)



Jim Rathert

MISSOURI ORCHIDS

Publish Date:

Apr 01, 2020

Janice Wiese-Fales

Though you many not recall crossing paths with them on your treks into the wild, Missouri is home to more than 30 naturally occurring orchid species. Orchids grow in specialized settings and bloom at specific times of the year. In some instances, you might not have recognized these plants' diminutive blooms as orchids. For example, the adder's mouth orchid appears in early summer in the Ozarks' acidic soils, and at only 6 inches, is small enough to be easily overlooked. Mosquitoes, gnats, and midges pollinate its petite green blooms.

“Orchids are a jewel in any landscape,” said Peter Bernhardt, a professor of biology at St. Louis University, whose research includes pollination and breeding systems of flowers. “They’re always going to be kind of rare and an indication of a healthy landscape. Even jaded botanists get excited about them.”

In degraded ecosystems, orchids are among the first plants to disappear. Loss of habitat, collection by humans, pesticide and pollution interference, and climate change all play roles in reducing orchid numbers.

SLIPPERS AND TRESSES

Two of Missouri’s most commonly occurring orchids are the spring-blooming yellow lady’s slipper and a handful of species in the fall-flowering *Spiranthes* genus, commonly known as ladies’ tresses.

“Yellow lady’s slipper orchids are very showy and not hard to find,” said Malissa Briggler, state botanist for MDC. “They grow in rich, moist woodlands throughout most of the state and flower in late April to early June.

“However, you don’t have to be in a pristine wild area to spy an orchid. Some species of ladies’ tresses can be found on roadsides,” she said, a nod to the species’ distribution in a wide variety of habitats throughout the state.

Yellow lady’s slipper orchids arguably are the most spectacular of our native orchids because of their blooms — inflated pouchlike lips, or slippers — that can measure up to 6 inches. Each 8- to 28-inch tall plant has a showy, nodding upper sepal and side petals that spiral downward as though styled with a curling iron, both with attractive brown-purple veining. They often grow in clumps of several plants. There also is a smaller variation of the yellow lady’s slipper with brown-maroon coloring. Both occur statewide.

Bill Summers noted in MDC’s Missouri Orchids, “a colony of lady’s slipper orchids in full bloom is a sight to be remembered always.” Hidden from above by foliage with a tendency to face downslope, he wrote, they are most easily located by looking upward from the bottom of a slope.

Two additional species of lady’s slippers grow in Missouri — the white lady’s slipper and the showy lady’s slipper with a rose-colored lip. A sighting of either is a rare luxury.

“Ladies’ tresses orchids, which occur in open fields where I live, are the most common Missouri orchid,” Bernhardt said. All but one of Missouri’s seven species of ladies’ tresses orchids bloom in the fall with small white-to-yellowish trumpet-like flowers gracefully spiraling up the plants’ 6- to 20-inch stalks. Blooms on the various species are small, ranging from ¼ to 1 inch. Close inspection reveals each to have an ornately hooded and ruffled lip.

WHAT MAKES AN ORCHID?

One of the largest and most intricately evolved plant families in the world, every orchid has a dorsal and two lateral or side sepals — sort of modified petals. Each also features two side petals and a third known as the labellum, or lip. The latter is highly variable from species to species and nearly always points downward, serving as a landing pad for insect pollinators. Like the human face, orchid blooms have bilateral symmetry — if you draw a line down the flower’s center, the two sides perfectly mirror each other.

Orchid reproductive parts — the anther, stigma, and ovary — are housed in a single structure called the column. The male anther produces pollinia, masses of pollen grains that are transferred as a unit. The female stigma is a pollen receptor and the ovary contains unfertilized seeds called ovules.

Every orchid has coevolved with its own distinctive pollinators resulting in intricate reproduction adaptations that often are visually pleasing.

The inflated lip of the lady’s slipper orchid serves as a “trap” for treat-seeking bees that become sticky as they struggle to find their way out of the slipper, gathering pollen as they escape.

