



ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS

A Communication Instrument for Society Members and Others

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Volume III Issue 2
February 2021



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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February-March News!

Comments from Jean Rogers, President

What a BUSY BUSY time it's been since our last meeting. We've had really freezing temperatures and that took lots of extra work on the farm trying to keep chickens and cats safe, fed and with water. I received a BUNCH of orchids I needed to care for, catalog, figure out how to make available to the membership, and then actually carry out that sale and distribution project. How great was it of Terrance and Eric to donate the orchids for the benefit of the Society!!! We thank them both!!! Then there were the gifts from Better Grow that I was able to disperse to you at the same time. **If you would, it would be great if Better Gro received a mass of Thank You emails.** Then they'll not only know they are appreciated, but they'll also know I didn't keep it all for myself. 😊 **Here is the email address:**

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Hope you enjoyed our February 14th program: "Growing Habenarias" by Sarah Hurdel. Yet another orchid type that I have fallen in love with and just must learn how to grow. Mark's pictures are always SOOOO beautiful and enticing. Bet we'll be seeing more pictures of Habenarias, but in the judging section!!! Sarah does have a Facebook Page. You can ask to Friend her and be able to follow her growing of orchids.

I hope you are excited about the Member Picture Digital Pamphlet. It won't be as good as seeing each other in person but at least it's something. Cindy Meyer has sent me a copy, so it is in its final production stage. If you haven't done so already, please send your picture right away to Cindy Meyer at cameyeri@gmail.com and, include your birth day and month. If you have Household Membership, send info for both!! And, if you need a LITTLE more time to do your bio, please send just as soon as you can.

We are so pleased to have gotten the Beginner Group started again at the February meeting. Remember it is from 1:00-1:30 for members with less than 2 years experience in the Society – others can listen in (I sure plan to). Everyone can participate in Round Table immediately following Beginners Group from 1:30-1:55 hosted by Cindy Hobbs. **If you have questions/problems, please send them and pictures to Cindy at tincan1201@aol.com as soon as you can** so she can work on finding members to address the issue. Please remember that if you don't want to wait till next meeting, you can always post to Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook page and get help from other members. And If you don't do Facebook but you

are an AOS member, you can send pictures to the Greenhouse Chat (see AOS Webinar Chart below) and experts will help you during the Webinar Chat AND follow up with you. If you are not an AOS member, please consider becoming one. You can do that at their website. <https://secure.aos.org/store/register-renew> And for any help, please contact Mark Prout, AOS Rep for our Society.

Happy orchid growing.
Jean

Project Plant Recap & Update

This year we are split, we have two crosses that we will grow. Some members purchased one, some the other, some both!! My how different the parents are. Sunset Valley Orchids provided the offsprings of the two pairs. Please share pictures when yours blooms.



Meanwhile, please continue to keep Kristy Charland posted if anything else is happening with last year's C. Warpaint. Iva Stribling's is blooming for the 3rd time!! WOW!!!! Kristy has formed an 'album' on our Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook page where we can see how different the flowers can be.

Please go to the website listed below to keep up with the blooming. Fun, Fun!!!!

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 ahhhhs 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, 2020 Newsletter for contact information of willing helpers in the Society and their 'specialty'. (Can't find the March issue – email jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com). This is all especially important since we can't meet in person.

Meetings

Upcoming speaker - From Susie Hanna, OSGKC Program Chair:

Our featured speaker for our March 14 Zoom meeting is Dr. Kristen Uthus, New World Orchids, "Growing Miniature Orchids, Part 1". This is a detailed look at many orchids that can be grown under lights, on a windowsill, or in a plant room/greenhouse. No matter where you live, you can find a spot for a light cart with a tray or two of miniature orchids! Kristen will be giving Part 2 of this talk on May 16 to our society.

New World Orchids is owned and operated by Kristen with help from her husband, Dr. Kevin Wehrly, and her two sons, Henry and Gus. They specialize in miniature orchids, particularly species, from around the world, and have one of the widest varieties of *Neofinetia falcata* in the US. Kristen has traveled to orchid societies all over the country to talk about orchids and has appeared at shows in the Midwest and on the East Coast throughout the year. You can find more at www.newworldorchids.com and on Facebook.



Last Month's Meeting Speaker Notes by Cindy Meyer and Crystal Remington

2/14/2021

Sarah Hurdel, orchid grower and AOS judge, who creates beautiful basement orchid displays with her ever-multiplying tubers of Habanerias, presented on her experience and knowledge to the group.

Habenarias have more than 800 species and their taxonomy is still not settled. Sarah's collections feature Habenarias from South East Asia. She finds her home environment is suitable for these warm loving Habenarias. Habenarias are unique from other more evolved orchids as they do not have a column.

Habenarias grow from tubers, more specifically tuberoids. Tuberoids don't grow from eyes like potatoes, but rather on transient new roots grow from the top of the tuber. Each year a tuber will produce two new tuberoids and the old tuberoid will die back, doubling every year.

Habenarias have two distinct types of tuberoids -- dendritic and tethered. Dendritic tuberoids grow like layered claws, requiring extreme care when separating, and due to their larger size should be grown in larger pots they are also more lithophytic. The other tuberoids grow from root tethers off the old growth making more distinct tuberoids. Habenaria species with these dendritic tuberoids include roebelenii, janellehayeniana, and xanthocheila, as well as their hybrids.

Storing Tuberoids: Once the plant has opened its last bloom, decrease watering. After the plant completely dies back (you should have stopped watering it by this point) dig up the tuberoid and place it in a plastic bag, growing tip up. Storing in a clear plastic bag allows for close monitoring, which is a key to success. The tuberoid should be dry, but not too crispy; mist or add paper towels to adjust moisture levels. Temperature should be fairly consistent never going below 65 F. Wait and hope the tuberoid wakes up from hibernation.

Tuberoids grow quickly after hibernation and when you see the first signs of growth they should be immediately potted. Use a tall pot layered first with medium perlite, second use a finer layer of perlite and finishing with a top layer of Promix HP - the tuberoid is planted in the Promix. (This is also a good potting technique to use with Bulbophyllums as well but substituting packing peanuts and less Promix)

Caring for your growing Habenaria: As with all orchids we try to mimic natural habitats. Habenarias are native to places with monsoonal climates. Once growing, water plants heavily, being careful not to get water in the crown. Most Habenarias will thrive in medium to high light with high humidity. Some Habenarias can have unique foliage patterns and prefer lower light, watch closely for leaf burn. A good rule of thumb is that Habenarias do not like to be cold and wet, so keep them above 65F (even dormant tuberoids).

February MAOC Report - From Susie Hanna

I attended the Mid-America Orchid Congress (MAOC) zoom meeting for affiliated societies on February 21. It was very well attended, probably more so than if it had been held in person, with 32 people representing the following: Nebraska, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, New York, Ontario Canada, and of course, Kansas/Missouri with OSGKC. Here's a few highlights:

MAOC, along with Three Rivers and Central Indiana Orchid Societies, are sponsoring the Wheeler Orchid Education Day on March 20. OSGKC has registered for this as a society so that any of our members can attend at no charge. MAOC will be sending out a Zoom link for this event around March 18. More details are available at www.midamericanorchids.org.

Each affiliate representative spoke briefly at this meeting to report on how their societies are responding to the pandemic. Most reported that their groups were doing very well, members are getting together for Zoom meetings, holding plant sales/auctions, sharing growing tips, touring members' growing areas, via the internet.

Many reported that with the internet, "distance doesn't matter any more", and so one can join multiple societies and tune into Zoom to hear speakers on any topic of interest. Societies can now enjoy presentations from international speakers, and others who otherwise would not be able to travel to impart their information in person.

Judging Centers are not allowed to do official AOS judging via the internet, but virtual judging is taking place at some of the centers for education. This is attracting new student judges, and others who want to sit in on plant judging discussions.

From the AOS – EXTENDED TO THE 10th



Greetings Orchid Enthusiasts!

The American Orchid Society is hosting a Spring Online Auction. **Bidding starts tomorrow!**

Just before our Spring Members Meeting, we will be hosting an online fundraising auction using the betterworld platform.

You do not want to miss this opportunity to bid on great books, orchid plants and supplies, collectibles, gift certificates and more! We are sure that you will find something that catches your eye. Check back often as new items will be added daily!

The link below will go live on Wednesday, March 3rd at 8:00 AM EST

<https://aos.betterworld.org/auctions/aos-spring-auction-3>

Everyone is welcome to participate. Tell your friends!

Judging Notes...

Upcoming Shows & Judgings Around Our Region

If you have an orchid blooming that you think is FANTASTIC – Contact Mark Prout. 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-these were scheduled dates but the meetings have not resumed at this time:

April 14, 2021 Mid-America Judging Center

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

May 12, 2021 Mid-America Judging Center, Business Meeting

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

January OSGKC Judging

18 members submitted 66 blooming orchids for judging and show in December.

