

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society

The purpose of the Society is to stimulate interest, provide education, and enable the exchange of information among those interested in all aspects of orchid culture.

VOLUME 73

ISSUE 10

OCTOBER 2023

October is Our Annual Auction!



This will be a fun night you don't want to miss!

Our auction supports our society and gives you a chance to get interesting new orchids.

Check the website for the names many of the orchids that will be for sale. Along with plants from your favorite vendors collections.

1. The auction starts at 7:00pm. Registration starts at 6:30. Get there early to register and to find plants of interest.

2. There is no ribbon judging. Plants you bring in will be sold :)

3. Walk-in donations for the auction are welcome. Drop off your contributions at the donations table. It's best if plants are properly tagged, with a description of blooming color and season. Other orchidalia like supplies, art-work, or books are also appreciated.

4. FLOS provides refreshments so you don't need to bake anything this month.

5. Please bring a cardboard box to hold your purchases. We want to keep the carpeting clean.

6. We always appreciate extra help setting up and taking down the auction. Show up early to help bring in plants and set up the room. We start at 5:00. There are hundreds of plants to bring in from cars and trucks. If you can stay late and help clean up that would be great too.



7. Our auctioneer Mac Rivenbark's enthusiasm for orchids is contagious as he describes the beauty and culture of each plant. You will learn lots of growing tips from Mac during this great and fun event.

– Vicki Hallock

Cattleya Culture

They are accustomed to being dry at the roots between waterings, and therefore should be potted in freedraining media.

Light is the most important factor in growing and flowering cattleyas. Bright light to some sun should be given to the plants, with no direct sun in the middle of the day. Leaves should be a medium green color, pseudobulbs erect and requiring no staking.

Temperatures should be 55 to 60 F at night and 70 to 85 F during the day. Higher day temperatures can be tolerated (up to 95 F).

Water - Mature cattleyas need to dry out thoroughly before being watered again. If in doubt, it's best to wait a couple days. Plants in active growth need more water than plants that are resting. Water below 50° F may injure your plants.



Rlc. Golf Green 'Hair Pig'

(C. moscombe x Rl. digbyana) Large flowered Cattleya hybrid with distinctive frilly petals and lip. Flowers generally pale green throughout, though pink undertones are not uncommon.

Fertilize on a regular schedule. Use a balanced fertilizer. Fertilizer can also be applied with every watering at one-quarter the recommended dilution. Thorough flushing with clear water every month is recommended to prevent the buildup of fertilizer salts.

For more informatio go to: AOS.org

Calling All Volunteers!

We are having an Orchid Show, and we need YOU to make it successful! Our show is the weekend of January 5-7, 2024. Setup begins January 3rd! We

need your help! There will be two shifts 10-2 and 2-6. Please check your schedule and volunteer as much and as often as you can! Email me at singersara@aol.com with your availability.

THANK YOU!

– Sara Singer
Show Chairman



Growing Orchids With Olivier

Basic Hygiene Principles

For the beginners out there, I would like to stress just a few basic (and cheap) good practices of hygiene and basic care for your orchids



Hygiene:

Hygiene is critical as pests and diseases can readily spread throughout your collection if you get sloppy.

- Whenever you cut a root, a bulb, a spike etc...., you should always disinfect your tool and the wound. To disinfect the wound, the cheapest and easiest way is to spray Hydrogen Peroxide 3% (pure) on the cut as anti-bacterial and then add powdered cinnamon on the cut as anti-fungal. To disinfect your tool, there are many different techniques. I know many of our growers use TSP but I am lazy and I think that a Mapp gas torch is much easier because it is ready for use at any instant and does not need premixing etc... If it is a simple cut, 5 seconds of torching are enough, if I am concerned about diseases, then I stay 10-15 seconds with the torch on the tool.
- Your growing area should be cleaned regularly and swept. Dead flowers and leaves will be a breeding ground for pathogens and can create problems.
- If you use a fungicide or an insecticide, it is best to rotate with two or more different products with different active agents because pests and disease can get resistant after a while if you keep on using the same product over and over.
- You should observe your plants regularly. First of all, it will make you a better grower as you will learn what works and what does not if you pay close attention. Even more important is to detect any early sign of trouble: start of a mite infestation, suspected disease on a leaf etc... Procrastinating when growing orchids is a big "no-no". Any delay in taking care of a burgeoning problem can quickly escalate into a full-blown crisis.

Repotting:

You need to remember that repotting is highly stressful for any orchid. You will disturb its roots, may be injure a bulb etc.... So repotting needs to happen at the right time. As a general rule, spring is the best time to repot orchids as it is the start of a new growing season and temperatures start increasing and so does the length of the day and hence the amount of light an orchid receives. So, the orchid is ready for a challenge. There are obviously some orchids which have a different life cycle but consider spring the de facto ideal time (you can finesse later as you learn more about your orchids).

