



## ***January Meeting – Masdevallias and Other Pleurothallids***

Thursday, January 19, 2006

7:30 p.m., Franklin Park Conservatory Classrooms

7:30 – 8:00 p.m., Beginners' Corner

### **How about some eye candy?**

Weary of the drab winter colors? Are you longing for the refreshing, happy reds and yellows and pinks of spring? Maybe you need the neon-bright flowers of the genus *Masdevallia* to cheer you up. Attitude adjustment in a 2 or 3 inch pot.

Think back to our show last June. Do you recall the **J & L Orchids** exhibit with the dramatic, yellow *masdevallia* as its focal point? If you do, you'll understand why we invited **Marguerite Webb** of J & L (<http://www.jlorchids.com/>) to visit us and acquaint us with this colorful group of pleurothallids.



Happily, Marguerite agreed to speak to us and she will join us on **January 19<sup>th</sup>** for our first meeting of the new year. She will be bringing *Masdevallias* and other orchids for sale at the meeting. But take a hint from J & L's website ... they offer a discount on pre-orders for delivery at society meetings. You'll find a very interesting catalog on their website.

Join us 6-ish at the Old Bag of Nails restaurant for something to eat before the meeting. People who would like to grow *Masdevallias* and people who would prefer to grow their cousins, the *Dracula*'s, are equally welcome.

**Tom Franczak**

## President's Message:

Happy New Year! Let me take this opportunity to start a conversation with you about our Society.



I want to assure you that the immediate future will be one of continuity, reinforcing those aspects that have been best received by the membership, such as the workshop (Beginners' Corner) and the speakers program.

We will continue to foster and support your development as accomplished orchid growers. Shortly after I moved to Columbus not quite five years ago, I attended a COOS meeting, not really knowing what to expect. What made a first and lasting impression on me was the display table and the very high quality of the material being shown. I thought to myself, these folks grow some pretty mean plants! We will want every member of the Society to attain to the same level as our *primo* growers. By January of next year I would hope to have seen every member's name appear at least once in the newsletter's list of monthly ribbon winners.

You are aware that the board has been expanded and that a new team is in place and is already sorting out its responsibilities and thinking about its priorities. The addition of two officers with show responsibilities should tell you that we will be adding emphasis to that activity of the Society. Already we have taken steps to schedule our home shows on dates that are more in line with our blooming seasons. Yes, we grow orchids and it's important that we grow them well and learn to grow ever more challenging varieties. But the payoff is when we can commend them to others for their edification and for our own. Orchid shows are both horticultural and social events. We will do everything we can to foster participation at our home shows and away shows and to make them fun.

Finally, a quick glimpse into the future. We look forward a few years to 2009. That's our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary as a Society and we need to throw a party. We need to host a Mid America Orchid Conference Show and hold a dinner-dance. I'll be asking the board to approve applying to MAOC for permission to host such an event, whether for a spring or a fall date in 2009. You may recall the 2001 event held in Worthington by the Society. You may recall how our volunteers carried the day and made that show successful. Much preparation will be needed for a 2009 show and we will begin now.

Much, much more about these and many other matters in the months to come. Stay tuned Stay involved.

**Tom Franczak**

### AWAY SHOW BULLETIN

Naila Caruso, our Away Show Chair, has been busy and apparently intends to keep the society busy during the upcoming spring show season. Here is a list of shows that she is registering COOS to attend or for which she is making inquiries. Please keep in mind that she will need plenty of your blooming plants in order to construct exhibits at the various shows. She will also need plenty of help for this ambitious schedule so please consider volunteering to assist on one of the show weekends. Remember, this also provides ample opportunity to have your prized bloomers judged. A more exact listing will be available in the February newsletter.

Feb 18,19 - Miami Valley Orchid Society Show, Cox Arboretum, 6733 Springboro Pike, W. Carrollton, Ohio

Feb 25,26 - Greater Lansing Orchid Society Show, MSU, Plant and Soil Science Conservatory, East Lansing Mi.