Thanks to the following members for submitting orchids for judging in **January**: Anna Archibald, Megan Mayo, Dr. Dan Schlozman, Cindy Hobbs, Jean Rogers, Donna Klehm, Annie Heath, Merri Archibald, Karen Schorno, Sarah Kinney, Sabrina Markese, Jim Pyrzybski.

Blue Ribbons were received by: Anna Archibald for Ctt Orquidacea's Small Fortune in the Cattleya category, Megan Mayo for Neo. falcata in the Vanda category, Dr. Dan Schlozman for Phal schilleriana in species, Donna Klehm for Bnfd. Gilded Tower in Oncidiums, Merri Archibald for Paph. Concon Bell, Jean Rogers for Den. Schuetzei in Dendrobiums, and Sabrina Markese for Phal. YangYang Red Rose.

Red Ribbons were received by: Anna Archibald for Bc. Maikai Mayumi in Cattleyas, Megan Mayo for Den. moniliforme in species, Dr. Dan Schlozman for Tolumnia NOID in Oncidiums, Jean Rogers for Ctt. Fairyland in Cattleyas, Jim Pyrzybski for Paph. Tawan, and Sabrina Markese for Paph. Tropical Sunset, Paph. Yaphon Green Batman Paph. Sogo Berry x Sogo Medal.

White Ribbons were received by: Dan Schlozman for Paph. Larry Booth, Jean Rogers for Rlc. Hsinying Williette '#6' in Cattleyas, and Sabrina Markese for Phal. YangYang Red Rose.



January Orchid of the Month (drum roll)

Paph. Concon Bell grown by Merri Archibald

Members Choice:

Paph. Tawan
grown by Jim
Pyrzybski



"Just for Viewing Pleasure" – Thanks to; Susie Hanna & Al Clinton, Iva Stribling, Jean Rogers, Lance Jessee, and Mark and Joy Prout for submitting pictures for our viewing pleasure.

February Digital Ribbon Judging

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 March . 13th.**

Blooming Orchids for Show and/or Judging.

Deadline for submissions was **March 4thth**. Watch for the **March** dates in an upcoming email. Huge thank you to all the members who sent pictures.

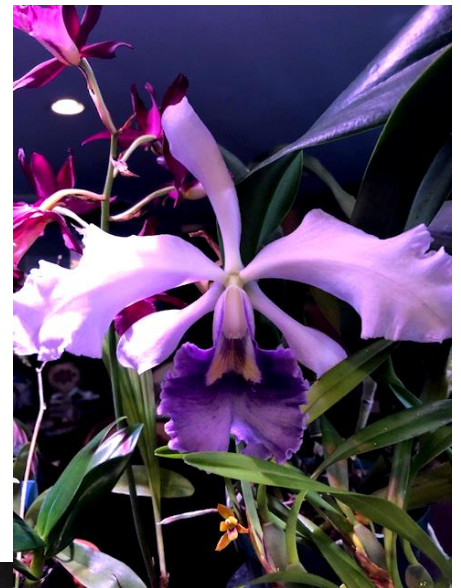
Orchids for Judging: (Send your "Member's Choice" to jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com by **March 13th**)



Lc. Blazing Sun 'NN' HCC/AOS



Lc Tropical Trick



C. Alarcon 'Grand Sarah HCC/AOS

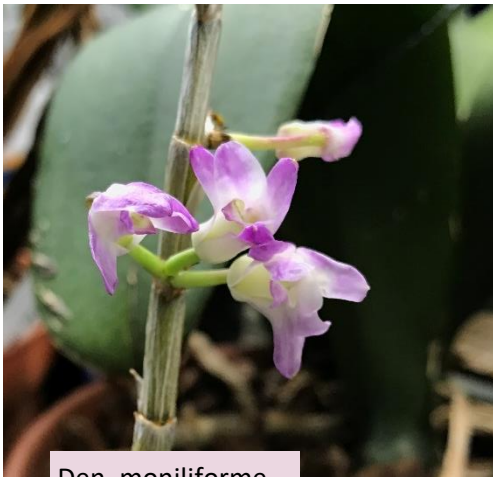


Slc. Fairyland





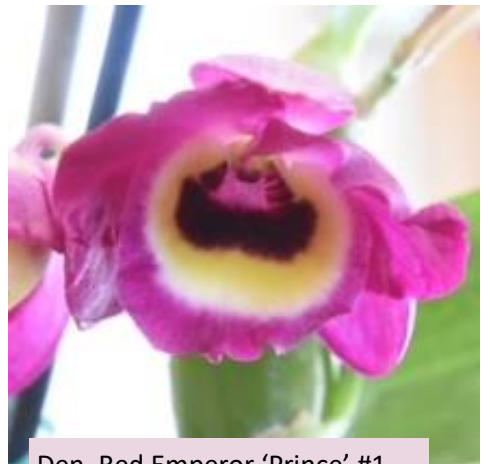
C. NOID



Den. moniliforme



Den. Hsinying Frostymarea 'Firebird'



Den. Red Emperor 'Prince' #1
AM/AOS



Den. Red Emperor 'Prince' #2
AM/AOS



Den. NOID



Phal. NOID #1



Phal. NOID #2





Phal. NOID #3



Phal. Palm Coast



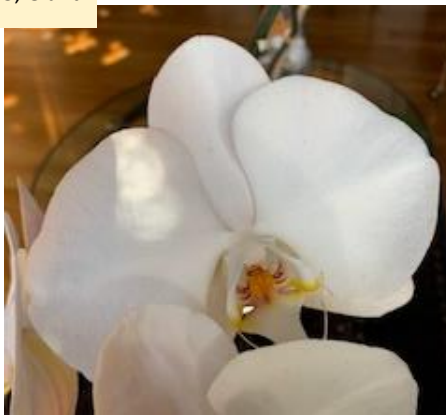
Phal. NOID #4



Phal. Mainshow Green Monster, 1st bloom seedling



Phal. NOID #5, Giant





Paph. Krull's Donna Brown x callosum var. sublaeve



Paph. In-Charm Cloud



Tolu. (Ash Hollow x Rrm. Fox Hollow) x Tolu. Private Dancer 'Six Mile Creek' HCC/AOS



Rrm. Pink Lace





Masd. Ken Dole



Masd. Machu Pichu 'Pichu Point'



Psychilis krugii x Cattleyopsis lindenii

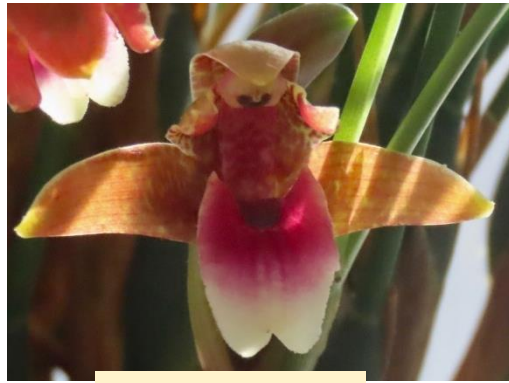


Coel. Mossiae Mendenhall

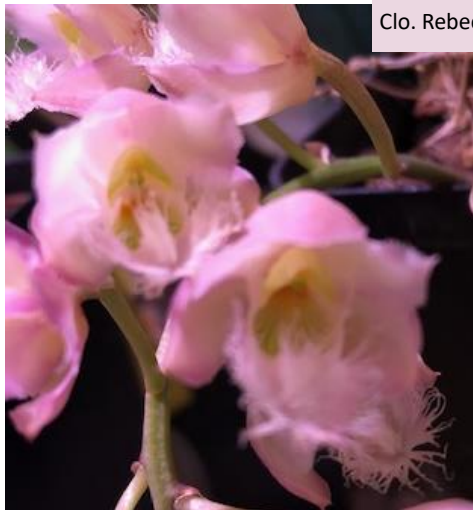




Encyclia Green Hornet



Maxillaria sanguine



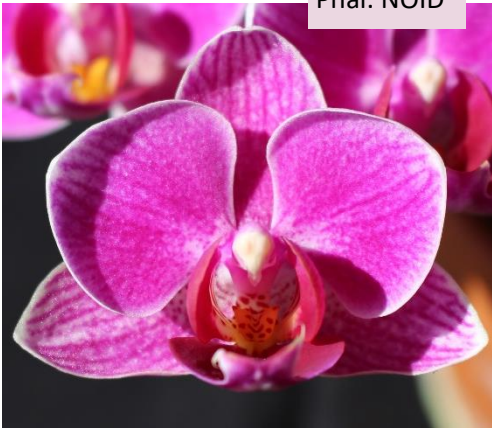
Clo. Rebecca Northern 'Graefruit Pink'



NOT for JUDGING – just for your VIEWING PLEASURE!

