



North Eastern New York Orchid Society

contact@nenyos.org

www.nenyos.org

August 2014

NENYOS Visits J & L in CT

Several cars containing NE-NYOS members traveled to the J & L Open house on June 29. Jim and Elizabeth sent in a few comments that we thought were worthy of the newsletter.

"The best part of the event was the company. I enjoyed their company/conversation very much. They are very nice people to travel with.

The lunch was chicken wings, watermelon slices and a plate of chopped vegetables.

Carrie made a remark that phals can grow at 35% humidity, and she disagreed with some of the information presented at the AOS website. She asked the group of us (25 people approx.) How much humidity do orchids need? I said 50-70% according to AOS. But she claims they grow well with 1/2 of that amount. Other information I disagreed with (for my conditions) but also appreciated many other good tips."

—J. Bolton

Wake and Jim drove in 2 cars to J&L. We left at 8am... weather perfect. Gorgeous flowers greeted us and the lecturers gave us info on how to grow some of the orchids they had for sale and the latest orchids on the market.

CTOS gave repotting info. Good company and good food. I recommend scheduling this trip again for next year as it was a wonderful day and outing." —E. Sanderson

Janet Vinyard reminded Jim that often there are differing opinions. "Oh, yes, there are many personalities and opinions amongst orchid growers, and 'experts' are just 'noisy-er' about their opinions. I take it all in and adapt any cultural practices to what seems to do well for my conditions. Watching the plant is certainly the best clue. For example. Glen swears on his mix for growing good phrags and paphs. I purchase it but have to add almost a third more of a medium/coarse bark due to my cooler and perhaps more humid conditions. Secondly, with my limited high light (overall in winter) I do not even expect that bright light plants will bloom every year.

There is no exact recipe for orchid growing is what I have learned over all these years."



My take on the great orchid growing debate is that classic phrase "It depends." Of course, we all want a cut-and-dried answer that is short and sweet. But did we tell you everything about what is going on in our world (micro-climate) when there is a problem....no.

Did we ask you about every variable that your plants have to deal

with when you are growing them so we can try to replicate your conditions.....no.

Does anyone know the only way to grow orchids in this little corner of Upstate NY.....no.

Because, it depends.

Maybe your world is warmer, cooler, wetter, drier than your next door neighbor. So listen to everyone and be willing to be bold and try different things- in small increments and with lots of observation.

You may have some really good results!

By Sandy Buxton II

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Phone (203) 261-3772
Email: jlorchid@snet.net
Website <http://www.jlorchids.com>



Pictures of the event at J & L with vendors Orchidophile and Cal Orchids.

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Upcoming Meetings

August 2—Annual Picnic at Stan & Fern Lee's in Scotia

September 6—Jim Marlow of Marlow's Orchids in Scottsville, NY at Sanford Library in Colonie

**September 14—IPA Meeting with 3 speakers at CCE, 50 West High St, Ballston Spa
(Registration fee)**

October 4—Ron McHatton from American Orchid Society at Sanford Library

Nov 1—AUCTION at Sanford Library

Dec 6—Holiday Gathering at Sanford Library

January 2015 - luncheon at Wolfert's Roost

Upcoming Events in the Northeast

September 20, 2014 Delaware Valley Orchid Council's 25th Speaker's Forum at Wyndham Hotel, Mt. Laurel, NJ. Speakers will include Alan Koch, Gold Country Orchids, Gene Crocker, Carter & Holmes (ret), Matt Chen, Ten Shin Orchids, Ray Barkalow, First Rays Orchids. Cost is \$49 and includes continental breakfast, buffet lunch, speaker presentations and sales area. Early bird registrants (by Aug. 21) are entered into a raffle for an orchid package valued at over \$125. Send payment to DVOC, c/o Michael Kauffman, Treasurer, 222 Blue School Road, Perkasie, PA 18944 and print name and address of attendees.

