



ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS

A Communication Instrument for Society Members and Others

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Volume II Issue 8
August 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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August-September News!

Comments from Jean Rogers, President

So Wonderful to SEE IN PERSON so many of you at Antioch Park for the August meeting. To actually be able to sit and have a conversation with another orchid lover. To ooh and ahh over blooming orchids in real life! To have members be able to attend their first meeting and the rest of us able to see them and get to know them!!! To see old members (not age, 😊) we haven't seen in so long!! To enjoy some semblance of 'normal' of the past! For the graciousness of everyone who participated and donated to the aspects of the day! These are just a few of the things I am so grateful for. What a wonderful membership making it such a great Society. I enjoy you all so much. Looking forward to seeing you again in October at the Park and hopefully we can have even more attend. There were 10 picnic tables and 5 card tables. Plenty of space to spread out and some members brought portable chairs making it even better for spacing. Hope you'll keep this in mind and the meeting on your calendar!!

I hope you were able to participate and enjoyed the Ohio Orchid Fest. Susie Hanna is so good about finding speakers and functions for us. That is one thing Zoom has made better – the ability to participate and not have to drive/fly there.

We have such a great group of people who want to help each other!!! **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. 17 were ordered of the 1st cross and 15 of the 2nd cross. Orchids were received March 17th.



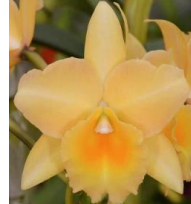
Lc. Mari's
Magic 'H & R'



Slc. Candy
Sparks
'Superior Flare'



Blc. Schroder's
Love 'SVO'
AM/AOS



Blc Bouton
D'or 'Halycon'



A baby!!!! First 2021 Project Plant to bloom!!!! From the Mari's Magic cross. By Sariah Kinney



Also blooming for Kristy Charland
From the same cross

Meanwhile, please continue to keep Kristy Charland posted (charland.ek@outlook.com), if anything else is happening with last year's C. Warpaint the 2020 Project Plant. 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. Ariel Paulson just bloomed C. Warpaint again!!! 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 oooohhhs 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 2020 issue – email jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com). This is all especially important since we can't meet in person.

Meetings

Upcoming meeting(s) - From Susie Hanna, OSGKC Program Chair:

Epidendrums and Encyclias, Can We Grow 'Em?

Yes, we can grow these beauties! All we need is a little help from our friend and professional grower, Edgar Stehli. Back in the day, BC (Before CoronaVirus), Edgar actually came to Kansas City and spoke to our group in September 2019 on growing miniature orchids. He brought a nice selection of plants, and I'm still enjoying a few of them in my grow

room. This time, I've asked Edgar to talk about Epidendrums and Encyclias. **Please plan to join us on Zoom on Sunday, September 12 for Edgar's presentation.**

I can still remember the first time I saw an Encyclia and I was totally smitten with its perfectly round pseudobulbs. I thought the plant was so attractive that flowers were of secondary interest. According to the American Orchid Society, there are 147 species of Encyclias and they used to be classified with Epidendrums. Encyclias are extremely variable and range in size from 2 inch plants up to pseudobulbs the size of softballs with leaves 2 feet or more in length. In spite of this variability, they all share the common feature of a lip that, while not fused to the column, more or less enfolds it. The name **Encyclia** is derived from the Greek word enkyklein, which refers to the lip encircling the column. Commonly grown species are **Encyclia cordigera** (often seen horticulturally as **Encyclia atropurpurea**, **Encyclia cochleata** (now *Prosthechea cochleata*), **Encyclia tampense** (endemic in Florida), and **Encyclia alata**.

The genus Epidendrum includes more than a thousand species, and unlike Encyclias with their distinct pseudobulbs, most Epidendrums have canes, similar to many Dendrobiums. They are prized for their toughness and brightly colored flowers. In frost-free areas of Texas, California and Florida, large stands grow in flower beds and they can make quite a color statement. Recent hybridizing has produced many compact plants ideal for growing under lights.

Edgard Stehli's business name is ***Windswept in Time Orchids*** (so romantic!), and you can view his web page at www.windsweptorchids.com and also he has a presence on **Facebook**. Edgar has a greenhouse at his home in Ohio, and is open by appointment. He offers a wide variety of orchids for sale.

**Orchids in the Park
Sunday, October 10
Antioch Park**

Ok, OSGKC members, this is just a kernel of an idea that we could meet once again at Antioch Park and bring orchids to show and share. What's needed now is some brainstorming, and a plan of action! Send me your ideas for what you think we might be able to do. One suggestion already is to have a "Tailgate" orchid party. Each person could set up a small table to display plants and offer "snacks". What do you think? With the pandemic an ongoing problem, we would like to get together to have some fun while staying safe.

Last Month's Meeting Summary by Cindy Meyer and Crystal Remington

On a beautiful Sunday in August; 21 members plus spouses and guests reunited for the first time in over a year to enjoy an afternoon of delicious food, spectacular flowers, and warm chit chat.

In the Care and Culture round table Cindy Hobbs shared her knowledge on the importance of soaking the roots of the plant you are repotting. The soaking reveals which roots are healthy and which need to be snipped; healthy roots should be a silvery green. A few other tips: orchids grow linearly (remember that when repotting), scale is a nasty hard shelled pest to keep an eye out for, build up of minerals can sometimes make you think fungus, and learning to read and understand pseudo bulbs is essential.

Speaking of orchid care and repotting; our lovely president (Jean Rogers) volunteered her Cattleya Hauserman's Holiday for an orchid splitting and repotting demonstration. Fellow members and Jean anxiously watched two long time members Mark Prout and Tom Reagor rip the ginormous plant into pieces by tug of war.

Many books and magazines were offered to members who chose to take them, including our newest yearbook (If you didn't get yours they will be available again in October)! Iva Stribling brought us all a door prize of a home raised carnivorous Butterwort (*Pinguicula*). Some very lucky members also went home with new orchids won in the raffle! Being together to celebrate all of our passions for orchids was truly refreshing, and there is no doubt we are all looking forward to our next picnic at Antioch park in October!







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.

September 11, 2021

Johnson County Library Leawood branch

October 2, 2021

Johnson Springfield Orchid Show, Springfield Greene County Botanical Center,
2400 South Scenic Springfield, MO

July OSGKC Judging

13 members submitted 50 blooming orchids for judging and show in **July**.

