



nenyosorchids@gmail.com

NENYOS NEWSLETTER

North Eastern New York Orchid Society

October 2016

www.nenyos.com

NOTES ABOUT IPA SUNDAY

From Janet Vinyard, Donna Wardlaw, Carri Raven Riemann and Sue Pezzolla

Dr. Yin-Tung Wang (a well decorated scholar who is consultant to international orchid businesses) mentioned that since his retirement, "every day is a Saturday!" We, in the audience, moaned and groaned over his absolute dedication in moving his phalaenopsis around his home HOURLY to catch the sun



and brightest light! We all shrieked at this obsessive behavior! He did pepper his home growing techniques with very simple facts.....MOST Phalaenopsis are warm growers and if your home temperatures are below the required 60F at night, growth will stand still.

WOE to those who grow in sphagnum and do not consider that root temp is less than actual room temp. Yet, he thought sphagnum was the better medium, despite the acidity, for long term absence... He travels extensively and can be away 3 weeks at a time with no ill effects on his phals.

Light was another very important aspect to blooming, hence, his mis-

sion to supply as much light as possible at all times except direct sun.

Lastly, he suggested fertilizing regularly throughout the plant's growing cycle as a plant will bloom on its resources and not depend on additional fertilizer once it is about to bloom.

Comments on the fund-raising auction which provided some additional purchase opportunities from Carri Raven-Riemann of orchidPhile, "And Donna, well, if you ever decide to quit the practice of law, you could always hire out as an auctioneer or orchid organizer ~ you did great! Thanks so much for jumping in to help on that score in particular."

The IPA (International Phalaenopsis Alliance and Carri, in particular were really thrilled with NENYOS co-hosting again this year, "I think today's event was filled with great food & new information for everyone! I hope your members felt the same since I was so pleased to be able to get both our guest speakers ~ finally."

The meeting was very informative, especially the Dr. Yin-Tung Wang who has written about his extensive research in Orchids, according to several other attendees. The occasional Texas twang was also

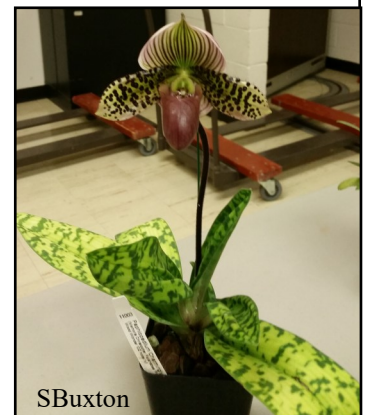
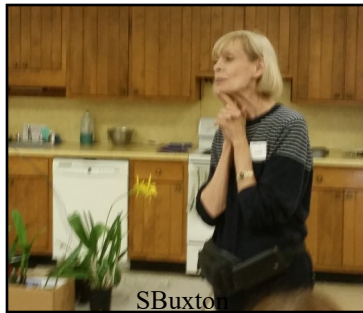
fun during the lecture and discussion!

Rob Sheppard with his 'Got the Blues? Coeruleas to the Rescue !' was probably a little more technical than some newbies could handle but lots of great info for solving the mysteries of a key color.

And finally Carri provided some great insight into some species issues as well as the new breeding talks.

For the 50 people in attendance, it was a great chance to see and hear some unique speakers, stock up on supplies and enjoy the camaraderie of fellow orchid fiends.

At NENYOS, we hope everyone had a chance to gather all of the information possible for future reference!



October 2016

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Upcoming Meetings

October 1—Leon Glicenstein - Orchids of Costa Rica at Sanford Library in Colonie

November 5—Auction

December 3—Holiday Event

January 14—Annual Luncheon at Wolfert's Roost

February 4—TBA at William Sanford Library in Colonie

March 4—TBA

April 1—Basic Orchid Growing

The Newsletter is looking for other members interested in being columnists, photos or helping out. Please email buxton-sandy@gmail.com if you are interested!

MAKING IT WORK FOR NENYOS OFFICERS FOR 2016

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
Bob Odess	Raffle
	Greeter

NENYOS Contact:
nenyosorchids@gmail.com
 Sandy Buxton Newsletter Editor

Upcoming Events in the Northeast

November 12- 13, 2016 Merritt Huntington Memorial Symposium is being held at the Holiday Inn Patriot, 3032 Richmond Road, Williamsburg, VA.. Judging will be held on November 12, 2016 at 12:00 p.m. Contact: Frank Drew 757-650-2250 or fwdrew@cox.net

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

Greetings from Buffalo New York and the Niagara Frontier Orchid Society:

The Niagara Frontier Orchid Society has been promoting the growing of orchids for over 40 years.

