



Volume IV Issue 5
September-October 2023



Orchid Society
of Greater
Kansas City

OSGKC.ORG

*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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September-October News!



Comments from Kristy Charland, President

Happy Fall Ya'll
Hey, you know what? We're having an **ORCHID SHOW!** So much planning has occurred and is continuing. **The work at Merriam Community Center begins Thursday, October 26.** The following are the Show Committees. Please read over these and think about where you would like to help.

- Publicity:** Distribute flyers to friends, neighbors, your email list. Take flyers to places where you think interested folks frequent.
- Like and share our Facebook event** with all your contacts.
- Room Layout and Set-Up:** join us at 2:30ish on Thursday the 26th to check the floorplan given to MCC, and distribute tablecloths. Then help vendors & exhibitors bring their things in from their vehicles. We will also need some hands at 8:00 am on Friday.
- Signage:** Thurs. evening help place the signs around the MCC area to direct people to the show. We'll also have signs for each exhibit/vendor that will need to be placed at their table.
- Hospitality:** Here's a big one! Diana Thomas, Jean Rogers and I will need help. We'll have a signup sheet at the next meeting for food donations. We're offering snacks and a light dinner on Thursday, breakfast snacks and lunch on Friday, and breakfast snacks and light lunch on Saturday. Serve at the Costume Party Friday evening beginning at 5:00, we could use a couple more people to help Jean and take a shift behind the wine and cheese table.
- Plant Registration:** Mark is in charge here, and may need some writing help to fill out entry slips.
- OSGKC Exhibit:** Another big one! Please prepare your blooming plants for the exhibit. Instructions will be given at the next meeting. Then come to help or observe the set up on Thursday and Friday. Crystal Remington and Anh Rongish will need your assistance.
- Admissions:** sign up to take a shift of admitting folks to the show.
- Raffle:** sign up for a shift to sell raffle tickets.
- Information Table:** sign up to hand out information about AOS, OSGKC, and culture sheets with Pat Bridgford and Megan Mayo..
- Judging and Clerking:** Mark is our Head Judge, and Cindy Hobbs is our Head Clerk. Clerking is fun and you will learn so much. Sign up to take part in this. You will need to be at MCC at 11:00 Friday morning. Generally, members of other Societies will help too, so it's a great way to meet more orchid fanciers.
- Photography** If you have a particular talent for photography, please let one of the board members know. We will need pictures of all the exhibits and the award winning plants, as well as the vendor's setups and general photos of the show and costume party.

Be well,
Kristy

Comments from Jean Rogers, Editor

Thanks to Mark Prout and Susie Hanna for proofing!!!

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 Update from Kristy Charland

To update the Project Plant Program, I'd like to list all our plants to date.

First, in 2020, we bought plant # 7367 from Sunset Valley Orchids. The cross is Slc Fire Fantasy 'H&R' x Slc Cosmic Delight 'SVO' HCC/AOS. Mr Fred Clarke allowed our society to name this one, Cattleya Warpaint as a Salute to our Kansas City Chiefs Super Bowl Championship. Many of these have flowered and are pictured in their album on the Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook page.

The next purchase in 2021, we chose two of Sunset Valley Orchids new cattleya type crosses, 7775 Blc Schroder's Love 'SVO' AM/AOS x Blc Bouton D'or 'Halycon' AM/AOS To my knowledge, none of these plants have bloomed. And we also chose, 7794 Lc Mari's Magic 'H&R' x Slc Candy Sparks 'Superior Flare' There are a few of these pictured in their album on the Facebook page.

Mr Clarke accidentally sent this next cross, and we distributed them to those who expressed interest. 7755 Slc Beau's Apricot Gem 'SVO Little Giant' x Slc Seagulls Apricot 'Neon Orange' I haven't heard that any of these have flowered. Next we decided to try some Tolumnia types. They arrived as tiny babies, so we're hoping for flowers next year. They are from Windswept in Time Orchid's Edgar Stehli and the plants are ESW42 (Rrm Orchidom Valentine x self) x (Tol Orchidom 'Joy Time' x Rrm Orchidom 'Joyful Dancer') and ESW45 (Rrm Orchidom Valentine x self) x Tol Wave Dancer 'Copper Sun' AM/AOS) I haven't heard of any flowers from these yet.

Then this past May we received Paphiopedilums from Theresa Hill at Hillsvew Gardens. There were 62 plants distributed to our members of 6 different crosses. They are Osage Eagle, Dark Warlock, Mem Harry Truman, Unnamed California Girl x John Hainsworth, Mountain Emerald, and Desert Realm. These were healthy, robust plants and I was so pleased when they arrived. My Osage Eagle is in bud and I'm hoping that more members are seeing some buds. Please report your progress on the Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook page. Or if you don't participate on Facebook, please let me know and send photos so that I can keep track of our successes. Growing questions are always welcome.

Charland.ek@outlook.com if you are interested.

Kristy

Facebook Group

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

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/?ref=share> It is easy to post your precious orchids and get oooohhs and ahhhhs from other members. Or something is going on and you want to ask someone – post it on this page. 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 Brian Donovan – Mentor Chair, bldonovan71@gmail.com to connect you with someone.

September Speaker Review by Crystal Remington

Bob Pettibone on Cymbidium Culture

Bob started collecting orchids in 1963! Cymbidiums are his passion and he reports having over 70 plants. Cymbidiums are cold growing plants (in theory) but will grow in warm climates as long as they get colder in the Fall. Anything less than 22 degrees will kill a plant (deader than snails). Miniature cymbidiums do not need to be cold to bloom. Bob reports that he had to change the potting mix due to the high humidity in Missouri and is currently using coconut husk, good sized bark and perlite to accommodate for frequent watering. He suggests adjusting potting mixes based on owner preferences. He uses 30/10/10 fertilizer in deep pots to accommodate long root systems. OOPs my plant grew now what?? As Bob taught us how to repot cymbidiums with sheers and a saw! The bulbs will grow as long as they are firm, smooshy bulbs won't grow. Saw off the bottom 1/3rd of root systems to start, pictures below: Email: RHPettibone@gmail.com for any further questions.



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

It's Almost Show Time!

From Susie Hanna, Program Chair

Our October 8th meeting is all about our show: "**Bewitched By Orchids**". We want as many members to participate, and there are many ways to do this. While there are a variety of volunteer positions, the whole event revolves around.....**the ORCHIDS!!** Growing orchids has its challenges, and having them bloom on a specific date, ie., a Show, is a tall order. So we need as many blooming orchids as our membership can offer. At our October meeting, Mark Prout, our senior AOS Judge, will be explaining the basics of entering plants, including reading your plant tag and completing the entry process. Crystal Remington and Anh Rongish are our show exhibit co-chairs, and they will offer some advice on preparing your plants for the show: inspecting, grooming, trimming, and staking.