Missouri’s beautiful but rare grass pink orchids are “upside down,” with a fiddle-shaped lip at the top. A little tuft of orange-yellow hairs at the base of the lip mimics pollen, attracting bees whose weight forces the hinged lip to swing down,

pressing pollen onto the reproductive column. Both native species' blooms are striking — pink, butterflylike, and up to 2 inches — and occur in late spring in a variety of settings.

Many orchids have a hole at the base of the lip, leading to a tubular spur filled with nectar. Such is the case with Missouri's showy orchis, a purple flowered orchid with a spade-shaped white lip. As the pollinator probes the spur for nectar, pollinia attach to it and are carried to the next orchid. Pollinated by bumblebees, the showy orchis is a woodland species that blooms in early spring.

Orchids produce thousands of dustlike seeds distributed by wind. The minute seeds carry no nutrition for their tiny embryos and rely on fungi found in soil to provide the necessary energy for germination.

Fungi that form these complex and beneficial relationships are known as mycorrhizae. They pass nutrients to the embryo through tiny threads — hyphae — that penetrate the seed. As the embryo grows, it forms a protocorm with fine hairs that take nutrients from the fungus until the plant is ready to begin photosynthesis.

"It's a difficult procedure to reestablish or transplant orchids because of the delicate mycorrhizal relationship," said Briggler. "Attempts to relocate them are often unsuccessful. We don't want to love them to death by moving them from wild habitats to flowerbeds."

LOOK! DON'T GATHER

Some orchids never lose reliance on the symbiotic mycorrhizal connection. Such is the case with Missouri's two coral root species, one that blooms in the spring and one in fall. The crested coral root orchid blooms from July to September. A woodland species with multiple blooms on naked purple, reddish, or yellow 2- to 30-inch stems, these orchids occur in small colonies. The rare crested coral root's bloom, though small, is quite spectacular with a three-lobed, white and purple lip.

PRAIRIE FRINGED ORCHID

"We don't track all of Missouri's orchids, but the prairie fringed orchid is federally threatened, so we monitor its progress. We tend to know more about them because of that," said Steve Buback, a natural history biologist with MDC.

Similar in appearance, two species of prairie fringed orchids naturally occur on Missouri's prairies. As prairies diminished, so did the orchids that made their homes there. The eastern prairie fringed orchid was considered extirpated, or totally absent, from the state until it was rediscovered in 2009 growing in a small cemetery on a prairie remnant.

Growing from 1 to 3 feet, both species have numerous creamy white colored flowers with petals that form a hood over the column. The lip of both is deeply fringed, with three distinct lobes and a long thin nectar spur. The western species' flower is larger; both are sweetly scented.

"Prairie fringed orchids have a tenuous life. It might take them three or four years to send up a leaf and five to seven years before they have enough resources to bloom," Buback said.

"We learned of one stand of western prairie fringed orchids from a farmer who had never plowed a portion of his land because he made a bouquet of the orchids that bloomed there for his wife every year, which, oddly enough, led to long-term conservation."

In the early 1990s, Dave Ashley, a now-retired biology professor at Missouri Western State University in St. Joseph, was approached by Dennis Figg, the then-MDC endangered species coordinator, about doing a count of western prairie fringed orchids in the area.

Originally skeptical, Ashley was setting insect traps on prairie lands with students and came across a stand of the orchids. "I was pretty excited. I contacted Dennis and started monitoring them," Ashley said. "In the beginning, my ultimate goal was to provide information about pollinators."

Hawk moths hover over prairie orchid flowers, probe nectar spurs, and fly away. Ashley and his students tracked flower visitations using fluorescent powders and black lights.

“By directly observing flowers at night and using light traps and pollinator traps, we were able to find 15 to 20 different hawk moth species on the prairies,” said Ashley. “We knew how long the moths’ proboscises [elongated mouth parts that work like straws] were, and we matched them to the orchid spur length and could eliminate some species as pollinators.

