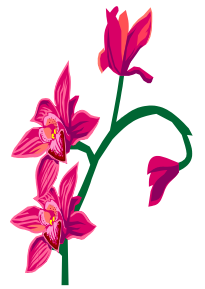


Central Ohio Orchid Society
Reporter



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October 2015

October Meeting ~ Hadley Cash of Marriott Orchids
Topic: Complex Paphiopedilums
Thurs Oct 8th
Meeting starts 8:00 p.m. @ Franklin Park Conservatory
Beginner's Corner is 7:30-8pm

Hadley began growing his first orchids over thirty years ago, and formed Marriott Orchids in 1985. By this time, he had begun growing Paphiopedilums almost exclusively. In the early 1990's, he built his first greenhouse, of approximately 2,500 square feet. Shortly after, he started a breeding program focused on producing Paphiopedilums of the highest quality. Hadley married his wife Deborah in 1997, and in 1998, just before the birth of their son Austin, he began the orchid business as a full time career. The rest, as they say, is history!

Marriott Orchids expanded their growing area in 1998, to 6,000 square feet of heated greenhouse. They have now received over 400 American Orchid Society awards, including 15 FCC's (First Class Certificate's). Hadley has had six crosses awarded AQ's (Award of Quality) from the AOS. Additionally, a cultivar from one of his own crosses was voted as the winner of two AOS "Special Awards" for 2004. Winwine 'Dark Spell' FCC/AOS won both the W.W.Wilson Award and the Merritt W. Huntington Award (Best Paphiopedilum and Best FCC of the year).



Mr. Cash has lectured throughout the US and internationally, sharing both his love and expertise of Slipper Orchids. He has also written a number of published articles on the genus Paphiopedilum and its hybrids.

We will have our pre-meeting "Meet & Greet" at the Aab Indian restaurant at 2400 E. Main St., Bexley. It's where Aladdin's Eatery used to be. Everyone is welcome!

President's Message

A Hibernating Opportunity

Winter is coming, and, like some animals, some orchids will hibernate.

We call it 'winter dormancy'. But what does that mean, exactly? It means "Opportunity!!".

Opportunity for those who are limited in their indoor growing options. Winter. Well, we all think we know what that is, right? Snow. Frigid cold. Darkness without end.

But did you know that's not the story everywhere orchids come from? Yes, for the orchids in the ground in my yard, the cypripediums, etc., it does. Cold dormancy is familiar to us. It saves the plant for the next growing season, lying beneath the ground in its most basic form, until spring wakes it like an iris or other perennial, and it begins to grow above ground again.

BUT.....in many areas, winter is not cold. It is DRY. Habenarias, catasetinea, pleione, cynorkis and many other orchids, go fully dormant in the winter and use no or almost no water at all.

So that beautiful pink Habenaria Regnieri in my Orchidcourt.com home page?? In the winter a bare dry pot with no life evident whatsoever, the above-'ground' part of the plant having withered, browned, dried and fallen off. But the tuber is still alive down in the mix, waiting for spring.



Pleione praecox



Cyc. warscewiczii



Cypripedium reginae

That wonderful, fragrant, black Fredclarkeara SVO Black Pearl 'After Dark' everyone swoons over? While with catasetums some of the upper plants remains (the pseudobulbs), the leaves drop for winter and the dormancy is just as real, so that black-flowered plant just sits all winter looking bare until new growth and new leaves come in the spring.

So what does all this mean for the growing-space challenged grower? If you have a place to summer plants outdoors, you can build a collection of winter-dormant orchids, both those that stay out in the winter under the ground, and those that come inside in their pots for warmth, but take no care, during winter. Just a spot in a shelf or atop a cabinet to maybe catch enough sun to recognize the change in seasons. No watering, etc.

Each group of these has evolved to endure the dry winters in their native habitat and can do so for you, too.

There are more options for orchid-growing than you knew. Give it a shot.

Tennis Maynard



Habenaria Regnieri



Cypripedium Philipp



Clowesia Grace Dunn

2014/2015 COOS Board Members

Term of Officers – January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015

President:	Tennis Maynard		614 586-6005
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Term of Office Expires December 31st of year shown

Lori Baldwin	2015	740 246-4713
Eileen Ansley	2015	614 457-7774
Screll Jones	2017	614-864-7924
Elly Campbell	2017	614 557-9947

2015 COOS Calendar

General Meetings – Third Thursday of the month...excluding July, August and December.