October 25-26, 2014 3rd Annual Berkshire Orchid and Tropical Show at Berkshire Community College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The weekend event will offer up to twenty unique exhibits, a diverse program of educational talks, workshops and demonstrations, raffles and door prizes, and a limited number of vendors selling plants, supplies, and related materials. Centrally located within the scenic Berkshires and with plenty of parking, Berkshire Community College's Paterson Field House is the perfect location for this unique event. Visit www.berkshirecc.edu/orchid to see photos and information from prior years.

**GROS—Greater Rochester Orchid Soc.
STOS—Southern Tier OS**

**CTOS—Connecticut OS
MHOS—Mid-Hudson OS**

Check www.aos.org/events before traveling to see if there may be a local orchid event at your destination. Everything published in *Orchids* magazine is also on the web page

Beginner Series Class—

And here's the list of upcoming beginner talks:

Beginner Talks 2014-2015

Sept	Repotting
Oct	Orchid Habitat
Dec	Orchid Databases
Feb	Preparing your orchids for display
Mar	An orchid genus we haven't talked about

Beginner Grower lectures are generally held before regular meetings at about 1:30 p.m. Arriving for a meeting early allows participants to check out the Show Table, have a snack and look at the Sale Table!! As well as find a chair with a good view and ask questions of the other members.

Much of our learning happens by gaining information from our peers!

MAKING IT WORK FOR NENYOS OFFICERS FOR 2014

Donna Wardlaw	Co-President
Janet Vinyard	Co-President & Treasurer
Deb Lambeth	Secretary
Ed Belemjian	Director
Sandy Buxton	Director
Mark Conley	Director
Steve Condon	Website
Stan Lee	Past President
Sandy Buxton	AOS Rep
Gillen O'Brien	Name Tags
Joan Gardner	Refreshments
Bob Odess & Ed Belemjian	Raffle Greeter

NENYOS Contact:
Contact@nenyos.org

Sandy Buxton Newsletter Ed.
buxtonsandy@gmail.com



The "real" reason I believe Sandy I doesn't want to move all of her orchids outside!

Her pet snake has been playing in her pansies but touching the orchids would be a MUCH bigger deal!

J & I Orchids

Parkside Orchids Summer Fest July 25-27, 2014

We're looking forward to another fabulous weekend of education, sales and fun. Mark your calendars now, we've got all our vendors returning for 2014 and have already started negotiating with the big guy about the weather!

PARKSIDE ORCHID NURSERY

2503 Mountain View Drive
Ottsville, PA 18942
610-847-8039

Fax: 610-847-1211

www.ParksideOrchids.com Email:

info@ParksideOrchids.com Open Friday, Saturday and
Sunday 10am-5pm and by appointment.



Webinar July 21, 2014 at 8:30 pm EDT

**Lycaste skinneri and its hybrids
Lyc. Arcadian Sunrise 'Ursa Major' FCC/AOS**

Reserve your seat now, space is limited! (members only)

Come join Mario Ferrusi as he discusses Lycaste skinneri! This legendary orchid has a rich history and is at the foundation of Lycaste breeding, lending its size and form to generations of hybrids. Mario is an AOS Vice President, accredited judge. His 'Marsh Hollow' clonal name graces many beautiful cool and intermediate orchid species and hybrids.

Title: Lycaste skinneri and Its Hybrids

Date: Monday, July 21, 2014

Time: 8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT

System Requirements

PC-based attendees: Required - Windows® 8, 7, Vista, XP or 2003 Server Mac®-based attendees: Required - Mac OS® X 10.6 or newer Mobile attendees: Required: iPhone®, iPad®, Android™ phone or Android tablet



Come and Visit a NENYOS meeting!!

One of the wonderful things about our NENYOS organization is we encourage anyone interested in orchids to come and visit our meetings.

You don't need to be a member to listen to the speaker or ask questions.

So, come and visit. Bring a friend. The more, the merrier as we all learn and enjoy the wonders of growing orchids.