The other critical factor is that, generally speaking, the right time is when an orchid starts growing brand new roots. The new roots will be vigorous and will help the plant establish itself faster after repotting. It is therefore of the utmost importance not to damage those brand-new roots when repotting; so you should repot when the roots are just starting to emerge as it makes it less likely to damage them. If you wait until they are a few inches long, you are certain to do damage.

Bifoliate Cattleya species (tigrina/leopoldii, guttata, loddigesii, amethystoglossa etc...) are extremely unforgiving for wrong repotting timing. Always wait until they are growing new roots or else you will likely kill them.

For most orchids, underpotting is usually better. They dry out faster this way and you reduce the risk of rot. Dendrobiums must always be underpotted and they resent repotting. So, be extra careful with them.

Watering:

When you water your orchids, you should always soak them good. It is particularly true for Vandas which are thirsty orchids. To make sure they are properly hydrated you should make sure their roots turn green. After a good soaking, it is usually best to let most orchid medium get almost or totally dry. Some orchids need a clear wet and dry cycle (like oncidiums and cattleyas) but even those who "should not dry out" should approach dryness and should never be kept soggy at all times as the roots will rot and the plant will die.



Olivier Turina became a FLOS member in 2014 and a board member in 2020. Find Olivier's tips on growing orchids at [Orchid House - Fort Lauderdale, Florida](#) on [YouTube.com](#).



Holiday Party

Celebrate the season with your friends at the
Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society Holiday Party
on Sunday, Dec. 3 at the Coral Ridge Yacht Club,
2800 Yacht Club Blvd., Fort Lauderdale.

The fun gets started at 6:30 p.m. with cocktails and
hors d'oeuvres on the veranda overlooking the Intracoastal
Waterway followed by dinner, dancing and open bar.
Entree choices: Grilled Filet Mignon With Béarnaise;
Pan Seared Mango Glazed Scottish Salmon;
Stuffed Chicken With Thyme Madeira;
and a Vegetarian plate.

Tickets: FLOS.org \$100 members; \$120 guests

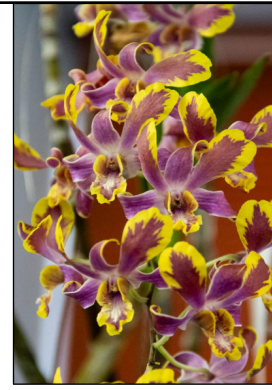
Contact: Karen Fleisher, Holiday Party Chair

Everyone leaves with a blooming orchid!

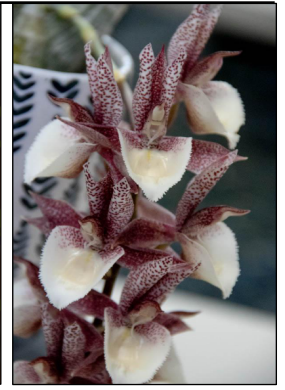


September Ribbon Awards

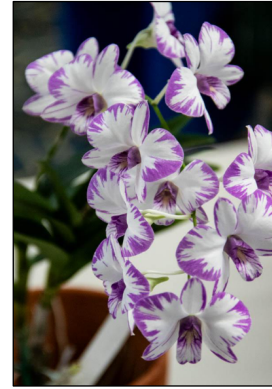
Orchid	Grower	Ribbon
<i>B. nodosa</i> x <i>C. colnagoi</i>	Charlie Rowell	Blue
<i>Ctsm.</i> Lata Laxman	Vicki Hallock	Blue
<i>Darwinara</i> Rainbow x <i>Ascofinetia</i> Twinkle	Richard Aronson	Blue
<i>Den.</i> Brown Splash	Justine Vishnesky	Blue
<i>Den.</i> Enobi NN Splash	Debbie & Mike Alley	Blue
<i>Myrmecavola</i> [Myv.] Edward L. Waldin, Jr.	Charles Rowell	Blue
<i>Odontoglossum</i> Wild Cat	Haydee Valor	Blue
<i>Procatavola</i> [Pcv.] Key Lime Stars	Pat Rodgers	Blue
<i>Rth.</i> Phinyophan Boy	Olivier Turina	Blue
<i>V.</i> Kultana Gold x <i>V.</i> Kultana Scarlett	Debbie/Mike Alley	Blue
<i>B.</i> Little Stars	Claire Garrett	Cultural
<i>B. nodosa</i>	Rod Lewis	Cultural
<i>Blc.</i> Keowee 'Vi Galaxy'	Kate Donahue	Cultural
<i>Stanhopea</i> Ronsard (<i>Stan. wardii</i> x <i>Stan. oculata</i>)	Olivier Turina	Cultural
<i>Den.</i> Buttercup	Carol Ammirati & Kate Donahue	Honorable Mention
<i>Habenaria dentata</i>	Richard Aronson	Honorable Mention
<i>Aerides</i> NOID	Richard Aronson	Red
<i>Bc.</i> Yellow Bird	Roger Cruttenden	Red
<i>C.</i> Crimson	Debbie/Mike Alley	Red
<i>Cattleya</i> NOID	Rosa Brouillet	Red
<i>Ctna.</i> Why Not	Les Corbin	Red
<i>Ctsm. schmidtianum</i> 'Tommy Bednar' FCC/AOS	Olivier Turina	Red
<i>V. denisoniana</i>	Mercedes Rodriguez	Red