We will be circulating the volunteer sign-up sheet to fill in the spots where we still need some help. Right now, there's a lot of positive energy and team work going on, so join in the FUN!

If you can't make it to the October meeting, and would like to volunteer, please contact me: hannaorchids@gmail.com

ORCHID SHOW

Fri. & Sat., OCT. 27-28



*"Bewitched
By
Orchids"*

Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City

www.osgkc.org

Merriam Community Center 6040 Slater St. Merriam, KS 66202

Friday 3-8 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Admission \$5

Costume Party Among the Orchids

Friday – **EVERYONE** – Come join the fun of a Halloween Party
(Costumes NOT required – though prize for **BEST**)

Enhanced tickets available to include magic potion
& a trio of crunchy, gooey, and sweet treats – 5-8 p.m.

Vendors

Windy Hill - St. Louis

Birds Botanicals - Kansas City

Deerwood Orchids - Minnesota

Natts Orchids - Chicago

Timbuktu Orchids - Wichita

Upcoming Programs - Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City

Dr. Bills Orchids, "Expanding Your Orchid Horizons"
(Growing tips different type orchids)

Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids, "Becoming an 80 Percentile Grower"

Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids, "Mini Vandaceous Species and Hybrids for the Home Grower"

**Brandon Tam, Huntington Botanical Gardens,
"Searching for the Rare *Slenipedium Aequinoctale*"**

Meetings - Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City

Merriam Community Center

2nd Sunday of the month

**1:30 Beginners Group and Care & Culture Round Table
(questions & help)**

2:00 Meeting

3:00 Program

Judging Notes...

Upcoming Shows & AOS Judging 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.

October 7, 2023 Kansas Orchid Society Fall Show & Sale, Botanica, The Wichita Garden, 701 Amidon St., Wichita, KS

October 14, 2023 Mid-America Judging Center monthly judging, noon, Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank, Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

October 21, 2023 Great Plains Judging Center monthly judging, 10:30 am, Beech Science Center, 100 College St., Winfield, KS

October 27-28, 2023 “Bewitched by Orchids” show and sale, Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City, Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater St. Merriam, KS

November 11, 2023 Mid-America Judging Center monthly judging, noon, Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

December 9, 2023 Mid-America Judging Center monthly judging, noon, Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

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. Any plant you enter, you should have owned and cared for, for at least 3 months (not just bought recently and brought in. Also, bring the same flowers in for judging only once. For example, if you enter a Paph. one month and the next month it is still in bloom, please do NOT enter it again. 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.

September Meeting Judging Results and pictures by Anh Rongish

Thanks to all who brought orchids to enter and show: Kristy Charland, Katerina Jenkins, Sariah Kinney, Phillip Kinney, Anh Rongish, Crystal Remington, Dipti Solanki, and Scott Howell III

White Ribbon Winners

Phalaenopsis: Phal. NOID by Scott Howell III

Blc. Waianae Leopard 'Ching Hua' by Dipti Solanki

Red Ribbon Winners

Phragmipedium: Grande by Kristy Charland
Paphiopedium: QF Detective by Anh Rongish
Cnths. Amazing 'Andrea' (Other Category) by Katerina Jenkins
Bc. Yellow Bird (Cattleya Category) by Dipti Solanki

Blue Ribbon Winners

Cattleya: Small World x Summer spot by Katerina Jenkins
Phalaenopsis: Jong's Gigan Cherry 'Prince' by Sariah Kinney
Phalaenopsis: NOID by Phillip Kinney
Paphiopedium: Chiara by Anh Rongish
Phragmipedium: Gerry Dizon by Crystal Remington
Oncidium: Burr. Francine 'Roseglow' by Katerina Jenkins
Habenaria medusa (Species Category) by Anh Rongish
Stelis emarginata (Pleurothallids Category) by Anh Rongish
Zygo. QF Amanda "B" (Other Category) by Katerina Jenkins



September

Orchid of the Month

**Habenaria medusa
by Anh Rongish**

For Fun and Learning!!

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

September Blue Ribbon Winners and special orchids and – "How I grow It":



Paphiopedilum (Paph.) Chiara by Anh Rongish

Growing in orchid bark mix under LED lights. Fertilizing with First Rays



Cattleya Small World x Summer Spot by Katerina Jenkins

I grow it in the dining room next to a large window (west) from October to May. It is outside on a shaded patio from June to September. I also use grow lights (4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening). It is about 68 degrees in the winter. I water it every 14 days and use MSU orchid food by Repot Me and time release orchid fertilizer. I use purified water and rainwater. It grows in a mixture of bark and a sphagnum moss. I usually repot it every 2 years.



Zygopetalum QF Amanda 'B' (other category) by Katerina Jenkins

I grow it in the kitchen next to a large window (east). I also use grow lights (4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening). It is about 68 degrees in the winter and about 74 degrees in the summer. I water it every 10-14 days and use MSU orchid food by Repot Me and time release orchid fertilizer. I use purified water and rainwater. It grows in a mixture of bark and a sphagnum moss. I usually repot it every 2 years.



Phalaenopsis (Phal.) NOID by Phillip Kinney

It is kept on the coffee table between a favorite chair and a window. It gets watered once a week with a light fertilizer, and a full flush at the end of every month.



Burr. Francine 'Roseglow' by Katerina Jenkins (Oncidium - Onc.)

I grow it in the kitchen next to a large window (east). I also use grow lights (4 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the evening). It is about 68 degrees in the winter and about 74 degrees in the summer. I water it every 10-14 days and use MSU orchid food by Repot Me and time release orchid fertilizer. I use purified water and rainwater. It grows in a mixture of bark and a sphagnum moss. I usually repot it every 2 years.



Habenaria medusa (Species Category) by Anh Rongish

Uses Sarah Hurdel's growing tips. See Feb. 2021 newsletter for speaker review.

Habs - The Easy Way

- Tubers begin growth – POT UP!
Keep barely moist – do not water heavily
- Until leaves separate and rapid growth begins – water lightly
Keep water out of leaf crown!
- When rapid growth begins
Add slow release fertilizer
Keep moist and add more media as needed
- When last flowers open, allow to dry more between waterings
- After blooms fade - allow to dry completely before watering again
- When leaves begin to die back - allow to dry completely for 2 weeks
- Unpot, and place all firm tubers in bag, growing tip up!



Phragmipedium (Phrag.) Gerry Dizon by Crystal Remington

Gerry Dizon is nice and red thanks to its bessae parentage. This plant lives in a South facing window above the kitchen sink. Since it is grown on a windowsill it gets a good variation in temperature. It is potted in standard bark/perlite potting mix and is watered every Monday morning with RO water which I let sit in a plastic liner. Every other week I mix MSU fertilizer in the RO water. It desperately needs to be repotted, but every time I get up the nerve it shoots up another spike!