Mar 4,5 - (conflict-anyone interested?) Greater Akron Orchid Society Show, Tadmire Shrine Center 3000 Krebs Dr. Akron OH

Mar 4,5 - Greater Cincinnati Orchid Society Show, Krohn Conservatory, 1501 Eden Park Dr. Cincinnati, Oh.

Mar 11,12 - West Shore Orchid Society Show, Strongsville Recreation Center, 18100 Royalton Rd. Strongsville, Oh.

Mar 18,19 - Ann Arbor Orchid Society, Ann Arbor, Mi.

## Preparing to Show Orchids

Marilyn H. S. Light Copyright 2003

(I think this article is timely in light of the away show schedule and our **upcoming Spring Show March 25th – 26th at the Conservatory**. The article is reprinted with the permission of the Illinois Orchid Society Newsletter)

We all likely remember when we first saw orchids in a handsome display at a show. It was possibly then that we became inspired to become orchid growers and to someday proudly show what we had bloomed. We may not have realized it, but a lot of preparation goes into showing orchids. In order to achieve the very best, an exhibitor must choose healthy stock, grow it well, care for the developing flowers and transport it safely to the show. Lets get prepared to do as good a job!

Exhibitors have a variety of goals in mind when they show an orchid. Some wish to proudly show their very first orchid whose blooming event thankfully coincided with the local show date. Maybe they will win a ribbon and maybe not but they will have succeeded in blooming what they once only dreamed of. Rosettes, ribbons, trophies and maybe an award or two are a definite lure for some exhibitors while others simply wish to assist their club by supplying additional plants for a larger exhibit. In larger displays, flaws are likely not seen by the casual observer but in smaller exhibits or when a plant is on the judging table, flaws are much more apparent. It is therefore in the best interest of the exhibitor to groom plants before the show. Not only will plants be at their best, but a ribbon or two may be more likely forthcoming.

### Preparing the plant

The process of showing orchids begins long before the show date. Protect show plants from conditions that damage foliage and new growths. Most orchids keep their leaves for several years or even longer. A spot of drought or too little shade can produce effects such as accordion-pleated foliage in miltonias or an unsightly brown papery patch on a Cattleya leaf. The plant likely will recover from the damage but the telltale signs will persist and render the plant unsuitable for display where the foliage will be easily seen. Control pests, water and fertilize with care, avoid spraying with hard water or products that leave an unsightly residue. Above all, grow the plants as well as possible for maximum bloom quality and production.



A few days before show time, select plants at their blooming prime. While grooming is a year round task, verify that all debris including dead foliage, dried back bulbs, and fallen blooms have been removed. Examine the

foliage, especially the undersurface, for signs of scale and other pests. Gently wipe the upper surface of each leaf with a clean damp paper towel. Change towels between plants. Repeat if necessary at the show to remove travel dust. Do your fellow exhibitors a favor by leaving infested plants at home. When foliage is unsightly because of physical damage, we can still make good use of the blooms. Blooms can be entered in a cut flower or decorative class. In a large display, minor problems may disappear amongst the mass of blooms. An alternative is to remove the damaged portions from an otherwise large healthy specimen but this should be done only as a last resort.

### **Training the inflorescence**

Inflorescences are soft when immature but as they elongate, can become brittle and inflexible. As tiny flower buds develop, they will adjust their position according to the direction of light and the plant habit. Resupination (lip becoming lowermost) happens a few days before the flower opens. The best time to stake an inflorescence is when it is young. This way, flower buds and flowers will be carried to best advantage. Use a long enough stake to support what is expected to develop. Inflorescences can be staked to be upright or arching. Phalaenopsis and Odontoglossum are staked vertical over their entire length or partway which permits the flower-bearing part to drape gracefully in a cascade of wonderful blooms. Use only new bamboo or sterilized metal or plastic stakes. Be certain that a stake will not wobble during transport. Gently train a developing inflorescence by securing it along its length as it elongates using twists of waxed florist tape. Never attach the tie so tightly that the stalk becomes deformed. During the entire training process until flowering, keep the plant in the same position relative to the direction of light. A mark on the pot can help with realignment if the container has to be moved. Stakes are sometimes removed for display purposes but if this is not the intention, choose a stake style to complement rather than detract from the flowers.