Oct 8th – Hadley Cash

Nov 19th Potluck Dinner

Dec – No meeting

Board Meetings –Board meetings will be held the second Tuesday of odd numbered months. 7:00- 8pm.
All members are welcome to observe.

Nov 9th

Hospitality

We would like to give a giant THANK YOU to everyone who has so kindly and graciously brought in goodies for the meetings this year. And an equally giant THANK YOU to Sandra and Terry who have coordinated and organized the task each month.

October Volunteers:

Suzanne Cavazos, Deb Walker, and Scott Bever

Show Table Results

October is our last month in the contest for 2015 so make sure you bring all your blooming beauties to the meeting this week. ☺

July results:

Cattleya – species & Hybrids

Tennis Maynard	C maxima	1st
Tennis Maynard	C harrisoniana	2nd

Oncidium

Dave & Edna Markley	Onc Sharry Baby 'Red Fantasy'	1st
Tennis Maynard	Tol. Genting Angel x Tol. Barbie	2nd
Tom & Pat Stinson	Odcdm Sunlight 'Hilo Honey'	3rd

Bulbophyllum

Tennis Maynard	Bulb carunculatum	1st
Tennis Maynard	Bulb tingarbarinium	2nd
Tennis Maynard	Bulb Wilbur Chang (echinolabium x carunculatum)	3rd

Paphiopedilum

Tom & Pat Stinson	Paph Julius	1st
Dave & Edna Markley	Paph Winston 'Pisgah'	2nd
Tom & Pat Stinson	Paph Lynleigh Koopowitz	3rd

Others

Dave & Edna Markley	Den nobile hybrid - Plant of the Month	1st
Tennis Maynard	Platanthera ciliaris	2nd
Screll Jones	Kieferstenia mystacina	3rd

September results:

Cattleya

Tennis Maynard	Blc Pisgah King	1st
Tennis Maynard	C Chocolate Drop 'Kodama'	2nd
Katrina Heap	C dolosa coerulea	3rd

Oncidium

Dave & Edna Markley	Onc Sharry Baby	1st
Tennis Maynard	Alicerara Sunday's Best 'Muffin'	2nd

Paphiopedilum

Screll Jones	Paph Chin Hua Dancer	1st
Dave & Edna Markley	Paph Doll's Kobold (Charlesworthii x henryanum)	2nd

Tennis Maynard	Paph dianthum	2nd
Justin Pepperney	Paph superbians	3rd
Justin Pepperney	Paph sukhakulii	3rd
<u>Phragmipedium</u>		
Scott Bever	Phrag Fritz Schomburg	1st
Tennis Maynard	Phrag longifolium v hinksianum	2nd
<u>Habenaria</u>		
Tennis Maynard	Hab xanthocheila	1st
Screll Jones	Hab rhodocheila - orange	2nd
Tennis Maynard	Hab erichmichaelii	3rd
<u>Masdevallia</u>		
Justin Pepperney	Masd (Angel Frost x rex) x veitchiana	1st
Tennis Maynard	Masd Yma Sumac	2nd
Justin Pepperney	Masd veitchiana	3rd
<u>Dendrobium</u>		
Katrina Heap	Den Hibiki - Plant of the Month	1st
Scott Bever	Den Hibiki 'Tiny Bubbles'	2nd
<u>Others</u>		
Screll Jones	Stenoglottis longifolia	1st
Dave & Edna Markley	Vanda - unknown hybrid	2nd

Growers' Contest standings:

Greenhouse

Division

Tennis Maynard	371
Tom & Pat Stinson	311
Screll Jones	73
Tessie Steelman	51
Don Weber	14
Dennis Eifel	10

AYO

Dave & Edna	218
Katrina Heap	131
Scott Bever	127
Justin Pepperney	31
Suzanne Cavazos	10
Edy Gunawan	10
Elly Campbell	6
Ken Mettler	4

Diane Faridad	3
Naila Caruso	1

Beginner

LaRioja Vannoy	32
Gary & Deb Walker	21
Larissa Boiwka	10

We added a “Beginner” category this year...if I don’t have you in the right category then please let me know at the October meeting.



Culture Corner

**Courtesy of the American Orchid Society website –
All About Orchids section**

Temperature Ranges

Unlike most of our familiar houseplants, orchids are adapted to conditions that experience not only seasonal variation in temperatures but also significant day/night variations as well. These seasonal and diurnal variations are often critical to proper growth and flowering and, when not provided, may weaken the plant and allow the development of temperature-stress related disorders.