Picnic Goodies

Gift plant at August 2nd picnic for members will be something interesting according to Janet Vinyard, our intrepid NENYOS Co-President/Treasurer. She is still working on the exact item – but plants will definitely be present.

Members can sell plants at the summer picnic too!

VENDORS WHO HELPED WITH THE 2013 AUCTION & Activities

Gretchen Bellinger Textiles

24 Mill Street
Albany, NY 12204

Bill Doran, Co Flower wholesalers

45 Industrial Park Rd, Albany, NY 12206 (518)-465-5285
www.billdoran.com

Carmela Orchids

Hakalau, HI
www.carmelaorchids.net

Danker Florist

658 Central Avenue, Albany, NY 12206 518-489-5461
www.dankerflorist.com

Island Sun Orchids –Karen Kimmerle; PO Box 909, Keaau, HI

Lehua Orchids

Mountain View, HI
808-968-8898
www.lehuaorchids.com

Piping Rock Orchids

2270 Cook Rd
Galway, NY 12074
518-882-9002
www.pipingrockorchids.com

Sunset Valley Orchids

Fred Clarke, 1255 Navel Place Vista, CA 92081(760) 639-6255
www.sunsetvalleyorchids.com

Tohru Takekoshi, former NENYOS, Member, Scotia, NY

The Orchid Works

Rayna@theorchidworks.com
P.O. 278 Hakalau, HI 96710
wholesale and retail lists online

Walter Scheeren

44-3265 Kalopa Mauka Rd
Honokaa, HI 96727
808-775-1185
scheeren@juno.com

An Orchid With Personality

Text and photos by David Chinery,
Cornell Cooperative Extension from
Root Concerns, Vol. 9, No. 6, July 2014

Mountain biking isn't a normal vehicle for botanizing, but you'd be surprised at what you can see if you dare take your eyes from the path. Riding along the Assabet River Rail Trail in eastern Massachusetts, I glimpsed a puffy pink form out of the corner of my eye. Although I hate stopping as much as Mario Andretti barreling down the straightaway, I turned my wheel around and confirmed that those shapes were in-deed pink lady-slippers. And there were more here, several others along there, and another behind those trees. Not exactly what you normally find beside an abandoned railroad corridor, but the pink lady-slipper is a contradictory creature.

I think of *Cypripedium acaule* as rare – after all, how many places can you go to see one? But

some of my wildflower books list it as “fairly common.” They might be found from Newfoundland west to Alberta then down to

South Carolina, a huge geographic territory, but they require acidic soil in woodlands or perhaps a sphagnum bog. While I discovered them thriving near a path frequented by dogs, hikers and bikers, they are terribly difficult to grow in a garden, primarily because of their low pH requirement. They like life not only acidic, but very acidic, well below pH 5. To boot, any irrigation water given to a pink lady-slipper must be tart as well. A pink lady-slipper taken from the wild is therefore almost guaranteed a death sentence because these conditions are very difficult to achieve in cultivation. This is a plant which is best left alone and enjoyed in its native state. Fortunately, many of the other *Cypripedium* species are propagated by nurseries (which don't collect them from the wild) and can be grown more easily.

If I describe *C. acaule* as a just two green ground-hugging leaves and one flower, it sounds like a very simple plant. But that one flower, plus the plant's own personality, make it complex. The sepals and petals on the top of the inflorescence are usually yellow-brown or magenta, but the big, inflated pink, purple or rarely white pouch (technically, the labellum) is the star of the show



DChinery



DChinery

and the reason for the name. This structure's purpose is to trap unsuspecting bumblebees who are lured by a promise of sweets. Once inside, the bee cannot turn around but is forced to climb a hairy ladder past the stigma, then journey below the pollinia, which doses the voyager with some male genetics. At this point *C. acaule* has a chortle because it doesn't offer any nectar but now has its pollen on the move. If the bee hasn't yet learned the joke but instead visits another flower, the pollen will be delivered to a female stigma, completing the act of gene shuffling before a second pollen load is picked up. But as author William Cullina writes, bees are fast learners and quickly tire of the game, meaning that few lady-slippers produce seed each season.

