



ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS

A Communication Instrument for Society Members and Others

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Volume III Issue 4
April 2022



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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April-May News!

Comments from Kristy Charland, President

Hey Everyone,

Wow wow wow! What an exciting and rewarding spring show season we have had! I'm so proud that we rose to the occasion, and not only participated in 4 regional shows, we excelled, both as a group and individually with plenty of recognition! Please accept my thanks to all those who set the exhibits up, broke them down, transported equipment and plants, loaned much needed equipment, supplied plants for the exhibits, and also those who traveled to shows to attend and enjoy the atmosphere and camaraderie. I was also very proud of how we participated by attending and purchasing items from the KOS live auction. Well done!!

Our next meeting is May 15 at the Merriam Community Center (also on Zoom), then in June we have two events scheduled: "Orchids in the Park" June 12 at Antioch Park. And our annual, live auction is back, (the first time since the Pandemic), scheduled for June 26, at the Merriam Community Center. Please look to Jean Rogers, Auction Committee Chair, for opportunities to assist in making this fundraiser a success! We will need all hands on deck! Looking forward to another successful group activity for all of us.

And we are working now on planning a Fall OSGKC show. More news on that soon. It's an exciting time for our society!

Please participate in the Facebook group. Here's the link <https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/?ref=share> Or search Orchid Growers of OSGKC in facebook groups.

Be well,

Kristy

Comments from Jean Rogers, Editor

I know I am really late this month with the newsletter, mainly intentionally. This month I am including pictures of the exhibits from the 4 shows we participated in and include our members who sent flowers and the ribbons earned. I wanted to include all 4 and the Wichita show ended yesterday. We hope that OSGKC is able to once again host a show this fall and hope you will participate. Special thanks to everyone who contributed orchids for display as they are what earned us so many Exhibit Trophies!!!

Please remember that we'd like to see your blooming orchids. Feel free to take pictures anytime during the month and then send them when I let you know I'm working on the newsletter. We love seeing each others' successes. They are "For Viewing Pleasure" only – not for judging which is done at the meetings.

If you find a new product or potting information, have an inquiry, or any other thing you think other members might be interested in, please send it to me and I'll include it in the newsletter. jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com Check out "Ideas, Items, and Inquiries" after the pictures.

If you have questions/problems, remember to bring your plant or pictures of it to the meeting. 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

Hi all you project plant participants! These are the most recent Tolumnia crosses we are growing for project plant. You can post any activity of yours on Orchid Growers of OSGKC (see link below) or send information to Kristy Charland at charland.ek@outlook.com



Rodrumnia Orchidom Valentine x Self x
Tolumnia Wave Dancer 'Copper Sun'
AM/AOS #ESW45



Rodrumnia Orchidom Valentine x Self x
(Tolumnia Orchidom "Joy Time" x
Rodrumnia Orchidom 'Joyful Dancer')

Facebook Group

Our Facebook page, Orchid Growers of OSGKC, is a great place for us to communicate, share, learn from each other. All through the month we have orchids that bud and bloom and we get so excited and want to share it, and the meeting is sooooo far away!! Use the Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook Page. Here is the link:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/?ref=share> It is easy to post your precious orchids and get oooohhs and ahhhs from other members. Or something is going on and you want to ask someone – post it on this website. If you need Facebook help (I know I did and still do!!) contact Kristy (charland.ek@outlook.com). She'll be glad to help. **If you want to email us**, please contact Megan Mayo – Mentor Chair to connect you with someone.

Meetings

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

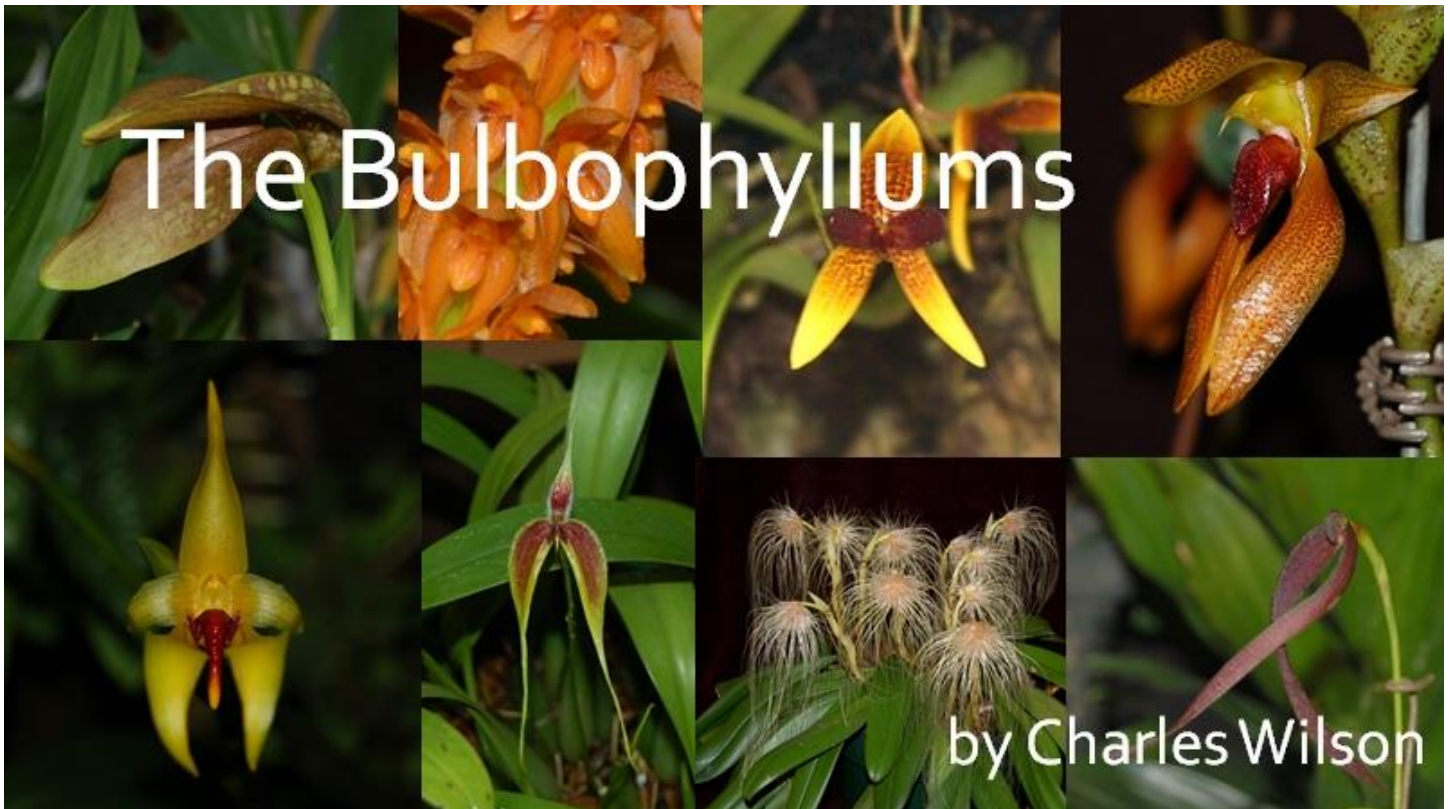


Our next speaker for our May 15 meeting is Charles Wilson, "Growing Bulbophyllums" who will be speaking to us via Zoom. This is a very large genus of orchids with a lot of variety. Many of us know them as the "stinky" orchids that produce a foul-smelling scent (at least to our noses, but they must smell very good to the pollinators). However, many Bulbos do not produce odors of rotting meat. Some have very tiny flowers that are short-lived, while others have large flowers of heavy substance that delight for many days.

Charles has been growing orchids for over 40 years (primarily Paphs, Catts, Dens, Bulbos, Calanthes, Coelogynes and the odd botanicals). He currently serves as Chair of the Conservation Committee for the AOS and is a member of the Species Identification Task Force. He also serves as Chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for the Mid-American Orchid Congress. He is a past president and lifetime member of the Memphis Orchid Society, and also a member of the Atlanta Orchid Society, Portland Orchid Society, Oregon Orchid Society and Cherry City Orchid Society.

He holds BS and MS degrees in zoology and animal behavior and was accorded Zoo Director Emeritus status on his retirement in 2001 after serving 25 years as Director of the Memphis Zoo.

He and his wife Susan are both accredited judges at the Atlanta Judging Center. They live east of Atlanta on the Yellow River where they enjoy travel and fishing.



