



nenyosorchids@gmail.com

NENYOS NEWSLETTER

North Eastern New York Orchid Society

July 2018

www.nenyos.com

Piping Rock Open House

Once again, the timing was optimal for the Piping Rock Open House. Beautiful weather, beautiful blooms, fun, food and good conversations.

The June 9 event hosted by Glen Decker and Northeastern NY Orchid Society drew a crowd from across the Capital District, NYS and New England. Guest Speaker Darryl Yerdon of Kelly's Korner Orchid Supply offered some

growing tidbits. And everyone took advantage of the opportunity to shop, look and buy.

Some participant comments from Beard and Mollie Kennedy: "We would like to extend a huge thanks to you and Glen Decker for the superb opportunity to visit the orchid paradise last Saturday.

Both Mollie and I enjoyed our time together exploring the greenhouses on a treasure hunt to find just the right plants to adopt.

What a well-organized event and interesting conversations. Look forward to future gatherings and informative meetings. Appreciate all the labor of love to put this open house and picnic together."

It is important to remember how much work is involved in owning and working with a large collection of plants. For all of us that dream of a greenhouse, it is a sobering reality.

Keep watch for next year and start saving your pennies!

-Sandy Buxton II



AShepherd



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July 2018

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Upcoming Meetings

July—No Meeting

August 4—picnic at Stan & Fern Lee’s, Scotia

September 8—TBD in Colonie

Oct 6— Dr. Carson Whitlow, Cypripediums, in Colonie

November 3—Auction!! In Colonie

December 1—Holiday event in Colonie

January—Annual Meeting at Wolfert’s Roost

Feb 2—TBD in Colonie



Upcoming Events in the Northeast

June 14 NJOS Meeting—Francisco Miranda, Brazillian orchids

July 12 NJOS Meeting—Joe Silva,

UPCOMING AOS WEBINARS

Thursday, July 12th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST . American Orchid Society: Greenhouse Chat with Dr. Ron McHatton. Open to all

Please join Dr. Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society Director of Education and Science Officer, who will discuss a variety of topics on orchid culture based on questions submitted by attendees. Please send your questions and pictures to stillisch@cox.net by Sunday, July 1st. Register now using this link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8900783411585513217>

Thursday, July 12th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST. The Ghost Orchid Demystified with Dr. Lawrence Zettler— Members Only

Please join Dr. Lawrence Zettler, from Hitchcock College Illinois, as he discusses his fascinating presentation from the World Orchid Conference in Ecuador, November 2017, The Ghost Orchid Demystified: Biology, Ecology and conservation of Dendrophylax lindenii in Florida and Cuba. Register now using this link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8144085214905768963>

Wednesday, August 8th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST The Pleurothallidinae and their Pollinators with Adam Karremans— Members Only

Come to learn about the amazing Pleurothallid orchids and the pollinators that make them possible with Adam Karremans from the University of Costa Rica.

Register now using this link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/6381588967057338881>

Note: After registering, you will receive a confirmation e-mail containing information about joining the seminar.

WHAT ARE WEBINARS? Webinars are an Internet conference where you can hear the speaker and view his presentation, ask questions, and hear interactions from other members of the audience. You can join either on your computer or by phone. You can join from anywhere, via your Mac, PC or even your mobile device. Audio is included, so attendees can phone in or use VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). You will need a microphone for your computer to use VoIP.

WANT TO LEARN, BUT CAN’T MAKE THE DATE? The live webinars will be recorded and posted on the AOS website, where you will find a link allowing you to view the webinars at your convenience.

RAMS-HEAD LADY’S-SLIPPER

Rams-head lady’s-slipper (Cypripedium arietinum)

Ram’s head lady’s slipper is a distinctive orchid in the family Orchidaceae. Rams’s head lady’s slipper derives its name from the sac like shape of it’s lip petal which resembles the head of a charging ram. Unlike many other orchids, Rams-head lady’s slipper doesn’t grow in trees, instead it can be found growing gracefully on the forest floor. This orchid is rare and is currently listed on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation rare species list.