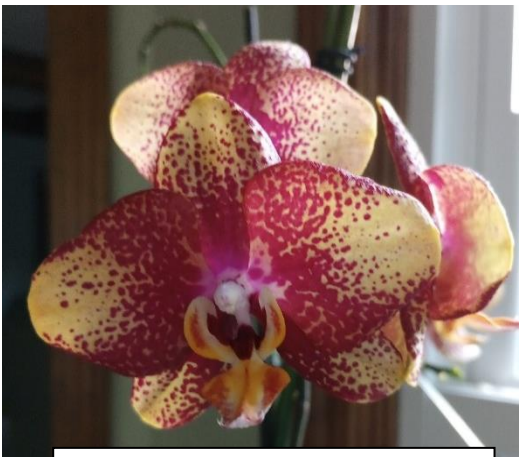
Stelis emarginata (Pleurothallids category) by Anh Rongish

my pleurothallids I keep them in low light, moderate humidity and water about 3 times a week. This one was growing in moss but my other ones are growing in a bark mixture

Blooming Orchids for Show

For your VIEWING PLEASURE! Thanks to members who donated!!

Did you know we now have an amazing 134 members in our membership??? Yes, 134!!! 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!!!



Phal. NOID by Michelle Dowdell



Paph. QF Detective by Anh Rongish



Cnths. Amazing Andrea by Katerina Jenkins



Paph. spicerianum by Kristy Charland



Phal. NOID by Kristy Charland



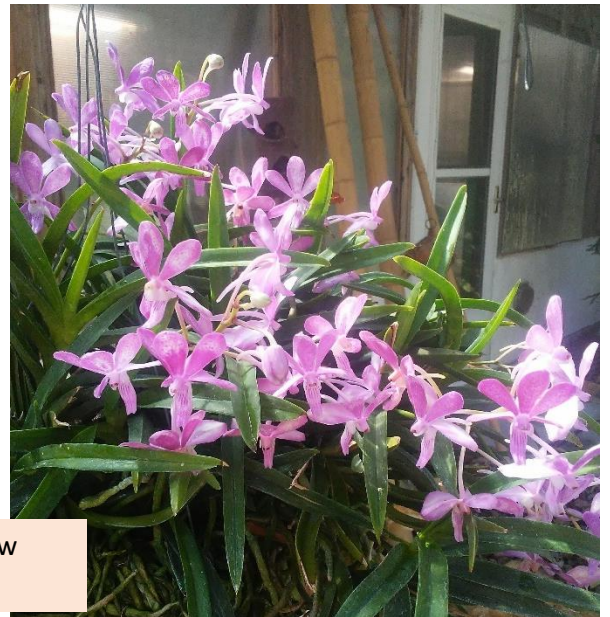
Phrag. Grande by Kristy Charland



Wils. Eye Candy 'Pinkie' by Kristy Charland



Phal. Jong's Gigan Cherry 'Prince' by Sariah Kinney



Nakamotoara Rainbow Gem by Susie Hanna



Phal. Zuma Aussie Delight 'Zuma Canyon' by Susie



Phal. venosa by Susie Hanna



Habenaria Pegasus by Susie Hanna



Ctsm. Daniela Isabel by Mark and Joy Prout



Pectabeneria Thai Dancer by Mark and Joy Prout



Habenaria Erich's Pink Thing 'She's Allowed to Wait' AM/AOS by Mark and Joy Prout



Vandoglossum (V. Alan Ashe Patterson x nana) x Holc. pumilum' by Mark and Joy Prout



Paph. fanaticum by Mark and Joy Prout



Paph. henryanum by Mark and Joy Prout



Habenaria erichmichelii by Mark and Joy Prout



Paph. Nancy Depauw 'Mark's Joy' HCC/AOS by Mark and Joy Prout



Coelogyne nivea 'Windy Hill'
AM/AOS by Mark and Joy



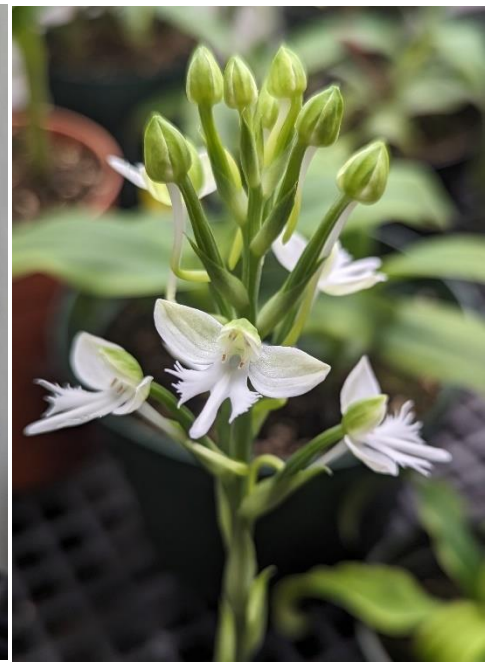
Bc. Hippodamia 'Kelvin Lucky' AM/AOS by Mark



Habenaria Pegasus by Mark
and Joy Prout



Pectabenaria Little Angel by
Mark and Joy Prout



Pectabenaria Ptarmigan by
Mark and Joy Prout



Dendrobium Fire Flame by
Jeanne Smith



Phalaenopsis Lioulin Orange
by Jeanne Smith



Phalaenopsis NOID by Jeanne Smith



Phalaenopsis NOID by Jeanne Smith



Perreiraara Bangkok Sunset x Vandachostylis Fuchs Precious Jewel by Jeanne Smith



Oncidium Aka Baby 'Raspberry Chocolate' by Jeanne Smith



Oncidium Sharry Baby by Jeanne Smith



C. Itsy Bitsy by Mark and Joy Prout



Oncidium Moon Shadow by Sarah Pratt



Vanda Kalapana Delight 'Sunrise' by Sarah Pratt



Trichocentrum candidum by Sarah Pratt



Cattleya bicolor v. brazilensis by Sarah Pratt



Phalaenopsis Orange Fanta by Sarah Pratt



Den. hekouense by Albert Liu & Matthew Montoya Rush



Den. Cherry Dance by Albert Liu & Matthew Montoya Rush



Paph. fairrieanum by Albert Liu & Matthew Montoya Rush



Paph. delenatii by Albert Liu & Matthew Montoya Rush



Paph. Marilyn Mertz by Albert Liu & Matthew Montoya Rush



Paph. Western Sky 'Alderra' x charlesworthii 'Pink Fan' by Jean Rogers



Bc. Binosa 'Key Lime' by Jean Rogers



Paphiopedilum barbatum v. nigratum by Jean Rogers



Rlc. Pamela Ann Oliveros 'Mom's Best' AM/AOS x Rlc. (Spanish Eyes x Lakeland) 'Blood Orange' by Jean Rogers