Last Month Speaker Review by Cindy Meyer and Crystal Remington

Ray Barkalow an Orchid Nutrition enthusiast: Has been growing orchids for 50 years, and has been selling them for 28 years. Due to his extensive travel schedule he expanded on semi-hydroponic growing with rockwool and clay aggregate. Ray shared his knowledge on how orchids take in nutrients and how to provide the proper nutrients for a healthy plant.

Orchids are 95% water! The rest is C, O, H, N and small amounts of minor trace elements. All plants need the right balance, no deficiencies and no excess! Fertilizer is critical, but the formula is not (Ray prefers K-Lite Orchid/Epiphyte Fertilizer 12-1-1-10 Ca-3Mg) Nitrogen is the most important element. Ca, Mg, and K can “compete” for sites within the plant structure and ratio imbalance drives competition. Calcium is important during the active growing phase. Consider having your water chemistry analyzed. Ray discusses that pH may not be as important as once thought.

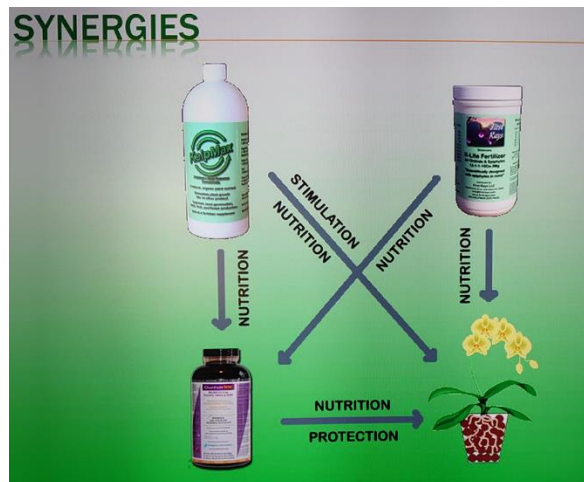
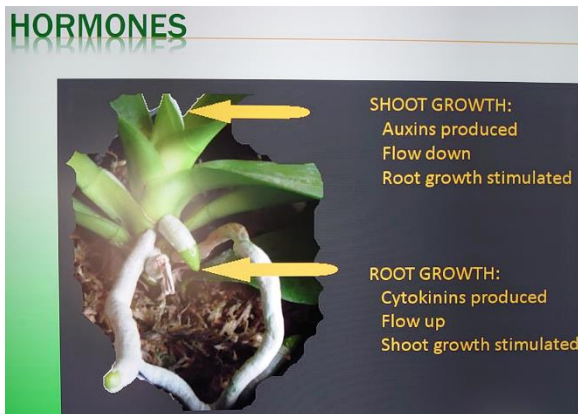
How plants should be fed!

Use nature's cues to find the ideal regimen. Feed frequently, feed with a high N complete fertilizer, but in a very diluted solution, be thorough; flooding the plant, don't let the media dry out. What dilution? Use a total of ~75-100 ppm N over a week: 25ppm 3-4 times a week, 50ppm twice a week or 150-200 ppm every two weeks.

The Formula 8 / %N on the label = teaspoons/ gallon for 100ppm N

4 main types of stimulants

- 1) Direct-hormones: Shoot growth is stimulated by auxin production which flows down to stimulate root growth which produces cytokinins which then flow up to stimulated shoot growth.
- 2) Indirect-large doses of trace elements: such as bloom boosters, are not recommended.
- 3) Shortcuts to normal plant processes: use “shortcut nutrients” such as Kelpmax/Kelpak.
- 4) Plant probiotics: kills pathogens, secretes antibiotics, decomposes organics to release nutrients. Examples: Quantum Total, EM-,1 Inocucor Garden solution.



Bottom Line of understanding orchid nutrition try to eliminate shortfalls by: watering heavily, feeding regularly but sparingly, use supplements to provide nutrients, use probiotics for protection and stimulation.

Check out what Ray offers at www.firstrays.com

Judging Notes...

Upcoming AOS 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.

- May**
- 14, monthly judging at Dielman Recreation Center, Creve Coeur, Missouri
 - 20-22 Memphis Orchid society Show and Sale, Memphis botanic Garden, 750 Cherry Rd, Memphis, TN
 - 21-22 Tulsa Orchid society's "Orchids, Jewels of the Jungle", Tulsa GardenCenter, 2435 S Peoria Ave, Tulsa, OK
 - 28-29 Greater North Texas Orchid Society Show & Sale, Texas A&M AgriLife, Water & Land Resources Building, 17360 Coit Rd, Dallas TX

- June**
- 18, monthly judging at Dielman Recreation Center, Creve Coeur, Missouri

- July**
- 9, monthly judging during the Baton Rouge Orchid society's Show and Sale, LSU Botanic Garden at Burden – Conference Center, 4560 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge, LA
-

OSGKC Judging

Ribbon judging at our meetings at the Merriam Community Center are not official AOS judging events, but are an introduction to the judging process and a way for members to share and learn more. Seeing orchids in flower is one of the greatest joys of our meetings and we are so happy to be able to do this again. Please bring in your blooming orchids, even if you don't think they are "award quality". You will always learn something by bringing plants in to discuss and share with other members. And, ribbons count for points which build through the year for our year-end award presentation each December.

April Meeting Judging Results by Cindy Meyer & Dipti Solanki

Blue Ribbon Winners

- Species: Phal, LD's Bear Queen 'Wilson' - Dan Schlozman.
Cattleya: Wils. Stormwarning 'A' (3036) - Louise Hicks.
Dendrobium: Den. NOID - Donna Klehm
Oncidium: Onc. Grower Ramsey - Dipti.
Phalaenopsis: Phal Nordic Lady - Kristy Charland,
: Phal. NOID - Pei Kuan*
Phragmipedium: Phrag. Majestic Tresses 'Bryon' - Ken Plahn
Vanda: Aerangis Ugandensis - Brian Donavon

Red Ribbon Winners

- Species: Phal. equestris var. Orange - Brain Donavon, Phal. equestris 'Riverbend' 4N - Donna Klehm
Cattleya: C. Bethne 'Indigo' - Ariel Paulson,
Dendrobium: Den. Supernestor - Jean Rogers,
Oncidium: Onc. Tolu Tsiku Vanessa 'Red' x Rrn Helmet Rohrl- Kristy Charland, Onc. Tsiku marguerite twinkle toes - Crystal Remington
Phalaenopsis: Phal. NOID - Donna Klehm, Phal NOID - Annie Heath, Phal. NOID - Pei Kuan
Vanda: Vanda. Robert's Delight- Dipti

White Ribbon Winners

Species: Aerangis fastuosa - Brain Donavon,

Cattleya: C. Alarcon 'Gran' - Jean Rogers, Slc. Jewell Box - Dan Scholtzman

Dendrobium: Den. Princess x Livigston 'Mishima' - Jean Rogers,

Oncidium: Brsdm. Golden Gamine 'White Knight' - Crystal Remington, Pyp. Mendenhall - Dan Schlozman

Phalaenopsis: Phal. NOID - Donna Klehm, Phal. hieroglyphica - Anh Rongish, Phal. bellina 'Borneo' - Dan Schlozman,

For Fun and Learning!!

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

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

March Blue Ribbon Winners



Species: Phal, LD's Bear Queen 'Wilson' - Dan Schlozman

This is a hybrid of the late blooming Phalaenopsis group. As such it requires a nighttime temperature of 70° minimum. I keep it on a heating pad because I can't quite match that 70° temperature at night and this seems to work fine. According to Ray Barkalow there is no upper limits to the temperature. My greenhouse frequently reaches 90 to 95°.

Culture medium: New Zealand sphagnum moss

Fertilizer: KLITE 25 ppm moving to 50 PPM the summer. This is with each watering Also every three weeks kelp Max and a probiotic

light: on the bright side of Phalaenopsis light

humidity: 55 to 65%

water frequency twice a week with reverse osmosis water



Cattleya: Wils. Stormwarning 'A' (3036) - Louise Hicks

We bought this orchid in Kauai and had it shipped home in 2014. We appreciate this blue ribbon being awarded for its 4th rebloom.

We grow orchids at our east windows in natural light. We use water from our whole-house water filtration system and feed orchids weekly.



Dendrobium: Den. NOID - Donna Klehm

Those 2 are in my east bedroom window. They are located nearest the window and get natural light. Watered once a week and fertilized lightly every other week with fertilome orchid food. Temps are on the cool side-night 62, day 66. They are in a big plastic tub with lots of other orchids so humidity is probably around 50%.