Habitat/Distribution: Rams-head lady’s slipper grows in cool, moist woodlands and coniferous forests are found growing near tamaracks, spruce and cedar trees. It is distributed throughout the central and northeastern United States, particularly the Great Lakes region, and can also be found in central and eastern Canada.

Identification: Flower: The most distinctive attribute of the Rams-head lady’s slipper is it’s flower bloom which is divided laterally at its sepals with an inverted conical shaped lower petal that is covered with fine white hairs. The bloom resembles the head of a charging ram, and is crimson red in color with a white lip. Continued==>

MAKING IT WORK FOR NENYOS OFFICERS FOR 2018

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Donna Wardlaw | Co-President |
| Janet Vinyard | Co-President & Treasurer |
| Deb Lambeth | Secretary |
| Sandy Buxton | Director |
| Mark Conley | Director |
| Alex Shepherd | Website |
| Stan Lee | Past President |
| Sandy Buxton | AOS Rep |
| Patty Boggs | Name Tags |
| Joan Gardner | Refreshments |
| Mark Conley | Raffle |
| | Greeter |

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nenyosorchids@gmail.com
 Sandy Buxton Newsletter Editor

Ram's Head Continued



Stem/leaves: Stems grow to about 30 cm in length and have usually 3 to 5 narrow pointed leaves per stem. Leaves wavy margins and grow to be 5-10 cm long. Both the stem and leaves have tiny glandular hairs.



Fun Facts: The rams-head lady's slipper requires the pollination of small bees to accomplish cross-pollination; once fertilisation has occurred the upper sapsle of this orchid closes over the opening in the lower lip to keep other pollinators from entering. Reproduction can also occur through the production of offshoots from parent plants. Flowering of the rams-head orchid doesn't always occur annually, some individuals only flower every other year. Germination of seeds only occurs in the presence of a compatible fungal partner forming a symbiotic relationship among the fungi and root system of the rams-head lady's slipper. The specific reproductive needs of the rams-head lady's slipper paired with habitat loss have contributed to the rarity of this beautiful orchid species.

Photo Credits: All photos found at: (fs.fed.us).

Resources:

"Meet The Ladies: The Slipper Orchids." Fs.fed.us. United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2015. <http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/beauty/cypripedium/cypripedium_arietinum.shtml>. "Rams-head Lady's-slipper Photos and Facts." Arkive.org. Widescreen Archive, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.arkive.org/rams-head-ladys-slipper/cypripedium-arietinum/>>.

VENDORS WHO HELPED WITH THE 2017 AUCTION & Activities

Island Sun Orchids –
Karen Kimmerle; PO Box 909, Keaa, 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

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
WFScheeren@juno.com

Woodstock Gardens—Elaine Grega
845 679 6531 or
woodstockorchids@gmail.com

DIRECTIONS to 130 Johnson Rd, Scotia (GPS—use Glenville as the town): The August 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.

Please bring a dish to pass, a chair, and a camera !!

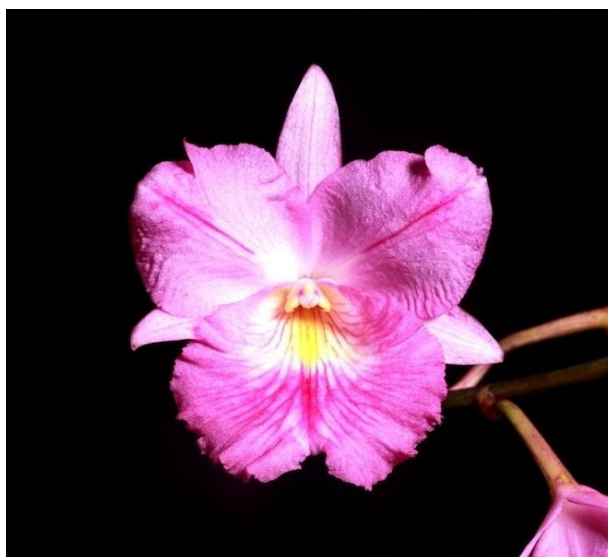
THE 2018 MAY AOS CORNER – From the desk of Denise Lucero, Vice Chair, American Orchid Society Affiliated Societies Committee



(dluceroaosmembership@gmail.com).