### **Care of the flowers**

Developing flower buds are very susceptible to physical damage such as bruising, sun or frost burn, and insect predation and this can happen weeks before the show. A tiny scar on an equally tiny bud may not be noticeable but the damaged part can become an unsightly blemish when the bud expands to open. Protect developing buds from damage by paying close attention to culture.

Control insect pests, especially thrips and aphids preferably before the buds form. Thrips' nymphs will feed just under the petal edges of an opening bud leaving silvery scars to mar an otherwise beautiful flower. Botrytis fungus is a problem when nights are cool, humidity is high and there is poor air circulation. Affected buds and flowers will develop unsightly speckles.

Bud drop is a maddening habit of some Dendrobium and Phalaenopsis plants. A sharp change in temperature and humidity is suggested as the cause but you may not be able to stop bud drop from happening. If you have plants that are particularly susceptible to bud drop, bear this in mind before choosing them for the center of a display. Chances are that the changes experienced on the way to the show or at the show will cause buds to change color and drop.

### **Pests and Diseases**

Pests and diseases have no business at a show but that does not mean that they will not be present. We all have a duty to ensure that our plants are not a source of problems for other exhibitors. Greenhouse growers are encouraged to check especially yellow flowers and new succulent growths for aphids before bringing the plants to the show. While a blast of water or even soapy water will remove most, some nymphs may linger. Flower thrips, and a nasty hermaphroditic thrips that affects paphs and other orchids, *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*, can spread to other plants at a show. Control pests before the show otherwise leave the monsters at home.



## Transport

Planning is critical to success. Suitable boxes, packing, helping hands and a vehicle are all part of successful transport. When selecting plants that might be in flower at show time, consider how they can be packed and how those containers can fit in your vehicle. It is not unknown for someone to rent a van to transport an especially large or tall specimen. Consider the effect of too much heat from the sun or car heater, the chance of sunburn, freezing because of proximity to an un-insulated wall or chill because of the air conditioning. If you stop along the way for a meal, consider what will happen to the plants left in the car over midday. Heat from the sun will quickly damage flowers and even kill plants. Take no chances with a precious cargo that you have worked hard to acquire. Park in the shade. Cover plants in boxes with a lightweight cloth to mask the sun's rays. I use a picnic cooler to transport tiny Pleurothallids in cool, humid comfort. To transport Catasetums with their all too vulnerable male flowers, try securing the staked inflorescence by attaching cords to the stake and to either side of the box. Advise the driver to avoid sharp turns or sudden stops, both of which can cause plants to shift, topple or otherwise be damaged.

## At the show

Have on hand: show schedule, paper towels, spray bottle and water, tweezers, scissors, razorblade and alcohol, waxed florist tape. Locate your assigned exhibit area then get assistance to transport the plants and containers to that area. Move carefully and deliberately especially with tall or ungainly specimens. Sudden and expressive hand movements have been known to knock off a flower or two! Unpack carefully, checking that any stakes are still secure. Groom again if needed, remove any traveling supports and table your blooming beauties. Be sure the entries are registered and labeled then sit back and enjoy the show and the culmination of months of preparation. Good luck!



## IMPROVING YOUR WATER

With the start of the New Year, resolutions for improvement come to mind. One of my New Year's resolutions last year (January of 2005) was to cut back on the purchase of new plants and to make an effort to improve my growing technique. Where to start – each aspect of growing orchids can always be improved whether it be light, media, water, air movement, humidity, temperature, repotting, etc.

I decided to start with improving the quality of water I use on my plants. (Humidity will be next, but likely more expensive to improve.) I had noticed a distinct difference in the quality of growth in my plants when I take them out to summer out of doors. This is, in part, due to better quality and frequency of watering. Rainwater is naturally low in dissolved minerals. The relative concentration of calcium- and magnesium carbonate is primarily what we are actually talking about when we say water is “hard” or “soft”. Municipal water treatment is good, but what is good for us is not necessarily best for most of our plants. Most home water softeners make things even worse by exchanging the calcium and magnesium ions for sodium – we really do not want to water plants with water that is softened by ion exchange.