Rby. Copper Queen 'H & R' by Jean Rogers



Phal. Liu's Cute Angel 'KF#3' AM/AOS



Prosthechea cochleata by Jean Rogers



Paph. In-Charm Cloud by Jean Rogers



Coelogyne niveum 'Windy Hill'
AM/CCE/AOS by Jean Rogers



Bc. Yellow Bird by Dipti Solanki



Phal. NOID by Scott Howell III



Vanda Robert's Delight by Dipti Solanki



Bc. Waianae Leopard 'Ching Hua'
by Dipti Solanki

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



I saw these for sale in the "Orchid Supply Store". \$9.99 for one 4" pot and 4" basket filled with New Zealand Moss. Also available in 5-pak of 4" or 6.5" for \$39.99

[Orchid Supply Store - One-Stop Orchid Shop](#)



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



Bird's Botanicals

5.6K likes • 6.1K followers



816-522-9230

Vashti.bird@gmail.com

Birdsbotanicals.com

🐾 Message us for any specific plant requests!!

There's going to be another Orchid 101 Class on Thursday, October 19th from 6-9pm at Dolce Bakery. \$39 and Anyone interested can email Vashti directly at vashti.bird@gmail.com All the classes in the past have been so much fun and educational!! If you attend, you are sure to learn something new!!!

Outside OSGKC Resources

Following is information from several sources about growing Cymbidiums -nicknamed the 'Boat Orchid'. The first articles are about the 'Standard' Cymbidium. The later articles are about 'warm growers' with some examples of them. So, if you do not have the ability to give your orchid the 'chill' the standard ones want, but you'd like a Cymbidium, there is some information below for you.



American Orchid Society
Education. Conservation. Research.

We thank the American Orchid Society for allowing us to reprint culture information on the following plants:



Cymbidium Culture Sheet

sym-BID-ee-um

These orchids are prized for their long-lasting sprays of flowers, used especially as cut flowers or for corsages in the spring. There are two main types of cymbidiums - standards and miniatures. Where summer nights are warm (above 70 F), only miniatures can be recommended, because many are more tolerant of heat and able to flower in warmer weather.

Light is important for growing cymbidiums. Coming from cool and bright areas in Asia, they need high light but cool temperatures. In many southern climates, high summer temperatures, especially at night, may prevent the plants from blooming. The maximum amount of light possible, short of burning, should be given to the plants. This means only light shade during the middle of the day, or about 20 percent shade. In cool areas (such as coastal California), full sun is tolerated. Leaves should be a medium to golden green in color, not dark green.

Temperatures are another critical factor in flowering standard and miniature cymbidiums. During the summer, standard cymbidiums are usually grown outside in semi-shade, where day temperatures should be 75 to 85 F (or more), but night temperatures in the late summer to autumn (August to October) must be 50 to 60 F to initiate flower spikes. Optimum temperatures in winter are 45 to 55 F at night and 65 to 75 F during the day. When plants are in bud, temperatures must be as constant as possible, between 55 and 75 F. Miniatures can stand temperatures five to 10 degrees higher than standards and still flower. Most cymbidiums can tolerate light frosts and survive, but this is not recommended. Bring them inside when temperatures dip to 40 F. In mild climates, they can be grown outside year-round. A bright and cool location inside is best for winter months.

Water to provide a constant supply of moisture to cymbidiums, which are semiterrestrial plants. They generally produce all their vegetative growth during the spring and summer and need the most water during that period. Water heavily during the growth season, keeping the potting material evenly moist. Reduce water when the pseudobulbs complete growing in late summer. Keep barely moist during the winter.

Humidity outdoors is usually sufficient during the summer, except in dry climates, where evaporative cooling in a greenhouse is necessary. Keep humidity at 40 to 60 percent during the winter, especially if plants are in bud. Keep the air moving to prevent fungus (Botrytis) from spotting the flowers.

Fertilizer at the proper time to help cymbidiums flower. During the growth season (spring through late summer), high nitrogen fertilizer (such as 30-10-10) is used. In late summer, use a high-phosphorus, blossom-booster fertilizer (such as 10-30-20), to help form bloom spikes. Fertilize at full strength every week to two weeks. In winter, fertilize once a month.

Potting is usually done in the spring after flowering, usually every two years or when the potting medium decomposes. Shake all of the old potting mix off the roots, dividing the plant if desired. Pick a water-retentive potting mix; medium-grade fir bark with peat moss and perlite is a common mix. Select a pot that will allow for at least two to three years of pseudobulb growth before crowding the pot, while planning on placing the active growing pseudobulb(s) of the division

farthest from the side of the pot. Spread the roots over a cone of the mix in the bottom of the pot and fill the container with medium, working it among the roots, tamping firmly. Single backbulbs need not even be placed in mix until new growth and roots are noted. Keep shaded and warm until new growth sprouts, and pot as above.

From **Orchid Insanity**

ABOUT CYMBIDIUMS AND WHY THEY'RE GREAT

Cymbidium orchids are one of the most popular orchid types grown in the world. Many excellent qualities make them favorites in the flower world:

COLORFUL FLOWERS — Breeders have done an excellent job producing an incredible variety of colors. Colors, spots, splashes: cymbidium blooms have them all.

SHOWY FLOWER SPIKES — Some types hold their spikes erect with big, round flowers and others produce pendulous spikes with graceful arching flowers.

LOTS OF FLOWERS — Some varieties can have 30+ flowers on a single spike! Most modern hybrids have at least ten.

LONG-LASTING BLOOMS — Many modern Cymbidium blooms stay open for two months (or more!).

EASY TO GROW — I usually recommend using reverse osmosis/rainwater/distilled water on orchids when possible, but Cymbidiums don't seem to need it. They grow outside in non-freezing zones and are used as landscape plants and get the same water as all the other plants. (Of course, using RO/rainwater/distilled doesn't hurt!)

EASY TO BLOOM — Cymbidiums are not fussy about blooming. They bloom regularly year after year, unlike a lot of other orchids who take up room and board but don't bloom or do much else! Sort of like kids these days.

HARDY — A mature Cymbidium is a beast of plant. Big, tough bulbs, and thick, stiff leaves make them tough plants that can handle a lot. No shrinking violets, these!