From Anna Archibald

Phal. NOID



Phal. NOID



Ctt. Oroidacea's Small Fortune

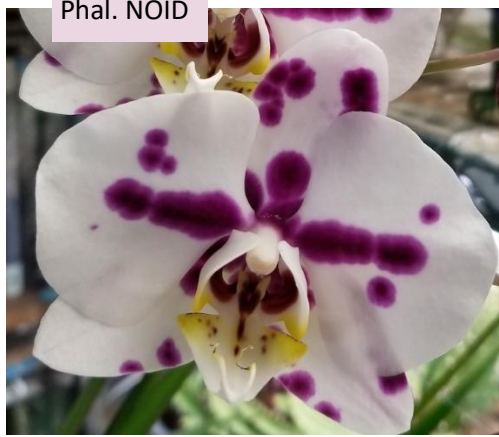


From Dan Schlozman

C. NOID



Phal. NOID



From Jean Rogers

C. Blc. Carolina Orange D'or
'Lenette' AM/AOS x Blc. Love Sound
'Dogashima' AM/AOS



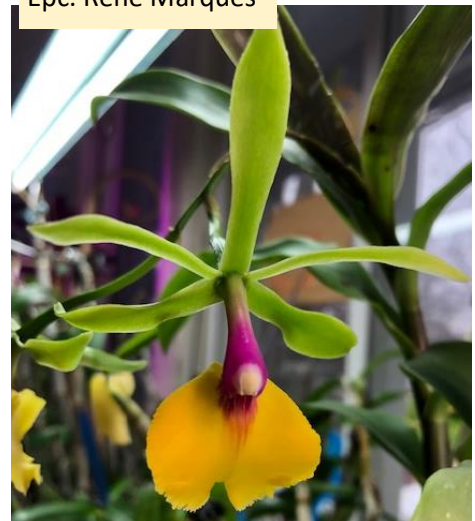
Den. Brilliant Smile 'Royal'



Rlc. Village Chief Spring 'NN'



Epc. Rene Marques



From Susie Hanna

Pot. Young-Min Orange x Blc. Dean's Star



Phal. sacagawea



Phal. Tving Shin Fantastic



Coel. Unchained Melody



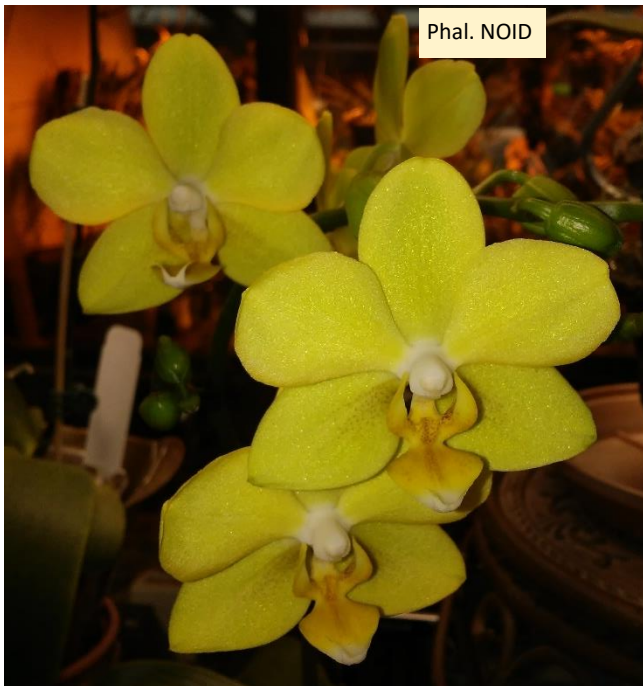
Phal. NOID



Holc. Pink Yawi



Phal. NOID



From Al Clinton

Masd. Excelsior x Copper Angel, an Al Clinton cross



Masd. Golden Monarch 'Rolf'



Masd. Magenta

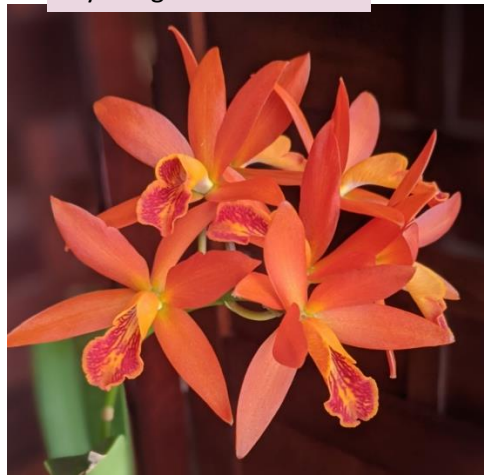


Masd. Star Hawk



From Mark and Joy Prout

Eny. Magic Wand



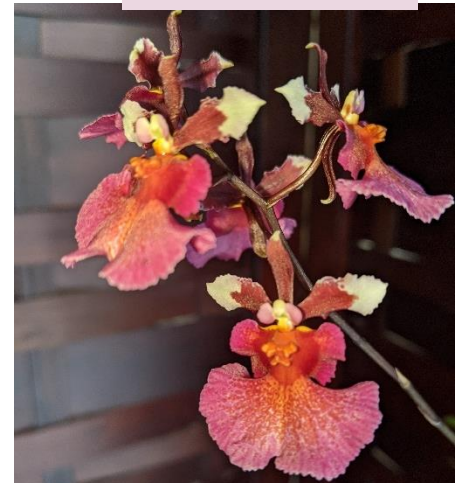
Tolu. Pretty 'n' Pink



V. Motes Pixie Dust



Tolu. Jairak Rainbow



Pcc. Key Lime



Cattleya lueddemanniana



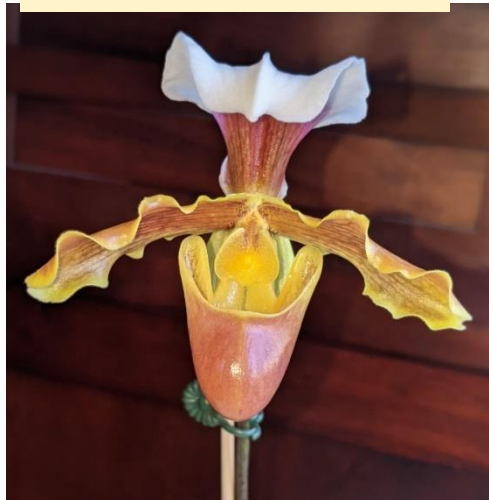
Mo. Regine Viard



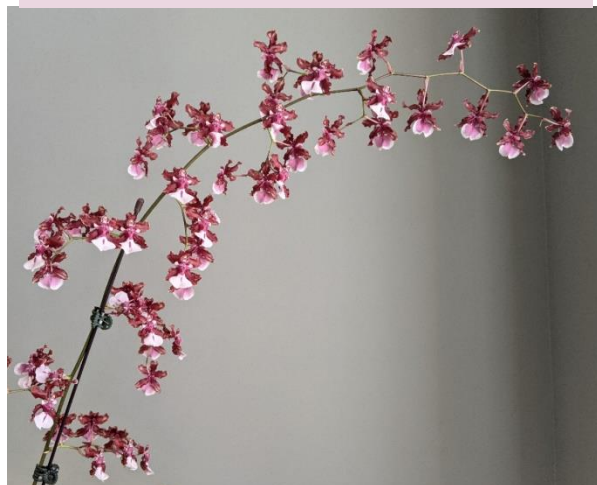
Habenaria Tanager



Paph. Barbigerum var. coccineum



Onc. Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance' AM/AOS



Jfk. Appleblossom



Habenaria roebbelenii



Jfk. Appleblossom



For Fun and Learning!!

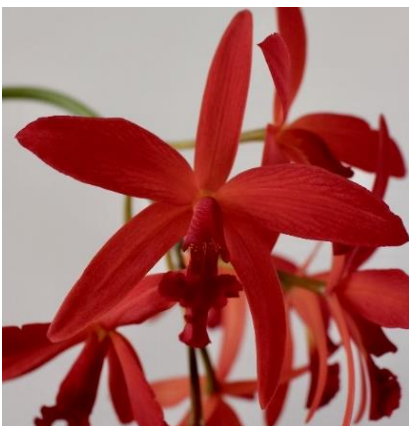
Orchid Growing Tidbits (How I Grow It.....)

Some individual genera – Blue Ribbon Winners and special orchids - [How I grow it:](#)



From Merri Archibald
Paph. Concon Bell

My Paph is on my kitchen window sill that faces to the west. It is on the inner row of plants so the light is fairly indirect. I water weekly with light fertilizer. It's potted in a mixture of orchid bark mix with some extra sphagnum moss. The average temperature on the window sill ranges from 65-75. Since it is above the sink, I imagine there is quite a bit of humidity that occurs naturally. Otherwise, I spritz some of my other plants and roots that are on the sill, but don't have a humidifier or anything like that..



From Anna Archibald
Ctt. Orquidancea's Small Fortune

This cattleya is easily one of my favorites—especially after this year's display! This is the third year in a row it's bloomed for me and this is its best show yet. It grows on a south-facing window, about a foot and a half away from a humidifier. Ambient humidity is typically 40–60% and temperatures are generally between 68-75 F. It's potted in medium orchid bark, sponge rock and charcoal (the "KK General Purpose Mix" from Kelly's Korner Orchids), and I water about once a week to every week and a half with tap water and the MSU fertilizer formulated for tap water (about 1/4 tsp/gallon). It spends summer outside and is typically watered with rainwater and seaweed fertilizer throughout the warmer season.