Thanks to the following members for submitting orchids for judging in July: Kristy Charland, Megan Mayo, Jen Winter, Dipti Solanti, Jen McAroy, Louise & Gary Hicks, Cindy Hobbs, Anna Archibald and Brian Donovan.

“Just for Viewing Pleasure” – Thanks to; Susie Hanna, Susan Tompkins, Ariel Paulson, Jackie Wing, and Mark and Joy Prout for submitting pictures for our viewing pleasure.

Blue ribbons:

Vanda (V.) Neofinetia (Neof.) falcata by Megan Mayo, Phalaenopsis (Phal.) Sogo Yukidian by Louise & Gary Hicks, Guaritonia (Gct.) Why Not by Kristy charland - Cattleya (C.) ccategory, Miltoniosis (Mps.) Arthur Cobbledick ‘Springtime’ by Jen Winter - Oncidium (Onc.) category, Dendrobium (Den.) porphyrochilum by Brian Donovan, Phal. Tetraspis var. alba by Anna Archibald – Species category, Masdevallia (Masd.) pinocchio ‘Cheyenne’ by Jen Winter – Pleurothallid category, and Zygopetalum Jumping Jack by Jen Winter (other category)

Red ribbons: Rhyncholaeliocattleya (Rlc.) Waianae Leopard ‘Ching Hua’ HCC/AOS by Dipti Solanti – Cattleya category, Phal. Yaphon Red Pearl by Hristy Charland, Oncidium (Onc.) Aka Baby ‘Raspberry Chocolate’ HCC/AOS by Cindy Hobbs, Brassavola (B.) cucullate and Phal. Equestris var. cyanochila ‘Blue Wan Chiao’ both by Brian Donovan – Species category, Habenaria (Hab.) Tracey ‘Berry Lovely’ by Kristy Charland – Other category and Zygonisia (Zns.) Roquebrune ‘Seafoam’ by Jen Winter – Other category.

White ribbons: Encyclia (E.) NOID by Dipti Solanti – Cattleya category, Cattlianthe (Ctt.) Chocolate Drop ‘Kodama’ AM/AOS by Jen McAroy – Cattleya category, Phal. Jia Ho Summer Love by Jen McAroy, Brascidostele (Bcd.) Gilded Tower ‘Mystic Maze’ HCC/AOS by Jen Winter – Oncidium category, Ludisia discolor by Megan Mayo – Species category



July Orchid of the Month (drum roll)
Dendrobium (Den.) porphyrochilum
By Brian Donovan

Members Choice:

Phal. equestris var.
cyanochila ‘Blue Wan Chiao’
by Brian Donovan



August 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 September 6th.

Blooming Orchids for Show and/or Judging.

Deadline for submissions was **August 25th**. Watch for the **September** 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 September 6th)



Rhyncholaeliocattleya (Rlc.)
Krichaya Delight 'Paradise'



Cattleya (C.) schroederiae 'Droopy'



Rhynchobrassoleya (Rby.) Golden
Tang





C. (Presious Jewel x Jalapa)



Dendrobium (Den.) NOID



Den. kanburiense



Bratonia (Brat.) Aztec 'Nalo' HCC/AOS





Oncidium (Onc.) NOID



Den. secundum



Aerangis (Aergs.) punctata



Encyclia (E.) garciana

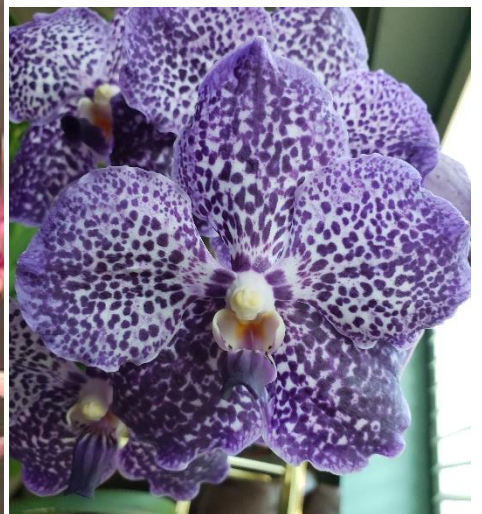




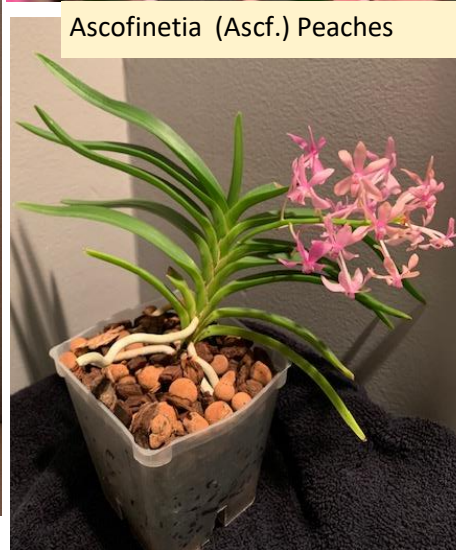
Paph. Wossner Stonarmi



Ascofinetia (Ascf.) Peaches



Vanda (V.) Robert's Delight



NOT for JUDGING – just for your VIEWING PLEASURE!

From Ariel Paulson



Cattleya Warpaint



Coryanthes bergoldii

Prosthechea (Psh.) Green Hornet



From Mark and Joy Prout



Vandachostylis (Van.) Sugar Baby



Phalaenopsis (Phal.) Summer
Rose 'Blue Star' HCC/AOS



Paphiopedilum (Paph.) Snowbird
'Robin' AM/AOS



Pectabenaria (Pe.) Cockatiel



Den. Tiny Bubbles



Aerangis punctata



Clowesia (Cl.) russelliana



Phal. Fintje Kunriawati



Habeneria (Hab.) erichmichelii

From Susie Hanna and Al Clinton

Vanda Newberry Lemon Drops



Vanda Rainbow Gem



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 Louise and Gary Hicks
Phalaenopsis (Phal.) Sogo Yukidian**

We grow Phal. Sogo Yukidian at the northeast corner window of our living room. It gets natural light from daybreak til dusk and is suspended over water.

Once a week we drench the medium with water from our whole house filtration system. Monthly, after watering, we add Essential Root Stimulator in distilled water. In between, we feed with The Orchid Hobbyist Tap/Well Water Special Fertilizer MSU Formula, spray top and underneath leaves with Mega Thrive, and spray with Physan on schedule or as needed.