HOW TO GROW THIS CYMBIDIUM

Cymbidium orchids are among the easiest orchids to grow. They grow well in chunky orchid bark (fir bark typically), or thoroughly rinsed coconut husk. Avoid overpotting (i.e., putting the plant in a pot that is too big) — select a pot that is not too snug but also leaves room for growth. Make sure your pot has drainage holes at the bottom. Water twice per week, and fertilize lightly every week or so with any balanced fertilizer. For smaller plants, avoid frost; larger plants can handle near freezing temperatures, but do not leave outside if you grow in an area that gets snow. For blooming size plants (usually three growths/bulbs), allow the plant to experience cooler temperatures (in the 40s F) to set the bud the following season. Larger plants can handle bright light, but younger plants should be grown in bright shade or allowed to receive diffuse light.



Cymbidium Vanessa Amorosi
– Warm Tolerant

Cymbidium Orchid Care

Here are the main care and growth requirements for cymbidium:

- Provide dappled sunlight; direct sun can burn the plant.
- Plant in loamy, acidic humus-type soil.
- Keep soil moist; do not allow it to dry out.
- Tolerates a light frost and has a vast temperature range from 40 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Give orchid fertilizer bimonthly or plant with slow-release fertilizer pellets.

Light

During the growing season, cymbidium orchids appreciate dappled sunlight. If your orchids are outdoors, ensure they are not in direct sunlight, which can burn the plant. A few hours of morning sunlight paired with shady afternoons should be perfect.

A southeast- or east-facing window is ideal if you are growing your orchids indoors. Under the proper light conditions, the leaves should appear apple green instead of dark green. A dark green plant is likely not receiving enough sunlight to provoke a good bloom.

Soil

Cymbidiums are semi-terrestrial orchids. They grow naturally in loamy humus, sending thin roots into the soil. They are ideally suited to conditions easily replicated at home: a rich, loose, organic potting mixture.

Most growers recommend that the best soil for cymbidium orchids is a combination of fir bark, perlite, peat moss, and other loose organic material that will lower cymbidium orchid's pH. A commercial paphiopedilum orchid mix will usually serve these plants well.

Water

Water these plants frequently during the growing season (i.e., the spring, summer, and fall). You can also [use ice cubes](#), [a premeasured way](#) of making sure you don't overwater your orchid. And remember, the purer the water, the healthier the plants. Accumulated salts from tap water can cause damage, such as leaf-tip dieback, in which the [leaf tips](#) turn black and die. So make sure to flush water through the potting mixture.

During the winter bloom, reduce watering. However, don't let the plant completely dry out. Instead, keep the potting mixture slightly damp to the touch.

Temperature and Humidity

Cymbidiums are considerably more tolerant to cold weather than some other popular orchids. The larger varieties of cymbidiums need an extended cold period to provoke a bloom, while the miniature types aren't entirely as dependent on cold weather.

Cymbidiums have been known to briefly withstand freezing temperatures, though frost will eventually kill them.¹ Nights with temperatures down to 40 degrees Fahrenheit should be fine. Conversely, cymbidiums can also withstand summer heat without wilting, as they are suited to the temperate regions of Asia, where there is considerable variation in seasonal and day-to-night temperatures.

Outdoors, these orchids can tolerate most humidity levels except for very dry climates. And indoors, they like a humidity level of around 40% to 60%. If you need to raise the humidity, place your plant's container on a water-filled tray of pebbles. Ensure the bottom of the container isn't touching the water, as this can lead to root rot.

Fertilizer

During the growing season, feed with a weak [orchid fertilizer](#) bimonthly. Or scatter slow-release pellets in the ever-increasing media at the beginning of the season. Avoid a high-nitrogen fertilizer, as this can cause rapid foliage growth at the expense of the orchid's blooms.

Types of Cymbidium Orchids

According to the American Orchid Society, there are about 100 species and hybrids of cymbidium orchids. Some notable species include:

- ***Cymbidium dayanum***: Known as Day's cymbidium or the Phoenix orchid, this species sports white flowers with stripes of burgundy.
- ***Cymbidium erythrostylum***: This plant is native to Vietnam and features white flowers with red in the center.
- ***Cymbidium tracyanum***: Known as Tracy's cymbidium, this orchid has large, fragrant, yellow-green flowers with brown stripes.
- ***Cymbidium goeringii***: Also called the noble orchid, it's one of the cold hardiest of cymbidiums, hailing from cooler zones of Japan, China, Taiwan, and Korea.
- ***C. floribundum***: Commonly called the yellow margin orchid, golden leaf-edge orchid, or golden-edged orchid, its petals and sepals are usually red-brown. It has miniature flowers averaging about an inch in size, with about three dozen on a floral spray.
- ***Cymbidium aloifolium***: The aloe-leaved cymbidium is a species of [orchid](#) found in China and southeast Asia from Burma to Sumatra that is rare, featuring pretty yellow, red center flowers on pendant spikes.
- ***Cymbidium ensifolium***: Also called the four-season orchid, the golden-thread orchid, spring orchid, burned-apex orchid, and rock orchid, this heat-tolerant orchid features 3-inch blooms with yellow or green petals and sepals with red or brown lines.
- ***Cymbidium kanran***: Commonly called the cold-growing cymbidium, this winter bloomer produces multiple flowers with slim, pointed petals and has a pleasant, musky fragrance.
- ***Cymbidium sinense***: Native to China and Northern Vietnam, it produces dark red flowers with a sweet fragrance. In China, it's called the "New Year's orchid," as it generally flowers during the Chinese New Year in February.

Pruning

After the flowers have faded, using sterilized scissors or pruners, cut the stems down to the base of the plant to encourage it to bloom again next year. Prune away any dead roots emerging from the top of the soil and clip or pinch off any already loose dead, dying, or discolored leaves.

Propagating Cymbidium

Although they can be grown from seeds after many years of patiently waiting, [cymbidiums are easiest to propagate](#) by division during repotting in the spring. During the summer, they usually grow quickly, sending up new pseudobulbs (stems) topped with long leaves.

Dividing the roots if they crowd the pot can make the plant healthier; however, cymbidiums flower best when a little root bound. Here's how to divide cymbidiums:

1. You'll need a new pot, moist orchid compost mix, a sterilized knife, heavy-duty scissors, or pruners.
2. Remove the rootball from the pot by holding your hand over the top of the soil surface and turning over the pot. Healthy roots are thick, whitish-cream-colored rhizome strands. If the roots appear to be one big mess leaving little room for growth, your cymbidium is ready to be divided.
3. Use a sterile knife, heavy-duty scissors, or pruners to cut through the rhizome strands. Divisions should have three bulbs each. Plant the rhizomes in a pot on top of a bed of damp orchid compost.
4. Once seated in the center of the pot, top it off and line the sides with the moistened orchid mix. Don't water the plant for three weeks. Continue to mist the plant over that time.
5. Begin watering when you notice new growth beginning, usually within three weeks.

How to Grow Cymbidium From Seed

Propagating orchids by seed is notoriously difficult and not recommended because the minuscule seeds need extremely specific conditions that are hard to duplicate; typically, horticulturists use sterile laboratories for germinating and cultivating orchids. Once germination occurs, it can take up to two-plus years to notice leaf growth. After that, plant growth can take up to four to eight years to develop blooms.