From Dr. Dan Schlozman
Species Phal. Schilleriana

I grew this plant under usual greenhouse Phal conditions. The light was low-level. The wintertime nighttime temperatures were held mid 60s. Daytime temperatures tended up to as high as mid 80s. The potting media was a mixture of promax and added small vermiculite with watering twice a week (I use to wait until it was crusty brown before watering again and had good luck with this but changed when I started following Ray Barclay program-first rays orchids..) The fertilizer was K light plus once every 3 to 4 weeks kelp and a probiotic-see his website. I run about 60% humidity in the greenhouse and for this mix I use clay pots because they lose their water quickly.



From Sabrina Markese
Phalaenopsis Sogo Rose Sogo '987' AM/SOS

These are potted in Birds larger orchid mix. We have floor to ceiling Northwest facing windows where I keep the majority of my orchids. Water once weekly. Fertilize with Grow More (20/10/20) every other week year round, switching to Grow More Bloom formula (6/30/30) when blooming. No other supplements. No special lighting.



From Jean Rogers
Dendrobium schuetzei x sib.

I grow this under lights in a south window (that doesn't get full south sun because of trees). Through the winter, my grow room is about 72-75 during the day and 55-60 at night. I water once a week usually with tap water in a pump sprayer, and the visible roots get misted almost every day as I water hanging plants near it. I use MSU fertilizer at ¼ strength weekly. It is in a bark mix. There is a humidifier and fan near it.



From Donna Klehm
Bnfd. Gilded Tower

I have my orchid in the front of an east window. It's in a clay pot. I generally water each Saturday by sprinkling lightly fertilized water through it twice. Room temps are 66 during the day and 62 at night. That's all!

Outside OSGKC Resources

Kristy's Korner

March 7, 2021

Hello orchid fans!

March 7, 2021 Greetings! Feels like Spring to me! I'm getting excited for more growing opportunities outdoors, but here is a tip I just found to help keep the cool growing orchids happy.

It's called a Zeer Pot! This will help satisfy your Miltoniopsis, and especially Masdevallia and Dracula, although those last two are difficult to keep cool enough no matter what a windowsill orchidist might try.

It's an evaporative cooler that you can build using a larger and a smaller clay pot, nested inside one another and the space between them is filled with wet sand. There are many tutorials on the net about how to build them.

Try [www.https://www.instructables.com/A-Practical-Zeer-Pot-evaporative-cooler-non-electr/](https://www.instructables.com/A-Practical-Zeer-Pot-evaporative-cooler-non-electr/)

Looks like a rewarding project if you have your heart set on growing those COOL DUDES!

BE WELL!

Kristy

If you are like me, a speaker generates SOOOO many questions. I found this tidbit from the American Orchid Society



Habenaria rhodocheila

Question

I was given a plant of *Habenaria rhodocheila* in full bloom. It is a really beautiful orchid and I would like to see it bloom again next year. Now that the flowers have faded, how do I care for it? — **Captain G.P. Woodward**

Woodward



Habenaria rhodocheila.
photo © 2009 G. Allikas

Answer

Habenarias have been promoted as being among the most difficult orchids to grow. Yet if one pays particular attention to their general needs, they are actually one of the easiest. The most important key to their culture is watering. Asian species of Habenaria go through a definite monsoon-type growing season. They are developed from corms that go totally dormant in the parched soil of their native habitat, so parched that the soil is rock-hard and cracked. In the early spring, the rains soften the soil and spark the Habenaria into new growth. The plants are now kept in a constant state of wetness, growing at amazing rates until midsummer. At the point when the rosettes of leaves seem to be slowing down, this is the time to watch for emerging flower spikes from the center of the rosette. The plant should still be kept continuously moist until the last flower has fallen off. At this point, the plant must still be watered, but allowed to dry slightly between waterings. This is done because the plant is now producing new corms for next year's growth under the soil.

Now comes the hard part. When the foliage starts to become spotted and looks as if it is dying, stop watering the plant. Give no water at all. We put our awarded plants on top of an electrical service panel where it is guaranteed they will not receive any water, even accidentally. Repot in dry mix at this time. Then around February to March, take a look every week and see if anything is poking up through the top of the soil. If it is, water it. If not, put it back. An occasional misting by the middle of April can spark the plant if no signs of growth are present. Habenarias purchased as bare-root corms should not be planted until April, as the damp soil mixes will start growth and alter their growth cycle unfavorably. The preferred mixes are any of the soilless blends, such as ProMix HP. — **Joe Palermo**

We thank r.f. Orchids, Inc. for allowing us to use Care and Culture articles from their website in our newsletter! If you have not checked out r.f. Orchids, Inc., please do so. They have contributed generous donations to our auctions and have amazing orchids for sale. Robert Fuchs, President, is currently AOS President. <http://rforchids.com/>

Caring for your orchids.



MAKING ORCHIDS BLOOM



C. skinneri in the garden
at R.F. Orchids

One of the questions we hear most often is "Why aren't my orchids blooming?" Although there's no single, simple answer, there are a few general principles that may help you understand how to improve your orchids' flowering. After all, it's the flowers we want no matter how interesting or exotic the plants may be!

Light All plants need a certain amount of light for growth and flowering. Most orchids need fairly bright light to flower well, and if your plants aren't blooming this may be an important consideration. Different types of orchids require different light conditions, ranging from virtually full sun exposure for some to moderate shade for others. The plant itself can give you a hint of its needs: if the foliage is dark green, the plant probably isn't getting enough light. Normal healthy orchid leaves are usually light to medium green, although some *Phalaenopsis* have naturally dark leaves. Plants with stiff, nearly succulent foliage will generally want brighter light than plants with soft, thin foliage. If you think your orchids need more light, move them gradually into a brighter spot.

The terete and semi-terete vandas need full sun for at least half a day (more if possible) to flower well. Strap-leaf vandas, as well as their cousins the ascocendas



Semi-terete vandas in the garden



Phal. aphrodite and stuartiana

and closely related vandaceous plants, prefer a little shade in the middle part of the day but otherwise the brightest light available.

Most cattleyas, oncidiums and dendrobiums bloom best with slightly shadier conditions. In their natural environment they grow on the branches and trunks of trees, fairly high in the canopy, where the light is quite bright but not direct. These plants will usually adapt to early morning sunshine if they are protected from direct sunlight after about 10 or 11am.

Phalaenopsis and most *paphiopedilums* need bright shade, without exposure to any direct sunlight at all. Although these orchids are often recommended for indoor growing, they won't grow well (let alone bloom) in the dark.

Fertilizer

Orchids also need good nutrition. Fertilizer in the right amounts at the right times can make a big difference in the way your plants grow and bloom. When the plants are actively growing, a weekly application of a dilute, balanced water-soluble fertilizer with minor elements will help produce healthy leaves and roots. A balanced fertilizer is one where the three major components

(nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, or NPK) are present in equal, or nearly equal, proportion. All fertilizers have a three-number formula representing the proportion of these three important nutrients. For example, a fertilizer with "20-20-20" or "10-10-10" on the label is balanced, while one labeled "10-50-10" or "30-10-10" is not.

Some products labeled as "orchid food" have a 30-10-10 formula. This formula is much too high in nitrogen (the first number) for most orchids unless they are being grown in a bark-based potting medium. Nitrogen is necessary for growth, but too much of it produces lush green leaves and suppresses flowering. If you're using a high-nitrogen fertilizer on orchids growing in a non-bark medium, this may be another reason your orchids aren't flowering. We recommend a balanced fertilizer alternated with a "bloom booster" formula during the growing season. The "bloom booster" formulas will have a high middle number, such as 10-30-20. We typically use the bloom booster every fourth feeding.



Dendrobium pierardii blooms in the spring

Seasonal patterns

The plain truth is that some orchids only bloom once a year, and there's nothing you can do to change that pattern. Most species orchids, and even a good number of hybrids, have an annual growth cycle that produces flowers at a specific time of the year, just as other plants in our gardens and landscapes do. The time of flowering is related to natural cycles of light, moisture and temperature in the environment, and for some orchids a change in one or more of these factors is necessary to trigger flowering.

Most sympodial orchids – those plants with pseudobulbs, such as cattleyas, dendrobiums and oncidiums – are adapted to habitats with seasonal variations of rainfall and temperature. Often there is a very distinct wet/dry season, although the length and intensity of each season may vary a lot. Orchids adapted to these conditions generally have a very distinct growing/resting cycle which coincides with the seasonal changes, and flowering typically occurs at the beginning or the end of the growing period. While growing, these plants need regular watering and fertilizing, but when they stop growing, water should be reduced and fertilizer eliminated. Applying too much water or fertilizer to a “resting” orchid can interrupt the plant's normal cycle.



Dendrobium aggregatum needs a cool dry rest

Temperature during the resting phase may be important as well. Some dendrobiums require a cooler period during their rest. For a more detailed discussion of the temperature requirements of different groups of dendrobiums, refer to our “dendrobium” culture sheets. There are too many different types of dendrobiums to generalize about their care.