THE JULY ISSUE OF ORCHIDS MAGAZINE will feature great articles and beautiful pictures on:

- Genus of the Month - *Macroclinium* - Those little fan-shaped delights
- For the Novice – *Handling Hot, Humid Summers and Tropical Storms*
- Collector's Item - *Podangis dactyloceras*
- The Cypripediums of the United States and Canada, Part 3 - *arietinum, californicum, fasciculatum, yatabeanum* and \times *alaskanum*
- Sustainably Harvested Tree Fern
- The New Refugium Botanicum - *Stenia dodsoniana*
- *Sarcochilus falcatus* and its hybrids



Cattleytonia Shirley Ann Craig 'Hamlyn' AM/AOS; Photographer: Claude W. Hamilton



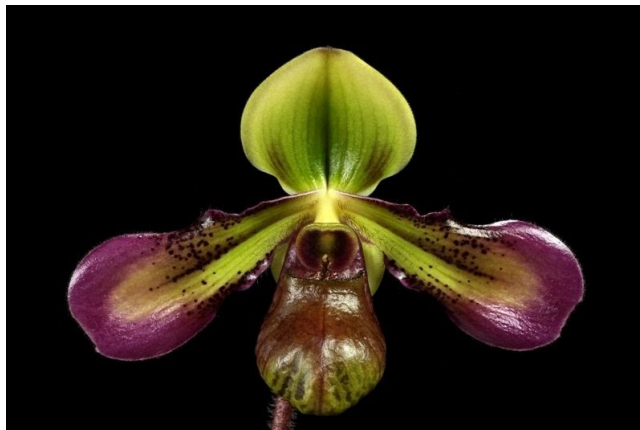
Sarcochilus Melba 'Botanico' AM/AOS; Photographer: Eldridge Huber

ALSO FEATURED IN ORCHIDS MAGAZINE!
16-page award gallery of breath taking pictures of recently awarded orchids.



RECENT ORCHID AWARDS PICTURES ON THE AOS WEBSITE:

See fabulous pictures of the most breathtakingly beautiful orchids receiving awards from the AOS! Visit the new "[Latest Orchid Awards](#)" page on the AOS website to enjoy these stunning photographs! Click on the thumbnails to see them in larger format. Free to members and non- members.



Paphiopedilum hookerae var. volonteantum 'Spatburgunder' AM/AOS; Photographer: Ramon de los Santos

From Amherst Orchid Society newsletter:

CHILLING PHALAENOPSIS

The subject of chilling phalaenopsis to induce blooming comes up so often, I'd like to address it with this piece:

First, we need to understand that not all species require it. Interestingly enough, those with white/pink/purple flowers generally do, while those with yellow/orange/red flowers mostly do not. Of course, considering the complex breeding in modern hybrids, that distinction is pretty much "blurred".

Most of us, as beginners, were led to understand that phalaenopsis "need to have a 10°- to 15°F day/night drop" in order to initiate spiking. Dr. Yin-Tung Wang, while at Texas A&M University, did some research into this area in order to optimize the growing and blooming of these plants, and determined that the day/night differential was not the key, but that an overall average decrease in temperature of the growing conditions led to spiking. More specifically, the plants were shown to require about 10 days to two weeks at an average growing temperature of 10°-15° lower than the temperature at which they had been normally growing. In other words, grown at a constant 85°, one could lower the growing area to a constant 70° and initiate spiking, without any day/night variation whatsoever.

Similarly, it can be shown that even with significant day/night temperature variation, spiking will not occur until the average is shifted downward. To test this I used a data recorder to track the daily high and low temperature in my own area. The graph below shows the average daily temperature during 2011.

