



North Eastern New York Orchid Society

contact@nenyos.org

December 2013

www.nenyos.org

Going Once... Twice... Sold! By Sandy Buxton

On a gray afternoon, the Stedman Room was taken over by the sights and smells of some wonderful orchids. Different colors, styles, and forms abounded as the room filled with would-be orchid owners, and they spent time comparing the list to the real item.



For some newbies, it was a great opportunity to see some very different plants, up close and personal. And for the more fearful or frugal, the event is a chance to learn about lots of plants. Thanks to Alex Shepherd and her tech wizardry, there were pictures and snippets of information of even the most obscure entry.

Cattleyas, Oncidiums, Vandas, Paphiopedilums and Phalaenop-



sis comprised the bulk of the show and the paper plate bid signs were quite busy waving through the air. The runners, Gil, Stan, Wake and Mary, were busy all afternoon moving plants and paper slips while spotters, Lorrie and Kathy, were busy keeping track of the crowd and the bids for Auctioneer Christina Andersen.



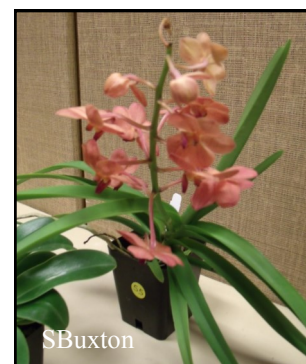
As always, Christina's ability to combine her skills with orchids and persuasion were valuable. Also, we noticed the cell phone traffic was much reduced this year so no one lost out on a plant because they were distracted.

We also need to thank the members who generously donated plants or plant material to the auction. We material comes in as a donation, it is all profit for the group to help pay for the various activities we have during the year. Sam, Drew, Stan, Wake, Janet and Toru were just some of the contributors. But we also thank all of our auction bidders and winners for their important and crucial piece in buying the plants.

The auction was attended by a number of members, non-members and one long time member, Jennifer Scheeren

Palermo, daughter of one of our founders Walter Scheeren.

It is wonderful that Jen dropped by to check out what we are up to and how the auction was going. As a long time orchid grower, I am sure she appreciated the wonderful plants as well as the activity of the group as we have worked to celebrate our 50th Anniversary this year. More pictures Pg 6.



December 2013

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Upcoming Meetings

Dec. 7—Holiday Event at William Sanford Library, Col-
onie

**Jan. 18—Annual Lunch-
eon, Woolfert's Roost**

**Feb. 1—Dick Doran at San-
ford Library, Colonie**

**March 1—Cordelia Head, J &
L Orchids from CT at Sanford
Library, Colonie**

**April 5—Tom Purviance &
John Salventi, frmr Parkside
Orchid Owners talking about
Roots! It's all about the
roots! at Sanford Library, Col-
onie**

**May 3—Steve Male from
Fishing Creek Orchids in PA
at Sanford Library, Colonie**

The next Board of Directors meet-
ing is August 4. If you have ideas,
issues or concerns, please notify a
board member prior to this meet-
ing, so they can be addressed.
Thank you

MAKING IT WORK FOR NENYOS OFFICERS FOR 2013

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Stan Lee | President |
| Deb Lambeth | Secretary |
| Janet Vinyard | Treasurer |
| Ed Belemjian | Director |
| Donna Wardlaw | Vice President |
| Sandy Buxton | Director |
| Steve Condon | Website |
| Ernie Reis | 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

Upcoming Events in the Northeast

**Nov 29 -30 & Dec 1, 2013 Parkside Or-
chids Black Friday Sale**, visit parksideor-
chids.com for more info.

**Jan 11 – 12, 2014 Sarasota Orchid Society
"57th Annual Show & Sale"** at Sarasota Mu-
nicipal Auditorium, 801 N. Tamiami Trail,
Sarasota, FL, Contact: Monroe Kokin 941-586-
7795, orchidpix@comcast.net