Most monopodial orchids, on the other hand, grow more or less continuously during the year. Phalaenopsis, vandas, ascocendas and related orchids fall into this group. Their native habitats have less seasonal variation in moisture and temperature, so these plants need year-round watering and fertilizing even though most of the species and many hybrids bloom seasonally. The large-flowered white and pink phalaenopsis typically bloom in the winter, in response to a short period of cooler weather in the fall. Two weeks or so with night temperatures from about 55F to 65F will often trigger a flowering cycle.



Blue vandas in the garden

In any genus of orchids, a hybrid with a complex pedigree of many different ancestral species may not follow any particular pattern for flowering. Sometimes the combination of spring-flowering species and fall-flowering species produces hybrids that flower several times a year, as the plants respond to different environmental signals.

One last consideration: orchids must grow to a certain size before they bloom. This varies with the type, of course, but sometimes the only thing you need to do is have patience. If you purchase seedling orchids, remember that these are immature plants and may require several years' growth before they are mature enough to bloom.

Summary

If your orchids aren't blooming, check to see that they have the right light conditions, temperature regime and appropriate fertilizing and watering schedules. If everything seems correct and a mature plant still refuses to bloom, you may need to stress it just a little. If you're fertilizing regularly, stop doing so for a month; reduce watering somewhat, or move the plant to brighter light conditions.

HOW WE GROW CATTLEYAS

Most everyone is familiar with the voluptuous, fragrant “corsage” orchids commonly known as cattleyas. This common name encompasses a large number of closely-related orchid species in many genera (singular: genus) and their hybrids. They are native to the American tropics and subtropics, and are among the most recognizable orchid flowers anywhere in the world. The species readily interbreed, and because it’s possible to make fertile



Pot. Taichung Beauty
'Chi Ming' FCC/AOS

orchid
hybrids
close



C. skinneri in the garden
at R.F. Orchids

hybrids between and among several genera we have an enormous number of complex intergeneric crosses as well. The plants we call “cattleyas” may be species or within the genus *Cattleya*, or they may be relatives (*Laelia*, *Brassavola*, *Sophranitis*, *Epidendrum*, *Encyclia*, *Broughtonia*), or hybrids among these genera. Although botanists have a fancy name for this group of orchids, they are also known as members of the “cattleya tribe”.

Fortunately most of the species and hybrids of the cattleya tribe are easy to grow, and some are highly recommended for beginners’ collections. Many of them adapt beautifully to our subtropical conditions, doing equally well in pots and other containers, or naturalized in our trees. Their extravagant, often highly fragrant flowers are popular with growers everywhere.

Cattleyas are *sympodial* orchids (unlike Vandas, which are *monopodial*). They have a thick horizontal stem (the *rhizome*). New growth sprouts from buds on the rhizome, and a healthy plant may grow from multiple points on the rhizome. Each new growth, or “lead”, begins with a bud near the base of the previous growth. Plants tend to grow horizontally rather than vertically and most cattleyas will grow out of their pots within a few years.

In their native habitats, the cattleyas (and most of the closely related species) are *epiphytes*. They grow on the limbs and trunks of trees, but are not parasites. The roots of epiphytic plants (including orchids, as well as some bromeliads, ferns and aroids) are specially adapted for this environment. The plants take no nourishment from the tree itself; their roots absorb moisture and nutrients from the debris that collects around the roots. Cattleyas are also adapted to seasonal changes in rainfall amounts. The thickened stems, called *pseudobulbs*, store moisture for the plant to use during the dry season.

Cultural Requirements

Potting media –These orchids are highly adaptable and will grow well in pots, baskets or on mounts (cork bark, driftwood, tree fern). They are not generally fussy about the growing medium as long as it is very open, well-aerated and free-draining. Remember, they are adapted to growing in the trees, where they are subject to heavy rains alternating with breezy, dry conditions. The plants need good air circulation around the roots. This is perhaps the most critical element in caring for cattleyas, as the plants will not do well if their roots are smothered with soggy or



Brassavola nodosa
in the garden at R.F.
Orchids

poorly-aerated potting material. Different potting materials have different characteristics, particularly with respect to moisture retention. No one material is better than another – each has its advantages and disadvantages. Choose a medium that will be appropriate for your conditions. If you water your plants frequently, use mounts or clay pots with an extremely free-draining medium such as Aliflor or Hydroton (expanded clay pellets) mixed with a little chopped tree fern and redwood chips. If you water infrequently, choose materials that will hold moisture somewhat longer: plastic pots, or a mix that includes perlite.



Cattleya mounted on driftwood

Here at R.F. Orchids, we grow cattleyas in pots, in baskets, and mounted. Our preferred potting mix is Aliflor or Hydroton with treefern and redwood, in clay pots; this works well for us under our greenhouse conditions. If you're using a different mix and your plants are doing well, stick with your regimen. Remember, the plants are adaptable; there is no single "best" potting medium. Many cattleya orchids grow well in slat baskets or mounted. This assures good air circulation at the roots – as long as the basket or mount isn't rotten! – and is the closest thing to their natural habitats. You can add some coarse expanded clay pellets or hardwood charcoal to the basket. Once established, mounted cattleyas can remain undisturbed for many years. Potted cattleyas may require repotting every 2-3 years, depending on their growth rate.

Water – Watering cattleyas is dependent on several factors. The potting medium should be allowed to dry somewhat between waterings. If your plants are potted in a moisture-retaining mix, this may mean watering twice a

week. For a more open, porous mix, you may need to water every two or three days. Cattleyas mounted on cork or driftwood can be watered every day while they're growing, if the air circulation is good and the mount dries during the day. Always water early in the morning if you can. During the cooler, shorter days of winter, water less often, particularly if plants are not actively growing.

Light – Like most flowering plants, cattleyas want bright light in order to grow and flower well. They will take fairly high light levels early and late in the day, but should be protected from direct midday sunlight. You can easily tell if a cattleya is getting the right amount of light by looking at the foliage. If the plant's leaves are rich, dark green, it isn't getting enough light; if the plant is light yellow-green, it's getting too much light. The correct light levels produce foliage with an attractive medium green color. If your cattleyas don't flower, lack of light may be the culprit, but don't move plants abruptly from too-shady to very bright conditions. Move the plant gradually to brighter conditions or you may scorch the foliage. Some species in the cattleya alliance grow in nearly full sun in their native habitats, although most of the commonly cultivated species and hybrids prefer just slightly shadier conditions than this. Let the foliage color be your guide to the amount of light necessary for good growth and flowering. As a general guide, cattleyas want very bright shade, with some sunlight early or late in the day.

Fertilizing – In "captivity", cattleyas do best with supplemental fertilizing. The best fertilizer depends on the potting medium you use. For mostly inert potting materials (expanded clay is completely inert, as are charcoal, lava rock, perlite and similar manufactured materials), we recommend a balanced fertilizer with micronutrients. Peter's 20-20-20 is one option, and it's the fertilizer we use. Jack's Classic 20-20-20 is packaged for retail consumer use. For potting materials that are largely comprised of tree bark, a fertilizer with a higher nitrogen content may be appropriate; high-N formulas have a higher first number, such as 30-10-10. The normal decay process of bark uses nitrogen, so you may have to supplement it. If your plants are getting plenty of light but they're still dark green and not flowering very well, the problem may be too much nitrogen.



C. amethystoglossa 'Crownfox' AM/AOS



New growth on a cattleya

Growth Cycles – Most species cattleyas (and their species relatives in other genera) have relatively distinct growing and resting phases during the annual cycle. While the plants are actively growing, they should be fed and watered regularly. We fertilize weekly during the growing season, and cut back on both fertilizer and water during the shorter, cooler days in winter. Hybrids in this group, however, may or may not show a distinct growing/resting pattern. Some do stop growing and rest in the winter, some do not. Learn to recognize the signs of growth and the signs of resting, and care for your plants according to their needs during these parts of the cycle. If they are actively growing (no matter what time of the year it is), make sure they get regular water and fertilizer. If they are not growing, cut back on both fertilizer and water until you see signs of growth again. The resting phase may last a few weeks or a few months.

Temperature – Most cattleyas are native to mountainous areas of tropical America, and they prefer intermediate temperatures. A few come from warmer or cooler regions, but in general cattleyas do best with daytime highs in the 80s, and cooler nights. In winter, they will withstand overnight lows in the 50-55F range easily, and with protection from the wind a brief drop into the mid-40s is generally not a problem. During cool periods, keep the plants somewhat drier than normal. (Note: *Cattleya violacea* from Brazil is very cold-sensitive, and some of the species in related genera are also warm-growing. If in doubt, protect the plants from temperatures below 50F.)

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Yam. Redland Sunset
'Crownfox Ruby' HCC/AOS

Let's Get to Know Each Other

OSGKC Members!	
January	
FEBUARY	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Susie Hanna</p> <p>Birthday February 13th</p> <p>Here's me: I joined 17 years ago, in 2004. I've been growing orchids since 1996 or 25 years. Hooked after Phalaenopsis re-bloomed for me.</p>



Phalaenopsis remains my favorite, although I have many other genera in my collection.