Cool, Intermediate or Warm?

Orchids are usually classified as either cool-, intermediate- or warm-growing depending on their temperature needs and the usual definitions of these ranges are: Warm 80-90F days and 65-70F nights, Intermediate 70-80F days and 55-65F nights and Cool 60-70F days and 50-55F nights.

First, these temperature ranges are for winter conditions. Obviously, cattleyas and many oncidiums tolerate summer days into the 90s or no one in three-quarters of the country would be able to grow them. However, temperatures above the low 90's do cause physiological stress on the plants and their ability to tolerate it is tied to a significant drop in night temperature as well as the typically short duration of summer heat. The same plants constantly exposed to high day temperature with little diurnal variation rapidly develop symptoms of heat stress such as black rot and calcium-deficiency induced leaf-tip dieback.

Second, these ranges are SAFE estimates. We all know individuals who routinely expose their plants to temperatures above and, more importantly below, these ranges without apparent damage but the ability to survive temperature extremes is closely tied to many other environmental and cultural practices as well as the duration. A few hours of temperatures in the 40's will have a remarkably different effect on phalaenopsis than a whole growing season of too-cool conditions. Think of these ranges like traffic hazard warning signs. Does a sign for a curve ahead at 35mph mean you can't take it at 50mph? Of course not, you might be able to but it helps if you are an experienced driver. The same is true of plants. If your plants have been grown under uniformly warm conditions they will be much more stressed by sudden cold snaps than they would be if they were allowed to gradually become acclimated to lower temperatures and wet plants can be more easily damaged by cold than dry plants. Some clones are much more tolerant of extreme conditions than others. That fact is the basis of the development of warmth tolerant or especially cold tolerant landscaping plants.

These temperature ranges overlap somewhat and many genera are either adaptable to a wide range of conditions or have species with different cultural requirements such that, with careful selection of micro-climates in your growing area, it's possible to successfully grow a wide range of plants. For those that want nights a bit cooler, moving them closer to the windows will help while those that want to be a bit warmer can be staged further away provided adequate light can be provided.

The Need for a Day/Night Differential

Most of the orchids we grow do best under intermediate temperature conditions. Given adequate humidity and air movement, many will tolerate higher daytime temperatures than the ranges would indicate as long as they cool off at night. Night temperatures that are too warm or too cold are more often than not, much more damaging to plants than day temperatures.

Appropriate night temperatures are critical to good growth and flowering. Most orchids do best with a 10-15F fluctuation between day and night temperatures with those from lower elevations and more tropical climates needing somewhat less but without this day/night temperature differential the plant's respiration and metabolism are impacted. Cool nighttime temperatures allow orchids to store rather than expend the carbohydrates they manufacture during the day. Night temperatures that are too high or day/night fluctuations that are insufficient are perhaps the second leading cause of failure to bloom. If your plants are growing well, with strong vigorous growth but fail to flower and you are sure that your light is adequate, try dropping your night temperatures by a few degrees. You may be surprised by the results. In some cases, plants will not flower unless both the day and night temperatures are below a certain threshold regardless of the day/night fluctuation. For example, phalaenopsis grown under 90F/80F (day/night) temperatures will not flower even though there is a 10F differential. This is because day temperatures above 85F and night temperatures above about 75F inhibit flowering independently of each other. Conversely, if your plants are not producing vigorous growth, try raising or lowering your night temperature a few degrees.



A min-max thermometer will show you the temperature range over a given period of time.

Seasonal Variation

Know thy orchids. Many orchids, especially species, are adapted to significant seasonal variations and without them will either not flower or may not grow at all. This is especially true of plants from higher elevations or more northerly climates. While *Dendrobium lindleyi* (aggregatum) grows perfectly well during the summer months with temperatures in the 90's during the day and 70's at night, it will not flower without a sharply colder (and virtually dry) winter season. The same sort of seasonal variation is at play in the flowering of nobile dendrobiums and plants like *Dendrobium kingianum*. In their native habitat, summers can be very hot with temperatures even exceeding 100F but winters are cool and dry. Without this cool winter, flowering is inhibited and the plants produce numerous keikis where there should have been inflorescences.

For every orchid that needs a wide seasonal variation there's an orchid adapted to consistently warm or cool conditions. In some cases these species occupy localized habitats that do not experience significant seasonal variations because of altitude or equatorial location or they may come from high or low altitudes. This is where a little research into the native habitat of your plants will go a long way to successful culture.