Oncidium: Onc. Grower Ramsey – Dipti Solanki

Its in bark and sphagnum moss mix.

Winter it stays under the lights at 60 to 70 degree temperature. In summer it stays outside. Fertilizer I put better grow orchid fertilizer very mild every time I water. Its a very thirsty orchid. Can't let it dry fully.



Phalaenopsis: Phal Nordic Lady - Kristy Charland

This is a second blooming on the spikes that were on it when I bought it. I used keiki paste to initiate this second flowering. It's still in the original plastic pot of sphagnum moss. I water when the roots are silvery, and when I do, I just dribble the water in until it appears they're turning green to prevent overwatering. The plant responded well to medium light and Norman's Nutrients (Norman Fang, orchids.com) as directed on the package. Typical home winter temperature and less than 50 % humidity. Easy to grow and is still in flower today.



Vanda: Aerangis Ugandensis - Brian Donavon

Aerangis ugandensis – It took about four years for this one to bloom for me, and then it bloomed twice in one year. I guess a little patience is required for this species. I have it mounted. I water it daily in the Spring and Summer, and I water it less often in the Fall and Winter (sometimes only once every few days). I use regular fertilization and about 50%+ humidity. I used to have it mounted with a big ball of moss, but I think it prefers less moss and a quicker drying time. The cultural requirements I've read online describe it as a low light orchid. For example, [one source](#) says "They usually grow in deep shade on tree trunks among moss." Mine gets plenty of light, but I don't feel compelled to put it too close to the florescent bulb.



Phragmipedium: Phrag. Majestic Tresses 'Bryon' - Ken Plahn

Light: A little less than Cattleya light. Temp: Outdoors in summer months, basement temp ~58F during winter. Water: Similar frequency to my paphiopedilums. Tap water most waterings with occasional flushes w/ RO. Humidity: KC outdoors in summer (high), ~40-50 in winter. Potting medium: Fine Orchiata bark, Large perlite, river rock, hydroton clay pebbles. Note: These are different conditions than I use for besseae, kovachii, etc.



Phal. NOID - Pei Kuan*

I grow my phal. with bright lights near window. I use RO water to water it once a week. Every other week, I also use 1/4 teaspoon Norman's optimal orchid nutrition and cal-mag to fertilize my phal. My potting medium is bark mix.

March – Orchid of the Month

Phral. Majestic Tresses 'Bryhon'
Grown by Ken Plahn



Blooming Orchids for Show

NOT for JUDGING – just for your VIEWING PLEASURE! Thanks to members who donated!!

Did you know we have an amazing 89 members in our membership??? Yes, 89!!! It would be beyond my wildest dream if even ¾ of you sent a picture for 'Viewing Pleasure'!!! Share your beauties!!! Become involved in the Society as much as you can. It is so fun and rewarding associating with all of you!!!

From Brian Donovan



Den. lindleyi

From Kevin Schorno



Onc. Sharry Baby 'Sweet Fragrance' AM/AOS

From Kristy Charland



Phal Orchid Affair

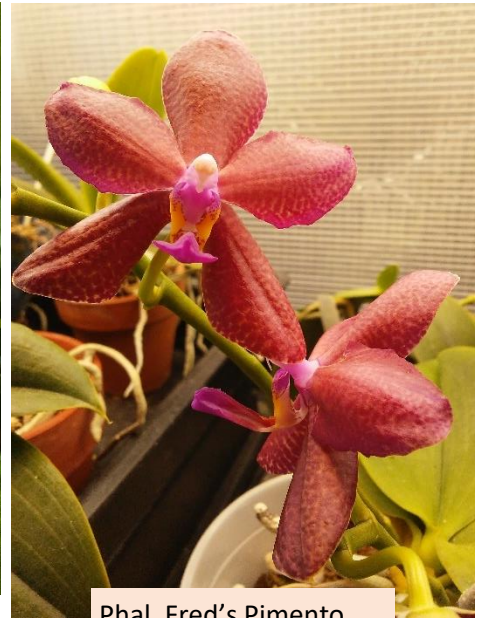
From Susie Hanna



Phal. Tying Shin Fantastic



Coelogyne mayeriana

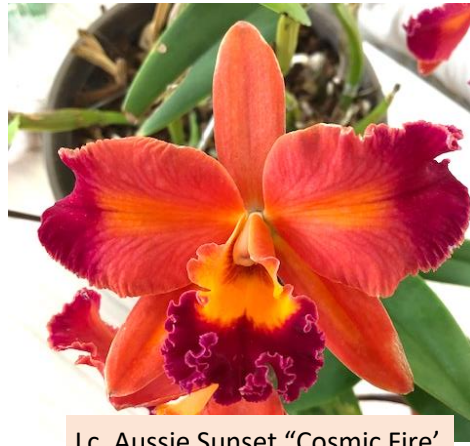


Phal. Fred's Pimento

From Jean Rogers



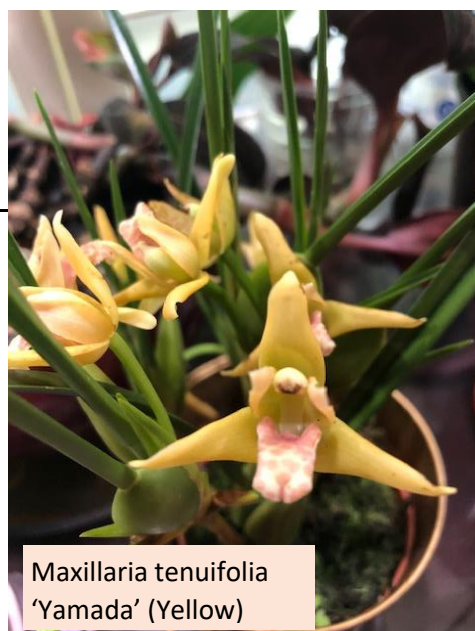
Phal. Pure Moon



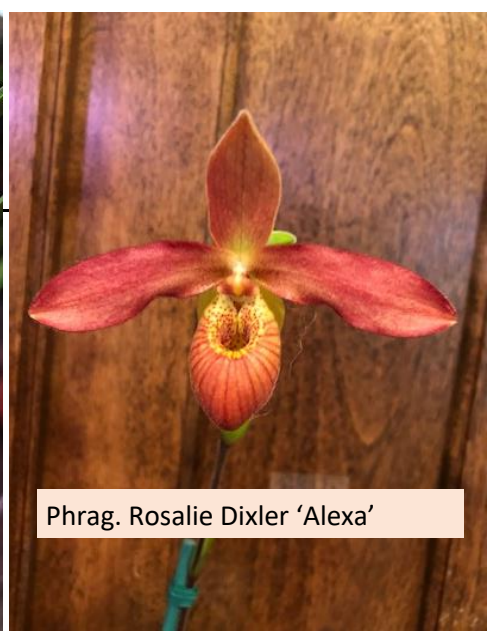
Lc. Aussie Sunset "Cosmic Fire"



Den. schrautii



Maxillaria tenuifolia
'Yamada' (Yellow)



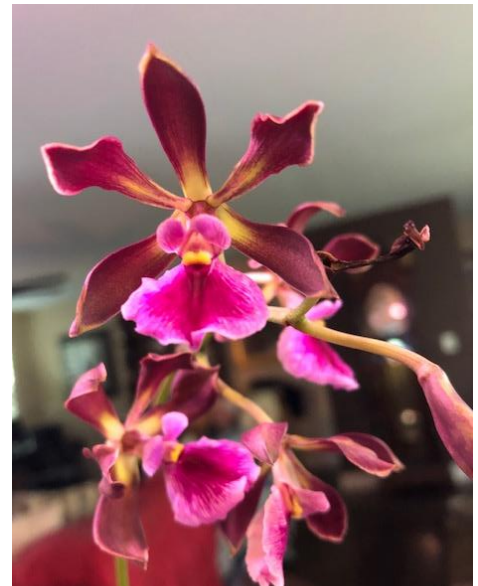
Phrag. Rosalie Dixler 'Alexa'



Epy. Serina O'Neill x Epi. Cordigerum



Rlc. Mysterious Valley



E. Nursery Rhyme 'Genesis'

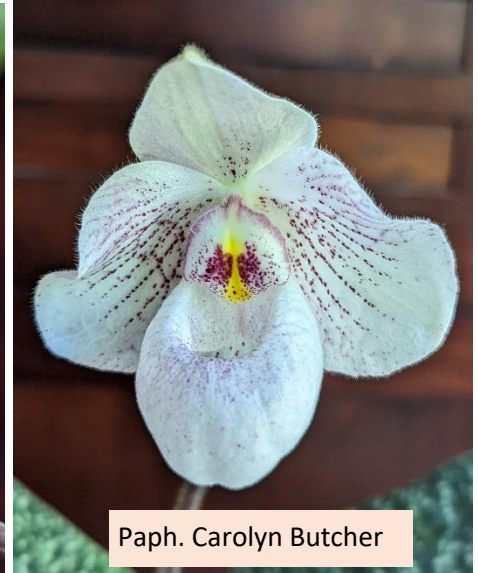
From Mark and Joy Prout



Paph. Lynleigh Koopowitz



Oncidium micropogon



Paph. Carolyn Butcher



Phrag. Fritz Schomburg



Phal. Freya's Firefox

Here's a special 'shout out' for the exhibits we have had this spring, and to the people who donated time and plants – Arkansas, Springfield, Omaha, and Wichita. THANKS SO MUCH TO ALL WHO DONATED FLOWERS FOR EXHIBITING – THEY ARE WHAT WON US SO MANY AWARDS!!! THE EXHIBITS WOULD HAVE BEEN NOTHING WITHOUT THEM!!!