“When the moth extended its proboscis all the way in, it hit its head on the flower and we could see the flower move back and forth. The sticky pollen packets would stick to its head, and it would move to the next flower.”

Ashley said that in addition to studying and caring for the prairie where these orchids grow, it is important to remember that larval stages of these pollinators and others are dependent on plant species that grow on the edges of prairies.

“It’s not just a matter of maintaining the prairie proper, but the landscape around it.”

Ashley said his work with the prairie fringed orchid pollinators and the ability to gather and share information about a species of concern may be as fulfilling as anything he’s ever done.

To date, Tom Nagle, retired MDC natural history biologist; Paul McKenzie, retired U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species coordinator; Buback and Ashley have identified five stands of western prairie fringed orchids.

“I took my wife to the prairie one night to help me monitor pollinator activity,” Ashley said. “We set up our lawn chairs and put on our headlamps. At dusk she said, ‘What is that sweet smell?’ I told her that fringed orchids do not waste their fragrance during the day. They save it for the hawk moths at night.

“Sitting on the prairie in the moonlight and realizing all that is in play is really exciting.”

This story does not cover every member of the Orchidaceae family that makes itself at home in Missouri. The North American Orchid Conservation Center website is searchable by orchid species and allows for state-specific searches of all native orchids at goorchids.northamericanorchidcenter.org.

The Raffle!!

Get ready and excited for another Remote Raffle.

To help me with organization and follow through, there will be just 3 items in the raffle again this month and **they are some beauties!!** I’ll have a page with a ‘numbers list’ for each item. When you put your check in the mail, you email me how many tickets you paid for and how many of your tickets you want placed for which raffle item. Cost will be same as at meetings \$1 per ticket, \$5 for 6, \$10 for 12, and \$20 for 24. You’ll have **5 days** from the date the newsletter is emailed, to send your money and choices. So if the newsletter goes out on **Saturday the 27th**; **you have till end of the day Thursday July 2nd**. Send your money to Joy Prout at 129 NE. Edgewater Dr., Lee’s Summit, MO 64064. Send your raffle choices to me (jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com) and I will add your name on the designated plant sheet in the order I get your designations. Ideally, winners will be drawn on the day following the voting, or at the virtual meeting if we have one that month (so this time it would be on the **3rd** (unless I get tied up with something on the farm ☹️)). When you are ready to get your plant, we can do like we did for Project Plant – We’ll connect and figure out if you want to pick it up from the porch of Joy and Mark - east (phone 816-304-2889), Jean Rogers - central (214-402-6958) or Cindy Hobbs -west-ish (913-220-5684).

Play the Raffle. Here are the 3 beauties.



1)Bc. Laughing Boy



2)Eplc. Mae Bly 'Ching Hua Splash'



3)Sobralia macrantha ('Bill' X self)



Bc. And Eplc.:

Temperature: Intermediate

Light: Direct morning sun, and dappled light, up to 3500 fc (use a light meter). It's OK for leaves to feel slightly warm to the touch when in sunlight. The stronger the light, the greater the need for air movement. True for all orchids. If the leaves are dark green, it's not enough light. Strive for light green leaves. No flowers? Not enough light. Supplement with artificial light if growing in a house.

Water: Provide water when the media is almost dry. Do not overwater! Reduce watering in winter and during cloudy days. Tap water is suitable for these members of the Cattleya alliance. If RO, Distilled or Rainwater is used, be sure to supplement with a **fertilizer** that contains calcium and magnesium, such as MSU Formula. Additional Cal/Mag may still be needed in the form of Calcium Nitrate (1/2 tsp/gallon) and Epsom Salts (1 tsp/gallon) applied once a month during growing period.

Potting: Orchid Bark is the preferred media. Repot when new leaders begin and before roots are too long to easily handle without breaking. Don't re-pot when not in growing phase.