We repotted only once since 2014 when we bought it at Mr. Bird's cave because it has bloomed/rebloomed almost constantly. We love its 5.5 inch blooms. It's a pleasure.



From Kristy Charland

Guaritionia (Gct.) Why Not – Cattleya category

I use typical cattleya culture. Bark mixture, water once a week, lately, fertilize when I think about it, usually 20-20-20, and this was grown under LED light, about 6” from the source.



From Brian Donovan

Dendrobium (Den.) porphyrochilum

The key to this one is daily or near-daily watering, but letting it dry out in between. I water mine daily (slightly less in the winter, but it doesn't need a harsh rest period like some other Dendrobiums). It grows best on a mount, and it appreciates good water and weakly/weekly fertilization. I have mine about 10 inches from an LED light. It can tolerate a wide range of temperatures. It's deciduous, so don't worry when it drops its leaves. Available from Andy's Orchids (New World might also have it).



From Anna Archibald

Phal. tetraspis var. alba – Species category

This is the first reblooming Phal I've ever grown (I got it during the fall 2020 auction) and it's been such an easy grower and prolific bloomer! I keep it about a foot under an LED grow light, at room temperature, and water it once a week to once every week and a half, using MSU tap water fertilizer at quarter strength for most waterings. I don't currently have any supplemental humidity, but it seems to stay around 55% pretty consistently. It's growing in a mix of bark and sphagnum moss.



From Jen Winter

Miltoniopsis (Mps.) Arthur Cobbledick 'Springtime' - Oncidium category

Miltoniopsis (also called pansy orchids) can be fussy and I really struggled with them to begin with.

I lost a lot of them trying to figure out what conditions they like. They like a media of 70% bark, 30% perlite and do good with a little charcoal.

Optimum humidity is 70-80% and they don't like to dry out.

This is where it gets tricky. They don't want too much sun. A yellow or redish leaf is too much light where a dark leaf is too little.

The more sun they get, the more water they need.

Miltoniopsis are also very sensitive to a temperature drop overnight to bloom - 10-15°F ideally.

They need a rest period over winter, where they need less nutrients, less light and less water.



From Jen Winter

Masdevallia (Masd.) pinocchio 'Cheyenne' – Pleurothallid category

Masdevallia color response to light is the same. Light green leaves have plenty of light and dark green, not enough. Masdevallias need good light bloom. My masdevallias do NOT like to dry out. I top with sphagnum moss and kept right by a misting nozzle but in a really good breathing open basket with good ventilation and a breeze.



From Jen Winter

Zygopetalum (Z.) Jumping Jack – Other category

My Zygopetalums do best with less light than cattleyas and seem to be very sensitive to overwatering. Early on, I did this and they all wilted and rotted from the pseudobulbs up. It was heartbreaking.

So water early in the day and be sure to let roots dry out completely every watering. Experts talk about flushing them regularly to get rid of minerals that they can't process to prevent root burn. I alternate RO water with a fertilizer mix.

They aren't very demanding for humidity and are happy around 50-65% I would say so I keep them back away from the windows a bit and farther away from the misters.



From Megan Mayo

Neofinetia (Neof.) falcata – Vanda (V.) category

Vanda falcata is upstairs hanging around my kitchen sink. There are 2 LED spotlights and a 4 wand grow light (red white and blue LEDs). I don't fertilize the little vandas much, but when I do, they get a very weak MSU. I change their moss yearly. I water them with filtered water when they are slightly less than crispy dry during the summer, about 2x a week. During the winter, they get crispy dry, watering 1x a week or so. The temp averages 73-75. The humidity averages 51%-39%. Right now it's 47% at 8 am with a temp of 75*. There are ceiling fans on all the time.

Outside OSGKC Resources

Kristy's Korner

August 26, 2021

Hello orchid fans!

This month is crazy with moving into a new home. Informative sources will return next month.

I hope that you're following the progress of my goofy project plant 7794, the Mari's Magic cross. It set a spike that began as a tiny lip only. The lip continued to grow and enlarge. Then one day, I noticed that petals and sepals were developing. The crazy thing is almost fully open now, and looks like a real cattleya flower! I'd say the sepals are on the small side, but who knows, they may continue growing?? You can see the photos I've posted about the development of this chid on Facebook at Orchid Growers of OSGKC group page.

I hope your chids are doing well through this heat! I have to admit, with my recent move, I have quite a few with damage from the sun and heat. My new room isn't set up yet, so I'm making do, and sometimes it's not ideal. I'll be using this page from the AOS website as one of my resources to get to work on my new growing room.

<https://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Orchids-Basement.pdf>

BE WELL!

Kristy

We thank the American Orchid Society for allowing us to use these 2 articles on Dividing Orchids



American Orchid Society

Education. Conservation. Research.

GROWING WITH ORCHIDS

Breaking Up Is Hard To Do By Ken Slump

Tackling the Big Job of Dividing Overgrown Orchids Has Its Rewards

SOONER OR LATER, ALL SUCCESSFUL orchid growers will be faced with the task of dividing a thriving plant that, for various reasons, cannot be moved to a larger container. For the purposes of this discussion, we are talking about dividing orchids with sympodial growth habit, such as cattleyas, dendrobiums and others that produce new growths or leads along a rhizome or creeping stem. Even so, orchids with monopodial growth habit (such as Vanda or Angraecum) sometimes branch between the leaves and form growths that can be cut with a sterilized tool from the mother plant, which is a rather different situation. Tackling the job of dividing a large mature orchid plant can be daunting, and most of us postpone these big jobs as long as possible, even though we would not hesitate to repot a smaller plant every year. The best advice is to find an ample workspace, assemble a few basic tools, have some clean pots and fresh growing medium at hand, and dive into the chore.



GREG ALLIKAS

TO BEGIN Extracting the plant from its pot or container is usually the most difficult part. Orchid roots often cling tenaciously. Watering down or soaking the root mass may help you to free the plant, but sometimes your only option is to destroy the container to accomplish the task. Slats in a wood basket can be pried apart, while a clay pot can be rolled inside several sheets of newspaper, which are then taped before hitting the paper bundle with a hammer. Once the paper and tape are removed with care, the pieces of the pot can be pulled away.