While water with a moderate level of hardness is fine to use on orchids, over time the carbonates will accumulate on pots and media. These are seen as white deposits that can build-up to be quite harmful to the root system of your plants. I have seen reference to the idea of flushing a potted plant from time to time to minimize the effect of these carbonate salts. However, in practice, this really does not work particularly well – the best thing to do is to repot before these deposits develop. You really should be doing this frequently anyway because most media will break down over time and will lose its ability to dry out (rock, aliflor, and similar media are exceptions).

Municipal water systems use a range of treatment processes to produce potable water that is of high quality and that will retain this high quality as it passes through the distribution system on its way to your home. One of the newer treatment techniques is reverse-osmosis or membrane filtration. You may have seen this referred to as reverse-osmosis or RO. Depending on the systems include nanofiltration, ultra-filtration, and micro-filtration. While many of the systems designed for use in the home are advertised as reverse-osmosis, in strict terms, many of these may be classified as nanofiltration membranes which are capable of functioning at the relatively low pressures seen in our homes. Regardless, for our purposes we are looking at these as a method of reducing hardness among other things.



moderate level of hardness over time the carbonates media. These are seen as build-up to be quite harmful plants. I have seen flushing a potted plant from the effect of these carbonate this really does not work thing to do is to repot develop. You really should anyway because most time and will lose its aliflor, and similar media

use a range of treatment potable water that is of high this high quality as it passes system on its way to your treatment techniques is may have seen this referred RO. Depending on the systems include filtration, and micro- the systems designed for

The photograph above shows a simple installation that connects to home plumbing. This is a “bare bones” system, capable of producing 20 gallons per day. Systems with lower and higher capacities are available. The cost for this particular unit was just under \$100 not including plumbing modifications. Although this unit (manufactured by Kent Marine) was marketed for the tropical fish hobbyist, it works great for our needs. Other “point of use” systems can be found in hardware stores – these are typically designed to be installed under a sink and may include a small holding tank and additional filters such as carbon for taste and odor control (not relevant for orchids!).

So how do these work? Sorry, but there are a couple of terms that we have to use to describe the process.

Feed water. There is a connection to the house plumbing – this provides the feed water to the unit (yellow line coming in from the right).

Stage 1. The first stage in this particular system is a pre-filter that removes any sediment that may come through your plumbing. This is needed in order to protect the more sensitive membrane.

Stage 2. This is the membrane. The yellow line coming down from Stage 1 is essentially the same as the feed water. The membrane is actually a long sheet of cellulose triacetate that is wrapped around a center tube. Water passes from right to left through the housing while some also passes through the membrane. The water that does not pass through the sheet of membrane is referred to as concentrate (because this has a high concentration of dissolved compounds). Concentrate is a waste stream. The water that passes through the membrane is the product water (or permeate), low in dissolved solids.

Leaving the membrane are two lines. The blue line that goes down into the container carries the product water (permeate). The orange line carries the waste (concentrate) and is directed over to a drain.

This system removes 92-95% of hardness and also tends to drop pH a bit. Cold water and low pressure will both reduce production. However, only run cold water through the system (hot water will damage them). It is important to note that this particular membrane element is an organic material and therefore must use chlorinated feed water. Other systems are sensitive to chlorine. If you are considering installing a membrane filtration system, be sure your water matches the requirements of the membrane element.

These membranes are delicate and must not be allowed to dry out – they MUST stay wet. The membranes should be replaced based on manufacturer's recommendations, typically after 25,000 gallons or so. The greatest drawback to an RO system is that a good deal of water is wasted. While municipal systems only waste about 20% of the total flow, residential units waste much more water than is retained.

For my system, I collect the permeate in a large, very heavy duty plastic trash can. A submersible pump (sold at garden centers for use in ponds) is in the bottom of this holding tank. A garden hose is attached to the discharge of the pump. I have connected a smaller coiling hose to this. This ends with a hand held spray nozzle. Because the system produces more water than I can use, I have included a quarter turn ball valve in the feed line to the membranes. Once the holding tank is full, I close the valve to shut the system down.