Sobralia Culture:

Temperature: Best in intermediate to warm conditions.

Light: Direct morning sun to medium shade. Ideally there should be enough light to keep the canes growing erect, without damaging the foliage.

Water: Good quality, low mineral water, frequently when growing. The key factor is perfect drainage which must be present for good growth.

Fertilizer: A good balanced formula designed for orchids, and for use with RO, Distilled or Rainwater (many growers use Michigan State Formula or MSU, available on-line from many sources), applied weekly during growing phase.

Potting and Dividing: Sobralias should only be repotted or divided when new growth AND new roots are present. They do not like being disturbed. When potting up, if the root ball is intact and healthy, there is no need to disrupt the root system. If dividing wait until new growth and roots are breaking and keep at least three canes per division. If the plant has any evidence of rot, re-pot trimming all affected roots down to the rhizome.

News from the AOS

We thank the American Orchid Society for allowing us to use these AOS Corner items in our newsletter! Even if you're not an AOS member, there are lots of free resources available to everyone...and of course we encourage you to join. AOS membership includes digital access to ORCHIDS magazine, including digital archives of more than 350 issues dating back to 1932!

WHAT ARE WEBINARS? An Affiliated Society may use recorded webinars for presentations at their monthly meetings. With Wi-Fi access, it's easy! Webinars are an internet-connected audiovisual presentation. You can view from anywhere that you have an internet connection via Mac, PC or even your mobile device. It's easy to find the scheduled webinars and to register on the AOS website. You will find the link here: <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

To view **REGISTRATION is REQUIRED:** <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>
 Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. Register anyhow!

ALL webinars are recorded and available to view at your leisure.
 GREENHOUSE CHAT Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing.
 Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to: greenhousechat@aos.org

Webinar announcements are posted to Facebook, Instagram and in the AOS Corner of your Affiliated Society's newsletter.

Webinars-Coming Attractions!






When	June 16, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	June 23, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	July 14, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	RECORDED WEBINARS at your convenience
Topic	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	How to Successfully Grow Coelogyne	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Culture, Judging, Pests and Diseases, Greenhouse Chats indexed by topic
Presenter	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Charles Wilson AOS Judge, Committee Member Education and Conservation	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	AOS Members, Judges, Concerned Conservationists, Scientists & More