**Jan 16 – 19, 2014 Fort Lauderdale Orchid
Society Show "Exotic Orchids"** at War Me-
morial Auditorium, 800 NE 8th St., Fort
Lauderdale, FL. Contact: John Wrench 954-812-
-2231, johnwrench@bellsouth.net

**Jan 17 – 19, 2014 North Jersey Orchid Soci-
ety Show** at Strawberry Blossom Garden Cen-
ter, 1364 Route 23, Wayne, NJ. Contact: Rich-
ard Ho 973-857-7992, rho144@hotmail.com

**Jan 25 – 26, 2014 Cape and Islands Orchid
Society Show** at The Resort and Conference
Center, 35 Scudder Ave., Hyannis, MA. Con-

tact: Tina Balog 508-540-5006 ti-na@plaid.wholedu

**Feb 7 – 9, 2014 Deep Cut Orchid Society
Show & Sale** at Dearborn Market, 2170 Route
35, Holmdel, NJ. Contact: Faye Arnett & Helen
Kroh 7362-786-8583, farnett@gmail.com

**Feb 14 – 16, 2014 New Hampshire Orchid
Society Show** at Radisson Hotel, 11 Tara
Blvd., Nashua, NH. Contact: Jean Hallstone
603-880-0404, jhallstone@yahoo.com

**Saturday, Feb 15, 2014 National Capital
Orchid Society "The 34th Annual Paphiope-
dillum Forum"** at The National Arboretum,
3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC.
Contact: Lynn Evans-Goldner 410-610-4213,
woodstream3@verizon.net

GROS—Greater Rochester Orchid Soc.
CTOS—Connecticut OS
STOS—Southern Tier 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:

December – Info Please! A look at orchid
databases

January – Luncheon (no presentation)

February – A Closer Look at... (some
genus we haven't talked about)

March – The Scoop on Fertilizers and
Fertilizing

Beginner Grower lectures are gen-
erally 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!

Catesetum Update

For those who picked up the
NENYOS gift plant at the annu-
al picnic, don't forget that your
plant is deciduous and going to
begin showing signs of dorman-
cy. These may include yellow-
ing leaves and browning, even-
tually falling off according to
Fred Clarke, Sunset Valley Or-
chids. The plant bulbs should be
nice and round, full of moisture.

By November 15 – fertilizing
should stop, watering should be
at one-half of the original level.

Most leaves should be off by
January 1st – and you will stop
watering all together then. New
growth will appear in a few
weeks and you still won't water
until it really gets booming.
Please refer to fact sheet from
picnic.

Blooms to Cheer the Heart

I have been having a banner Fall in my house with my orchid nook.

Despite not having solved all of my light and humidity issues – of



course....will that ever happen? I have several blooms and spikes that are showing off at my house right now.

Gini Tremblay, who is a re-tread NENYOS member (i.e. back after a long hiatus), gifted me a plant division of a Miltonia purple queen (above) that she has owned for about 30 years. It was originally given to her by Walter Hagen, one of the early NENYOS members who was an orchid grower in Hudson Falls.

The plant was in spike when she gave it to me and while it has taken awhile – I now have a bloom!!!!!! It is so exciting to watch them develop and unfold.



Just as amazing, when I was watering several weeks ago, I found what looked like a problem but is actually a spike developing on one of my Oncidium Sharry Baby. Now, I know this is not a difficult orchid to grow or re-bloom but it is the 1st time, I have managed it. Almost. So I continue to watch and wait with baited breath and think about what else might be successful this next year.....

Sandy Buxton II

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.

NENYOS's Library

Don't forget we have a wonderful resource for members to borrow from posted on our website.

Books, magazines, videos are all available to help each of us learn more about the wonders of orchids.

Visit nenyos.org and then contact Janet Vinyard.