Next, remove all of the old growing medium from the root mass. While this can be time consuming, a thorough job makes subsequent tasks easier. As with routine repotting, a bucket of water can help you loosen vigorous roots from the medium. A friend of mine advocates employing a garden hose with a good spray nozzle for this task. She notes that it helps clean away scale and other insect pests too. My personal circumstance of keeping primarily an indoor collection has not allowed me to try this technique, but it sounds quick and easy.

After the root mass is clean, it is fine to cut away long, dangling roots, as they are not likely to survive and rebranch, and they tend to get in the way as you divide and repot the divisions anyway. Also, cut off any dead roots (which are usually dry or dark-colored and no longer firm when pinched between the thumb and forefinger) and leafless pseudobulbs that are no longer green. This is a good time to peel away the papery sheaths that cover many types of orchid pseudobulbs, too.

BREAKING IT APART Now it is time to examine the plant carefully and determine how it should be taken apart. While each complete pseudobulb has the potential to produce new leads and roots, it will take several years for a plant from such a small division to grow to flowering size. It usually requires a strong new growth with the support of several mature growths behind it for an orchid plant to flower, so each flowering-size division must contain a minimum of three, or preferably four, pseudobulbs with healthy foliage. The choice of whether to create several large divisions or a number of smaller ones is up to you. Be sure to label each division with the name of the plant and the repotting date.

You will find that some orchids are vigorous growers that frequently produce two leads. Such plants can require frequent dividing. You will have others that seldom produce more than one lead annually, and you may wonder how you will ever be able to have a division of such a plant.

If the plant has seven, eight or more healthy pseudobulbs (with or without leaves) you can easily divide it into at least two healthy parts. First, cut and repot the three- or four-pseudobulb section behind the youngest lead. Then do the same with the other half. If the back division lacks living roots, it is often advisable to cut off all but the youngest leaf to avoid desiccation. A dormant bud from the front pseudobulb of the older division will likely grow and form a new lead for that part of the plant. You can often encourage these dormant buds to sprout by partially cutting through the plant's rhizome between pseudobulbs; you can do this months before you plan to divide the plant.

When repotting the divisions, choose a container large enough to accommodate the remaining healthy root mass of each division. Orchids grow better when their roots are rather crowded. Backbulb divisions may not have much of a root system, so pot clips or staking may be necessary to hold the plant in place until new roots develop.

As with routine repotting, the best time to divide a large orchid plant is when you notice that its root system is beginning active growth. This is true even if the plant is in bud or flower. Dividing and repotting during the period of time when roots are active ensures that each division will reestablish itself quickly.

STERILE TOOLS Sanitation is extremely important when cutting orchid plants and roots. Virus and disease are easily spread if cutting tools are not sterilized between uses. Some growers dip their knives and pruning shears in sterilizing liquids between cuts, while others sear the cutting surfaces over open flames. I have tried both and have come to find either option inconvenient at best. There are also debates about the temperature required or length of treatment necessary, whether by heat or chemical, to satisfactorily cleanse cutting blades.

For those reasons, I now use single-edge razor blades for all orchid pruning. Every blade is used on just one plant and then thrown away. They are quite inexpensive when purchased in boxes of 100 or more at hardware, paint or home-improvement stores. The blades deliver predictably sharp, clean cuts. The handling and disposal of these blades must be done with extreme caution. Donning leather gloves would provide a margin of safety in handling them. Single-edge razor blades have provided a good solution for a rather small collection such as mine, and my concerns about pruning tools spreading disease problems through my orchid plants have vanished.

Division is, of course, an example of vegetative propagation, so each plant produced by this method will be identical to the one from which it was taken.

KEIKIS In addition, some orchids produce offsets or plantlets from their canes or flower stems that can also be divided from their parent plant to grow into an identical plant. The genera *Phalaenopsis* and *Dendrobium* immediately come to mind. Such a plantlet is often called a keiki, which is the Hawaiian word for baby. Depending on the stature of the parent plant, the plantlet should have several strong roots of at least two or three inches in length before it is cut from the parent plant and put into a small pot of its own.

Tackling the division of a large orchid plant is often a bittersweet task, perhaps because of the many years it can take to grow an orchid to specimen size, and the bit of sadness that comes with cutting it apart to begin the process anew. On the positive side, you will likely have more space in your collection for other orchid plants, providing you share the divisions you produce with your orchid-loving friends.

Ken Slump is an AOS accredited judge and frequent contributor to Orchids, who divides his time between Florida and Colorado. 2000 East 12th Avenue, #4, Denver, Colorado 80206 (e-mail

Breaking Up Is Hard To Do Tackling the Big Job of Dividing Overgrown Orchids Has Its Rewards By Ken Slump LINKS <http://www.geocities.com/orchidsnzculture/repot.htm> In Phil's Orchid World, dividing and repotting orchids is a much less daunting prospect for new growers — step-by-step instructions are provided, illustrated with diagrams and photographs. Cymbidiums are used as the example plant, but the information is easily applied to any sympodial orchid. http://www.bbc.co.uk/gardening/basics/techniques/propagation_divide_orchids.shtml From the British Broadcasting Corporation comes an introduction to dividing and repotting, covering the basics of care including when to divide and repot, the correct medium for your orchid, a step-by-step how to, and the care your orchid requires while it becomes established in its new home. ABOVE This *Cattleya skinneri* is ready to be divided and repotted, although it would have been better to have dealt with it before the new growths (upper left) had grown so large. Once the hanger is removed, the roots can be moistened and peeled off the pot surface and the plant decanted from the vessel prior to cutting the plant into several pieces with a sterilized tool. WWW.AOS.ORG APRIL 2005 ORCHIDS 257 GROWING WITH ORCHIDS

Cattleya Culture - Part 3

NED NASH

The following article first appeared in the American Orchid Society BULLETIN Vol. 52, 1983 as part of a five-part series. While over 25 years old, it still remains an excellent resource for orchid growers. It has been edited to conform with modern taxonomic nomenclature and the availability of pesticides/insecticides and potting media.

POTTING CATTLEYAS can be the simplest aspect of growing or the most exasperating. It is certainly the most difficult about which to write! While we have already discussed much of the "why" we pot cattleyas as we do, here we will talk about the "how" and "when".

POTTING AND POTTING MEDIA

We learned earlier that most of the Cattleya alliance species grow as epiphytes in nature. Their roots are largely exposed and subject to periodic drying. Much of their moisture requirement is met by the frequent, brief rains of the tropics. Some is met by the nightly dews which are absorbed by the spongy, velamen layer of the roots. It is the plants' love of good root aeration that leads us to use the relatively coarse, free-draining media that we do.