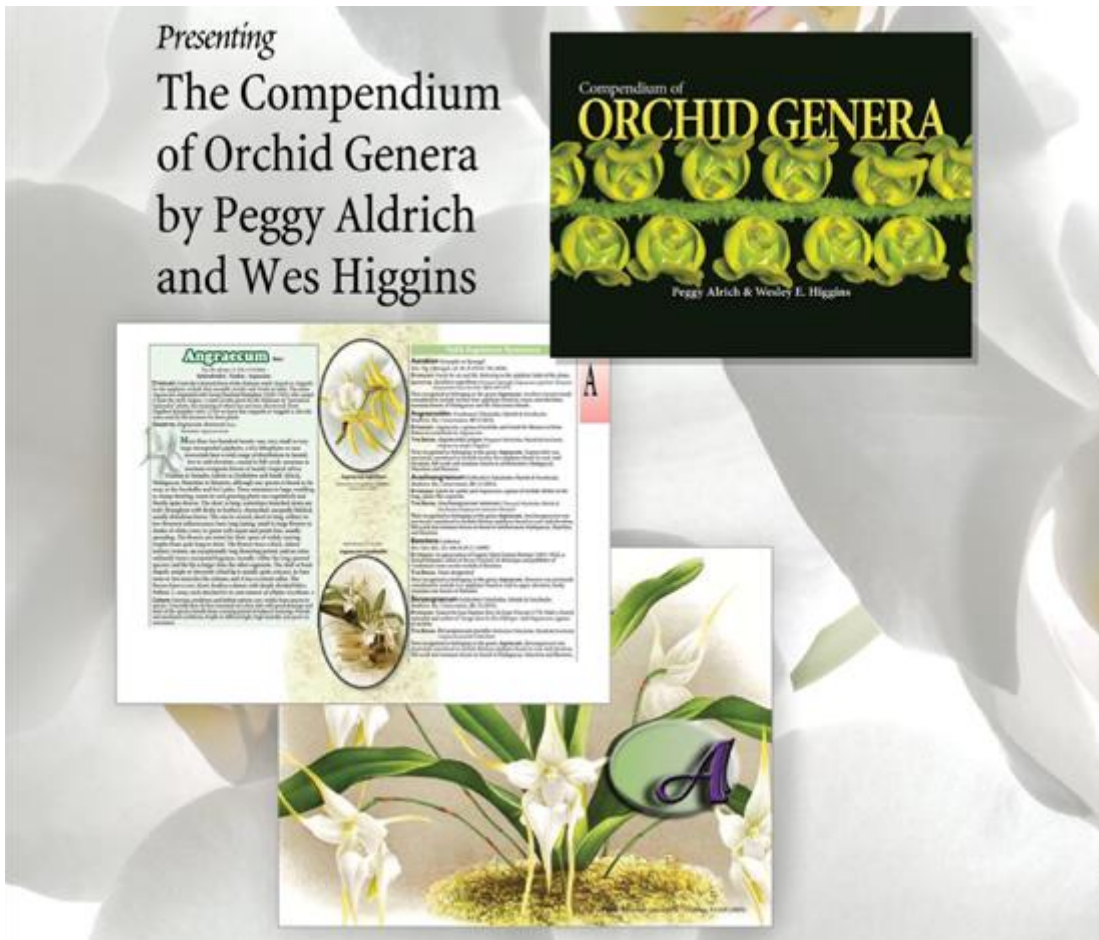
AFFILIATED SOCIETY BONUS - EARN AOS MEMBERSHIP EXTENSIONS FOR YOUR SOCIETY

Affiliated Societies can earn a one-month extension on their AOS society membership for each new individual AOS member they recruit. If you start now, with twelve new AOS members, your Affiliated Society can obtain a FULL FREE YEAR OF AOS membership! Be sure and to note your affiliation with the Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City on the printed membership form or in the comments section online at checkout.

Remember to let your society members know, we want to sweeten the deal and give them every possible reason to join AOS today! If they become an American Orchid Society member, they have considerably more resources available to help make orchid growing enjoyable and successful. *Individual society membership and AOS Membership are not the same. Although affiliated, each requires separate membership dues.*

2020 [updated membership](http://www.aos.org/about-us/aos-membership.aspx) rates NOW on the AOS website!
<http://www.aos.org/about-us/aos-membership.aspx>

NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE 50% Discount for AOS Members!



Original orchid color plates abound in this distinctive Orchid Encyclopedia by Peggy Aldrich and Wes Higgins, a marvelous and artistic creation in landscape format of 500 pages.

Original orchid discoverer and date are listed as well as the Etymology and Generitype of more than 2000 orchids along with a easy to read description of growth habits, countries and regions within countries of origin. The plants and flowers are aptly discussed and the authors give colors and varieties found in various areas of note. Sepals and petals along with special features of lips complete the beautifully described notes. Of note in the book are the synonyms the orchids have

had over the years, and those that were, and are, invalid even today. A modern twist to the encyclopedia features a general culture description, which helps even a veteran grower understand some of the nuances of the particular plants being discussed. What is absolutely beautiful is the collection of artwork of each of the plants done in color plates, many by the original artist or from an original collection and dated. Many of the drawings illustrate entire flowers, with all their separated parts. This book would be a welcome and beautiful addition to any orchid grower's collection, a stunning work and artistic treasure.