We are excited and hope that you can join us in Buffalo on **November 12th and 13th** for the Mid-American Orchid Congress' (MAOC) Fall Meeting. The MAOC is dedicated to the preservation and propagation of orchids by providing information to growers through its network of orchid clubs. The Fall Meeting will be held in Lord and Burnham designed greenhouses at the Buffalo Botanical Gardens, which are set in an historic Frederick Law Olmsted Park.

"Orchids Under Glass" Over 150 orchid growers and clubs from the Eastern US, Mid-West and Canada are expected to come to this fun Event. There will be speakers and vendors from across the U.S.

Clubs are invited to have a display table for AOS judging on Saturday.

Registration information is now available on our web site: www.niagarafontierorchids.org

If you have any questions about the Fall Meeting, please contact Donna Lipowicz at 716/479-7698 or at www.ladyslipper@roadrunner.com

Your Vote Counts

Yes! It is election time and not only on the national level.

The following NENYOS officer positions are up for election:

**President,
Vice President,
Secretary
Treasurer**



We are soliciting persons from the general membership who may want to step forward and assist in any of these positions. (please contact Janet Vinyard.....518-673-3212 or email rolandvinyard@gmail.com for description of the 'light' and friendship building duties).

Nominations are due by **September 30** with PAPER BALLOTS available at the October 1st meeting. **THERE WILL BE NO ABSENTEE BALLOTS!**

So if you want your vote to count, please attend the October 1st meeting at the Wm Sanford Library!!

Where you can also enjoy a great speaker, some snacks and wonderful plants!

Good News !!!! October Speaker will be: Leon Glicenstein
Topic: Orchids of Costa Rica

Leon Glicenstein Ph.D. began growing orchids in 1954, and became assistant to the curator of orchids at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, then Carl Withner, from 1957 to 1960. He has advanced degrees in Chemistry and Horticulture, with an emphasis on plant breeding, cytology, and cytogenetics. Working as a plant breeder for five years at Linda Vista S.A. in Costa Rica, he photographed, in the wild, approximately 80% of the then known orchid species of Costa Rica. He also found new species such as *Telipogon glicensteinii*, *Macroclinium glicensteinii*, *Pterichis leo*, *Stenorrhynchos glicensteinii*, and *Lepanthes glicensteinii*.

He won the second American Orchid Society Dillon/Peterson Essay Contest using one of his Costa Rican experiences. He has photographed many of the orchids in the Northeastern United States, Florida, and all of the orchids in California, where he located some taxa not formerly known to exist there.

As a respected lecturer, has given numerous conservation oriented programs both nationally and internationally, showing orchids growing in their native habitats. Leon has been an invited guest speaker at both the Vancouver and Miami World Orchid Conferences.

Leon joined Hoosier Orchid Company in September 1998. As a breeder, as well as a grower, of

orchids at Hoosier Orchid Company Leon specialized in working with members of the *Pteruothaliidae*, *Zygopetalinae*, *Gongorinae*, *Angraecoid*, *Jewel* and *Painted-leaf* orchids, as well as other groups.

He has created numerous novel and new combination not before known, thereby extended our knowledge of generic relationships within the orchid family. Since the demise of Hoosier Orchid Company Leon has been consulting with other orchid companies on growing orchids from seed. He is presently taking images of orchids in habitat in Ecuador and Peru which have led to more programs.

A strong conservationist, Leon was past chairperson of the American Orchid Societies Conservation Committee, and has been a member of this committee for decades. He represented the AOS at the international conservation meeting in Costa Rica in 2007.

Before coming to Hoosier Orchid Company he worked for an internationally known plant breeding company breeding crops such as *Chrysanthemum*, *Carnation*, *Azalea* and *Roses*.

Telipogon glicensteinii,



Courtesy

VENDORS WHO HELPED WITH THE 2015 AUCTION & Activities

Bill Doran, Co Flower wholesalers
45 Industrial Park Rd, Albany, NY 12206 (518)-465-5285
www.billdoran.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

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

Just a quick reminder to members, our meetings are open to anyone and everyone.

We encourage people to invite friends and neighbors who love plants and orchids to come and participate.

Especially our Auction which is such a great show!

Please make everyone feel welcome.