We have a four-season's plant room attached to the north side of our house. We supplement with a variety of lights.

I have a journalism degree from KU, and worked at a number of companies doing market research. I'm now semi-retired, managing rental properties.

I like a good challenge and enjoy learning completely new things.

A black cat named Munchkin





My name is **Joyce Moulis**.

Birthday February 18th

My late husband, Tom, and I joined OSGKC in 1973 shortly after we started growing orchids in 1972. Our interest in orchids was an extension of our love for tropical house plants. Our first plants came from a friend who had visited Hauserman's in Chicago and brought back two Phalaenopsis for us. We attended an OSGKC meeting to learn more about orchid growing and got hooked by the enthusiasm and generosity of OSGKC members sharing plants and knowledge with us. We started growing orchids at the windows. When the collection outgrew the windows, we moved to an underlights set up in a 12' x 12' basement room. In the early 1990s we built a 9' x 18' attached greenhouse. We held various offices and wrote the history for OSGKC's 50th anniversary. Tom and I retired in 2011 and 2012: he was an electrical designer and I was an executive assistant at a university. Cats have always been part of our family. In July, Shadow, a retired mama cat from the GPSPCA came to live with us. One of my more unusual interests is southwest archaeology and rock art.



Karen Schorno

Birthday February 26th

I am a newbie and an avid auction bidder to OSGKC. I first became interested in actually growing orchids and not just admiring them about 20 years ago. I worked in Microbiology at Lawrence Memorial Hospital with a fellow Medical Technologist and orchid grower.

He taught me some helpful tips and some Latin names.

We enjoy the conservatory we added to our home. It is a joy to be able to share the space with our plants especially during the winter. We keep learning and adding humidifiers and lights as our variety of orchids increase.

We share our home with three senior rescue pets, Regis, Phoebe and Ms Kitty. They have been great company during our time unable to travel and take photographs which we both love doing.

Next month on Feb. 26 I will celebrate another trip around the sun and wish for a much better year for all of us.



MARCH



Alisha Moore Cole

Birthday March 13th

1. How long have you been in OSGKC (When did you join the OSGKC?)
Since 2019
2. How long have you been growing orchids? **Since 2018**
3. What got you hooked? **A class at Powell Gardens**
4. What type of orchid is your favorite? **Lady's Slipper**
5. Where and how are you growing orchids? (include pictures if you can)
On a shelf in front of a curtained west window in my laundry room
6. What was/is your profession or training - are you still working or retired? **Social Historian and museum professional**
7. Complete this statement: "One surprising fact about me is..." **I collect dolls.**
9. Do you have any pets? **No**



Anna Archibald

Birthday March 18

My husband Will and I joined OSGKC in October 2019, a couple of years after we moved to Lawrence from New York. I've been growing orchids since 2015, when I purchased a purple NOID Phal from Home Depot (which I still have!) and went deep down a rabbit hole looking up care tips. Not long after I purchased my first Cattleya at an NYBG orchid show and then a maudiae-type Paphiopedilum from eBay. Now, I love Paphs and latouria-type Dendrobiums the most, but am happy to try growing any genus at least once. I grow my orchids under T5HO lights and on southern-facing window sills alongside hoyas, succulents and begonias.

I grew up in Southeastern Kansas and earned my Bachelor's in Journalism from KU. After graduating in 2010, I moved to New York to work as a writer and editor, with stints at Women's Health, SHAPE, Wine Enthusiast and Thrillist. Now I primarily cover food, drink and travel as a freelancer for The Daily Beast's Half Full, Wine Enthusiast and various other publications. Working from home allows me plenty of time with my orchids (which I keep an account of on Instagram at [@orchidaceae101](https://www.instagram.com/orchidaceae101)) and two cats, Patsy Cline and Joey. One surprising fact about me is that I played clarinet in the





University of Kansas Marching Band for the 2007 and 2008 seasons, and traveled with the football team to the Orange Bowl and Insight Bowl.



Dan Schlozman

Birthday March 20



1. I've been in the orchid Society about 30 years. I joined about two years after I started growing orchids.
2. Hence, I've been growing orchids for about 32 years beginning shortly after I built my greenhouse.
3. With the greenhouse I began growing all sorts of tropicals and forcing other plants into bloom. Through a friend at Rosehill, I met Vivien Walters, owner with her husband of VCLI orchids and she became my mentor. My interest in tropicals and all other greenhouse growing rapidly waned and I was hooked on the intricacies and challenges of orchid growing.
4. Hard to pick one orchid genus in a multiuse greenhouse. My favorites very time to time. Currently I'm most interested in Masdevallias and slipper orchids but at the same time very curious about summer blooming phals and Habenarias.
5. I grow orchids in an 8 x 13 Wendy's style greenhouse.
6. I'm a retired physician. I formerly practiced pulmonary critical care medicine.
7. One surprising fact about me is that I've stumbled into a lifelong hobby complete with a series of excellent friends and acquaintances.
8. My birthday is March 20, 1938, which makes me 82.
9. I have two pets: a cat named Dobby and an Irish Doodle named Ron Weasley. (Were Harry Potter fans)



Megan Mayo

Birthday March 29

1. How long have you been in OSGKC (When did you join the OSGKC?)

I can't remember...perhaps 10-12 years

2. How long have you been growing orchids?

just a little longer than 10-12 years

3. What got you hooked?

We went to Hawaii to see our son in the Navy and had some plants sent home from there

4. What type of orchid is your favorite?

right now, it's neofinetia falcata....OH MY

5. Where and how are you growing orchids? (include pictures if you can)

I grow them by the windows, windows along with lights, under lights only....they're everywhere!!

6. What was/is your profession or training - are you still working or retired?

Because of stupid covid, I'm not working at preschool. I'm home until I get the vaccine

7. Complete this statement: "One surprising fact about me is..."

I'm very involved at my church, singing, and playing guitar and violin. stupid covid took choir away for now

8. Birth Month and Day"

March 29

9. Do you have any pets?

I have birds, fish and a dog. We had lots of different pets when the kids were young...that might be surprising...

Mike and I have been only married to each other for 46 years and had 5 kids together and still live in the same house.

we purchased together after 1 or so years of marriage.

News from the AOS (AOS Corner has not been received since 10/2020)

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!



You are invited to attend the [AOS VIRTUAL Meeting of the Members](#) Saturday, March 13, 2 p.m. ET

We recognize that many members of our community may be reluctant or unable to travel due to health mandates and other external factors. This virtual event ensures that you won't miss out.

Current AOS members will receive an email notification and coordinates to participate in the Meeting of the Members Virtual Town Hall gathering. There is no charge to attend this event but space is limited, so register today!



GET READY, GET SET, BID! [AOS Auction](#) goes live **March 03-10th**, 8 a.m. ET

<https://aos.betterworld.org/auctions/aos-spring-auction-3>

If you have an item you would like to donate to the auction, contact jenniferr@aos.org

AOS Committee Meetings are planned at various times prior to the Members Meeting. If you'd like to attend one or more of these, kindly contact the Committee directly for details. (<https://www.aos.org/about-us/committees.aspx>)

To attend the **Affiliated Societies Committee** meeting during this event, send a message to affiliated_societies@aos.org and we will add you to our meeting guest list.

<https://www.aos.org/news-and-events/event-calendar/2021/2021-03/aos-2021-spring-members-meeting.aspx>

Observations – Making Connections on Facebook

Are you wondering how I get insight into what is happening in the orchid world at the affiliated societies level? Quick answer - Facebook of course. Since I have become the editor of this newsletter, I have requested to join many orchid society Facebook groups. Some have qualifying questions to screen potential members. So far, when I say I am on the AOS Affiliated Societies Committee, I have been readily accepted to all groups. Since I administer my local society page and write this column, I do like to see how other societies are using their pages.

I browse through the different groups from time to time. Many encourage their members to post their orchid blooms, or run competitions for an orchid-of-the-month photo voted on by page members. Some use their pages to communicate meeting notices, guest speaker announcements, field trips and special events.

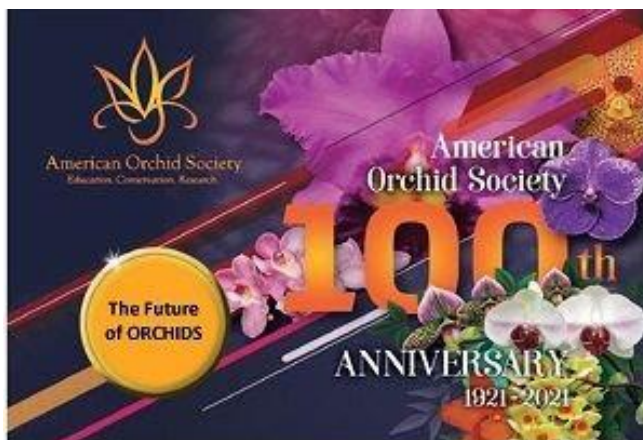
For my society, I create monthly bloom table albums on our group page where all members can drop in their favorite orchid photo blooming in the current month. We set deadlines for entry before each monthly meeting and those photos are showcased on our Zoom meetings. Our members are happy to be able to talk about their particular plant at our monthly meetings. Until recently, Facebook allowed the creation of polls that included photos. After the Zoom, I created a poll with the entered orchid photos, complete with names, and set it up for our page members to vote. We awarded Orchid of The Month to the most liked species, and most liked hybrid. Unfortunately, Facebook does not offer the photo option on their polls any longer. Working on plan B.