So how have my plants responded? In general, I would say there is a marked improvement in most of my orchids. In particular, I notice less spotting in varieties that tend to be sensitive to water quality. This is especially good for Pleurothallids and Disas. I also believe that having a system that makes watering simpler makes it easier for me to keep my orchids more moist. During these dry winter months, I tend to grow my plants too dry – anything that can help me water is a real benefit.



One word of caution – there are some orchids that will NOT benefit from this type of water. There are a large number of *Paphiopedilum* species that require lime in their growing medium or water. These orchids typically grow on weathered limestone outcrops. For these particular species, our municipal water works great; water from an RO system would be deficient in these required minerals.

When selecting a fertilizer for RO water, consider using the type of Michigan University fertilizer specifically formulated for this type of water.

- Tom Bell-Games

It is that time of year again. With the new year comes the membership renewal season. Please renew your membership in the Central Ohio Orchid Society **TODAY**. Send your check (made payable to "Central Ohio Orchid Society" to our **new membership chair, Jon Young (1752 Marsdale Avenue, Columbus, OH 43223)**, OR bring your check to the next meeting. Please support the society by renewing as soon as possible. The dues are \$15.00 for Individuals and \$20.00 per household.

**2006/2007 COOS Officers - Terms of Office are from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007**

|                                 |                |                         |              |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| President:                      | Tom Franczak   |                         | 614-868-5636 |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President: | Tennis Maynard | Program Chair           | 614-252-5710 |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice President: | Tom Bell-Games | Home Show Chair         | 614-487-1623 |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Vice President: | Naila Caruso   | Away Show Chair         | 614-868-5861 |
| Secretary:                      | Nancy Heath    | Recorder                | 614-888-9999 |
| Assistant Secretary:            | Bill Cavanaugh | Newsletter Editor       | 614-878-1745 |
| Treasurer:                      | Dawn Mettler   | Collect/Disburse Monies | 740-380-3023 |
| Assistant Treasurer:            | Jon Young      | Membership Chair        | 614-272-5256 |

**COOS Trustees – Terms of Office Expire December 31<sup>st</sup> of the Year Shown.**

|               |                          |              |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Jim Harper    | 2009                     | 614-965-1921 |
| Screll Jones  | 2009                     | 614-864-7924 |
| Ken Mettler   | 2007                     | 740-380-3023 |
| Nancy Wagener | 2007                     | 614-276-8890 |
| Tom Lochner   | Immediate Past President | 614-487-8197 |

**Notes from the November Meeting**

There was no show table.

## 2006 COOS Calendar

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| January 19, 2006    | Marguerite Webb – Masdevallias and other Pleurothallids [ <a href="http://www.jlorchids.com">http://www.jlorchids.com</a> ] |
| February 16         | Brian Gerhard, Australian Orchids [ <a href="http://www.duno.com.au">http://www.duno.com.au</a> ]                           |
| March 16            | Meeting (speaker to be determined)  |
| <b>March 25-26</b>  | <b>Central Ohio Orchid Society Annual Show</b>  |
| April 20            | Meeting (speaker to be determined)  |
| May 18              | Larry Sanford - Miltoniopsis  |
| <b>June 3-4</b>     | <b>Mini-show</b>  |
| June 15             | Meeting (speaker to be determined)  |
| July 23             | Picnic, tentatively set for Franklin Park Conservatory grounds  |
| September 28        | Meeting (speaker to be determined)  |
| October 19          | Meeting (speaker to be determined)  |
| <b>November 4-5</b> | <b>Mini-show</b>  |
| November 16         | Potluck Dinner  |

**Board Meetings.** Board meetings will generally be held the second Tuesday of odd numbered months with the exception of September:

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| January 10 | July 11      |
| March 14   | September 19 |
| May 9      | November 14  |

Dates for Orchid Judging at the Cincinnati Center: Civic Garden Center of Greater Cincinnati, 2715 Reading Road, Cincinnati. Registration of Plants at 12:00, Judging starts at 1:00. January 8, February 12, March 12.