Perhaps, in this case, it is the insect who has the last laugh.



Editor Note: We have received several questions from people wondering about smoking and orchids. They had heard there could be problems but wanted to understand what they are. Info follows:

Q: *Can I smoke around my orchids?*

A: Smoking is very harmful to orchids (and to you--take the hint the orchid is trying to tell you). You can also give your orchids a virus called Tobacco Mosaic from the tobacco on your hands. As a rule, you should **NEVER** smoke around your orchids and always wash your hands before handling them if you smoke.

--From Linda, the Orchid Lady (web)

Tomato - Tobacco mosaic virus disease

F.L. Pfleger and R.J. Zeyen, Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota Extension, MN

The plant disease caused by tobacco mosaic virus is found worldwide. The virus is known to infect more than 150 types of herbaceous, dicotyledonous plants including many vegetables, flowers, and weeds. Infection by tobacco mosaic virus causes serious losses on several crops including tomatoes, peppers, and many ornamentals. Tobacco mosaic virus is one of the most common causes of virus diseases of plants in Minnesota.



Figure 1. *Tomato leaves infected with tobacco mosaic virus. Note the mosaic patterns, leaf distortions and blistering of the leaves.*

Many viruses produce mosaic-like symptoms on plants. Mosaic-like symptoms are characterized by intermingled patches of normal and light green or yellowish colors on the leaves of infected plants (Figure 1). Tobacco mosaic damages the leaves, flowers, and fruit and causes stunting of the plant. The virus almost never kills plants but lowers the quality and quantity of the crop, particularly when the plants are infected while young.

Virus-infected plants often are confused with plants affected by herbicide or air pollution damage, mineral deficiencies, and other plant diseases. Positive identification of tobacco mosaic virus in infected plants often requires the services of a plant

pathologist and the use of an electron microscope. Although it may take a plant pathologist to diagnose tobacco mosaic virus in many ornamental plants, the majority of tomato plants showing mosaic symptoms usually are infected by tobacco mosaic virus.

Common plant hosts

In Minnesota, common plant hosts for the mosaic virus are tomato, pepper, petunia, snapdragon, delphinium, and marigold. Tobacco mosaic virus also has been reported to a lesser extent in muskmelon, cucumber, squash, spinach, celosia, impatiens, ground cherry, phlox, zinnia, certain types of ivy, plantain, night shade, and jimson weed. Although tobacco mosaic virus may infect many other types of plants, it generally is restricted to plants that are grown in seedbeds and transplanted or plants that are handled frequently.

Symptoms

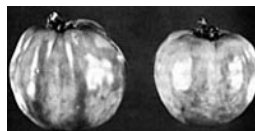


Figure 2. *Tomato fruit infected with tobacco mosaic virus. Note the distortion of the fruit and the intermingled patches of light colored areas on the fruit.*

In tomatoes, the foliage shows mosaic (mottled) areas with alternating yellowish and dark green areas (Figure 1). Leaves are sometimes fern-like in appearance and sharply pointed. Infections of young plants reduce fruit set and occasionally cause blemishes and distortions of the fruit (Figure 2). The dark green areas of the mottle often appear thicker and somewhat elevated giving the leaves a blister-like appearance (Figure 1). Symptoms on other plant hosts include various degrees of chlorosis, curling, mottling mosaic, dwarfing, distortion, and blistering of the leaves. Many times the entire plant is dwarfed and flowers are discolored. Symptoms can be influenced by temperature, light conditions, nutritional factors, and water stress.