VENDORS WHO HELPED WITH THE 2012 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

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

Quarter Acre Orchids,

"everything for orchids" Supplies.
info@quarteracreorchids.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

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

The pronunciation of orchid names can be daunting for the novice and experienced grower alike. Presented below is a simplified pronunciation guide specific to the names found in this issue of Orchids magazine. An attempt has been made to represent each syllable using easily recognized sounds or words separated by hyphens and not standard phonetic symbols. Endings such as -atus or -anum have two commonly encountered pronunciations. Represented here the broad "a" (ah) has been used, **ah-tus** or **ah-num** however the alternative endings, **-ay-tus** and **-ay-num**, are often heard among American orchid growers.

acaule (a-KAW-lee)
Amerorchis (am-er-OR-kiss)
amphistomum (am-FISS-toh-mum)
andreettae (an-DREET-eye)
Angraecum (an-GREY-kum)
aquilonis (ah-KWIL-lone-iss)
batanianii (bait-MANN-ee-eye)
bessiae (BESS-ee-eye)
Bifrenaria (bye-fren-AYR-ee-ah)
boissierianum (boy-see-AIR-ee-ah-num)
bractescens (brak-TESS-enz)
buccinator (buk-in-AY-tore)
Calyptrochilus (kal-ip-TRO-kye-lus)
Campylocentrum (kam-pil-loh-SEN-trum)
carcinum (kare-ih-KYE-num)
Catasetinae (kat-ah-SEE-tin-ee)
Catasetum (kat-ah-SEE-tum)
caudatum (KOW-dah-tum)
Chiloschista (kye-loh-SHISS-tah)
chrysoterpum (kry-SOP-terr-um)
Chysis (KYE-sis)
cinnabarinum (sinn-ah-BAR-ee-num)
Clowesia (klow-EE-zee-ah or KLOWZ-ee-ah)
Coelogyne (see-loh-GYNE-nee)
Coilstylis (KOY-sty-liss)
colossus (ko-LAH-sus)
Cycmodes (sik-MOH-deez)
Cynoches (sik-NOH-keez)
Cymbidium (sim-BID-ee-um)
Cypripedium (sip-rih-PEE-dee-um)
Dactylorhiza (dak-till-oh-RYE-zah)
Dendrobium (den-DROH-bee-um)
Dendrophylax (den-droh-FYE-laks)
dodsonii (DOD-son-ee-eye)
elongatum (ee-LONG-ah-tum)
Encyclia (en-SIK-lee-ah)
Epidendroideae (eh-pee-DEN-droy-dee-ee)
Epidendrum (ep-ee-DEN-drum)
Eufriesea (yew-FREEZE-ah)
Euglossine (yew-GLOSS-eeen)
Galeandra ((gal-ee-AN-drah)
galeata (GAL-eh-ah-tah)
Gongora (gon-GOHR-ah)
gracile (GRASS-ee-lee)
greenwoodiana (green-WOOD-ee-ah-nah)
Harrisella (HAIR-iss-el-ah)
hartwegii (hart-VEG-ee-eye)
hernandezii (her-NAN-dez-ee-eye)
hookeri (HOOK-err-eye)
humboldtii (hum-BOLT-ee-eye)
huronense (hyur-ON-en-see)
ibaguense (ib-ah-GWEN-see)
intermedia (in-terr-MEE-dee-ah)