**REGIONAL SHOWS:** The following are upcoming shows within a reasonable distance from the central Ohio area:

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| January 28 – 29, 2006  | Grand Valley Orchid Society Show, Frederik Meijer Garden and Sculpture Park, Grand Rapids Mi. Contact Rick Jensen, (616) 975-3155; <a href="mailto:rjensen@meijergardens.org">rjensen@meijergardens.org</a> .<br>About a five and one half hour drive according to mapquest. A good excuse for a weekend getaway.   |
| February 11 –12, 2006  | Southern Ontario Orchid Society Show, Toronto Botanical Garden, Lawrence Ave. E, Toronto, Ontario. Contact Peter Poot, Box 241 Goodwood Ont. LOC 1AO; (905)640-5643; <a href="mailto:sonja.poot@sympatico.ca">sonja.poot@sympatico.ca</a> .<br>About a seven and one half hour drive according to mapquest. A good excuse for a weekend getaway for the more adventurous.           |
| February 18 – 19, 2006 | Miami Valley Orchid Society Show, Cox Arboretum and Gardens, 6733 Springboro Pike, West Carrollton, Ohio. Contact Wes Ullery, 12956 St. Rt. 55, St. Paris, Ohio 43072. (937)308-4740.<br>Close to Home. Support your almost local Orchid Society.   |
| February 25 –26, 2006  | Greater Lansing Orchid Society Show, MSU Plant and Soil Science Conservatory, Corner Bouge St. and Scenic Road, East Lansing Mi. Contact Pete Porciello, 515 N. Putnam Unit H, Williamstown, Mi. 48895; (517)855-1311; <a href="mailto:pporciello@voyager.net">pporciello@voyager.net</a> .<br>Another road trip to the land of the Wolverine, about 4 hours according to mapquest. |

**Editor's Corner.** Wow! My hat is off to Tom Bell-Games who rode this beast for so many years and never let us see him sweat. This is our first electronic edition and I am still feeling my way, learning how to suitably construct a newsletter and to use all of the attendant software effectively and accurately. Your pardon if there is the occasional goof. This issue is a little longer than I anticipate most being because of some extra information specific to the February speaker but time will tell. The one thing I did want to say is that this newsletter is intended to be the forum of the society not the forum of the newsletter editor. To make it so, I encourage your suggestions, contributions and ideas. Have a topic you would like to see addressed, let us know. Or better yet write a short article on a topic that you have some expertise in that you would like to share. Want to find a plant, let us know. Have a plant you want to sell, let us know. We can list them here (within reason). Have an idea on how we can serve the society better, let us know. We will see how the critter evolves. It really is important that other members of the society contribute. Otherwise, your likely to get a heaping dose of what fascinates me or what is available at publication time and I'm sure you want much more variety than that. To that end I welcome you input and your company as we go forward.

Bill Cavanaugh

## Hospitality

A huge thank you, in advance, to all of those who have signed up to provide snacks and goodies for the upcoming meetings. Below is a list of who has signed up and the month they signed for. Coincidentally, the blank spots have no volunteers. See Naila at the meeting to add your name to the merriment roster.

If you have to cancel try to get a person from the following month to switch or ring Naila to change months.

|                               |                              |       |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Jan. Tom & Pat James          | Feb. Ruth and Bill Cavanaugh | March |
| Jan. Dorothy Burchfield       | Feb. Edwina Carreon          | March |
| Jan. Chris Bednar             | Feb.                         | March |
| April Tom & Rosina Bell-Games | May Norman & Lori Baldwin    | June  |
| April                         | May                          | June  |
| April                         | May                          | June  |

## February Foresight

Taking nothing away from any other meeting in 2006, the February get-together looks like the Excitement of the Year. You know from the COOS Calendar **Brian Gerhard** of [Down Under Native Orchids](#) in Australia is our guest speaker. Pre-ordering plants from his website catalogue is encouraged.

There you will find an excellent selection of Dendrobiums, Sarcochilus, Dockrillia and other epiphytic material to choose from. What's not on his site, however, are his terrestrial offerings in flask. **But we have those here!**

Check [List 1](#) and [List 2](#) and try not to drool all over your keyboard as you inspect the Pterostylis, Diuris, Caladenia, Thelymitra and other terrestrial material you simply never see offered in this country.