Annie's Orchid Antics



This summer I spotted a *Cypripedium acaule* Ait. during a short hike in the woods. This orchid is also known as a Pink Lady Slipper orchid. Perhaps you have seen one since these flowers are commonly found in forests of eastern United States. Out of curiosity I looked up Pink Lady Slippers on the USDA forest service website (below) and I found a few interesting facts. The roots of these plants were traditionally used for tooth pain, nervousness and muscle spasms. The seeds of this orchid also have an interesting relationship with *Rhizoctonia* fungus. In their symbiotic relationship, the fungus first helps the orchid to break open the seed and transfers nutrients to the seed. Then, as the orchid ages and starts to produce its own nutrients the fungus extracts these nutrients from the orchid. In nature, there are so many interesting interactions that we don't see, so I am looking forward to finding more native orchids and learning about them!

For more information see:

Pink Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium acaule* Ait.)

By Patricia J. Ruta McGhan

http://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/cypripedium_acaule.shtml

Coming in from the Cold

By Susan Jones, AOS

Many growers summer their orchids outdoors to take advantage of the sun and fresh air unavailable to them inside a greenhouse or home. Before bringing plants back inside their winter growing area, check them thoroughly for hitchhikers — plant and insect pests that may ride into the growing area on the returning plants.

Oxalis is a common weed in orchid pots and difficult to pull out. Seedpods can spread seeds over a wide area.

Visually inspect the upper and undersides of leaves and flowers, and around the base of the plant. Check the growing medium and pot or basket exterior from top to bottom. Some growers recommend a few treatments with a systemic insecticide at weekly intervals before bringing plants back in for the fall, even if no pests are in evidence.

A sampling of the many orchid pests growers should be on the lookout for after summering plants outdoors is listed on the opposite page.

In addition to insects, all sorts of weeds can establish in orchid pots or baskets, siphoning off needed water, light and fertilizer from the host orchid. Once introduced into a protected environment such as an indoor growing area, they can quickly spread through a collection.

Controls

The key to control is persistence. Regardless of method or chemical used, remain vigilant and expect to make at

least two to three weekly applications.

Alcohol

A popular home remedy is swabbing bugs off plants with isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol and a Q-tip™. This works for smaller populations of aphids, mealybugs and scale.

Repotting

During extreme infestation, consider replacing the potting medium. Media can harbor weed seeds, as well as pest eggs and crawlers, so dispose of it in a compost pile or in the garbage. When repotting, a close inspection, and if necessary, a very gentle cleaning and spraying of the roots is essential.

Oils, Soaps, and Sterilants

Horticultural, neem, and mineral oils smother the insect's breathing pores. These and insecticidal soaps, which dissolve the insect's cuticle, are generally considered safer for use around humans, pets, and plants than insecticides. Weekly applications reduce populations of mites, aphids, scale, mealybugs, sow bugs and pill bugs.

Growth Regulators and Chitin Inhibitors

Insect-growth regulators, such as Enstar II, include a growth regulator that kills eggs and prevents insect maturation. These need a spreader-sticker (like silicon) to be effective. They are generally regarded as safe around humans and pets.

Persistent or heavy infestations may require last-resort applications of synthetic insecticides. Some of the more effective insecticides are Orthene (wetable powder), Malathion (liquid), Diazinon (liquid), and Carbaryl (water-based emusifiable concentrate).

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In memory of a former member



Courtesy

Ernest 'Ernie' Reis

passed away on September 8, 2016 at St. Peter's Community Hospice after a long battle with cancer. He was born November 17, 1944 at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida to Nora and Ernest Reis (deceased). Shortly

thereafter he and his family relocated to Ossining, NY where he lived until moving to Chatham in 1976.

He is survived by his wife of 49 years, Beatrice Reis, his daughters Erin Costa, grandchildren Travis and Ariana Costa, Lindsey Casanova (Aaron), grandchild Nora Casanova, a sister Barbara Campisi, and his mother Nora Reis both of Ossining, NY.

In the 1960's he served in the Air Force as a weatherman and spent some time in Turkey. After his discharge in Massachusetts he attended and graduated from the University of Massachusetts with a Masters in Education. At the University of Massachusetts he became involved with reform groups to change the way juvenile delinquents were treated which included several programs that gained national recognition.