Arkansas Show – Thanks to Joy & Mark Prout, Kristy Charland, Cindy Hobbs, and Jean Rogers

Exhibit – Blue and BEST of CLASS

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| Jean Rogers – | Paph. spicerianum – Red | Kristy Charland – | Paph. Jane Edgly – Red |
| Susie Hanna – | Phal. Jiuobao Red Rose 'Monet' AM/AOS – Blue | | Den Green Lantern – Red |
| | Phal. Pylo's Sophia 'Peter's Pride' – Red | | Paph. F.C. Puddle 'Sarah' – Red |
| | Phal. Fred's compact – White | | V. falcata 'Shutennou' – Blue |
| | | | Mtdm. Melissa Brianna 'Dark' – Blue |
| Cindy Hobbs – | Ctt. Gold Nugget | Mark & Joy Prout – | E. Borincana – Blue |
| | Renanathera Mona Lisa | | Phrag. Besseae – Red |
| | Ctt. Fire Island 'Fiery' HCC/AOS | | Paph. Nancy Prine – Blue, BEST of CLASS |
| | Lc. Coastal Sunrise – White | | Jkf. Appleblossom |
| Donna Klehm – | Phal. Sogo Vivien – Blue | | Eny. Magic Wand – Red |
| | Phal. equestris – Blue | | Rlc. Dream Circle 'Lone Jack' AM/AOS – Blue |
| | Phal. NOID – Blue | Sariah Kinney – | Phal. I-Lan Green Apple – Red |
| | Phal. NOID – White | | Phal. Jiaho's Pink Girl – Red |
| Jennifer McAroy – | Maxillaria – tenuifolia | | Phal. Yaphon Red Pearl |
| | Den. Razzle Dazzle | Brian Donovan – | Paph. tranlienianum |
| | Ctt. Chocolate Drop 'Kodama' AM/AOS | | Paph. Deperle – Blue |
| Dan Schlozman – | Ctt Blzing Sun 'NN' | | Den. gregulus – Blue |
| | C. NOID | | |
| | C. NOID | | |
| Anh Vu – | Scaphosepalum breve – Blue | | |
| | Phal. equestris | | |
| | Epi. radicans – White | | |
| | Pleur. saueri – Blue | | |



Springfield Show Exhibit – Thanks to Joy & Mark Prout, Kristy Charland, & Jean Rogers

Exhibit – White

- Mark & Joy Prout – Phal. KV Beauty '5701' AM/AOS – Blue
- E. Borincana - Red
- Paph. leucochilum - Red
- Paph. Snowbird 'Robin' AM/AOS – Red
- Tolu. Gypsy Beauty 'Orchidglade' HCC/AOS – Red

- Kristy Charland – Phal. Happy Hours
- Grt. Why Not – Red
- Phal. Nordic Lady – White
- Paph. Jane Edgy
- Phal. Norman's Yellow Butterfly – Blue

Brian Donovan – Den Micro Chip – Red

- Donna Klehm – Phal. Sogo Vivien
- Phal. equestris – White
- Phal. NOID – Red
- Phal. I-Hsin Sesame – White
- Phal. NOID – Red
- Den. NOID

Jean Rogers – Paph. spicerianum

- Jen Winter – Den. Sherry Abe - Red
- Rmsya. Jairak Blue – White
- V. Kulwadee Fragrance
- Zns, Roquebrune 'Seafoam' – Blue
- Paph. (Maudiae x Hsinying Cyber Leopard) – White
- Rlc. Burdekin Wonder "Lake Land" AM/AOS – Blue
- Phal. NOID – White

- Sariah Kinney – Phal. I-Lan Green Apple – Red
- Phal. Yaphon Red Pearl
- Phal. NOID – Red
- Sculpture – Blue
- Sculpture – Red
- Sculpture – White



Omaha Show – Thanks to Joy & Mark Prout, Cindy Meyer, RaeAnn Meyer, Crystal Rmeington & Jean Rogers

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Exhibit – Blue and BEST of CLASS | | Phrag. Rosalie Dixler 'Alexa' AM/AOS – Red |
| Mark & Joy Prout – Phal. KV Beauty '5701' AM/AOS – Red | | Paph. spicerianum |
| E. Borincana – Blue | Michael Rafferty – | Paph. NOID |
| Paph. leucochilum | Donna Klehm – | Phal. Sogo Vivien – Red |
| Paph. Hawaiian Jewel – White | | Phal. equestris – Red |
| Den. Bohemian Rhapsody | | Phal. NOID |
| Den. lindleyi – Blue and BEST OF CLASS | | Phal. I-Hsin Sesame – White |
| Dendrobium | | Phal. NOID – White |
| Den. lindleyi – Blue and BEST OF CLASS Species | | Den. NOID |
| Phrag. Paul Eugene Conroy – Blue | Ariel Paulson – | Phal. Taida Pride Queen 'Taida Orange' - Red |
| Phrag. Besseae – Blue | | C. Warpaint – Blue |
| Brian Donovan – Den. Micro Chip – White | Crystal Remington – | Oncsa. Sweet sugar 'Lemon Drom' HCC/AOS – white |
| Jen Winter – Den. Sherry Abe – Blue | | Den. bigibbum 'Venus' AM/AOS – Blue |
| Zns. Roquebrune 'Seafoam' – Blue | Cindy Hobbs – | Rth. Hsinying Starlight 'Pink Lady' – Blue |
| Paph. (Maudiae x Hsinying cyber Leopard – White | | C. trianae – Red |
| Susie Hanna – Rrm. Pink Lace – Red | Dipti Solanki – | Oncsa. Gower Ramsey – Red |
| Phal. Linda Cheok – Blue | | Coel. Usitana |
| Phal. (Fred's Surprise x Classic Beauty) - Blue | Sariah Kinney – | Phal. NOID – White |
| Phal. Tying Shin Fantastic World – Blue & BEST OF CLASS | | Sculpture – Blue |
| | | Sculpture – Red |
| Jean Rogers – Paph. micranthum – Blue | | Sculpture – White |
| Paph. (Zephyrus Grand Macabre x Volcano Road) – Red | | |
| Paph. Susan Tucker | | |
| Phrag. Greta Twee – White | | |
| Phrag. schlimii – Red | | |



Omaha Show – Thanks to Joy & Mark Prout, Cindy Meyer, RaeAnn Meyer, Crystal Rmeington, Kristy Charland, Cindy Hobbs, Susie Hanna and Al Clinton, & Jean Rogers

Exhibit – Blue and BEST SOCIETY TABLETOP EXHIBIT, ORCHID DIGEST TROPHY (judged by a team of a minimum of 5 accredited judges to be a non-commercial exhibit displaying the highest levels of:

- A. Artistry, taste, and innovation in design and presentation;
- B. flower quality;
- C. cultural excellence

Mark & Joy Prout – Phrag. besseae – Red
 Phrag. Hanne Popow – White
 Phrag. Titan Tails – Blue
 Paph. Jerry Spence – Red
 Tolu. Pretty-N-Pink – Blue
 Onc. micropogon – Blue
 Phal. Sogo Lawrence
 Phal. Freya's firefox – White
 Paph. Lynleighe Koopowitz – White

Susie Hanna – Rlc. Taida Eagle Eye 'White Angel' FCC/AOS – Blue

Phal. Pure Moon – Red

Donna Klehm – Phal. Pink NOID – White
 Phal. Yellow/Red Lip NOID
 Phal. Pink NOID – White
 Den. NOID