Osmunda, hapuu, fir bark, charcoal, and many other materials share the desirable characteristics we look for in cattleya potting medium. One or another may work better in a particular area or for a particular grower, but all have relative merits and drawbacks. What works best for you and is cost-effective is the "best medium". It may not be so for others. An important point here is to give a fair trial to any new medium with which you are experimenting. This means growing a year, preferably two, in that medium before a final decision is reached. (Of course, if immediate, severe adverse reactions are noted, it is wisest to terminate the trial!) Because of the relatively slow responses of cattleyas, it often requires some months for the plant(s) to adjust to a new medium and begin to display any adverse or desirable reactions.

Leo Holguin tells a very good tale that illustrates this point. Many years ago, a hobbyist came to him for advice about mixes and potting. Apparently, his plants were doing poorly, indeed, declining. Leo asked him what potting medium he was using. The hobbyist replied that he had recently repotted all his plants into new medium "Z", (Not a good idea in the first place: never experiment with a new medium on all your plants before trying it on a few, first!) after being dissatisfied with their performance in medium "Y". Leo asked him how long he had used medium "Y". "Oh, about six months or so", he responded. "I tried it because they didn't do well in medium 'X'." This sequence had apparently been repeated every 6-8 months with medium "W", medium "V", medium "U", etc. Leo suggested that the hobbyist give his plants a fair shake in medium "Z" for at least two years and see how they did. When the gentlemen returned two years later, he had learned his lesson, as his plants were finally recovering and growing well.

Especially in these days of shortages, it is well and good to experiment with new media and materials. But be scientific and use common sense! It is wise to evaluate a medium thoroughly before deciding to try it on your plants. Factors to consider before trying a new medium include convenience. Is it easy to use? Is it readily available locally, and is liable to remain so? Finally, is it reasonably priced? If you can answer these questions to your satisfaction, give the medium a try. Remember, though, to use it only on a few of your expendable plants at first. This will enable you to evaluate its performance fairly without sacrificing a good plant.

The basic media types were discussed earlier under the fertilizer section. The vast majority of cattleyas in this country are grown in fir bark and/or tree fern mixtures. These will provide freedom of drainage and aeration if appropriate, commercially prepared fertilizers are also readily available. Here on the west coast, we use fir bark almost exclusively, often with the addition of redwood bark. Habit and availability have led to this practice. In the southern and eastern areas of the United States, also in Hawaii, tree fern is used more extensively as it is more readily available [Editor's note: tree fern is now becoming more difficult to obtain and at reasonable prices. As a result more plants are being grown in alternatives like Alifor, lava rock, Stalite and other inorganic media].

I want to stress here that the medium alone doesn't grow the plant! The grower does. This incorrect supposition can often lead to misunderstandings. "Boy, that mix sure works super for Joe down the street! I'm gonna try it!" If the medium doesn't grow plants like Joe's it isn't Joe's fault. Joe simply grows his plants well in his potting medium. Observation of your plants' growth habits is what will make you a good grower, not just the medium or fertilizer or whatever. Beyond helping to determine light levels, watering levels, or possible necessity of pest or disease control, good habits of observation are an absolute must in deciding how and when to pot.

Remember our friend from the first article and how his favorite plant died after he repotted it? He lacked good observational habits. Otherwise, he might have noted that the plant in question was not at a point where it could safely be

repotted. Knowing when to repot is probably the most difficult part of growing cattleyas successfully. It is encouraging to note, however, that time and experience have provided us with more insight than the early growers had.

Before the advent of the large-scale growing of hybrids, *Cattleya* species by the tens of thousands were imported for cut-flower use. While many of these species grew easily and prolifically under cultivation, a few were intractable, at best sulking and refusing to grow if not potted at just the right time. *Cattleya warscewiczii* (*C. gigas*) and *C. dowiana* are two good examples, as are the bifoliate species *Cattleya amethystoglossa* (especially the "blue" or *coerulea* forms) and *C. guttata*. The mere mention of these and other *Cattleya* species can still strike fear into the most experienced grower's heart. Observation was the saving grace with these difficult species. Over time, growers noticed that there was a very particular time of year (and stage of growth) at which a given species would initiate most or all of its roots for the year. If the plants were potted at just this time, they took off and grew happily. If not - no more plant!

While most cattleyas grown today are very complex hybrids, and exhibit little or none of this fussiness, problems can still occur if common sense is not used. Basic knowledge of the species behind a hybrid is important as this background determines to a large extent the plant's preferences.

Common sense dictates that a plant in bud should not normally be repotted. Not only will the flowers be poor, but the plant's strength will be sapped by the flowers. If the plant must be potted while it is in bud, it is best to break off the buds to protect the plant's future productivity. A plant with mature leads that have finished their rooting is another poor bet for repotting. Waiting for fresh root tips to appear or the beginning of a new growth will help to ensure that plant's speedy recovery from the shock of repotting.

As one grows and learns from his or her cattleyas, a sense of when to repot will develop. Observation of the plants throughout the year helps the grower to learn at what growth stages a particular plant, or type of hybrid, will "throw" roots. Once this is learned, it is best to repot just before the roots are to be initiated. This added precaution will prevent the newly emerging, tender root tips from being damaged or broken. Many times, if the root tips newly emerging from the base of the growth are destroyed, the plant will not grow any new roots until another new growth is formed.

Knowing the species background of hybrids is important, especially in those hybrids relatively close to species (primary or secondary hybrids) or which have a great deal of certain species in their background. For instance, yellows can be more demanding than whites or lavenders as there is usually quite a bit of *Cattleya dowiana* represented in their breeding. For this reason, extra care must be utilized with most yellow hybrids to pot only when there is evidence of root activity, preferably in the spring or early summer. This also holds true for bifoliate-type greens as they are heavily influenced by *Cattleya guttata* and/or *C. bicolor*. It should be stressed that these are examples but are not the only two things one need look for. If you have noticed that a certain plant or plants exhibit(s) a failure to establish well after potting, close observation can often lead to a better understanding of why the plant(s) may be acting that way.



FIGURE 1. Newly emerging roots indicated that now is the time to repot this overgrown cattleya.

Because it may be difficult to visualize the stages of rooting behaviour (and, not coincidentally, being difficult to write about), this series of illustrations and explanations should help to clarify the subject.