Now, there are **limited quantities** of these flasks available. Moreover there is a **deadline of January 20, 2006** for finalizing orders. And, of course, you must indicate that you are a member of the Central Ohio Orchid Society in your correspondence.

Forgive me for gushing, but you may never see such rare material made available again. You are probably aware that Brian is starting his tour on the west coast and then moving eastward across the country. It would be a shame for him to come all this way only to have the west coast societies gobble up all these delicacies. (*And you know they will once they circulate the terrestrial lists.*) Get your orders in promptly and ensure that we get the lion's share of the flasks here in the mid-west!

Why flasks? Why not plants? Well, terrestrials don't travel bare root, now, do they? So 99% of the weight of the potted plant is dirt. How much do you want to pay to ship dirt from Australia? :-))) Not to worry. Terrestrials are much faster to bloom from flask than epiphytes. But they are touchier. Water quality is paramount. If you haven't yet grown terrestrials successfully, haul out the books, talk to the pros in the society. And when you do establish them, breed them to make sure we continue to have these marvelous plants available for our pleasure and edification. Terrestrials really are the Holy Grail for orchid growers. So get to work and earn your next bottle of Australian Shiraz, mate.

Tom Franczak

Editor's Note – The February meeting is in jeopardy for lack of pre-orders sent to the speaker. His trip is dependant on landing on the black side of the ledger and currently, though there are flask sales, he lacks sufficient plant sale pre-orders. He must have orders no later than January 20, 2006 in order to complete the paperwork to bring the plants from Australia. If you are interested in acquiring flasks or plants please peruse the offerings and order before January 20. For a very complete listing of other available plants see the December '05 newsletter

## List 1

### **DOWN UNDER NATIVE ORCHIDS**

**Phena & Brian Gerhard**

P.O. Box 3630 WAMBERAL 2260.  
N. S. W. AUSTRALIA.

PH: 011 61 2 4385-4552

FAX: 0015 61 2 4385-8330

Email: [brian\\_duno@bigpond.com](mailto:brian_duno@bigpond.com)

Website; [www.duno.com.au](http://www.duno.com.au)

Date; 7<sup>th</sup> December 05

### **TERRESTRIAL FLASK LIST**

**Mini flasks [ 10 – 12 plants ] ## \$US30.00 each Maxi flasks 25-27 plants \$US40.00**

R = Some ready now L = Later

The clonal names such as 'Wensley Dale', 'Gosford', 'Bowral' and 'Ellalong are places in NSW & Victoria where these are native.

|       |  |                               |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|
| H410  | <i>Pterostylis furcata</i> X <i>ingens</i>                       | Minis & Maxis R               |
| H780  | <i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i> 'Tall Brown'                        | Minis [ approx. 10 ] R        |
| I 776 | <i>Pterostylis anaton</i>  | Minis [ 29 ] & maxis [ 10 ] R |
| I 129 | <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> [Wensley Dale ]                        | Minis [ 16 ] R                |
| I 244 | <i>Caladenia toxochila</i>                                       | Minis R                       |
| I 116 | <i>Caladenia formosa</i>   | Minis R                       |
| I 779 | <i>Pterostylis coccina</i> [Bowral NSW]                          | Minis [ 6 ] L                 |
| I 610 | <i>Pterostylis biseta</i> [green form ]                          | Minis [ 42 ] R                |
| J025  | <i>Pterostylis baptistii</i> ['Janey' x 'Gosford']               | Minis [ 8 ] R                 |
| I 252 | <i>Pterostylis baptistii</i> 'Gosford' x SA great 'The Greatest' | Minis [ 13 ] L                |
| I 253 | <i>Pterostylis baptistii</i> [Gosford] x Cutie 'Harold's Pride'  | Minis [ 5 ] L                 |
| I 762 | <i>Diuris orientis</i>   | Minis L                       |
| H247  | <i>Thelymitra erosa</i>  | Minis [approx. 4] R           |
| I 254 | <i>Glossodia major</i> x <i>elythranthera brunonis</i>           | Minis [ 8 ] L                 |
| I 225 | <i>Diuris</i> sp. aff. <i>punctata</i> [ Ellalong NSW ]          | Minis [ 13 ] R                |
| I 778 | <i>Pterostylis maxima</i>  | Minis [ 23 ] Some R           |
| I 779 | <i>Pterostylis coccina</i> [Bowral NSW ]                         | Minis [ 29 ] L                |
| I 795 | <i>Pterostylis coccina</i> "Red" x self                          | Minis [ 10 ] L                |
| I 251 | <i>Pterostylis baptistii</i> [Gosford x self]                    | Minis [ 18 ] L                |
| I 302 | <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> [ S.C. ]                          | Minis [ 4 ] L                 |