Jen Winter – Gram. Broga Tiger – Red
 Gram. Scriptum 'Leopard' – Blue
 Phal. NOID – Blue
 Den. Palolo Sunshine 'Rappa Nui' – Red
 Mps. Lennart Karl Gottling 'Alex'
 Mps. Nirav Savalia 'Perfection'
 V. Kulwadee Fragrance 'Black Spot'
 Den. Burana Sundae - Blue

Jean Rogers – Phrag. Rosalie Dixler 'Alexa' AM/AOS
 Epy. (Unregistered Hybrid) – Red

Ideas, Items and Inquiries (If you know of something for this section, please send to jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com for inclusion)

Kristy Charland heard Peter Lin talk about using Dragon's Blood for crown rot. She showed a plant at the meeting last month that she saved by using it. I contacted Peter for information about this and here is his response:

I'm copying this from Wikipedia I found on the web:

Croton lechleri is a species of flowering plant in the spurge family, Euphorbiaceae, that is native to northwestern South America. It is commonly known as sangre de grado, sangre de drago or sangre de grada, both of which translate to "dragon's blood". They refer to this tree's thick red latex. Wikipedia



Antimicrobial Activity

Some compounds of the resin, as found in a particular study, 2,4,6-trimethoxyphenol, 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene, crolechinic acid, and korberins A and B showed exhibited antibacterial properties individually.^[14] **Sangre de grado from the closely related *Croton urucurana* was reported to exhibit antifungal qualities due to the presence of catechins and epigallocatechin contained in the resin**, both of which are also found in *Croton lechleri*. In one study, disk diffusion method proved concentration-dependent antifungal activity against *Trichophyton*, *Microsporum* and *Epidermophyton*, three of the most common species of dermatophytes that cause superficial fungal infections of human skin.^[16] Further research is needed, however, to examine the role of sangre de grado from *Croton lechleri* as an effective antifungal agent in animal and human models.

This is a link of what I purchased on Amazon

https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B077SLF6KL/ref=ppx_yo_dt_b_asin_title_o01_s00?ie=UTF8&psc=1
SANGRE DE GRADO: Natural Sap, Zero Alcohol in this Product, Croton Lechleri, Glass Bottle, 2oz size

This antifungal agent is convenient to use drops to treat rot in orchid crown. Especially phalaenopsis or paphipedilum.

More convenient than having to mix up fungicide or messy cinnamon powder.

Peter Lin

Big Leaf Orchids

Community Service

If you have knowledge of an upcoming event, or something you think others might like to know of, please let me know and I can put it 'HERE' in the newsletter – jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com



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Vashti.bird@gmail.com

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Outside OSGKC Resources

First Rays has many articles to help with orchid growing. It would be good use of time to explore the website. Included here are a couple with relevance to Ray's talk last month. We thank Ray Barklow for allowing us to reprint them.



A Regimen for Growing Excellent Plants

“A regimen for growing excellent plants” sounds pretty bold, so let me start by stating that I absolutely *hate* those that claim that “this is the best way” to do anything related to orchid growing. There are just too many variables in the needs of the plants, individuals’ growing conditions and their willingness/ability to dedicate time and effort to growing them, for a single methodology to be universally appropriate.

That said, in the 45+ years I’ve been growing orchids, I have grown (and killed) a large number of different kinds, and have had my growing regimen evolve to the following parameters, and have found it to be excellent. As many others have adopted this and gotten similar results, I believe that if you are able to put these into practice, you too will have a similar experience, but I will not go so far as to guarantee it. I will add that even if you are

unable to incorporate all of the aspects into your growing regimen, the more you do, the better your plants will be.

I know there are folks out there who will feel that I am promoting this cultural approach because I sell the products, but trust me when I tell you that the converse is true; I sell the products because they work so well together. When I retired from my “real job”, I contemplated retiring from First Rays as well, but found out that if I discontinued retailing these products, they would disappear from the retail channel altogether, and I simply couldn’t let that happen.

First, here are the components of that regimen, which aim to mimic-, yet improve upon what the plants see in nature:

- Use a potting medium and container that allows frequent watering without suffocating the roots.
- Use a pure water source – collected rainwater, distilled, or reverse osmosis.
- Water frequently – the more, the better.
- Thoroughly flood the pot at every watering.
- Use K-Lite Fertilizer, (12-1-1-10Ca-3Mg) @ 25 ppm N (about 1/6 teaspoon/gallon) at every watering.
- Add Kelpak Superior Plant Growth Stimulant @ 1:250 (approximately 1 tablespoon/gallon) once per month.
- Use a broad-spectrum plant probiotic regularly. We used to use Inocucor Garden Solution, but now that it is no longer available, we have found that Quantum Total @ 1:125 every 2 or three weeks (approximately 1 ounce/gallon) is just as good, if not better.

Now let’s look into why they are so fruitful:

The first four items combine to provide a moist, airy environment for the root system that remains clean of mineral buildup and plant wastes, much as the detritus that collects around the roots of epiphytes in tropical forests are thoroughly flushed and aerated by the typically torrential rainfall that is common in those regions.

K-Lite’s formula mimics the nutrient mix provided by host plant exudates and accumulated airborne particulates that are flushed down from the forest canopy whenever it rains in tropical rainforests. It is also a complete formula, containing important minor, and trace elements. The low dosing provides plenty of nutrition for these slow-growing plants, while avoiding root damage or the buildup of mineral residues and wastes. Studies had also proven that the use of a low-potassium diet leads to a less-brittle, more-supple root system, enhancing the interaction with beneficial microbes.

KelpMax stimulates the plants into faster growth, but it also provides a wide array of vitamins and amino acids that fertilizers do not. In nature, these are usually provided by indigenous bacteria and fungi which, unfortunately, are typically not compatible with our pot-culture techniques.

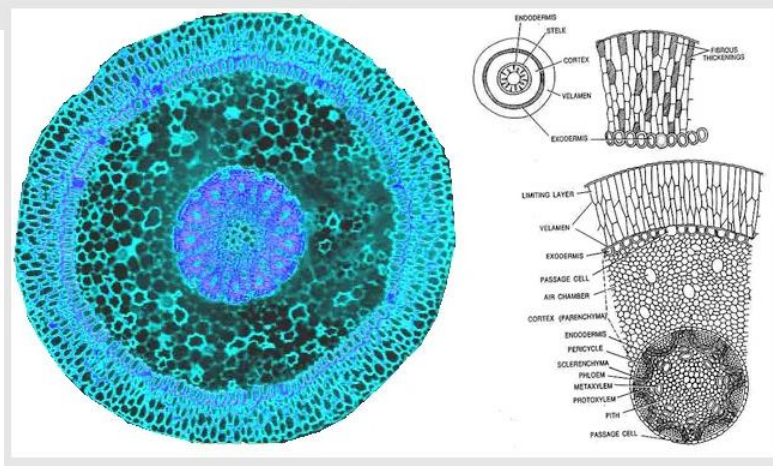
The Quantum product serves several purposes: the live microorganisms populate the potting media and the plants themselves, stimulating growth, absorbing and converting otherwise unavailable nutrients into usable compounds, and transferring them directly into the plants. They also “beef up” the plants’ natural defensive capabilities, prey directly on pathogens, and secrete antibiotics that can quell future infections, all resulting in plants that are unstressed by diseases. Quantum-Total is also unique in that it contains some nitrogen-fixing

bacteria, creating “fertilizer” from the air, and photosynthetic ones that produce fuel (sugars) – both right inside the plant.

You don’t have to take my word for it either. Here is a [nice article](#) that outlines how this regimen has worked for an in-home grower in Maine.

Be Faithful to Your Roots

No, I’m not talking about your family or genealogy (although that’s a good precept to live by). Instead, I’m referring to our orchids’ roots, and while many are familiar with the adage “good roots equals a good plant”, we often give them little consideration beyond a couple of basics, so I thought it might be a good idea to look at roots a bit more closely.



The image to the left is the cross section of an orchid root, showing the outermost velamen, endodermis, cortex, and stele in the middle. Each of those layers has its own function, and may contain several, distinct structures, as can be seen on the right, with individual roles to play in the plant’s survival. Rather than discussing what those detailed functions are, let’s look at how those functions can be affected.