This obviously overgrown plant in FIGURE 1 shows the rooting behaviour of many standard *Cattleya* hybrids. Note that the first pseudobulb over the pot edge is mature and fully rooted; it has probably already flowered. The roots are healthy but have not branched. The second pseudobulb over the edge is maturing (note that the sheathing basal leaves/bracts are still green) and is just beginning to show renewed root activity at its base. This plant should be potted now!

There are several other interesting features illustrated here. The roots on the mature bulb are healthily growing in air like aerial roots. Although they will branch freely all along their length, it is best to trim them when potting to approximately four inches. As these roots have matured in air, they will probably die when confined to a pot. Four-inch length allows for anchorage and possible branching without excessive potential for rot in dead tissue.

This picture also shows what we call the "stairstep" habit of many unifoliate species and hybrid cattleyas. The plant appears to be climbing out of its pot. While we will be discussing this habit at greater length later in the article, this habit



greatly affects how a cattleya must be potted. The division must be leaned forward so that the rhizome is level with the surface of the mix. A plant potted in this way will tend to grow along the surface of the mix, rooting as it goes. If the rear portion of a division is sunk into the mix so as to keep the bulbs straight up and the new growth at surface level, the plant will tend to climb right out of its pot. Not only is this unattractive, the fresh root tips will not penetrate the potting medium quickly, if at all, leaving them exposed to insect or physical damage. So, no matter how unnatural it may seem at first to have the bulbs leaning forward, potting in this way really will help your plants to grow better in the long term.

FIGURE 2. Though the new roots of this cattleya are well on their way, it is not too late to repot.

FIGURE 2 shows a spring-flowering Cattleya hybrid approximately two weeks after flowering. The roots on the lead bulb have begun to grow and this plant may now safely be repotted. Ideally, it should have been potted immediately after the flowers were cut two weeks earlier. Extreme caution will have to be exercised to avoid damage to the elongating roots.

Potting time is also an excellent time to clean up the plant, removing dead sheaths and old flower stems. Good sanitation is an important part of growing orchids well. Besides, the plants look better when they are cleaned and cattleyas out of flower need all the help they can get to look attractive!

FIGURE 3. Now is not the time to repot this plant, as the roots of its newest growth are fully developed

It is too late to pot the plant in FIGURE 3! This is another spring-flowering hybrid and was photographed about a month after the flower had been cut. Note that the roots are almost fully made up and new growth is beginning to break. We like to wait for the new growth to make up at least half-way before potting as it is all too easy to break off a young growth while tamping in the mix. While breaking a new growth is certainly not fatal, it is still a set-back to be avoided where possible.



FIGURE 4. Failing to re-pot when necessary resulted in this tangled mess of new growths and roots.

"The bulbs are at the edge of the pot, but the mix is still good and it's growing so well! Maybe I'll just wait till next year to pot this one." Here, in FIGURE 4, is what happened. Saving a little work this year can lead to a major task next potting season. Pictures like this make even experienced potters shudder. When this type of tangling goes too far, entire leads must sometimes be sacrificed so that the division may be properly potted. We have even had new leads grow straight down over the pot's edge and through the slatted wood bench to flower underneath! The important lesson here is never to put off until tomorrow what is best done today!



FIGURE 5. Properly positioned and staked, this Cattlella division should re-establish quickly.

Here in FIGURE 5 we have a properly potted division of a mature Cattlella hybrid. The back of the division is against the rim of the pot and the front has plenty of room for two years' growth. Notice that the bulbs lean forward slightly, allowing the rhizome to be level with the surface of the potting medium. The bulbs are secured with string, steadying the plant. An unsecured plant can damage its tender, new root tips against the medium if it rocks while being moved or watered. The new growth can be seen emerging at the medium surface and is beginning to orient itself properly upright. It is in perfect position to root directly into the fresh medium. The vital label is in place and this plant is ready to go back into place in the greenhouse.



FIGURE 6. Because this division was incorrectly oriented, one month after repotting its new growth is entirely above the medium.

An improperly potted division as in FIGURE 6 will show symptoms early on. Although the mature lead bulb rooted into the mix, the developing growth is well above the surface of the mix. This photo was taken approximately one month after potting. The combination of incorrect orientation and the stairstep effect will result in the leads growing farther above the mix so that in two or three years, when the plant again requires potting, the newest lead may be four inches or more above the surface of the potting medium. Note also that the back bulbs are partially buried. This is a potential problem area for rots as the base of the bulbs may never entirely dry.



FIGURE 7. New leads whose bases are level with the mix will root firmly soon after repotting.

This division in FIGURE 7 had been potted (correctly) approximately one month before this photo was taken. The new leads emerged at the mix surface and are now beginning to orient themselves upright as they grow. Beginning root activity can be seen at the base of the new growths. Some temporary shrivelling of the older bulbs is normal but they will plump up quickly as new roots form.

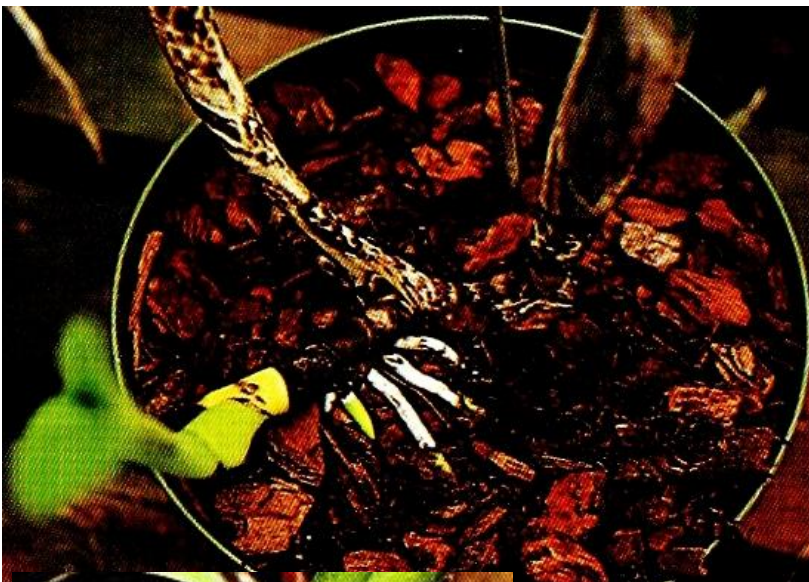


FIGURE 8. Little more than a month after repotting, the roots of this new growth have penetrated the potting mix.