In the 70's several of the leadership from U Mass. Came to NY and Ernie followed subsequently working for the NYS Division for Youth. After that he worked for over 10 years with Employment and training Programs in Columbia/Greene, and Orange counties. In the 90's Ernie became a full time substitute teacher followed by working as a GED Prep teacher for RCG BOCES at the Columbia County Jail. He retired from there in 2006 but continued to substitute teach for Chatham, Ichabod Crane, and Taconic Hills schools. He also became involved in Democratic politics and found himself as Town Chair which he continued to be involved in until the present. He was an avid supporter of the arts and very involved in the community of Chatham where he had lived for 40 years. A memorial service will be held Monday 11 am from the Wenk Funeral Home Chatham. Calling hours were Sunday 5 – 7pm.

In lieu of flowers donations may be made in his name to the Chatham Democrats, PO Box 138, Chatham, NY 12037; the Crellin Park Recreation Program or the Community Garden, Attn. Town Clerk, Town of Chatham, 488 State Route 295, Chatham, NY 12037, or a charity of your choice. For on-line condolence visit wenkfuneralhome.com

NENYOS Notes:

Ernie was a long time member and past president of NENYOS. He was the person who originated the newsletter which was generally printed on one 8.5" x 11" sheet of paper, back to back.

A classic memory was when Janet Vinyard repotted one of Ernie's pet orchids which was severely overgrown and she made him crush the clay pot with a hammer!



SBuxton

Continued from Page 4—Come in From Cold
Insecticides

Always follow label directions and never exceed the minimum recommended concentration given in mixing directions. Systemic insecticides (Orthene, Shield) absorb into the plant's sap stem, poisoning chewing and sucking insects. Pyrethrum, a natural insecticide derived from plant sources, attacks insects' nervous systems.

Slugs will eat flowers, buds, root tips and new growths. Plants that are summered outdoors are favored haunts for these hungry mollusks.

Individual Pests

Most insecticides have little effect on mites, but there are a number of chemicals specifically for mite control (called acaricides or miticides). A homemade general insecticide that is also effective against mites is 1 pint (.57 l) each of 409 household cleaner and rubbing alcohol, mixed with water to make 1 gallon (4.55 l) of spray.

When controlling aphids, mealybugs and scale, one must also eliminate any ants that protect and farm them. Insecticidal sprays are effective against worker ants that transport and protect the other pests. Use this in conjunction with sugar-based ant baits to kill off the rest of the colony.

Continued from Page 5—Come in from Cold

For snail and slug control, organic (such as Sluggo, EscarGo, and Worrry Free) and chemical baits (such as metaldehyde) are available from garden supply retailers. Many growers also hand-pick the critters off or set out a small tuna-fish type can filled with beer to drown the mollusks. Repotting and thoroughly cleaning all old media from the orchid's roots will eliminate any eggs that may be lurking in the pots.

Roaches, pill bugs, sow bugs and ants can be driven from a plant by immersing the pot, right up over the top of the media, in a bucket of water. The insects will emerge to avoid drowning, and may then be disposed of.

Roaches may also be controlled through the use of baits, but learn quickly to avoid many chemical baits. Roaches will eat borax, however. West Palm Beach Judging Center Photographer Greg Allikas' simple homemade bait can be constructed by gluing a few boric acid tablets (available in grocery stores) to the inside bottom of an empty 35-mm film can. Set the film cans horizontally on the surface of plants' media.

Weeds must be eliminated by hand. Herbicides are likely to damage or kill the orchid host along with the weed. To eradicate well-established weeds, it may be necessary to repot the plant in order to eliminate seeds in the medium.

Final Considerations

On the extreme side, for a plant showing signs of decline from pest or disease, consider whether the low likelihood of rejuvenating the plant justifies the expense and effort of continued treatments. Destruction of a sick plant can not only be used to justify the purchase of a new, healthier one, but may keep the rest of the collection from becoming infected, making it a precaution well worth taking.

Never apply any liquid pest treatment in direct sunlight or high heat. To prevent burning of tissues, always shade plants until the solution dries. Whenever chemical controls are employed, always check to see that the product has been approved for application to orchids, and follow carefully all instructions for the product's safe use. To minimize risks of developing a treatment-resistant pest population, change methods and chemicals occasionally; do not use the same chemical mix more than three to four times sequentially.

Before nighttime temperatures dip too low, take the time to return orchids summering outdoors to their indoor growing spaces. In addition to checking for insects and other pests, remember that a change in environments, especially the light conditions and humidity levels, can impact how successfully your orchids make the transition from the garden back into the greenhouse or home.