Potting and Repotting Cymbidium

They can be grown in containers outside during the spring, summer, and fall and moved inside at the first threat of frost.¹ For best results, start with a store-bought plant and wait until after flowering in the spring to repot it (or put it in the ground).

The best type of pot for a cymbidium orchid is a clay pot since water wicks away from the plant faster. Also, repot when the leading pseudobulb (stem) reaches the pot's side. When repotting, only go up one size; cymbidiums bloom best when a little pot bound.

Overwintering

Cymbidiums are not frost-tolerant, so when frost is expected, bring it indoors. Place it in a bright, cool section of your home, preferably in a south or east-facing window. It will continue to need moderate to high humidity.

Common Pests & Diseases

A well-grown cymbidium should be resistant to most insects and diseases. But as with all orchids, there is some risk of [aphids](#), spider mites, scale, and other insects. Try treatment with natural neem or horticultural oil before using chemical insecticides, and follow label directions.

How to Get Cymbidium to Bloom

Cymbidiums naturally bloom during the winter, which is ideal if your plants are indoors for display. Cymbidium orchids like bright light and cool evening temps to bloom. A combination of falling temperatures and reduced water triggers the bloom. Cymbidium flower spikes are heavy and will need support.

How to Encourage More Blooms

To potentially get cymbidiums to rebloom, prune the flowering spike. The flowering spike stem needs to appear still healthy and green. Look at the lowest node or bump on the orchid spike (where a flower didn't already bloom from) and trim to 1 inch above that node, or bump, on the orchid spike. Then, move the plant to a cool spot from 40 F to 60 F, simulating winter. Withhold water for longer stretches (every 10 days or so), and only occasionally mist the plant so it has at least 40% humidity.

Feed every two weeks from autumn to spring with a balanced liquid fertilizer at quarter to half strength to encourage blooms for the coming season. To promote flowering to start, switch fertilizer to tomato fertilizer, feeding every week in August and September at quarter to half strength.

Caring for Cymbidium After it Blooms

After your cymbidium orchids have flowered, cut the stems down to the base of the plant to get it to bloom again next year. Or, if you're attempting to rebloom, read the notes above (How to Encourage More Blooms).

Deadheading Cymbidium Flowers

Allow the flower to wither and the flowering stem to brown, then cut the stem to the base.

Common Problems With Cymbidium

Blackening Leaves

[To revive a dying cymbidium](#), check the water, light levels, and soil. Insufficient water is usually the main culprit.

Blackening leaves or black leaf tips signify a cymbidium dying or dying back. Eventually, the blackening moves down to the rest of the leaves.

Cymbidiums prefer moist soil. Too much light will cause blanching of the leaves, then browning. Give the plant afternoon shade or move the plant to a partially shaded spot. Over time, fertilizer salts build up and leave a crust on the surface of the planting mix; remove 1/4-inch of the top layer and add fresh orchid mix or flush with water once a month to remove the salts and improve the soil.

Failure to Bloom

Insufficient light and improper temperature control are the two biggest reasons a cymbidium fails to bloom. Cymbidiums need dappled light or bright, indirect light *and* a 20-degree temperature swing at night.

Leaf color is a good indicator if they are getting the right light. Leaves should be yellowish-green. Dark green leaves indicate insufficient light, while bleached or scorched leaves mean it's getting too much light. Temperatures should ideally be about 80 F during the day, dropping to 60 F at night.

If the plant has had sufficient light, correct temps, regular fertilizer, and a reduction of water, then when cool temperatures arrive, such as 60 F during the day and 40 F at night, a flowering spike should grow. Once the plant reaches freezing temperatures at night, bring it inside or move it to a non-freezing location.

Brown Spots

Yellow to brown spots on your cymbidium orchid can indicate a lack of water. To avoid that condition, never allow the soil to get dry. Also, don't get the soil too moist or soggy since that can lead to mushy root rot. Increase watering if the soil isn't consistently moist. Any water remaining in the bottom tray should remain lower than the pot's base to avoid root rot. Brown spots can also signify several viral infections, such as cymbidium mosaic virus, botrytis, or ringspot virus. Plants rarely recover from these viruses. It's best to destroy those plants.

Jerry Meola of Pelican Coast Farms lists several 'warm growing' Cymbidiums

jerry meola <jerry.meola@gmail.com>



Jerry Meola
www.OrchidsAmore.com
Pelican Coast Farms, Inc.
4360 Orange River Loop Road
Fort Myers, FL 33905
239-693-8967



Warm loving cymbidiums - Orchid People of Hawaii

Warm loving cymbidiums

Most cymbidiums that are in cultivation require a distinct 20-25 degree difference in the day and night temperature, with the night temperature below 57 at night during the bloom cycle. Additional parameters are below the mid 90s during the day, and above 28 degrees at all times. Many of us live where these parameters just don't exist. The central to southern coast of California is ideal with the marine layer at night, and warm days.

So for those who live in southern states, Hawaii, or have heated greenhouses, or want orchids as house plants in the very northern climes, warm loving cymbidiums are perfect.

Problem is there just isn't a good definition of warm tolerance, nor can we point to exact breeding lines. Many in the cymbidium world have tried to define warm tolerance, but it is difficult. For some, it is heat tolerance, i.e. able to withstand 95 degree Bangkok weather and still flower. For others, it means a narrow difference between day and night temperatures all year long.

Many warm loving cymbidiums will bloom regardless of the difference in temperature between day and night and if the low temperatures are above 60 degrees. These are the ones we are working with. In most cases they will bloom anywhere and in some cases several times a year.

Some come from well known warm loving parents such as madidum, canaliculatum, aloifolium, dayanum, finlaysonianum, and ensifolium. Most often the offspring will be warm loving as well. However it may depend on what these are crossed with.

Kobsukh Katraena of Pakkret Orchids in Thailand suggests the following heat factor ranking:

Heat Factor

Cym ensifolium subsp haematodes	10.0
Cym canaliculatum	10.0
Cym aloifolium	10.0
Cym finlaysonianum	9.5
Cym ensifolium subsp ensifolium	8.5
Cym dayanum	8.5
Cym bicolor	8.5
Cym atropurpureum	8.5
Cym madidum	8.0
Cym munronianum	8.0
Cym chloranthum	7.0
Cym sinense	5.5

Kobsukh discovered that heat tolerant madidum crossed with cooler loving hybrids will produce offspring that are not as heat tolerant. For Kobsukh in Thailand, Pat Ann, Sunshine Falls, and Parish Madness will lose their buds. In Hawaii these same crosses are all very stable and show no loss of flowers in the warm regions. Even Super Baby 'Autumn King' will drop buds in Thailand, while it is very prolific in Hawaii at most elevations.