Disease cycle

Viruses differ from fungi and bacteria in that they do not produce spores or other structures capable of penetrating plant parts. Since viruses have no active methods of entering plant cells, they must rely upon mechanically caused wounds, vegetative propagation of plants, grafting, seed, pollen, and being carried on the mouth parts of chewing insects. Tobacco mosaic

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virus is most commonly introduced into plants through small wounds caused by handling and by insects chewing on plant parts.



Figure 3. *Photograph taken with an electron microscope of the rather stiff, rod-shaped virus particles of tobacco mosaic virus from infected tomato. The bar represents 200 nanometers or 0.000008 inches.*

The most common sources of virus inoculum for tobacco mosaic virus are the debris of infected plants that remains in the soil and certain infected tobacco products that contaminate workers hands. Cigars, cigarettes, and pipe tobaccos can be infected with tobacco mosaic virus. Handling these smoking materials contaminates the hands, and subsequent handling of plants results in a transmission of the virus. Therefore, do not smoke while handling or transplanting plants.

Once the virus enters the host, it begins to multiply by inducing host cells to form more virus (Figure 3). Viruses do not cause disease by consuming or killing cells but rather by taking over the metabolic cell processes, resulting in abnormal cell functioning. Abnormal metabolic functions of infected cells are expressed as mosaic and other symptoms as previously described. Infected plants serve as reservoirs for the virus and the virus can be transmitted easily (either mechanically or by insects) to healthy plants.

Control

Unlike fungicidal chemicals used to control fungal diseases, to date there are no efficient chemical treatments that protect plant parts from virus infection. Additionally, there are no known chemical treatments used under field conditions that eliminate viral infections from plant tissues once they do occur. Practically speaking, plants infected by viruses remain so. Thus, control of tobacco mosaic virus is primarily focused on reducing and eliminating sources of the virus and limiting the spread by insects. Tobacco mosaic virus is the most persistent plant virus known. It has been known to survive up to 50 years in dried plant parts. Therefore, sanitation is the single most important practice in controlling tobacco mosaic virus.

Control for seedling growers and gardeners

The most common method of transferring the virus from plant to plant is on contaminated hands and tools. Workers who transplant seedlings should refrain from smoking during transplanting and wash their hands frequently and thoroughly with soap and water. Tools used in transplanting can be placed in boiling water for 5 minutes and then washed with a strong soap or detergent solution. Dipping tools in household bleach is not effective for virus decontamination. Any seedlings that appear to have mosaic symptoms or are stunted and distorted should be removed and destroyed. After removing diseased plants, never handle healthy plants without washing hands and decontaminating tools used to remove diseased plants.

Persons purchasing small tomato plants for transplanting should beware of any plants showing mottling, dwarfing, or stunting. Avoid the purchase of any affected plant. Gardeners are advised to follow the same procedures recommended for greenhouse workers when handling tomato transplants. Other control methods for home gardeners include roguing (removal of diseased plants), destruction of diseased and infected plants, and control of weeds and chewing insects. When roguing and destroying mature diseased plants from the home garden, be sure to wash hands and decontaminate any tools used in the process before contacting healthy plants.

Control for commercial producers

Commercial greenhouse producers of tomatoes should follow control practices for seedling production as stated above. It is essential for commercial growers to constantly inspect and rogue diseased production plants while the plants are in the seedling stage. An experienced individual, who is familiar with the tobacco mosaic virus symptoms, should do the initial inspection. removed. Roots from diseased plants will remain in the soil and provide the virus inoculum for the new transplant.

As a matter of routine, soils from which production plants have been removed, following harvest, should be steam sterilized before the introduction of new seedlings. Steam sterilization can be accomplished by steam or air-steam mixtures. In the preparation of soil for steam sterilization, sift it to remove clumps and large pieces of organic matter. The total soil mixture will have to be heated to a temperature of 200° F for 40 minutes. Since high temperatures are

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required, steam sterilization must be done in an enclosed system. Temperatures within the steam sterilization system should be monitored by high temperature thermometers to make sure the desired temperature has been reached. Steam sterilization of soil also will eliminate fungi, insects, nematodes, and weeds from the soil. Steam sterilization also is recommended for gravel mixtures used in hydroponic operations following the same procedure described above.