Order through the [AOS SHOP](#). AOS members, please make sure you are signed on to the AOS website when placing your order to automatically receive the 50% discount. <https://secure.aos.org/Products/366-a-compendium-of-orchid-genera.aspx>

CULTURE CONNECTION

[CULTIVATE](#), to grow in a prepared medium

Visit the AOS website for a [Monthly Checklist on Orchid Care](#)
<http://www.aos.org/orchids/seasonal-orchid-care/may-june-checklist.aspx>

June: The Aromatic Month

Letting the Nose Do the Shopping When Searching for New Orchids

By Thomas Mirenda

A VERITABLE FEAST FOR THE SENSES, June — of “busting out all over” fame — is a great time for your orchid collection. Although there may not be scads of plants in bloom, there is tremendous activity. Personally, I find the new growths of orchids almost as exciting as the flowers. Many of the orchids that bloom in the upcoming summer heat are also among the most fragrant. Some, such as brassias, [brassavolas](#) and stanhopeas, smell delicious. Others, such as average bulbophyllums, could drive you out of the greenhouse on a hot summer day. My *Bulbophyllum echinolabium* attracts myriad flies with its fetid aroma. I tend to leave it outside where I can get away from the odor if it gets too strong. When I do, it usually comes back inside in the autumn with a capsule or two. With its 1-foot- (30-cm-) long flower, it's far too cool an orchid to reject for a minor flaw such as foul fragrance. Besides, it's great fun to let unsuspecting friends take a whiff.

LET ME OUT June is when you can safely put most of your orchids outside for the summer. The fresh, naturally moving air, rainwater and excellent dappled light under backyard trees make for superb growing conditions. Cooped up all winter, many orchids grow by leaps and bounds when moved outside. For best results, look for a spot where there is air movement, bright but semishaded conditions, or a spot with early morning sun and shade in the afternoon. Some types, such as cattleyas, vandas and cymbidiums, need more light than others, such as miltonias, psychopsis and most maxillarias, so multiple sites may be necessary to meet the requirements of orchids in a mixed collection. By observing your plants you can make informed decisions on where they should go for the summer.

ROYALTY BEWARE Water and debris falling into the crowns of phalaenopsis outdoors can cause various types of fungal and bacterial rot, so many growers choose to leave these plants inside. But as long as the plants are covered to protect them from excessive rain and falling leaves, they usually do well with the natural day and night temperatures offered by the backyard habitat. Mounted plants often increase exponentially when offered rainwater and fresh air. When mounting phalaenopsis, position the plants so the crown and leaves point down to prevent water and leaves from gathering.

LIQUIDITY Aside from keeping money in your portfolio, this month it's important to keep up with watering. Not only are plants growing quickly and needing copious moisture and fertilizer, but with newly repotted plants, fresh mix may take some time to be infused with moisture. Although most people soak their mix overnight before repotting to avoid potting desiccation stresses, the mix is still easily dried out. One must be aware that these newly repotted plants should receive extra attention in the form of careful observation, watering, and high humidity until they're fully established later in the summer.

GOT POTS? The longer days and warmer temperatures, especially those experienced by plants set outside, have shifted orchid metabolisms into overdrive. Take advantage of this surge of growth and establish plants into fresh mixes. It is a great time to take divisions. Your orchids will likely put out another growth to replace anything you remove. Removing old, gnarly backbulbs is advisable. These needn't go in the trash. Often your local orchid society has someone who'll nurse these backbulbs and divisions into saleable plants that might turn up at a future charity auction or plant sale. It's okay to share the wealth with new orchid growers. At times such as these, we want to encourage more people to get into the hobby. I know when I started, the gift of a division from an experienced grower was treasured and kept me engaged and involved (and indebted) to mentors in my society.