kovachii (koh-VAK-ee-eye)
laevis (LAY-viss)
lawesii (LAWZ-ee-eye)
lawrenceanum (law-RENCE-ee-an-num)
lehmannii (lay-MAHN-ee-eye)
lemminghei (lem-MING-ee)
lindenii (LIN-den-ee-eye)
lindleyanum (lind-LEE-ah-num)
longifolium (long-ee-FOL-ee-um)
Lycaste (lye-KASS-tee)
maculosa (mak-YEW-low-sah)
manzurii (mann-ZUR-ee-eye)
martiana (mar-TEE-ah-nah)
medusa (meh-DOO-sah)
microcoelia (mye-kroh-SEE-lee-ah)
Miltonia (mil-TOH-nee-ah)
Miltoniopsis (mil-toh-nee-OP-sis)
mohlianum (moh-LEE-ahn-um)
Mormodes (mor-MOH-deez)
Narcissus (NAR-siss-us)
nigroviolacea (nye-grow-vye-oh-LAY-see-ah)
Nymphaea (nim-FAY-ah)
Oncidium (on-SID-ee-um)
Oxyglossum (ox-ee-GLOSS-um)
Paphiopedilum (paff-ee-oh-PED-eh-lum)
parkinsonianum (park-in-SON-ee-ah-num)
pachyrrhizum (pack-EE-rih-zum)
parviflorum (parr-VEE-flore-um)
pearcei (PEARCE-ee or PEARCE-eye)
Pedilum (ped-ih-LOH-num)
pfavii (PFAV-ee-eye)
phaeantha (FAY-an-tha)
Phalaenanthe (fayl-eh-NAN-thee)
Phalaenopsis (fayl-eh-NOP-siss)
Phragmipaphium (frag-mih-PAFF-ee-um)
Phragmipedium (frag-meh-PEE-dee-um)
planipetalum (plan-ee-PET-ah-lum)
Platanthera (plah-TAN-ther-ah)
porrecta (POR-ek-tah)
pseudepidendrum (sued-eh-PEE-den-drum)
pseudopeloricum (soo-doh-pell-OHR-ih-cum)
pseudorchis (sued-OR-kiss)
pugioniforme (poog-ee-ON-ih-fore-meh)
pubescens (PEW-bess-enz)
punctata (PUNK-tah-tah)
radicans (RAD-ih-kans)
radiosa (rad-EE-oh-sah)
raniferum (ran-IH-fur-um)
reticulatum (reh-tik-YEW-lay-tum)
richteri (RIK-terr-eye)
rosea (ROSE-ee-ah)
rotundifolia (row-ton-dee-FOLL-ee-ah)

sargentianum (sar-gen-TEE-ah-num)
schlimii (SHLIM-ee-eye)
secundum (SEE-kund-um)
Selenipedium (sell-ehn-ih-PEE-dee-um)
sinuata (sine-YEW-ah-tah)
Solenangis (soh-len-ANG-iss)
Spatulata (spat-YEW-lah-tah)
Stanhopea (correctly STAN-hope-ah but most often heard as STAN-hope-ee-ah)
straminea (stram-IN-ee-ah)
subclausum (sub-KLAW-sum)
surinamensis (sur-in-am-EN-sis)
Taeniophyllum (tee-nec-oh-FILL-um)
tampensis (TAM-pen-sis)
thylacochila (thigh-lass-ee-OH-kye-lah)
tigrina (ty-GREE-nah)
Vanda (VAN-duh)
Vandaeae (VAN-dee-ee)
Vanilla (vah-NIL-lah)
vannouhuysii (Van-NOW-hoyz-ee-eye)
variabilis (vahr-ee-AB-eh-lis)
viridis (VIR-ih-diss)
wallisii (WALL-iss-ee-eye)
warscewiczianum (var-SCHEH-witz-ee-ah-num)
warscewiczii (var-SCHEH-witz-ee-eye)
wentianum (when-TEE-ah-num)

Editor Note: This Pronunciation Guide appeared in Orchids, Vol. 82, No. 10 October 2013.

For many of us, there are lots of challenges knowing how to pronounce some of the names on the labels.

THE NORTHEASTERN NEW YORK ORCHID SOCIETY ANNUAL LUNCHEON - JANUARY 18, 2014

WOLFERT'S ROOST COUNTRY CLUB

Van Rennselaer Blvd, Albany, NY
(located near I-90, Exit 6 and Rte 9 north)

Festivities start at 12 pm

Name: _____ Individual Reservation \$ 23.00
Address: _____ No. of Guests x \$23.00 = \$ _____
Phone: _____ Total Amount \$ _____

Make checks payable to NENYOS and bring to the next meeting or mail to Joan Gardner, 100 Gipps Ln, Voorheesville, NY 12186.