The blue line [most extreme variation] represents the average temperature for each date. The red line is a 14 day running average temperature, which is the more important of the two curves. Note that we hit a peak in late-July/early-August of roughly 85°. You'll also note that in early October, we finally got to an average temperature 15° lower. If Dr. Wang's expla-

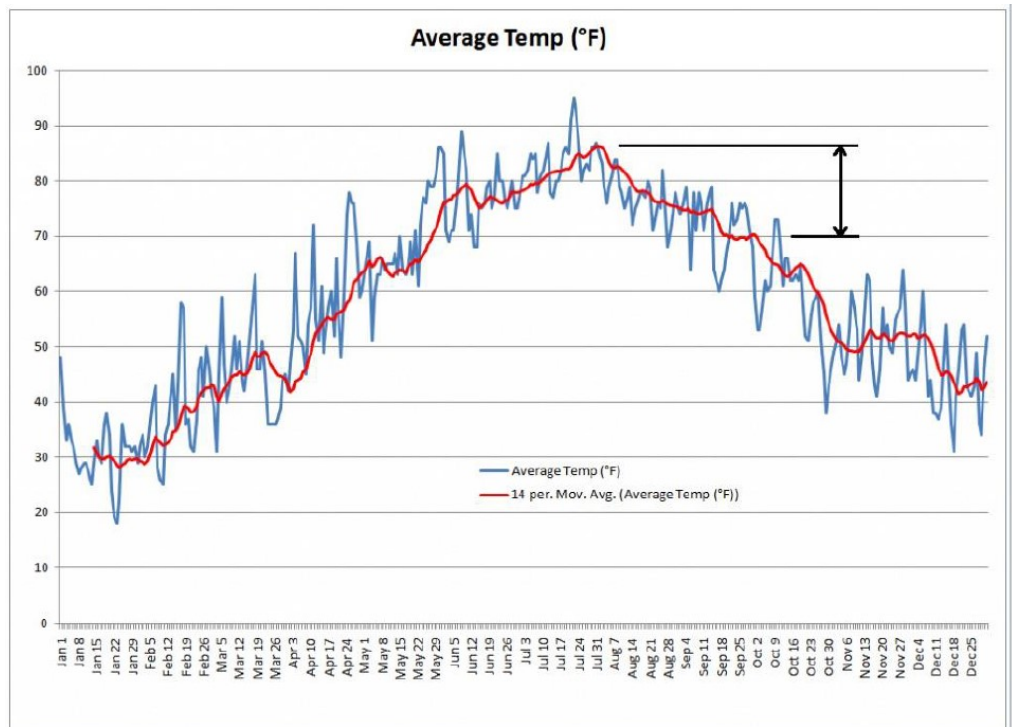
nation of average temperatures was valid, we would expect that our phalaenopsis plants would start spiking approximately 6 to 8 weeks later, and in fact, that is exactly what happened, and then, as we approached a timeframe 6 to 8 weeks later than that, we saw the flower buds reach full development and begin to open.

Before anyone gets concerned about the low averages early and late in the year, let me explain that I control only the minimum temperature with a thermostat, and that's set to 60°, so the greenhouse temperature typically will match the outside temperature during the middle of the year when these various control points were reached.

It is also interesting to note (I won't bore you with the actual data) that of the 365 measured days, 222 of them actually sustained day/night temperature variations of 15° or more, and they occurred in every month of the year. Never however, did we experience 10 days to two weeks of such daily variation, further supporting that is the average temperatures that are important, and not the day-to-night variation.

One last comment on this before I go: Dr. Wang also pointed out that once spike initiation has occurred, the plants will grow their flower spikes best and flower the best if the average temperature is raised back to the elevated level and not kept at a low level.

Thanks to First Ray's : FirstRays.com



Monthly Checklist for July and August

Cattleya

Cattleyas this month require careful attention to their watering and fertilizing needs owing to characteristically high temperatures. Evaporative cooling is a must in areas of the country where it is effective. Where it is not (the more humid regions), care needs to be paid to proper venting to keep temperatures within reason. Bottom vents in conjunction with top vents provide enough rising airflow to help keep plants cool. Increased air flow lessens humidity and dries plants out more quickly, necessitating more frequent damping down and watering, in areas where high humidity is not a problem. Higher light and heat indicate more fertilizer. The growths your plants are making now are the source of this autumn, winter and spring's blooms, so applying adequate fertilizer this month is the best way to ensure future blooms. Higher temperatures and humidity may also lead to fungal or bacterial rot problems, so it is important to closely observe your plants for any early indication of problems. Pests are also at a high point this month for the same reason.