Facebook group pages also offer the ability to schedule posts for future desired date and time release. You can schedule meeting reminders. I use this feature often, most recently for reminders that we need volunteers and trophy sponsors for our show. When I create a post, I always include a link to our society website. When I announce something exclusively for society members, I remind non-society page members how they can become dues paying members and get all the benefits of society membership with a link to our website.

Since our society hasn't met in person for a monthly meeting since February 2020, we needed to find an easy way to collect membership dues and keep our members engaged. Our society has a Square account credit card processing tool that we usually use once a year during our in person orchid auction. For a minimal service fee, transactions are deposited directly into the society bank account. Square now allows us to set up multiple point-of-purchase transactions. For the convenience of not handling currency, we have used this feature for membership dues and drawing tickets for our monthly orchid drawings. Our treasurer recently remarked that we have made more in sales from our orchid drawings on Zoom than we did at face-to-face meetings. We are considering using Square for pre-purchase or touchless admission tickets to our upcoming orchid show.

Our society dues paying membership totals about 100, our Facebook group page membership numbers over 650 members. On our page, we have set up qualifying questions to become a member of our group. One reason is to keep our shared comments and advice pertinent to our growing area and another reason is because we sincerely want to meet and see these people at monthly meetings when we get back to meeting in person. It is obvious that there is a large pool of potential new society members to recruit from our Facebook page. With our current meetings by Zoom, we have managed to add several new dues paying members to our society, and we do hope to meet them soon. We invite all of our page members to our meetings whether in person or remotely.

If your society isn't on [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/), it's worth creating a page. It's free, it's easy, it's another tool in our toolbox to keep our members connected. It *can* be more than just pretty pictures. <https://www.facebook.com/>



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WHAT ARE WEBINARS? It's easy to find the [scheduled webinars](#) and to register on the AOS website. You will find the link here:

REGISTRATION REQUIRED: <http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. Register anyhow! *Webinar announcements are posted to Facebook, Instagram and in the AOS Corner of your Affiliated Society's newsletter.* We digitize the webinars and they are 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**

Webinars-Coming Attractions!


When	March 02, 2021 8:30pm EST Tuesday	March 09, 2021 8:30 pm EST Tuesday	March 13, 2021 2:00pm EST Saturday	April 08, 2021 8:30pm EDT Thursday
Topic	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Star Search: Judging Angraecoid Orchids	Semi-Annual Meeting of the Members <i>Space is Limited Register NOW!</i>	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>
Presenter	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Beth Martin AOS Associate Judge	AOS Officers, Staff, Committee Chairs, Member Volunteers	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer

If you have an idea for a webinar topic, or would like to present a webinar for our members, this is your opportunity. We are flexible! We are always looking for interesting topics to share with our viewers. Choose a day convenient for you. You will need a prepared PowerPoint topic, an internet connection, and a computer with audio capabilities to present an AOS webinar.

Contact [Cheryl Erins](#) to be added to the AOS webinar line-up or for further information. She can arrange a webinar practice session to help you get familiar with the process. cerins@aos.org



SEEKING AOS JUDGES

The American Orchid Society Judging Program is seeking highly motivated orchid enthusiasts to join the judging ranks.

Work with other such people and help maintain our awards programs and educational efforts.

For more information contact us at judges@aos.org

Have you ever thought about becoming an AOS Judge?

The American Orchid Society Judging Program is willing to teach you to become an AOS Judge and is actively seeking orchid enthusiasts.

If You

- Have a love of orchids
- Want to learn more about orchids
- Are willing to contribute to the long-term health of AOS and its Affiliated Societies
- Desire to teach the public about orchids

Then Contact the AOS Judging Program at judges@aos.org for more information about how to become an AOS Judge.

From the AOS website... Insight to the World of Orchid Judging

[An excerpt on AOS Judging from Ernest Hetherington](#)

“When a person is introduced into the American Orchid Society’s judging system, they are told, or they grasp the realization, that the orchid world is vast: literally more than anyone can learn or know. Still, and I subscribe to the dictum, they must be knowledgeable. A judge must be ever learning, and here is the problem. The orchid world is expanding in technology, hybridizing, taxonomy and other areas. In our system there are many very good judges, still, with even the best, they must admit they are most knowledgeable in certain areas. Literally no person can know everything about judging orchids. This is the point of my commentary: I respect a person for saying the three little words — “I don’t know.” It has been my experience that when saying “I don’t know,” another judge who does know will give much appreciated and valuable information on the plant or line of breeding. When a judge has summed up everything they know or can learn about the plant they are judging, then, and only then, can they come to the moment of truth when they put down a score.”

To read the entire article: https://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Judges%20Forum/Hetherington_Ernest_Three_Little_Words_Word_.pdf

For other outtakes on different aspects of Orchid Judging, review the Judges’ Forum on [aos.org](https://www.aos.org/orchid-awards-and-judging/judges-forum.aspx)
<https://www.aos.org/orchid-awards-and-judging/judges-forum.aspx>

ORCHIDPRO



AD | AOS (0 points)
Award #20196652



AQ | AOS (0 points)
Award #20211263



JC | AOS (0 points)
Award #20211276

AOS awards are granted on merit - Not every type of award receives a point score

AD (Award of Distinction)

Awarded once to a cross representing a worthy new direction in Breeding. The award is granted unanimously without scoring by the judging team assigned.

Paphiopedilum Hawaiian Moon AD | AOS (0 points)

(Paphiopedilum Silver Moon x Paphiopedilum Egret's Jewel)

Award No: [20196652](#), Hybridizer: Lehua Orchids, Exhibitor Stanley Luk , Photographer: Judy Higham

AQ (Award of Quality)

Awarded once to a cross exhibited by a single individual as a group of not less than 12 plants or inflorescences of different clones of a hybrid or cultivated species. At least one of the inflorescences must receive a flower quality award and the overall quality of the group must be an improvement over the former type.

Rhynchoaelia Aristocrat AQ | AOS (0 points)

'(Rhynchoaelia glauca 'Crystelle' AM/AOS x Rhynchoaelia digbyana 'Fiddler's Green')

Award No: [20211263](#), Exhibitor: Krull-Smith, Photographer: Kay Clark

JC (Judges' Commendation)

Given for distinctive characteristics that the judges unanimously feel should be recognized but cannot be scored in the customary ways.

Cattleya Rose Margaglio Szwed 'Big Bear's Marbled Queen' JC | AOS (0 points)

(Cattleya Melody Fair x Cattleya Circle of Life)

Award No: [20211276](#), Exhibitor: Ryan Kowalczyk, Photographer: Wes Newton

To find an AOS award type in OrchidPro - select *Full Search* on the Awards bar. From the *ALL* drop down menu, select AOS. From the *Award Type* drop down menu, fill in your desired award type. It's educational to see all of the different orchids and read their award descriptions. <https://op.aos.org/>

ORCHIDS MAGAZINE

Coming in March 2021

- Tom's Monthly Checklist
- For the Novice - Stakes by Carlos Macku
- Collectors' Item - Bulbophyllum section Macrobulbon by Charles Wilson
- Questions & Answers by Ron McHatton
- The New Refugium Botanicum - *Rhynchostylis gigantea* by Franco Pupulin
- Orchid People - Karen Kimmerle by Tom Mirenda
- Orchids Illustrated - Augusta Withers: Flower Painter in Ordinary by Peggy Alrich and Wesley Higgins
- Colombia's Tatamá National Park by Spiro Kasomenakis
- Orchid Roots by Fred Clarke
- Atlanta Botanical Garden: a beacon for orchid conservation by Philip Seaton
- *Bulbophyllum (Trias) oblongum* and Andrew Thomas Gage by Rudolf Jenny
- Lindleyana: Two New Species of Sudamerlycaste from Southwestern Ecuador, José Portilla, Hugo Medina and Iván Portilla

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

Pronunciation guide: Pronunciation of orchid names can be daunting for the novice and experienced grower alike. Presented below is a simplified pronunciation guide specific to the names found in this issue of Orchids magazine. An attempt has been made to represent each syllable using easily recognized sounds or words separated by hyphens and not standard phonetic symbols. Check out the Orchidist's Glossary on our website at <https://www.aos.org/orchids/orchidists-glossary.aspx>.