Dead-line for reservations is January 5, 2014.

12pm CASH COCKTAIL TRAY SERVICE-

BUFFET LUNCH TO FOLLOW

THE MENU

Fruit Bowl **Mixed Greens Salad with 2 dressing choices** Antipasto Salad** Seasonal Vegetables Medley **Roasted Potato** Chicken Picatta** Sesame Ginger Salmon **Rolls and Butter **Blueberry Crisp and Whipped Cream **Coffee, Tea and Decaf Coffee

Come and enjoy spending time with orchid enthusiasts, Annual Meeting, a Show Table, Member Sale Table and Raffle.



TIME TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP—PASS THIS ALONG
NENYOS MEMBERSHIP RUNS FROM JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER-PLEASE MAKE THINGS EASY FOR JANET AND GET THOSE CHECKS IN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE! JANUARY 31ST IS THE CUT OFF DATE FOR PAYMENT AND TO MAKE THE MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

REMEMBER NO DUES, NO NEWSLETTER.

Individual Membership \$15 Family Membership \$20

Please Print Clearly

Make your check payable to NENYOS, and please complete (and correct) membership information and return this slip with your check. Mail to:

Janet Vinyard
597 State Highway 162
Sprakers, NY 12166

please complete accurately

FOR QUESTIONS REGARDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP, CALL OR EMAIL JANET AT 518-673-3212— janetvinyard@yahoo.com

Name: _____

Address _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip: _____ Tel: _____

Email: _____

Newsletter: E-mail _____ or Paper _____
Choose 1 (in color) (black & white)

Light, the Key to Successful Blooming -AOS.org

While there are many factors that can trigger blooming in orchids; a drop in night temperature, increase or decrease in day length and even sharp restriction in water availability, none of these will be successful unless your orchids have been grown with adequate light. For most hobbyists, this factor is almost always at the heart of the question "Why won't my orchids rebloom?" You can't work magic or miracles and without adequate light during the growing season, no amount of cajoling with decreased nitrogen, abusive cold nights, dehydration or similar abuse will result in flowering. If you have noticed a general decline in the number of your plants that flower, it's highly likely that the amount of light you have reaching your growing area has decreased. Don't forget that trees and landscaping grow as well and can eventually shade windows. I was once asked at a basic orchid culture class why one of the attendee's vandas no longer flowered. She explained to me that the first year she had amazing results, somewhat less the following year, last season only those on the outside edges bloomed and in the present season virtually none had flowered. My answer was she didn't have enough light. This prompted her to re-ask the question and insist there was plenty of light as the arbor had been especially constructed for her vandas. The second time she rejected my answer I asked if she'd trimmed the vines growing on the arbor. When she asked me how I knew she had planted vines, I said "you don't have enough light."



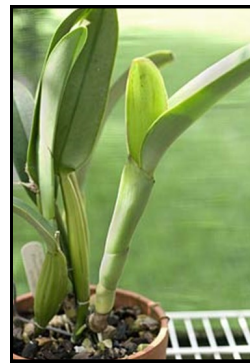
The plant on the left has received enough light to produce flowers while the one on the right has not.

So what is adequate light? While the actual levels vary with the genus, in general orchid foliage should be a light yellow-green rather than a lush sort of grass green. In addition, the leaves of your plants should be firm and stand upright. Even Phalaenopsis which need relatively low light will, depending on the genetic background of the plant, hold their foliage horizontally or somewhat upright and plants that produce very long, floppy leaves are being grown under insufficient light. Think of the leaves being the plant-equivalent of solar collectors. The lower the light, the bigger the leaves need to be to gather the same amount of light; the heavier the leaves the harder it will be to hold them firm and upright.