Above, the potting medium has been cleared away from around the base of this four-to-six-week-old division in FIGURE 8 to illustrate how the new roots quickly penetrate the medium. Although most cattleyas root when their pseudobulbs are at least half-mature (and often also immediately after flowering), root loss through potting can encourage rooting, as is the case here.



FIGURE 9. Recently repotted, this Cattleya seedling is beginning to take root.

FIGURES 9 and 10 show the rooting behaviour of young seedlings. FIGURE 9 shows a recently potted seedling just beginning to root. The slight dehydration in evidence is remedied as the plant establishes.



FIGURE 10. Vigorous rooting three months after repotting indicates this Cattleya seedling is becoming well-established.

The seedling shown in FIGURE 10 has been potted for about three months. Well on its way to being fully established, green-tipped, clean, white roots are growing profusely into the fresh mix. Vigorous rooting, as illustrated here, is just as satisfying to many experienced growers as flowering!

All of the experience and good intentions in the world won't help you with certain varieties. Many older cultivars, with notoriously poor growth habits, have passed out of cultivation simply because they grew too large, or poorly, to be considered worthwhile. Distance between pseudobulbs, pseudobulb size, and liberal production of multiple, new leads are all important considerations in this energy- and space-conscious age.



FIGURE 11. The elevated position of these new growths is a sign of an incipient "stairstep" growth habit.

There are still many clones in cultivation that have some or all of the above-mentioned drawbacks but are grown either because of their intrinsic antique value, or because they are good parents. The *Rhyncholaeliocattleya* (*Brassolaeliocattleya*) Norman's Bay line is a good example of this type. FIGURE 11 shows the beginnings of the worst trait of this line; the extreme, stairstep growth habit. The lead bulb (on the right) has initiated two new growths, an excellent habit, but the lower new growth is approximately 1 1/2 inches above the surface of the mix and the upper is approximately 2 1/2 inches above. Difficult to pot at best! Note here, as well as FIGURE 12, that there is one to two inches between pseudobulbs. Plants with this habit leap out of their pots very quickly!



FIGURE 12. Two years after repotting, the extreme stairstep growth habit of this Cattleya hybrid has produced this unwieldy plant.

FIGURE 12 shows the stairstep effect in a more advanced stage. This plant was potted two years ago. There are already four bulbs on one rhizome which are over the pot edge. This obviously renders the plant difficult to keep upright, to bring into the home to enjoy or to keep out of its neighbors' pots! When purchasing plants, look for this behaviour and avoid it where possible. Unless, of course, you just can't resist the flower!



FIGURE 13. A stairstep growth habit manifests itself early in this seedling's development.

The stairstep effect, generally less severe in FIGURES 13 and 14 than in FIGURES 11 and 12, can be observed very early in an orchid's life. In FIGURE 13 we have a seedling approximately 30 months old and ready for its first pot after being in a flat. We can see that it is climbing already.

FIGURE 14 shows the proper, if somewhat unnatural-looking orientation of the plant to a pot. Although the bulbs lean radically, the rhizome is level. The bulbs can easily be tied up (see FIGURE 5) or left. The new growth will develop nice and straight, assuming that it has had sufficient light.

After all these "do's" and "don't's", the beginning grower might understandably approach potting his cattleyas with some trepidation. This is not the intention of this article. While cattleyas are certainly not the easiest orchids to pot properly, they are in general not all that difficult.



FIGURE 14. To combat this tendency to climb, an almost horizontal orientation of the seedling is necessary in repotting.

Two points should be remembered: first, it takes just a little extra time and effort to do a good job; and the extra time will be repaid many times over by the better growth of your plants. Second, in endeavoring to cover all the bases, I may have implied that the potting of these plants is quite complex. For 95% of the cattleyas you will ever grow, potting is not difficult at all. To help readers look out for potential problems, the problem areas need to be enumerated. Few people need or want help with their easily-grown plants; they want help with their problem plants.

At this point, advice given earlier should be repeated. That is, don't be afraid of your plants! They want to grow and flower. All the grower need do is to be aware of and to be responsive to their needs. This implies clear-headed, positive observation and good judgment.

The next article in this series on the culture of cattleyas will deal with problems of pest control. Armacost & Royston, 3376 Foothill Road, Box 385, Carpinteria, California 93013.

Let's Get to Know Each Other

OSGKC Members!



Susan Tompkins

Joined in September

1. How long have you been in OSGKC (When did you join the OSGKC?)
I joined OSGKC after the September meeting- I had been a guest at your meetings a time or two and after the Sept. speaker thought I should pay dues!
2. How long have you been growing orchids?
I have grown orchids since the mid-late 1970s. First under lights. I didn't have any orchids for quite a few years but when we were ready to get back into them, we built a greenhouse about 10-11 years ago.
3. What got you hooked?
My father-in-law was an M.D. and his office was in the same building with another Dr. who grew orchids and was a member of the Kansas Orchid Society.
4. What type of orchid is your favorite?
Depends- right now I'm really liking Vandas but don't have the room for any more
5. Where and how are you growing orchids? (include pictures if you can)
I'm growing in a greenhouse



Donna Klehm

Birthday September 1st



1. How long have you been in OSGKC (When did you join the OSGKC?)
I think 4 to 5 years?

2. How long have you been growing orchids?
About seven years, since the kids started leaving home for college and I had more time for myself

3. What got you hooked?
We always gave my mom a cattleya corsage for Mother's Day when I was a kid. Then I got my mother-in-law's giant cattleya about seven years ago. And since then I've slowly collected, mostly phals. Whatever I have it needs to be easy to take care of as I don't have a huge amount of time or space to devote to them!

4. What type of orchid is your favorite?
Whichever one is currently blooming! But paphs are always intriguing.

5. Where and how are you growing orchids? (include pictures if you can)
My east windows are filled with orchids.

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

I am still working but may retire within a year or two. I am currently an elementary educational aid in SMSD and have done so for the last 16 years. Prior to that I've done a little of everything- accounts payable, office work, worked at Family Tree nursery, and was a professional house cleaner among other things!

7. Complete this statement: "One surprising fact about me is..."
I'm becoming a more serious birder and I collect vintage wooden jigsaw puzzles. Oh sorry that was 2!

8. Birth Month and Day" 9-1-1956

9. Do you have any pets? Gus the mostly corgi dog and Kiki a little ..black cat.



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!