Some species will only exhibit warm tolerance in combination with certain other hybrids. And contrary to what one might think, it is often combinations with hybrids that are cool loving, particularly if they are tolerant of high and low extremes. Parishii (sanderæ), while not on this list, often produces warm tolerance in combination with other hybrids, as does floribundum. Pearl Sachiko is Olymilum (floribundum x Olympus) x erythrostylum, yet it blooms well here on the Big Island in warm regions, possibly from the floribundum influence. The same can be found with Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascades' (floribundum x Sleeping Beauty) which blooms easily in Hawaii.

The possibility exists that some of these species have different races that are warm tolerant within the species. Parishii (sanderæ), insigne, floribundum and devonianum may in fact have cool weather and warm weather races within the species which may partially account for the variability with different crosses warm tolerance.

Another possibility in creating tolerance in hybrids may be in having ancestors that are ensifolium AND floribundum together for example.

Other combinations may create larger flowers and longer life. Toward this end the breeding work continues.

We invite you to send us what you have found that works for you in your region, and the conditions that you have. With your input, we will continue to seek varieties that will work for the largest number of people living in warm conditions. With global warming, this in fact may be an increasing segment of the population.

Aloha,

Bob Harris
Jennifer Snyder



[Heat Tolerant Cymbidium Orchid Culture](#)
MARCH 26, 2019

Share

Heat-tolerant cymbidiums (HTC) are cymbidiums that will grow and bloom in a tropical climate where there is no drastic drop in day & night temperatures. In contrast, the standard cymbidiums require the night temperature to drop to below 8 degrees in winter to initiate blooms. These cymbidium hybrids are the result of hybridizing the tropical cymbidium species like *C. ensifolium*, *C. aloifolium*, *C. canaliculatum* etc. with the cold-growing species.

Light

One of the most important factors for an HTC to bloom is light. The ideal would be about 6-8 hours of 60% sunlight. During the hot summer months, shading will have to be increased to about 50% for best results. Plants that are grown in low-light conditions will have dark-green leaves and lush vegetation. Further, hybrids of the hard-leaved cymbidium species like *C. aloifolium* and *C. canaliculatum* can tolerate higher amounts of light and some of them can tolerate a few hours of direct sunlight too.

Water

HTCs are very sensitive to watering. They don't like to stay soggy and waterlogged for extended periods, though the root ball must never go dry too. Constantly wet roots are an invitation for fungal and bacterial diseases. The media must be very free draining so that water does not stagnate. The hard-leaved cymbidiums in their parentage require lesser watering and enjoy drying out between watering.

Temperature

Most of them do best at temperatures between 15-35 degrees Celsius. At this temperature, they will bloom several times a year. In a truly tropical setting, they usually have two peaks, one during winter when the temperature drops ever so slightly and another at the onset of the monsoons when temperatures drop again. HTCs, because they have been bred to bloom in the tropical lowlands might not do well in regions where the temperatures drop below 10 degrees Celsius for extended periods of time.

Humidity

HTCs are not very particular about humidity; however, the leaves should be washed down at least every alternate day to prevent spider mites from colonizing your plants. Cymbidiums in general because of their flat, long leaves are an ideal breeding ground for spider mites. Spider mites detest staying wet and the best way to keep them in check is by increasing humidity.

Media and Fertilizer

Although most tropical cymbidium species except *C. ensifolium* are epiphytic, the terrestrial root type dominates when a hybrid is made using a terrestrial species. For this reason, it is better to grow HTCs in [Kiwi Pine Bark](#). Use deep pots that are longer than they are broad as cymbidium roots tend to run deep. Media should be gradually filled with larger pieces towards the bottom of the pot. The pot should be gently wiggled so that no air spaces are formed within the pot. Water thoroughly and keep in a shady spot. Avoid watering for another week or so though the leaves can be misted often to keep them from dehydrating.

Adult plants can be fertilized using a balanced fertilizer like [Bafoliar 91-19-19 SP](#) fertilizer along with micronutrients or all-in-one fertilizer like Speciality [Bio 20](#) and once a month using [Basfoliar 13-40-13](#) fertilizer. Remember to give your plants enough light when you use a high nitrogen fertilizer to prevent rot.

Let's Get to Know Each Other

OSGKC Members!

OCTOBER



Jeanne Smith

Birth date - October 4

1. When did you join OSGKC, and how long have you been growing orchids? I joined OSGKC in November 2022. I'm very grateful I saw the June Silent Auction and October Show information on Facebook in 2022. I started growing phalaenopsis around 2001.

2. What got you hooked on orchids? I enjoyed walking through the orchid greenhouses when I attended the College of the Ozarks during the 1990's. I received a few phalaenopsis plants as gifts during my 19-year career at Sprint/Ericsson/T-Mobile. I also purchased a small, mounted air orchid during the Home and Garden show from Bird's Botanical. It rebloomed several times

and started a new smaller plant. I lost it when we took our 2003 vacation. I have been looking for one like it since, but I don't know what it was called.

3. What type of orchid is your favorite? I am still deciding which type of orchid is my favorite. There are so many amazing types of orchids I am still learning about. I loved how my Bulb. lobbii 'Different' HCC/AOS looked when it bloomed.

4. Where and how are you growing orchids? (please include a photo of yourself and of your setup!) Our spare bathroom is being used for my plant room. I am also utilizing a shaded area outside during the summer for my warmer temperature plants. I am working on setting up an orchid growing area similar to one of the ones I have been fortunate to see during the summer picnic and orchid tour.

5. What was/is your profession or training, and are you still working your job or retired? I was a Sr. Coordinator, Facilities for T-Mobile. My position was recently eliminated. I am currently trying to decide what to do next. Photography is my hobby. I have been an administrative professional, event coordinator, HR assistant and office manager.

6. Complete this statement: "One surprising fact about me is..." I completed several running events from local 5Ks to the Nike Women's Marathon in San Francisco. I also rode in the MS Bike ride.

7. Do you have any pets? I currently have cats. We used to have Siberian Huskies and cats.

Elizabeth Townshend
Birthdate October 6th



1. I started growing orchids about 13 years ago after purchasing a phalaenopsis from Costco.
2. I was hooked after going to Birds Botanicals in the caves and seeing all of the many varieties of orchids.
3. It's hard to say which is my favorite, but I lean towards Cattleya.
4. The orchids are grown in our basement under lights.
5. I work as secretary at St. Vincent de Paul church and boys school.
6. One surprising fact about me is...?
7. We have two dogs and two cats and hope to get chickens again in spring.