Grow individual production plants in separate containers so that the soil or growing media can be removed when roguing infected production plants. Remember that the soil harbors old root tissues that may serve as inoculum when new roots are introduced. Growing production plants in separate containers is also useful for the control of root diseases caused by fungi and bacteria.

WW-01168 Reviewed 2008

Editor Note: Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV) is a prevalent problem that is easily transmitted and despite knowing about it for many years still impacts over 150 plants. According to some of my web research, one of the groups currently concerned about TMV's impact on growth and crop yields are the marijuana growers that are currently flourishing!

So take care and beware—TMV shows up on hands, in spit/saliva and tools if people are smokers or around smokers.

Keep your plants healthy!

Monthly Checklist for September and October

Cattleya—Despite the shortening days and lowering angle of the sun, September can still be one of the hottest months. Water and fertilizer need to be in balance with heat and light. The alert grower will notice, however, that his or her plants are beginning to slow down a bit. Growths are maturing, and the sheaths are giving the promise of the next six-months' bloom.

Check plants for potting needs for the last time this season. Any in dire need should be potted, even some that may be on the cusp, as there is just enough of the growing season left to allow the plants to establish before the days start to get really short and cold.

This is the month for purples derived from *Cattleya labiata* breeding to flower. If you are short on flowers, look into this group. There is nothing that can quite match this type for beauty and fragrance. They are easy to grow, too.

Plants summered outdoors should begin to be prepared to be brought back into the winter growing area. Clean the plants up and be on the lookout for any pests they may have picked up during the summer. Treat as necessary.

Cycnoches—This little-known and under-appreciated genus, which can have male or female flowers, is at its best in the autumn. Two of the spectacular varieties are *Cycnoches loddigesii*, with its large brown flowers resembling a prehistoric bird, and *Cycnoches chlorochilon*, the swan orchid.

This last one has large, fragrant green flowers. The biggest problem, culturally, will be red spider mite infestations that require immediate attention. Plants are quite seasonal, requiring heavy watering in the growing season and then a drier dormant winter season.

Cymbidium—Summer can be the most rewarding season for cymbidiums. Growths should be coming strong now. The leaves of the new growths are best when they are broad and fairly stiff. The color should be a light green to nearly yellow. Early flowering varieties should be showing flower spikes, so move the plants into a cooler area with lower light. For mid-season varieties, lower the dosage of nitrogen to assist in spike initiation.

Dendrobium—This is a good season for hybrids of the *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* and *Dendrobium canaliculatum* types. Both are capable of putting on tremendous shows of long-lasting flowers. Fertilize with a low-nitrogen formula to promote the best flowers. *Dendrobium phalaenopsis* can get tall and top heavy, suggesting an attractive and heavy container would be appropriate for this type.

Rhynchostele bictoniensis—Both *Rhynchostele bictoniensis* and its hybrids bloom in this season. *Rhynchostele bictoniensis*, formerly known as *Lemboglossum*, *Odontoglossum*) is a showy species from Mexico that has three different color forms: *sulphureum* (green with white lip), *album* (brown with white lip) and *roseum* (brown with a pink lip). It is a vigorous grower with tall inflorescences of many flowers, and imparts to its progeny (as seen in *Odcdm*. *Bittersweet* and *Odm. bicross*) ease of culture, warmth tolerance and eye-catching patterns. They make a prime candidate for *odontoglossum* beginners and advanced alike.

Paphiopedilum—Standard, green-leaved *paphiopedilums* begin to show their bloom sheaths this month. Late-season heat waves can blast these early sheaths, so be observant about proper cooling and air circulation. As with the rest of your plants that may have been summered outdoors, it is time to prepare for their move inside. Clean each plant and implement pest-control practices. Repotting, if necessary, is appropriate.