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This new, improved program will replace the Orchid Source Directory. It is designed to be mobile friendly, and fully searchable by keyword/genus, location, or featured products. <https://marketplace.aos.org/>

Reprint: **TOM'S MONTHLY CHECKLIST - SEPTEMBER: BACK TO REALITY**

By: Thomas Miranda

Summer Vacation Inspires for an Active Autumn Growing Season

It has been a most interesting summer here at the Smithsonian Institution, with many international visitors, new collaborations, recently issued institutional mandates (such as the Challenge to Understand and Sustain a Biodiverse Planet; see <https://ssec.si.edu/biodiversity>), and the enthusiasm and energy of summer interns, as well as a little time for vacation or work-related travel. I was fortunate to attend a cutting-edge botanical conference in August in Australia and subsequently venture into the spring wildflower displays just beginning in the west of that vastly different continent. While we are all familiar with the unique Australian fauna, I found the plants to be equally foreign and, for me, new. It reminded me how many things I do not know and have not yet learned despite my age, experience, and wrinkles. It was also a humbling experience being in the company of some of the world's brilliant botanists, all friendly and engaging. But my insecurities about the cavernous gaps in my knowledge made me feel a wee bit ignorant, inadequate, and intimidated. Have you been there? I must say that it was also an honor.

I like to think that such experiences give us personal growth and make us better at our jobs because they add to the experiences we can share. I plan on sharing some of what I learned with all of you. September has arrived and for many of us, students, and professionals alike, it is time to buckle down and resume business as usual, attack some of our new challenges and use some of the things we have learned over the summer. Similarly, with the cooler weather coming, many orchids, stifled by the high summer heat, are making another burst of growth as more temperate, nurturing conditions prevail.

THEY GROW ON YOU Because most of the orchids we cultivate descended from epiphytic species from tropical forests, early autumn temperatures — naturally cooler, especially at night — more greatly mimic those of the natural environment of many orchids. This month presents an opportunity to gain a bit more growth due to the optimal conditions available. Use of a balanced fertilizer (equal parts N-P-K or nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) in half- or quarter-strength early this month will help your plants achieve mature pseudobulbs. Strong pseudobulbs, canes and other growths are the key to generating strong, sturdy, multifloral inflorescences.

TAPERING OFF Keep careful watch of your plants this month. Even though they are still growing, with the gradual shortening of day lengths, some photoperiod-dependent plants are starting to slow down, and spikes may start to appear on several popular groups, among them catasetums, phalaenopsis, labiata-type cattleyas and standard, hard cane-type dendrobiums. When these signs come into view, plant growth has often suspended, and reduced watering will be necessary. Pick up such plants and check their weight to be sure they are not getting waterlogged at this critical time.

SMOOTH TRANSITIONS This is not to say that you must suddenly change your care regimen. Just as you gradually acclimated plants to summer heat, or new conditions when you moved them outdoors, reducing your watering in autumn should be done gradually over several weeks. If your orchids have spent the summer outside, and you live in a harsh winter area, it is certainly time to prepare the interior growing space. Before plants are brought back in, make sure all surfaces have been cleaned and sterilized, and that all heaters and circulating fans are functional. It is much better to find out the heater does not work properly now than on a frosty night in mid-October when it may be too late.

HITCHIN' A RIDE Do not bring fauna inside with your flora. September is your last chance to eradicate any pests that may be harboring in among your plants. Even if you do not see any obvious signs of parasites, sometimes a cautionary spraying or insecticidal drench may be in order. Neem oil is often a good choice to spray this time of year because it is mild and will suffocate most living pests as well as render them unable to reproduce. Best to use any oil products, however on a cool or cloudy day to avoid burning foliage.

— Tom Miranda has been working professionally with orchids for over three decades and is the past chair of the AOS Conservation Committee. He is an AOS accredited judge in the Hawaii Center (email: biophilialk@gmail.com) [ORCHIDS Magazine \(aos.org\) https://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx](https://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx)

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Dear Orchid Friends,

Due to concerns over the ongoing Covid-19 and its delta variant coupled with Miami-Dade county's continued high positivity rates for the virus, and in consideration for the health and wellbeing of our members, volunteers, and guests, **the Centennial Celebration Committee and the AOS Board of Trustees have opted to postpone the Centennial Celebration event and activities which were to take place October 27th - 30th, 2021 until April 6th - 9th, 2022.**

Please note:

- If you are already registered for the event, your current registration will be rolled over to the new dates.
- If you have hotel reservations at the Biltmore Hotel, they will be automatically moved to the equivalent dates in the new timeframe.



Taking this initiative allows us the opportunity to reschedule with enough time to allow everyone who wishes to participate in this momentous event to do so. Your safety is of utmost importance to us. Any questions can be addressed to the AOS Headquarters office at TheAOS@aos.org.

We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this may cause and kindly ask for your understanding. We hope that you are able to join us in Coral Gables in the Spring.

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Catasetum Louise Clarke 'Corinne's Lovely Accent'
AM/AOS (86 points) Catasetum Susan Fuchs x Catasetum Donna Wise
 Award No: 20211446 / Judging Center: Florida North-Central Judging Center
 Exhibitor: Corinne Arnold / Photographer: Wes Newton



Capsule Parent: *Catasetum Susan Fuchs*

Pollen Parent: *Catasetum Donna Wise*

STATS

AWARD TOTALS	PROGENY TOTALS	GEOMETRIC MEAN
10 AOS Awards		
Quality: 10	FCC: 0	AM: 6 HCC: 4
Culture: 0	CCE: 0	CCM: 0
Other: 0		
Non-AOS Awards in OP: 0		

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Webinars-Coming Attractions!






When	September 02, 2021 8:30pm EDT Thursday	September 16, 2021 8:30pm EDT Thursday	October 05, 2021 8:30pm EDT Tuesday	October 21, 2021 8:30pm EDT Thursday
Topic	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Sarcochilus Australian Miniatures	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Black Orchids The Lure, The Lust and Licentiousness
Presenter	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Jean Allen-Ikeson JC National Education Coordinator, AOS Editorial Board Chair	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Dr. Leslie Ee, ND Associate Judge, President of COC

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

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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.

September 12, 2021

OSGKC Zoom meeting

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

October 2, 2021

Springfield Orchid Society Fall Orchid Show.
Springfield Botanic Center

October 10, 2021

Orchids in the Park, Antioch Park

November, 2021

TBA

December, 2021

Party, Party, Party!!!