INTO THE FIELD Now is the prime time to see many wild orchids that may be growing near you. Get a field guide, grab the kids or your dog, or hook up with friends and step outside. There are marvels nearby waiting to be discovered in their native habitats. Nothing could be better for your psyche and soul than to hike in a natural area and find wild hidden orchid treasures. Now's the time to explore for native orchids. I encourage you to get out there. *(As pertinent now, as it was then - Reprinted with permission ORCHIDS VOL. 79, NO.6, June 2010)*

AWARDS GALLERY

MEMBERS can VIEW the beauty and diversity of awarded orchids in every issue of [ORCHIDS magazine](http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx). <http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

PLUS everyone can check the [most recently awarded orchids on the AOS website](https://secure.aos.org/orchid-awards.aspx). Exhibits are included in the latest awards gallery. <https://secure.aos.org/orchid-awards.aspx>

From our South American Affiliate



Award No: 20196990, Date: Nov 14, 2019

American Orchid Society Gold Certificate 'Exhibit 20-22' GC | AOS (92 points)

Event: Asociacion Vallecaucana de Orquideologia Show (Cali, Colombia)

Exhibitor: Sociedad Colombiana de Orquideologia, Photographer: Juan Carlos Uribe



Award No: 20201346

Cattleya Brabantiae

'Frank Smith' FCC | AOS (94 points)

(*Cattleya aclandiae* x *Cattleya loddigesii*)

Exhibitor: Krull-Smith

Photographer: Wes Newton



Award No: 20203715

Cattleya amethystoglossa

'Put Me In The Zoo' AM | AOS (80 points)

Exhibitor: Ben Oliveros and Orchid Eros

Photographer: Glen Barfield



Orchid Pro, the premier tool for studying awarded orchids is included with membership. Features include flower details, measurements, and descriptions of awarded orchid or exhibit. <https://op.aos.org/>

AOS members have access to over 2,050 articles published between the years 2003 - 2009 and 2011 – 2018 through the [digital archives](http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx).

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

Worth the Read - ORCHIDS June Preview

- The New Refugium Botanicum - by Franco Pupulin
- Orchids Illustrated - Japanese Orchids
- Rare and Threatened Orchids of Central Africa, Part 1
- A Few Jewels of Colombia's Warm, Intermediate and Cool Habitat

Remember to check in with us on **Facebook** and **Instagram!**

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/AffiliatedSocietiesOfTheAOS/>
<https://instagram.com/americanorchidsociety?igshid=16ixfciczky01>
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/52597049839/>

Please send your questions and submissions for the AOS Corner to askmasc@verizon.net or affiliated_societies_committee@aos.org

Thanks for meeting me down at the Corner!

Eileen Hector, AOS Corner - *Affiliated Societies* Newsletter Editor



**Orchid Society
of Greater
Kansas City**

OSGKC.ORG

**A non-profit, educational organization
stimulating interest in orchids and their
culture**

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**Like us, post your pictures or
comments, join the community!!**

What’s Ahead ...

While we try our best to promote our unique hobby and continue to engage the interest of our orchid growing members, your safety and health must be our primary concern. We plan to do events by zoom until Health Officials report it’s safe to gather again, and OSGKC Board determines likewise. Please check www.osgkc.org for updates and changes to our program schedule.

July 12, 2020

Ross Hella – Growing, Dividing, Repotting Slipper Orchids.
2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by presenter

August 9, 2020

Virtual Orchid Growers’ Tour of 4-5 members Member’s growing sites

September 13, 2020

OSGKC meeting –
2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Peter Lin of Big Leaf Orchids,
Dallas, on “Novelty Phalaenopsis”

September 26, 2020

Orchid Auction Digitally for Members of OSGKC

October 11, 2020

OSGKC meeting –
2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Russ Vernon, speaking on
“Lycastes and Their Culture”

November 11, 2020

OSGKC meeting –
2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Dr. Robert Marsh, University of
Texas, Dallas, on “Growing Barkerias”

May 7-9, 2021 Southwestern Regional Orchid Growers Association
Show Kansas Orchid Society in Wichita
See:kansasorchidsociety.com