Mark Prout

Birthday October 12th

1. How long have you been in OSGKC (When did you join the OSGKC?)
1998
2. How long have you been growing orchids?
1997
3. What got you hooked?
Reblooming our first orchids
4. What type of orchid is your favorite?
The ones currently in bloom.
5. Where and how are you growing orchids? (include pictures if you can)
All over the house
6. What was/is your profession or training – are you still working or retired?
Journalism/PR Retired
7. Complete this statement: “One surprising fact about me is...”
I have interests and pastimes besides orchids.



Brian Donovan

Birthday October 25th

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

I joined the OSGKC in 2008.

2. How long have you been growing orchids?

I've been growing orchids since 2007.

3. What got you hooked?

Someone gave me an orchid as a gift and I promptly killed it. I bought another one. Within a few months I owned a dozen.

4. What type of orchid is your favorite?

My all-time favorite is *Phalaenopsis equestris* because it's always up to something. I love *Paphiopedilums*. Lately I've been interested in miniature *Dendrobiums*. But, if I had unlimited light and growing space, I would grow a lot of *Cattleyas* and *Brassavolas*.

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

I grow them in a windowsill and under lights. I put most of them in a shade house during the summer.

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

I'm a historical sociologist. I've been a professor in the Sociology Department at KU since 2001. I'm currently working on a book about avid Taylor Swift fans.

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

One surprising fact about me is that I'm a massive fan and aficionado of house music. I also have a wide appreciation for disco and other forms of dance music.

8. Birth Month and Day"

October 25

9. Do you have any pets?

Natalie and I have seven cats (four Cornish Rexes, two Lykois, and a domestic short hair): Squirrel, Otter, Bunny, Aardvark, Wee Possum, Myshka Mouse, and Snape

News from the AOS

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



WHAT ARE WEBINARS?

Webinars are online video presentations. You can register for an upcoming **webinar** or watch the recorded **webinars** any time at your convenience.

It's easy to find the [scheduled webinars](#) and to register on the AOS website.

Webinars offer new material each month and recorded sessions allow you to search a multitude of topics to view on your personal schedule.

The popular monthly **Greenhouse Chats** are open to everyone. AOS membership is not required. However, if you are an AOS member there are so many more webinars available to view.

REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. Register anyhow!

ALL webinars are recorded and available to view at your leisure.

Upcoming Webinars



Lycaste, Current Trends in Hybridizing and Judging Member-Only

Tim Culbertson

Thursday, October 12th, 2023
8:30 PM EDT

Tim Culbertson, noted hybridizer and AOS

judge, takes us through Lycaste, with his perspectives on judging to help us to understand what breeders are striving for to satisfy purchasers.

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Ron McHat AOS Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton
Open to the public

Tuesday, October 17th, 2023
8:30 PM EDT

Join Dr. Ron McHatton as he answers your questions about all things orchids. Please send your question and pictures to Sandra Svoboda at greenhousechat@aos.org by October 14, 2023.

[REGISTER NOW](#)

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Judges' Forum—Judging Today's Mini Cattleyas
Members Only

Peter T. Lin
Wednesday, October 25th, 2023

7:30 PM ET.
Peter T. Lin will discuss ever-popular, modern mini-cattleya breeding and how to judge this group.

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AOS MEETING OF THE MEMBERS
Members only

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE AOS

Saturday, October 28th, 2023
2 PM EST

The AOS will hold its semi-annual meeting of the members on October 28, at 2 pm EST. Come hear the latest information about YOUR

AOS. Learn what we are doing to keep our AOS vibrant and relevant to you our members. There will be some surPRIZES!

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AOS CULTURE DAY 'ORCHIDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS'

Open to the public

Cheryl Erins et al

Sunday, November 12th, 2023
10 AM - 3 PM CST

INVITE YOUR ATTENDEES

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Brassavola

Members Only

Beth Martin

Wednesday, November 15th, 2023
8:30 PM EST

AOS Accredited Judge Beth Martin presents
Brassavola, a beautiful and graceful orchid

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AOS Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton

Open to the public

Ron McHatton

Thursday, November 16th, 2023
8:30 PM EST

Join Dr. Ron McHatton as he answers your
questions about all things orchids. Please

send your question and pictures to Sandra Svoboda at greenhousechat@aos.org by November 13, 2023.

[REGISTER NOW](#)

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

If you have a love of orchids, want to learn more about them, are willing to contribute to the long-term health of the AOS and its Affiliated Societies, and have a desire to teach the public about orchids, then contact the AOS Judging Program at judges@aos.org for more information about how to become an AOS Judge!



*"Bewitched
By
Orchids"*

Don't forget to tell EVERYONE about the ORCHID SHOW

Halloween Costume Party, 5-8 p.m. Friday Oct. 27

Costumes encouraged (but not required), but WAIT....there are **prizes** for best costumes!!
Come on, you orchid growers, **let's have some FUN!**

What is an **Enhanced Ticket?**

\$25 general public, \$20 for OSGKC members

Included are two glasses of wine and two appetizer skewers, bon-bons, pretzels and trail mix - just to **Enhance your Experience with the Orchids!**

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Springfield
Arkansas
St. Louis**

**Kansas City
Natt's Orchids
Windy Hill Orchids
Deerfield Orchids**

**Birds Botanicals
Timbuktu Orchids
3 Educational
3 Art and Collectibles**

Vendors:

Natt's-Chicago, Windy Hill-St. Louis, Deerfield-Minnesota, Birds Botanicals-KC, Timbuktu-Wichita



Orchid Society of Greater Kansas City

OSGKC.ORG

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

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click donate

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

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

Sunday, October 8, 2023

Planning for our Orchid Show

Sunday, October 27-28, 2023

Bewitched by Orchids Orchid Show, Merriam Community Center

Sunday, November 12, 2023

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
Speaker: Dr. Bill's Orchids, "Expanding Your Orchid Horizons"

Sunday, December 10, 2023

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

Thursday-Saturday, October 26-28, 2023

Annual OSGKC Show

Sunday, January 14, 2024

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
*Speaker: Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Orchids, "Becoming an 80%
Grower"*

Sunday, February 11, 2024

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
*Speaker: Doug Martin, OSGKC Member, "The Birds, the Bees and the
Orchids: Orchid Pollination"*

Sunday, March 10, 2024

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

Sunday, April 14, 2024

Auction

Sunday, May 19, 2024

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
*Speaker: Brandon Tam, The Huntington Orchid Collection, "Searching
for the Rare Selenipedium aequinoctiale"*

Sunday, June 9, 2024

TBA

Sunday, July 14, 2024

Orchid Growers Tour

Sunday, August 18, 2024

OSGKC Member Picnic

Sunday, September 8, 2024

Merriam Community Center, 6040 Slater Street, Merriam, KS
*Speaker: Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids, "Mini Vandaceous Species
and Hybrids for the Home Grower"*