Orchid roots function to take up water and nutrients, preserve water loss, and also allows

the exchange of gases to regulate life cycles. Root structures (i.e., cell shapes, sizes, types, and the number of cells from the cortex to the velamen) will vary from species to species and from plant to plant, depending on what and where it is growing. For this and many other reasons, orchids are highly adaptive to changing/varying environments.

Orchid roots develop differently depending on the environment within which they are growing. They can grow fully exposed dangling in the air, in partial contact with a surface (e.g., mounted on bark), and/or growing in a medium. When an aerial root touches a surface, the portion that makes contact with the surface will adapt differently so that the cellular function is optimized for the plant survival. For example, the area that contacts a piece of bark will often develop root hairs on the bottom side, together with smaller velamen cells and thin-walled passage cells. This will help an orchid cling to the bark and allow better transfer of water and air on the bottom side, where it is attached to the mount. On the exposed side, passage cells become more lignified or suberized (waxy) for protection and to slow water loss. Roots growing submerged in a medium can develop a modified velamen layer but do not always do so like roots exposed to the air.

Let me reiterate: as roots grow, they “tailor” their cell structure to function optimally in that environment, and that once they have grown, they cannot change. That means that if you change the environment, whether that be repotting (even using the same medium), changing the cultural technique, or just moving it from a nursery greenhouse to your windowsill, the existing root system may no longer be optimal for the plant, so will weaken and die. That’s why it is always best to repot a plant just as new roots are emerging from the growth front, as they will be optimal for that environment and support the plant as the old ones fail.

Established aerial roots placed into water (as compared to new roots that grow in water) usually survive and can adapt because aerial roots have outer cells that are structured to not allow water freely into- and out of the plant (but can still regulate gas exchange). This allows time (maybe a few months) for an orchid to adapt and grow “water roots” in the new water environment. Some aerial roots will rot soon after being placed into water but this can often be attributed to physical damage that occurred before being placed in water. A crack along any part of the root will allow water (and therefore fungi and/or bacteria) into the unprotected center of the root and rot occurs. Some aerial roots just cannot adapt to water conditions and die off, but hopefully new “water roots” have developed by that time.

As far as the functioning of roots that have rotted and only left a “string” in the middle – that section of the root contains the vascular tissues, used for transporting water, nutrients, fuel, hormones and chemical building blocks throughout the plant. They may function for a short while, but without the support and protection of the outer parts of the root structure, they will soon be lost.

The bottom line is this: whenever you change anything in your orchid culture – medium, growing style, watering frequency, pot size, or simply the plant’s location – think about the potential impact on the roots, and make the needed secondary changes. For example, if you change to a coarser potting medium, you may need to raise the humidity and/or water more often. If you change to a technique that has moist, open, airy medium (semi-hydroponics being one), you may need to increase the humidity and temperature to compensate for the enhanced evaporative cooling. There are many ways that seemingly minor changes can affect the root zone of a plant, so give it some thought and try to anticipate what might happen and how to adjust for it.

In-Home Orchid Culture

In-home orchid culture can be easy, and does not require that you are living in the tropics or have the luxury of a greenhouse. Today, houseplants are a regular part of home decoration. If you have ever successfully grown a houseplant, or enjoyed a flowering potted plant, you can grow orchids. The good news is there are plenty of options to give yourself a beautiful display of flowering orchids year round.

Orchids grown in the home during the colder months will respond wonderfully well to being summered outdoors in a protected area. This will also extend the range of plant selections available to you. Be sure to read the companion sheet Orchids in the Garden and on the Patio.

LIGHT

No flowering plant will do well without sufficient light. In the home, where most available light is incidental (that is, at an angle, and therefore less intense), plants will need to be fairly close to an east or west, or lightly shaded south, window. A north window will rarely provide adequate light. If light is too intense in a southern exposure, a sheer curtain could be hung to diffuse the light. Extra hours of light will not entirely compensate for poor light quality. Indeed, extending daylength artificially to more than 16 hours can be detrimental to the plants’ health and often will prevent flowering.

TEMPERATURE

Orchid plants will be comfortable where you are comfortable. Typical home temperatures of 55° to 60°F at night and 75°F during the day are fine. Guard against excessively low or high temperatures immediately adjacent to glass windows. Some leeway for seasonal fluctuations is allowed, and in some cases, is beneficial, as some plants prefer an autumn chill to induce winter flowering.

HUMIDITY

Rugs, drapes and some furniture can act as giant wicks that absorb the home's humidity, as do heating and air-conditioning systems. Also, it is not advisable to have the home's interior be too wet to accommodate the plants. Solutions: Group plants to take advantage of their collective transpiration (exhaled moisture) or add a room, or home humidifier.

WATERING

Care must be taken to balance the rapid surface drying that can take place in the home with the plants' lower metabolic processes resulting from lower light. Each particular type of orchid will retain its basic water needs, whether for moisture or periodic dryness. The home grower also needs to give thought to the logistics of watering. You can carry plants to the sink or even outdoors (when weather allows), or water them in place and remove excessive water so the containers do not sit in water.

FERTILIZER

Fertilize regularly at a low dosage of approximately one-quarter to one-half strength with a fertilizer appropriate to the potting mix in which your plants are grown. Fertilize less often during the winter. As most orchids are grown in soil-free media, use a fertilizer with a nitrogen source that is not based upon urea.

A Selection of Plants for In-Home Growing:

- Angraecums: Dwarf Madagascan species, fragrant at night; bright light.
- Cattleya Alliance Hybrids and Species: Choose miniature types less than 10 inches tall; bright light of southern exposure is best.
- Dendrobiums: Dwarf phalaenopsis types, or higher altitude miniatures; bright light at south window required.
- Oncidiums: Many types available in flower, best if smaller growing; bright light.
- Paphiopedilums: Lady's-slipper orchids grow well under home conditions, giving long-lasting blooms; provide African-violet conditions.
- Phalaenopsis: Moth orchids are absolutely the number-one best orchid houseplant; provide African violet conditions.



American Orchid Society
Education. Conservation. Research.

We thank the AOS for allowing us to reprint it this piece on Orchid Nutrition.

BEGINNER'S SERIES Orchid Culture — 7 — Nutrition STEPHEN R. BATCHELOR A LIVING PLANT is an awesome chemical phenomenon. It absorbs simple compounds from the environment and combines them into its own intricate chemical structure using the energy from photosynthesis. Yet plants need more than the carbon, oxygen and hydrogen they derive from air and water to exist. Other elements drawn in by the roots from the surrounding substrate are constituents of countless essential plant compounds — or help drive the processes which create these compounds. THE NUTRITIONAL ELEMENTS Essential elements for plants are usually divided into two groups. Those needed in

relatively large quantities are called the macronutrients. Included in this group are nitrogen (N), sulfur (S), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg). Elements used by plants in comparatively small amounts are called micronutrients. Iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), boron (B), molybdenum (Mo), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), chlorine (Cl) and cobalt (Co) are frequently included in this category. With the exception of iron, the function of these micronutrients in plants is not clearly understood. Generally they are thought to have a stake in the catalytic systems which drive metabolic processes in plants. Whatever their role, micro-nutrients are no doubt needed in only minute quantities. If these elements are present in concentrations of any magnitude, many plants will exhibit toxic reactions. Also toxic to plants in greater-than-minuscule quantities are aluminum, arsenic, fluorine, lead, mercury, silver and nickel. Sodium, particularly at the high concentrations typically found in water treated by a water softener, has a well-documented toxic effect on orchids (see Davidson, 1978). Nitrogen, judging from studies in the chemical composition of orchids (Poole and Sheehan, 1973), is in greatest demand in actively growing tissue. Here and elsewhere nitrogen is ultimately incorporated into proteins, chlorophyll, and many other important organic compounds which make up plant tissue. Because it is so essential to a plant's continued growth and health, deficiencies in nitrogen often produce dramatic responses in plants. If deprived of this major component of tissue, plants will mature small and stunted. Chlorophyll synthesis will also decline, causing leaves to yellow. This is a condition called chlorosis. Sulfur, like nitrogen, is a structural component of the amino acids which make up plant proteins. Because it is so prevalent in the environment, plants rarely, if ever, are deficient in sulfur. Phosphorus has a vital role in plant respiration and metabolism, providing the means by which the stored energy of carbohydrates can be converted and utilized. Plants deprived of phosphorus lack readily available energy and will respond with reduced growth. The high levels of sugars which accumulate because of reduced respiration favor the formation of red pigment (anthocyanins, themselves sugar derivatives), another symptom of phosphorus deficiency. Potassium is found in especially high concentrations in actively growing plant tissue, like nitrogen. Unlike nitrogen and phosphorus, however, potassium does not constitute part of any organic compound considered crucial to plants. Its precise role has yet to be discovered, though it is thought to have a catalytic function in plants; that is, it may provide the impetus for any number of important metabolic activities. Potassium is considered to be involved in the synthesis of proteins from amino acids. Similar to deficiencies in nitrogen and phosphorus, a lack of potassium can cause a disruption in the growth processes and various degrees of stunting. Calcium is a vital constituent of cell walls in plants, and therefore is necessary for continued cell division and growth. Because it is immobile in plants, older leaves can be high in calcium while young, rapidly expanding leaves are seriously deficient. Growing tips of leaves and fruits have been known to blacken and rot under calcium deprivation. Magnesium is the mineral constituent of chlorophyll. Thus any deficiency in this element causes a chlorotic response in plants. Older leaves are more likely to exhibit this condition because available magnesium is readily redistributed in plants and tends to be translocated to the newer, more demanding leaves. Iron deficiency can also cause chlorosis, not because it is part of the chlorophyll molecule, but because it is indispensable in its synthesis.