Paphiopedilum

Cooling and air circulation are especially critical in these two months to prevent stress and avoid disease problems. Watering needs to be closely monitored to ensure that plants do not dry out. Warmer-growing hybrids will be at the peak of their blooming, with attention needing to be paid to staking of spikes. Look for water lodging in growths, which can rot emerging spikes and lead to the loss of the entire growth.

Phalaenopsis

Most, if not all, potting should be complete by now. This month and next are when these plants achieve their maximum growth. This growth will be that from which they set their spikes for the coming season. The more leaves the plants grow, the better potential for spiking will be realized. Growers in cooler areas such as the Pacific coast have the advantage this month, should they choose, of cooling for early season spikes. Lots of heat and light call for liberal applications of water and fertilizer.

Cymbidium

Summer can be the most rewarding season for cymbidiums. Growth 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.

High-elevation Plants

For cooler-growing plants, such as masdevallias, other pleurothallids and the like, the next few months will be a challenge. During the hottest times, keep your plants more shaded and be sure to keep the humidity level much higher. Do not let plants dry out. Delay any potting until the weather cools.



Beallara Diana D'Urry 'Newberry' is a good example of the colorful patterns that Oncidium intergeneric hybrids offer.

Oncidium intergenetics

Many of the intergeneric crosses between odontoglossums and oncidiums, such as Odontocidium, Wilsonara and Colmanara, will be blooming now. Take special care to train the spikes for best floral display. Keep plants under fairly shady conditions. Watch for snails and slugs.



The Philippine species, Euanthe sandariana, rewards growers with massive heads of flowers at the end of summer.

Vandaceous

Plants will be growing quickly now and really enjoying the hot humid days so similar to their native habitat. Watch for pests though, as many of these also enjoy the same conditions as the plants. Check flower spikes so that they can extend unimpeded for the best flower presentation later.

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

Picnic Table Tales

Bulbophyllum mastersianum
seen at Piping Rock Orchids



A Shepherd

There are always many photos of wonderful blooms and the event.

If you feel like sharing, please visit the NENYOS Facebook page



From the Maine Orchid Society newsletter: **Please note the final paragraph!!**

Also of Note from the Show Table

Bob Cleveland brought in a Paph. Barbatum from Southeast Asia which is a species. It had won an Award of Merit from AOS. It is a small orchid with beautiful flowers. Bob plans to pollinate it and will send the seed pod which forms away to be grown. He will receive a flask of the plants which form. Bob shows us a flask with baby orchids in it. (they're so cute when they are little) It will be about five years until they reach blooming size.

Also on the advanced table was a Lalea purpurata (which is now named Cattleya purpurata). It is a species and is a large plant from Brazil. It is used as a parent plant in lots of hybrids, passing on its beautiful characteristics to its progeny.

A Lalea rojo (meaning red), which is a species was also on the show table. It grows on rocks in full sun. The rocks it likes to grow on have iron in them and Bob Cleveland found that it needs the iron in order to bloom. He was using a kind of snail preparation which contained iron to get rid of snails and when the plant got that iron from the preparation, it bloomed.

Editor Note:
Sometimes we think we know what is going on or what our plants need but we need to keep acquiring information because an answer may surprise us!!

Bob needed to thank the snails!



North Eastern New York Orchid Society

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

Next Meeting

August 3, 2018

Picnic at Stan & Fern Lee's home at:

**130 Johnson Road,
Scotia, NY 12302.**

Bring a dish to pass.

**Come and celebrate
Summer!**

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

Fun, Food and Friends!

Parking along the edge of property and road. You may also want to bring a chair.

Please remember—No Meeting in July

.....**Congratulations to our Raffle Winners!** Also note, attending the August picnic is an opportunity to pick up one gift plant/membership.



SBuxton

Raffle Winners

Don't forget, Raffle winners are asked to bring a "goodie" to the next meeting (September) to help celebrate their good fortune.