There are several ways to gauge the light your plants are receiving and you can't really trust your eyes. Our eyes are designed to effectively adjust to the light they receive. Your local supermarket may appear to be very brightly lit when, in fact, the actual light level is less than 500 footcandles (Phalaenopsis need at least 2-3 times that level for adequate growth and flowering) and your office environment is typically about 1/5 of that level. While the most accurate way to measure light levels is to purchase a light meter you can get a pretty good estimate using just your hand. On a clear day, position yourself so that your hand is between your plants and the light source and about 12 inches from the leaves and observe the shadow, if any, your hand casts. If you can see no shadow, you probably do not have enough light for any orchids with the exception of the jewel orchids which are grown more for their leaves than flowers. If the shadow is fuzzy and faint (below left) to moderate your light level should be sufficient for Phalaenopsis and Paphiopedilum which require less light than most orchids. If the shadow you see is sharp (below right), you most likely have sufficient light for all but the highest light-requiring orchids like cymbidiums, vandas and ascendas.

Don't let anyone tell you that you can't grow a mixed collection of orchids. Hobbyists do it all the time. They just take advantage of

the variation in conditions throughout their growing areas. As far as light levels are concerned, direct sunlight entering an unshaded window can be as high as 4,000 to 8,000 footcandles measured directly at the glass while it may only be as low as 500 footcandles just inside the shade off to the side of the same window. Lower light plants like Paphiopedilum and Phalaenopsis can be staged in these shady areas while higher light plants like oncidiums and cattleyas can be arranged closer to the center and nearer the glass. It just takes a little experimentation.



Ideally, most orchids should have light green foliage.

Quality versus Quantity

Plants need red and blue light and they reflect green.

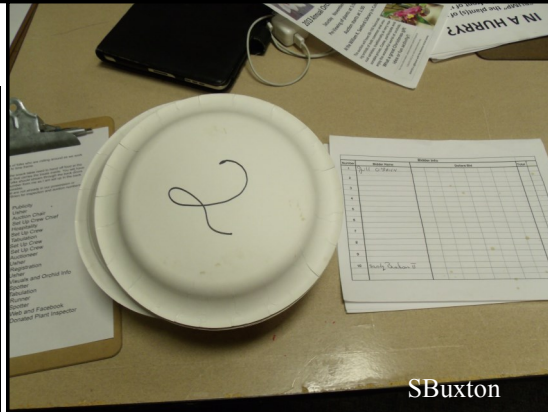
Light from the red end of the spectrum is critical for flowering while that from the blue end is used in growth. This is usually not a problem when plants are grown out-of-doors or in a greenhouse unless the greenhouse skin is very old and has yellowed to the point that the spectral quality is poor. However, for plants grown under lights, this can be an important factor and is the reason that many books recommend a mixture of 50:50 cool-white and warm-white fluorescent tubes in the light rack. Spectral quality can also be an issue if you are growing your plants in a sunroom glazed with bronze or other colored glass since these glazing materials may filter out much of the spectrum used by plants.

-Article will continue next month



SBuxton

Auction Table Tales



Lots of scenes from the auction—
thanks to everyone for all of your work
and buying!!



December Meeting Heads Up

Our December meeting will be the traditional holiday get together with a Show Table, member plant sales, Raffle and Questions.



SBuxton

Alex Shepherd's Beginner Talk will cover a look at orchid databases and how we can all find out more information to help us successfully grow the specific orchids we own.



SBuxton



North Eastern New York Orchid Society

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

NEXT MEETING

December 7, 2013

Holiday Gathering

1:30 Beginner talk

**2:00 p.m. Show Table,
Questions and
Raffle**

Member Plant Sales

The meeting is at the William K> Sanford Library, 629 Albany Shaker Road, Colonie (Loudonville, 12211)