A LITTLE CHEMISTRY To understand some of the rationale behind modern-day fertilizing practices, a basic understanding of the chemistry involved in plant nutrition is required. First of all, despite current trends in human affairs, plants have little direct interest in organic (i.e., chemically complex) foods. Instead, nutritional elements are taken up through the roots in a watery "soup" of simple, electrically charged elements or compounds called ions. Once inside the plant, these elements are then translocated and utilized, indirectly or directly, in the formation of complex, organic compounds. For example, nitrogen is most readily absorbed by plants in the form of the nitrate ion (NO_3^-). Once within a plant, a series of reactions occurs leading to nitrogen's ultimate incorporation into amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. Phosphorus is principally absorbed as the H_2PO_4^- ion; potassium, the simple K^+ ion. What are some of the sources of these nutrient ions? In nature, they are the result of the weathering of minerals and the decay of organic matter (dead vegetation, etc.) on the soil surface. Microorganisms, largely unseen, are the major force bringing about the breakdown of organic matter. Water, with its tremendous power as a solvent, dissolves into solution ions from both these organic and inorganic sources. Not surprisingly, naturally occurring water is far from pure, percolating as it does through chemically active soils. Rather, it is a solution containing ions, many of which have nutritional value to plants, some of which do not.

NUTRIENTS IN WATER SUPPLIES Most orchids today are watered "out of the tap" with treated water from municipal supplies. Making water safe to drink and pleasant to use does alter its ion content somewhat. Yet many of the nutritional ions found in untouched water supplies are still present in treated "city" water. Calling the municipal water department for an analysis will verify this in your particular area. In mine, a recent analysis indicated significant levels of elements needed by plants, including sulfur, calcium and magnesium. Many of the micronutrients listed earlier were also present, in minute quantities. Not occurring in substantial concentrations, however, were the macronutrients nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. In the local

water-treatment process, the pH was raised from 6.3 to 8.8, in large part to remove high levels of iron present in the existing water supply. Iron is an element considered undesirable in municipal waters largely because it has a terrific staining potential. Even after processing, some iron remained dissolved in the local municipal water. A pH of 8.8, according to most of the literature, is beyond the recommended range (pH 5-8). Even so, orchids grown with so basic a water supply do not seem adversely affected. How much of a concern should water pH be? Strictly speaking, pH is a measure of the hydronium ion (H_3O^+) concentration in a solution. A pH below 7 indicates an acid solution, one high in hydronium ions. A pH of 7 indicates a neutral solution, one with equal concentrations of hydronium ions and hydroxide (OH^-) ions. Pure water has a pH of 7. A basic solution has a pH higher than 7, and a greater concentration of OH^- ions than H_3O^+ ions. Any relevance pH might have to horticultural practice revolves around the fact that it can affect the concentration and form of nutritional elements in solution, and hence their availability to plants. For instance, iron, as suggested by the previous discussion, begins to fall out of solution in the form of an insoluble precipitate at a pH higher than 7, rendering it unavailable to plants. This can actually be a blessing, because iron, along with aluminum and manganese (and others), is far more likely to be present in toxic quantities to plants at pH values of 5 or less, when it is most soluble. On the other hand, calcium and magnesium are more readily dissolved and available in a somewhat basic solution (pH 8) than an acidic one (pH 5). Aside from this indirect effect, it is unlikely that pH will have any adverse, direct effect on your orchids — unless you choose to water with household ammonia (pH 11.5) or freshly-squeezed orange juice (pH 3.5)! Otherwise, conventional water supplies are rarely found to be dangerously acidic or basic.

POTTING MEDIA AS A FACTOR IN NUTRITION

Another factor should be considered with regards to pH and orchid growing — the potting medium. Most organic potting media have an acidifying effect on the water which runs through them and is retained. To a great extent, potted orchid roots absorb this retained water, and its pH and nutrient content merits more attention, perhaps, than the pH and nutrient content of the water supply. Orchids and their roots do not alone inhabit the potting mix! Everyone who grows orchids in an organic medium knows very well, when repotting time rolls around, that it decays into a relatively fine, dark material. This is humus. What brings about this decay are countless microorganisms in the medium, probably a range of fungi (since they favor acidic media, while bacteria do not) Microorganisms break down the complex, organic compounds of the medium into simple combinations, particularly ones containing nitrogen and sulfur. What they cannot digest remains as humus. In this way, microorganisms release any number of nutritional elements — eventually. Unfortunately microorganisms, like plants, need nitrogen. In soils, this causes a well-known phenomenon called "nitrate depression", which is most pronounced when woody matter (with a high carbon-to-nitrogen ratio) is added. With the addition of undecomposed organic matter to a soil, microbial activity increases dramatically. As the population of microorganisms expands, the demand for nitrogen increases, and there is a corresponding drop in nitrates. Plants in such an active soil cannot compete and are thus deprived of nitrogen. Gradually the microorganisms digest what they can of the organic matter and humus remains. As the supply of food dwindles, their activity and numbers decline, making at last available the nitrogen which was digested and withheld. The plants present can then profit from the increased nitrates available, and from the conditioning effect the resulting humus has on the soil. Orchids grown in a predominately organic mix usually reap few benefits from such microbial activity, because before the final stage of decomposition is reached and nitrates are released, it is time to repot. Humus by itself is too water-retentive and fine-particled to provide the airy conditions which orchid roots require to survive and function. Priceless in conventional soils, humus is typically — and necessarily — discarded in orchid culture! An orchid root, then, can spend its entire life in a competitive medium fighting, in effect, a relentless and losing battle with the microorganisms present for the available nitrogen. This is why supplemental nitrogen is regularly given in proportionally large amounts to orchids potted in bark mixes. These woody mixes have the high carbon-to-nitrogen ratio which encourages nitrogen competition. There do exist, in nature and in potting media, a number of fungi which are of immediate and constant benefit to orchids. They regularly infect orchid roots, increasing the effective root surface area, which in turn enhances both water and nutrient absorption. This association of fungus and root is called mycorrhiza.

WATER AND NUTRIENT ABSORPTION

While a small amount of active water absorption is suspected to occur in plants, the overriding amount is believed to be passive, taking place without the expenditure of energy. Transpiration is considered to cause a "tension" at the roots, resulting in the easy uptake of water when available. Water absorption then occurs unless there is a high concentration of ions in the water solution surrounding the roots. Water in solution generally moves towards regions of lower water concentration, a tendency called osmosis. Ions lower the water concentration of a solution. When the solution in contact with a root has a lower concentration of water than the root itself, the tendency of the water is to move out of the root, not in. A root under these extreme conditions is usually overwhelmed by the contrary osmotic pressure. Not being able to absorb water, it is likely to die and blacken. Nutrient ion absorption in plants, in contrast to water absorption, is thought to be primarily