Phalaenopsis—The bulk of this season's growth is being ripened this month, with growers in cooler climates seeing the first emerging inflorescences. Some night heating may be necessary in the cooler areas. Begin to watch watering more carefully, and reduce feeding proportionately with reduced watering needs. An extra dose of phosphorus and potassium, such as a bloom-booster or high-acid-type fertilizer, is beneficial.

Rossioglossum grande—Once known as *Odontoglossum grande*, this is a spectacular orchid with six to eight flowers up to 8 inches across. Often known as the tiger orchid, it has bright golden yellow flowers heavily marked with chestnut brown barring. The plants are beautiful with a grey-green cast to the foliage, which is borne on succulent pseudobulbs. It prefers hot and wet summers with cooler, even down to 40 F, dry winters. Grow under filtered light. Watch for snails and slugs that eat the flowers, pseudobulbs and leaves.

The AOS thanks Ned Nash and James Rose for this essay.

August 2nd picnic at Stan & Fern Lee's

August Picnic Goodies—please bring salad, appetizer or dessert. NENYOS will provide meat platter and some beverages.

Additional things to bring to picnic:

- Money for Raffle
- Money for Sale Table
- Money for available supplies like bark, books and stakes that Stan often has at the Library. Save him the trip and all of the carrying. Buy here!
- Sunblock and hat
- A chair
- Camera—always some good shots
- Swimsuit if you are inclined to partake of the pool.

DIRECTIONS to 130 Johnson Rd, Scotia: The Picnic

- Albany I-90 & 87 EXIT 24
 - I-90 West to exit 25 I-890
- West on 890 to the end at the junction of Route 5.
- Left on Route 5 toward Amsterdam
 - Proceed through the first stoplight at the intersection of Route 103 Continue west on Route 5 about 3/4 of a mile to Johnson Road. Turn right on Johnson Road.
 - The Lee homestead is on the corner of Johnson Road and Route 5, our NENYOS sign will be on Route 5 Brick home with flag pole and blue historic marker. Plenty parking in the yard or along Johnson Road. See You There!!!

PLEASE call with any questions TO STANLEY AND FERN LEE: phone # 518-557-2070 or Email: fslscotia@aol.com.



North Eastern New York Orchid Society

NENYOS c/o S. Lee, 130 Johnson Road, Scotia, NY 12302 www.nenyos.org

Next Meeting

August 2, 2014

Picnic at Stan & Fern Lee's home at 130 Johnson Road, Scotia, NY. Bring a dish to pass.

Come and celebrate Summer!

**Lunch after 12:00 noon
Member Plants for sale**

Fun, Food and Friends!



Join us for the 4th annual:

INTERNATIONAL PHALAENOPSIS ALLIANCE

"FOCUS ON PHALS" DAY

Co-hosted by the North Eastern New York Orchid Society

Sunday, September 14, 2014

50 West High Street, Ballston Spa, NY

In conjunction with the North Eastern New York Orchid Society, IPA is pleased to present its 4th Annual Speakers' Day,

"Focus On Phals". This day-long event will include our keynote speaker, Norman Fang of Norman's Orchids, presenting Part II of Moss Culture. Joining him will be Mike Mims of North Carolina, a cutting-edge young US hybridizer. His presentation will focus on today's novelty breeding with an emphasis on fragrant hybrids. Carri Raven-Riemann of the orchidPhile, Past IPA President & current Regional Director, will update us on some of the newest directions in breeding from the Taiwan 2014 TIOS Show & some new young forward-thinking hybridizers.