Inspect Orchids for These Pests Prior to Bringing them Indoors

Aphids can be found on new growth, at the base of buds, on flowers and on the undersides of leaves. They feed on plant juices, causing poor growth, stunted plants or curled and distorted leaves. Where buds are attacked, the flower — if it opens at all — will be mottled and distorted. The sap sucking may result in wilting, deformed plant

growth, yellowing, and even loss of leaves. Another sign of aphids is the presence of ants or sooty mold attracted to the honeydew secreted by these insects. Aphids' salivary secretions can also be toxic to their host plant. Traveling between plants, aphids can introduce and spread virus and disease.

Aphids can multiply quickly so it is best to eliminate them before bringing plants inside.

Mealybugs suck the sap from plants; they feed under bracts and sheaths, and on the roots. Signs of an infestation include small whitish, powdery or cottony looking deposits on plants. As the damage progresses, leaves may curl, yellow, become stunted, and/or drop. In addition, flower production and stem growth may be reduced. Like aphids and some scales, mealybugs also secrete honeydew, which attracts ants and promotes the growth of sooty molds.

Mites, due to their almost microscopic size, are often detected by the damage they inflict. This makes a plant's leaves look silvery, especially on the underside, where they have killed the cells of the surface layer. From the top, the leaf often has many tiny yellow spots that turn brown over time. Mites can severely weaken and disfigure orchids by sucking sap and chlorophyll, causing leaves to blanch and appear silvery, and bruised-looking areas on flowers. Because of their feeding style, they are also potential vectors of diseases.

Pill Bugs and Sow Bugs are nocturnal scavengers that prefer to live in humid, sheltered areas that have plentiful decaying organic material (like broken down orchid media), such as orchid pots. They feed on the fungi and bacteria in the dead and rotting vegetation. Orchid roots are damaged when these bugs eat the fungi and microorganisms that inhabit the root surfaces.

Roaches enter orchid pots through drainage holes and remain hidden in the growing media by day. Plants kept on the ground are especially vulnerable. The presence of roaches is indicated by their damage to plants (nibbled flowers, root tips and roots, and new growth).

Scale establish on the undersides of leaves, down in leaf axils, and beneath the papery sheaths on orchid pseudobulbs, and so may go undetected until they reach infestation level. Adult scale have a waxy protective coating, under which the insect feeds on plant sap, creating chlorotic spots on plant leaves.

Snails and Slugs prefer to eat blooms, roots and tender new growths, although they will consume any plant part. They do their damage primarily at night, leaving translucent, shiny slime trails; holes with uneven brown edges eaten through the flower tissues; nibbled roots — thicker roots may only have small pockmark-like holes eaten into them, while smaller, finer roots may be eaten clean through; new growths may be damaged or chewed down to a nub.

Susan Jones was the editor of Awards Quarterly and assistant editor of Orchids. American Orchid Society, 16700 AOS Lane, Delray Beach, Florida 33446 All reuse must contain the following:

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Show (and Non-Show) Table Tales

Visitors to

Donna Wardlaw - I am attaching some pictures of my *stanhopea jenischiana* that bloomed just in time for me to bring it to the meeting. I had to hang it on the clothing hanger in the back seat and drive rather slowly on the winding roads in Voorheesville so it would make the trip in one piece!

Editor Note—Lovely! I hope all at IPA meeting enjoyed it.



More from the Orchids at the office series: Sandy Buxton II – the office has been ablaze with orchid blooms all summer.



Phal was a December 2015 Raffle win – total of 11 blooms which started on February 29 and ended September 1 – a FULL six months of bloom time!!!!



CCE-Washington County have enjoyed the many different flowers on display.



North Eastern New York Orchid Society

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

NEXT MEETING

October 1, 2016

**1:30 Beginner talk—
Fertilizer Basics**

2:00 p.m. Show Table,

2:15 p.m. Speaker

**Topic:
Orchids of Costa Rica
with Leon Glicenstein in
Colonie**

**After presentation—
Questions and Raffle**

The meeting is at the William K. Sanford Library, 629 Albany Shaker Road, Colonie (Loudonville, 12211) (Times are approximate.)

.....Congratulations! No
raffle Winners in
September

**But the goodie rule applies
since this** is the our first meeting
back at the William Sanford library in
Colonie!!

If you have won a Raffle plant in
May or June or any other month,
please bring a treat for the group to
enjoy!

Thanks to all who helped out at
the IPA event, the picnic and Piping
Rock's June Open house!



**Our Fundraising Auction is
rapidly approaching on November
5, 2016.**

Posters will be available at the October meeting to help promote the event. If you would like to donate a plant, book, photo cards or equipment to the auction, please call Janet V at 518-673-3212.