### **CURRENTLY IN MOTHER FLASK AWAITING FINAL REPLATE**

|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| H917  | <i>Pterostylis</i> sp. aff. <i>montana</i> [ N.Z. ]   |  |
| I 208 | <i>Caladenia</i> sp. aff. <i>colorata</i>   |  |
| I 770 | <i>Caladenia chapmanii</i>  |  |
| I 748 | <i>Pterostylis metcalfei</i> [some replated as at 22-5-05 will not be ready until at least Sept '05 ] |  |
| I 767 | <i>Leptoceras menzesii</i>  |  |
| I 760 | <i>Diuris corymbosa</i>   |  |
| I 253 | <i>Pterostylis baptistii</i> [Gosford form] x Cutie 'Harold's Pride'                                  |  |
| I 876 | <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> two fine forms crossed [abundant germination – growing very nicely     |  |

## List 2

### DOWN UNDER NATIVE ORCHIDS

Phena & Brian Gerhard

P.O. Box 3630 WAMBERAL 2260.  
N. S. W. AUSTRALIA.  
PH: 011 61 2 4385-4552  
FAX: 0015 61 2 4385-8330

Email: [brian\\_duno@bigpond.com](mailto:brian_duno@bigpond.com)

Date: 27th November 05

Website: [www.duno.com.au](http://www.duno.com.au)

### TERRESTRIAL FLASK LIST

#### NOTE:

- If terrestrial orchid flasks are ordered in Australian Summer (Dec-Mar) some plants may have dead leaves because they are in the dormant stage. New growth will start again in Autumn from the dormant tubers in the flask.
- Deflasking notes are sent with each order. Seedlings are best planted out during the growing season. Late Autumn or early Spring are optimum deflasking times.
- Flasks contain a minimum of 20 plants. Some terrestrial flasks contain more than twice this number.

#### Caladenia

- #819 Fairy Floss remake. (*latifolia* x *rigida*) pink, Spring. SM \$US35.00  
(*flava* x *latifolia*) x self Orange/pink flowers in Spring SM \$US35.00  
#822 *latifolia* 'Pink' x *filamentosa*. Pink spiders, Spring \$US35.00

|  |
|--|
| Cymbidium suave <b>Masses of small green flowers in Nov. SM</b> <b>\$US35.00</b> |
|--|

#### Diuris

- laxiflora* SM Yellow with brown spots in Sep. \$US35.00  
*punctata* SM Large purple fragrant flowers. Very choice. \$US35.00

**Disa uniflora** SM Large red flowers in Dec-Jan. Virtually evergreen. **\$US35.00**

#### Thelymitra

- antennifera* FM Yellow, vanilla scented blooms \$US35.00  
*luteocilium* SM Pale pink blooms in spring. \$US35.00  
*nuda* 'Royal Blue' x self. Up to 15 Sky blue flowers \$US35.00  
*rubra* 'Very Dark Pink' 2-4 rich pink flowers. Free flowering sp. \$US35.00  
#829 *Thel. nuda* x *Calochilus robertsonii* What will these look like? \$US35.00

THE CENTRAL OHIO ORCHID SOCIETY  
c/o BILL CAVANAUGH  
4965 OLD TREE AVENUE  
COLUMBUS, OH 432282



CENTRAL OHIO ORCHID SOCIETY  
NEWSLETTER

WDC