The day will also include a roundtable discussion and a mini-auction of select plants. The Registration Fee just covers the cost of morning refreshments and a light lunch. We invite all orchidists, IPA members & non-members alike, to join us for this very special Speakers' Day. Guest vendors will include: Norman's Orchids, the orchidPhile and Kelley's Korner Orchid Supplies.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE:

8:30 - 9:15 am	Morning Refreshments & Sales Tables Open
9:30 - 10:15 am	Mike Mims: <i>A Colorful Vision for Fragrant Phalaenopsis: Hybridizing at Home</i>
10:30 - 11:15 am	Carri Raven-Riemann: <i>Beyond the Ordinary: Brilliant New Directions</i>
11:15 - 11:45 am	Mini Auction (to raise funds for future meetings)
11:45 - 12:45 pm	Lunch Break & Sales Tables Open
12:45 - 1:30 pm	Norman Fang: <i>Part II - Successful Moss Culture</i>
1:30 - 2:00 pm	Roundtable Discussion with the Speakers
2:00 - 4:00 pm	Open House at Piping Rock Orchids

***** PLEASE NOTE: EARLY & FULLY PAID REGISTRATIONS BY AUGUST 30th ARE REQUIRED !**

Registration for NENY Orchid Society Members Only: \$ 15 Registration for non-NENY Orchid Society Members: \$18

Registrations must be received & paid for by August 30th to assure we have enough food for all !

For further information contact:

New England Regional Director: **Carri Raven-Riemann** at orchidphile@optimum.net or (203) 329-7255

New York/Eastern Canada Regional Director: **Marilyn Shapiro** at mlshap2@juno.com or (212) 831-3076

Mid-Atlantic: MD/ DE/ PA/ NJ Regional Directors: **Mitch Paroly** at hilolip@aol.com or (215) 943-7516 &

Les Werner at leswer@verizon.net or (410) 793-0756

Additional information will also be available on the **IPA Website** (www.phal.org)

REGISTRATION FORM: Must be received no later than August 30, 2014

IPA/NENY Orchid Society "Focus on Phals" for Sunday, September 14, 2014

NAME(S): _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

E-MAIL: _____ HOME ORCHID SOCIETY: _____

NENY Orchid Society Members Only: Enclosed is my check for _____ registration(s) at \$15 each

Non-NENY Orchid Society Members: Enclosed is my check for _____ registration(s) at \$18 each (payable to IPA)

Send form with check, Payable to IPA, to: IPA, c/o Marilyn Shapiro, 235 East 87th Street, Apt 5L, New York, NY 10128

For Vendor Pre-Orders - Please mention "IPA Regional Pre-Order" in subject line:

Norman's Orchids: www.orchids.com

OrchidPhile: orchidphile@optimum.net – or – www.facebook.com/orchidphile

Kelley's Korner Orchid Supplies: www.kkorchid.com

Tenth Annual Merritt Huntington Memorial Symposium

Presented by an alliance of his orchid friends in Virginia

November 7 & 8, 2014



Holiday Inn Patriot-Williamsburg

3032 Richmond Road

Williamsburg, VA

Call (800) 860-7109 for Reservations



Symposium: Friday, November 7th

6:00 PM - 7:15 - *PM Buffet Dinner (included in registration)*

Cash Bar and Plant Sales

7:15 PM - Introduction

7:30 PM - Glen Decker - "How to Grow Great Slipper Orchids"

8:30 PM - Panel Discussion Saturday,

Symposium: Saturday, November 8th

8:45 AM - Introduction

9:00 AM - Mark Rose - "Native Orchids of the Eastern U.S."

AOS Judging

All plants must be entered for AOS Judging by 10:00 AM

10:30 AM - Russ Vernon - "Phalaenopsis Hybridization, Novelty and Harlequin Breeding"

12:00 - 1:00 PM - Buffet Lunch (*included in registration*) and plant sales

1:30 PM - Presentation of AOS Awards

2:15 PM - David Off - "Orchid Obsession"

VENDORS:

Waldor Orchids - www.waldor.com

New Vision Orchids - www.newvisionorchids.com

Piping Rock Orchids - www.pipingrockorchids.com

Fishing Creek Orchids - fcvorchids@aol.com