active in nature, requiring energy from respiration: "Since the active uptake of ions requires respiratory energy, it is not surprising to find that ion uptake is markedly reduced under conditions of oxygen deficiency . . . Likewise in waterlogged or otherwise poorly aerated soils, the absorption of mineral salts is greatly retarded." (Meyer, et al., 1973, pages 303- 304). How nutrient ions are absorbed is yet to be totally understood. It is known, however, that most absorption takes place in the terminal parts of roots through intimate association with the substrate. Plants are also known to absorb mineral nutrients far in excess of their present requirements. CONCLUSIONS Many of the elements essential for orchid survival and growth become available through the ongoing decay of inorganic and organic matter. Water dissolves and conveys these elements in simple ionic form to the actively-absorbing orchid root. Once absorbed, they fulfill a variety of vital metabolic functions. Yet for reasons of scarcity, or intense competition for what little is available, nitrogen as well as several other nutritional elements have to be supplemented for adequate growth and flowering in cultivation. Proper fertilizing practice takes into account the factors discussed here. But because of space limitations in this issue, just how these factors figure into orchid fertilizing will have to be discussed in the upcoming October BULLETIN. — 84 Sherman Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140. REFERENCES Brady, Nyle C. 1974. *The Nature and Properties of Soils*. Eighth Edition. Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc., New York. Davidson, Dr. O. Wesley. 1978. *Orchid Ailments Not Caused by Insects or Diseases*. Handbook on Orchid Pests and Diseases. Revised Edition. American Orchid Society, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. Meyer, Bernard S., Anderson, Donald B., Bohning, Richard H. and Douglas G. Fratianne. 1973. *Introduction to Plant Physiology*. Second Edition. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. Petrucci, Ralph H. 1972. *General Chemistry, Principles and Modern Applications*. The Macmillan Company, New York. Poole, Hugh A. and T. J. Sheehan. 1973. *Chemical Composition of Plant Parts of Cattleya Orchids*. Amer. Orchid Soc. Bull. 42 (10): 889-895.

Let's Get to Know Each Other

OSGKC Members!

MAY



Pat Bridgford

Birthday Mothers day years ago



I believe I have been a member of OSGKC for 3 years. Growing orchids started about 6 years ago when a friend gave me 5 orchids. They were 3 Catt's and 2 Dendrobiums. I had never seen any orchids besides the big box store ones, so I started to research the diff. kinds of orchids and got hooked. Catt's are my favorite. Some of my green family members are growing in windows while others are under lights. I am a retired nurse that worked on an orthopedic floor for 20 years. After which I worked in a family practice, pulmonary clinic, a psych clinic for children in the system, as well as a jail nurse. I was born in May on Mothers day many years ago. My husband and I have had many pets both rescued and purchased. We now have 2 Pomeranians who are certified therapy dogs as well as registered service dogs. The four of us very much enjoyed going to Nursing homes, schools, and church events before the lockdown. Also, a rescue black cat who likes to tease the poms and 3 rescued birds (parakeet, conure, and a cockatiel). I also have a 75-gallon freshwater aquarium and 2 ponds outside. One of the ponds has 4 large koi and the other has goldfish and shubunkins. That pond has plants, while the koi pond does not because the koi like to dig them up. My husband and I are part of the planning committee for his yearly Navy reunion while I publish the quarterly newsletter. Something you may find surprising is I am a gun enthusiast and shoot once a week. I also am a competition BBQ pitmaster.



Ariel Paulson

Birthday May 19th



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

2014

2. How long have you been growing orchids?

2014

3. What got you hooked?

Complexity of doing it right, also have been growing houseplants all my life.

4. What type of orchid is your favorite?

Vanilla

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

Steel racks, LEDs and humidity tents.

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

Biology degree, currently work in biological data analysis and software development.

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

I have somewhere around 5000 books.

8. Birth Month and Day"

May 19

9. Do you have any pets? Springtails and fungus gnats, I suppose



Linda Tamblyn

Birthday May 27th

1. How long have you been in OSGKC (When did you join the OSGKC?)
Beginning my second year. Joined in 2019.
2. How long have you been growing orchids? Dabbling for about 40 years.
3. What got you hooked? Tropical plants are my jam. I have been growing all kinds of plants since I was a kid. I love the toughness, diversity, and adaptations in Orchidaceae.
4. What type of orchid is your favorite? Difficult to say since I am still trying new plants. I started with Dendrobiums and now I'm grabbing up miniatures and Japanese orchids. Who knows what's next? That keeps it exciting!
5. Where and how are you growing orchids? (include pictures if you can) My orchids grow under lights in the winter. Trying different microclimates in my house - basement, south window, west window, and even north window. I enjoy the experimentation. In the summer most of my plants head outside on the deck where they grow shaded and protected under screens.
6. What was/is your profession or training - are you still working or retired? I've had my share of professions - catering chef, terrarium plants and supplies business owner (Recycled Eden), financial analyst, and most recently editing horticultural publications.
7. Complete this statement: "One surprising fact about me is..." I rode an elephant through a jungle
8. Birth Month and Day" May 27
9. Do you have any pets? Doberman/Lab mix named Bea, Foster/Hospice kitty named Harriet



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!



Got Orchids?

The American Orchid Society website is your portal to knowledge for all things orchid. The AOS website, along with ongoing Webinars and OrchidPro, offers a plethora of information to help you grow and show your orchids to peak performance. We encourage use of the [AOS website](http://www.aos.org) by ALL orchid growers. The next best place to learn about the orchids that will thrive in your area, is to attend and become involved in your local [Affiliated Society](#) meetings.

Orchid Awards and Judging Update

AOS membership and marketing is pleased to announce a new and improved section of aos.org dedicated to Orchid Awards and Judging! With exhibitors and judges in mind, improvements rolled out in this updated section include streamlined, intuitive (and mobile friendly) navigation, centralized assets for judges, a section for exhibitors (including brand new content on how to become a judge), a gorgeous new page on Award photography and much more.

For convenience, we created two easy to remember short cuts: aos.org/judging and aos.org/forms.

We also added a site-wide feature to improve access for the visually impaired in adherence to the American Disabilities Act (ADA) and Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.

Special thanks to Laura Newton, Deb Bodei, Taylor Slaughter and the page content owners who developed this great new look for the Awards and Judging section of our website.



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**

Don't miss these webinars in May

Click on the images to register for the webinars you are interested in attending!

Wednesday, May 4, 2022 8:30 PM EDT



The Bird, The Bees, and the Orchids - So how DO these flowers reproduce...what pollinates them? **Member Exclusive Webinar.** *(I know this is past, but see registration information above).*

Tuesday, May 17, 2022 8:30 PM EDT



Greenhouse Chat, Pots and Media - Join Dr. Ron McHatton, AOS Chief Science Officer, as he answers your questions about all things orchids. Have your questions answered by our resident

orchid expert! Please send your queries to greenhousechat@aos.org two days prior to the chat. *Open to all.*

**The American Orchid Society
FALL MEMBERS MEETING**

Hosted by the California Sierra Nevada Judging Center
"Panning for Orchids" Show and Sale
October 26th - 30th, 2022
at the Embassy Suites Sacramento Riverfront
in Sacramento, CA

- Orchid Displays and Plant Sales
- Preview Event
- AOS Judging
- Live & Silent Auction
- Beautiful Setting in Old Town Sacramento - Close to it All!

SAVE THE DATE!
Details Coming Soon
www.aos.org

American Orchid Society
Education • Conservation • Research

HAVE YOU VISITED THE [OrchidMarketplace.com](https://www.orchidmarketplace.com) ?

View this quick [video](#) to see how it all works.

<https://aos.wistia.com/medias/we4i8onm3c>
products. <https://marketplace.aos.org/>



Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City

OSGKC.ORG

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

ORCHID SOCIETY OF GREATER KANSAS CITY

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click donate

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On Facebook:



Facebook.com/OSGKC/
@OSGKC on Facebook or Messenger
Orchid Growers of OSGKC -
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/>

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

What's Ahead ...

Please check www.osgkc.org for updates and changes to our program
schedule.

Sunday, May 15, 2022 monthly meeting

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
Featured speaker: Charles Wilson, "Growing Bulbophyllums"

Sunday, June 12 Orchids in the Park, monthly meeting

Antioch Park

Sunday, June 26 OSGKC Annual Orchid Auction

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
2-4 p.m.

*Our annual orchid live auction of an amazing variety of orchids, many
in bud or in flower. Live auction as well as plants for sale starting at \$5.
This is our main fundraiser and loads of fun.*

***We are planning an in-person auction, depending on the situation
with Covid.***

Sunday, July 10, 2022

Orchid Growers Member Tour

Sunday, August 14, 2022

Member Picnic

Sunday, September 11, 2022

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
*Featured speaker: Kelly McCracken, High Desert Orchids, "Artificial
Lighting for Orchids"*

Possibly OSGKC Orchid Show Date TBD

Sunday, October 9th, 2022 monthly meeting

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
*Featured speaker: Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids, "Orchids 101:
Great Growing Tips from a Top Expert"*

Sunday, November 13, 2022

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
TBD

Sunday, December 11, 2022

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
Holiday Party and Awards Presentation