Acampe (ay-KAMP-ee)	bahamensis (bah-ha-MEN-sis)	Coelogyne (see-LODJ-ih-nee)
Acianthera (ay-see-AN-ther-a)	barkeri (BAR-ker-eye)	Coryanthes (kore-ee-AN-theez)
Acineta (a-sin-EE-ta)	bifaria (bye-FAIR-ee-a)	Crossoglossa (kros-soh-GLOSS-a)
acuminata (a-kew-min-AY-ta)	boliviensis (boh-liv-ee-EN-sis)	cruentum (kru-EN-tum)
Adenoncos (ad-en-ON-kose)	Bothrops (BOH-throps)	Cryptocentrum (kryp-toh-SEN-trum)
aequinoctiale (eh-kwin-ok-tee-AY-lee)	Brachionidium (brak-ee-oh-NID-ee-um)	Cymbidium (sim-BID-ee-um)
Aerides (ay-air-EE-deez)	Bucculenta (buk-yew-LEN-ta)	cymifera (sim-IF-er-a)
agastor (a-GAS-tore)	Bulbophyllum (bulb-oh-FILL-lum)	Cypripedium (sip-rih-PEED-ee-um)
albiflora (al-bee-FLORE-a)	burkillii (bur-KILL-ee-eye)	Cyrtochilum (sir-toh-KYE-lum)
albolineatum (al-boh-lin-ee-AY-tum)	calodictyon (kal-oh-DIK-tee-on)	Cyrtopodium (sir-toh-POH-dee-um)
alborosea (al-boh-ROH-zee-a)	Calopogon (kal-oh-POH-gon)	dayanum (day-AY-num)
aloifolium (al-loh-ee-FOLE-ee-um)	carcinopsis (kar-sin-OP-sis)	Dendrobium (den-DROH-bee-um)
amabilis (a-MAH-bih-lis)	carunculigera (kar-unk-yew-LIJ-er-a)	densiflora (den-see-FLORE-a)
anachaeta (an-a-KAY-ta)	Cattleya (KAT-lee-a)	Dracula (DRAK-yew-la)
Angraecum (an-GRAY-kum)	Ceratochilus (sir-at-oh-KYE-lus)	eburneum (ee-BURN-ee-um)
Anota (a-NOH-ta)	chapmanii (chap-MAN-ee-eye)	egertonianum (ehj-er-tone-ee-AY-num)
Arachnis (a-RAK-niss)	cleisocoleum (cly-soh-KOH-lee-um)	Elleanthus (el-lee-AN-thus)
aurantiacus (aw-ran-tee-AY-kus)	Cleistes (KLY-steez)	Epidendrum (eh-pih-DEN-drum)
aureus (AW-ree-us)	coelestis (see-LESS-tiss)	erectus (ee-REK-tus)
		Erycina (air-ih-SEE-na)

Esmeralda (ez-mer-AL-da)
flava (FLAY-va)
fletcherianum (fleh-cher-ee-AY-num)
furcata (fur-KAY-ta)
Gastrochilus (gas-troh-KYE-lus)
gigantea (jye-GAN-tee-a)
Gongora (GONE-gore-a)
granadensis (gran-a-DEN-sis)
grande (GRAN-day)
grandiflora (gran-dee-FLORE-a)
Habenaria (hab-en-AIR-ee-a)
hainanensis (hye-nan-EN-sis)
harrisonianum (hair-ih-son-ee-AY-num)
hashimotoi (hash-ee-MOH-toh-ee)
hausmanianus (house-man-ee-AY-nus)
herbiola (her-bee-OH-la)
hirtzii (HIRTZ-ee-eye)
Holcoglossum (hole-koh-GLOSS-um)
Homo (HOE-moe)
homoion (hoe-MOE-ee-on)
illustre (ill-LUSS-tree)
imperiale (im-peer-ee-AL-ee)
incurvum (in-KUR-vum)
kentuckiense (ken-tuk-ee-EN-sis)
lancifolius (lan-sih-FOLL-ee-us)
laucheanum (lau-kee-AY-num)
Lepanthes (leh-PAN-theez)
leucocorys (lew-koh-KORE-iss)
Liparis (LIH-pare-iss)
Listera (LISS-ter-a)
Loeslii (LOWES-lee-eye)
longifolium (lon-jih-FOLL-ee-um)
lucida (LOO-sih-da)
Luisia (loo-ISS-ee-a)
Lycomormium (lye-koh-MORE-mee-um)
macrantha (mak-RAN-tha)
Macrobulbon (mak-roh-BUL-bon)
Masdevallia (mass-deh-VAHL-ee-a)
Maxillaria (maks-ill-LAIR-ee-a)
maxima (MAKS-ih-ma)

meirax (MYE-raks)
Micropera (mye-kroh-PEAR-a)
Miltoniopsis (mill-tone-ee-OP-sis)
moniliforme (mon-ill-ih-FORE-mee)
mossiae (MOSS-ee-eye)
moulmeinense (mool-meen-EN-see)
mutica (MEW-tih-ka)
Neofinetia (nee-oh-fin-AY-a)
nidifica (nih-DIH-fih-ka)
nummularia (num-mew-LAIR-ee-a)
oblonga (ob-LONG-a)
Odontoglossum (oh-don-toe-GLOSS-um)
oliganthus (oh-lig-AN-thus)
Oncidium (on-SID-ee-um)
ophioglossoides (oh-fee-oh-glossOY-deez)
orthosepalum (ore-tho-SEE-pah-lum)
ovata (oh-VAY-ta)
Paphinia (paff-IN-ee-a)
parkinsonianum (park-in-sone-eeAY-num)
Peristeria (pear-is-TARE-ee-a)
petotianum (peh-toh-tee-AY-num)
Phalaenopsis (fail-en-OP-sis)
Phragmipedium (frag-mih-PEED-ee-um)
picta (PIK-ta)
Platanthera (plat-AN-ther-a)
Pleurothallis (plur-oh-THAL-liss)
Pogonia (poh-GOH-nee-a)
poikilostalix (poy-kih-loh-STAY-lik)
porrecta (por-REK-ta)
pseudoreichenheimiana (soo-doh-ryeken-hye-mee-AY-na)
Psychmorchis (sig-MORE-kiss)
Pterichis (TARE-ih-kiss)
pumila (PEW-mih-la)
pumilio (pew-MILL-ee-oh)
punctatum (punk-TAY-tum)
Renanthera (ren-AN-ther-a)

Rhynchostylis (rink-oh-STYE-liss)
rieferi (REE-fer-eye)
Robiquetia (roh-bee-KET-ee-a)
rochussenii (roh-koo-SHEN-ee-eye)
Rodríguezia (rod-rih-GEZ-ee-a)
Rossioglossum (ross-ee-oh-GLOSS-um)
rugose (roo-GOH-sa)
Saccolabium (sak-koh-LAY-bee-um)
sapiens (SAY-pee-enz)
Scaphosepalum (skaf-oh-SEE-pa-lum)
Schoenorchis (show-en-ORE-kiss)
Selenipedium (sel-en-ih-PEED-ee-um)
sicaria (sih-KAR-ee-a)
Sigmatostalix (sig-mat-oh-STAY-lik)
smallii (SMALL-ee-eye)
spathaceum (spath-AY-see-um)
speciosa (spee-see-OH-sa)
spiesii (SPEEZ-ee-eye)
Spiranthes (spy-RAN-theez)
squalidum (SKWAL-id-um)
standleyi (STAND-lee-eye)
Stanhopea (stan-HOPE-a)
Staurochilus (star-oh-KYE-luss)
Stelis (STEE-liss)
swertifolium (swert-ih-FOLE-ee-um)
Telipogon (tel-ee-POH-gon)
Tolumnia (toh-LUM-nee-a)
Trias (TREE-as)
Trichoglottis (trik-oh-GLOT-tiss)
Trigonidium (trig-on-ID-ee-um)
tripterum (TRIP-ter-um)
tuberosus (too-ber-OH-sus)
Vanda (VAN-da)
Vanilla (van-ILL-a)
ventricularia (ven-trik-yew-LAIR-ee-a)
vexillarius (veks-ill-AIR-ee-us)
violacea (vye-oh-LAY-see-a)



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.

March 14, 2021

OSGKC Zoom meeting

Speaker – Dr. Kristen Uthus, New World Orchids, "Growing Miniature Orchids, Part 1"

March 20, 2021

Zoom – Wheeler Orchid Ed. Day 10:00 a.m.

Zoom – Slipper Orchid International 12:30 p.m.

April 18, 2021

Annual Auction

May 7-9, 2021 Southwestern Regional Orchid Growers Association

Show Kansas Orchid Society in Wichita

See:kansasorchidsociety.com

May 16, 2021

OSGKC Zoom meeting

Speaker – Dr. Kristen Uthus, New World Orchids, "Growing Miniature Orchids, Part 2"

June 13, 2021

OSGKC Zoom meeting

Speaker – Jim & Yvonne France, Oakwood Orchids, topic to be announced

July 11, 2021

Tour of Orchids, area members' growing spots

August 15, 2021

Picnic??

September 12, 2021

OSGKC Zoom meeting

Speaker - Edgar Stehli, Windswept in Time Orchids - "Growing Epidendrums and Encyclias"