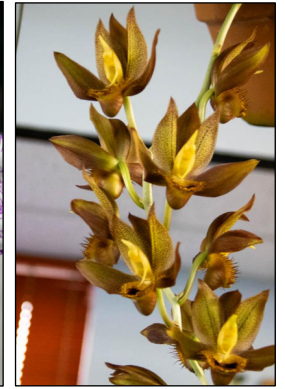
Den. Brown Splash
Justine Vishnesky



Ctsm. Lata Laxman
Vicki Hallock



Den. Enobi NN Splash
Debby & Mike Alley



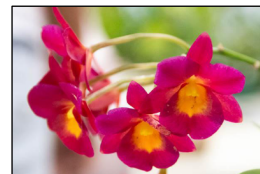
Ctsm. schmidtianum
'Tommy Bednar'
FCC/AOS
Olivier Turina



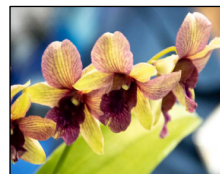
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[Myv.] Edward L.
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Charlie Rowell



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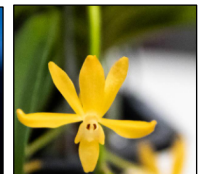
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Richard Aronson



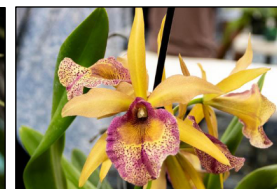
Darinara Rainbow x
Ascofinetia Twinkle
Richard Aronson



Vanda denisoniana
Mercedes Rodriguez



Brassavola little Stars
Claire Garrett



Blc. Keowee
'Vi Galaxy'
Kate Donahue

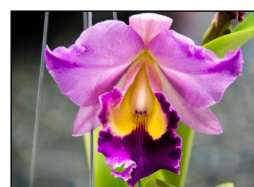


V. Kultana Gold x
V. Kultana Scarlet
Debby & Mike Alley

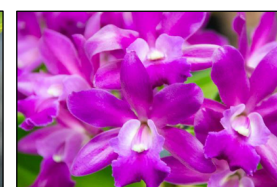
Photos: Ginny Salus
Graphic: John Wrench



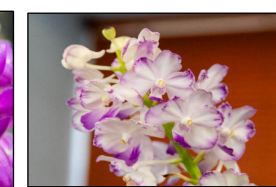
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Rosa Brouillet



Rth. Phinyophan Boy
Olivier Turina



Aerides NOID
Richard Aronson



B. nodosa x
C. colnagoi
Charlie Rowell

Keiki Club News

Fun Down On The Farm part 2

On Saturday, September 16, the Keikis were treated to a fabulous morning of potting and mounting their orchids in a hands-on project at the educational farm, Together We Stand. Our hosts, John and Anna Mears, were incredibly kind and gracious to invite us and provide a huge shaded screened in area with large tables and benches, as well as other equipment to make the effort more efficient and enjoyable. A number of FLOS members were there to facilitate and our President, Vicki Hallock, gave a demonstration on mounting an orchid on cork using a zip tie. There were so many questions and comments that indicated that our Keikis were super engaged and learning. Over and over we heard, "I never knew that you should.....!"

The morning flew by and after we wound up the work, John took a number of Keikis on a tour of the farm. He was impressed by our enthusiasm and love for our orchids and he has invited us back again. Thank you, John and Anna, for your hospitality and generosity.

Also special thanks to Keiki Seth Shealer who introduced us to Together We Stand and made the arrangements for our meeting. Seth helped out at every turn and was an incredible asset! Many thanks to Scott Peplin, for the donation of a huge box of cork which Seth sawed into smaller, more manageable pieces for the mounts and to all those who contributed to the "goody table." The Keikis are, indeed, fortunate to have so many folks who foster their learning of orchid cultivation and care!

We will be meeting at Lori Parrish's on October 7th for a tour of her magnificent gardens and on November 18th we'll be at Heather Petryk's for a presentation by Scott Peplin. Look for the emails in the weeks prior! Happy Growing!

— Jill Smith, Keiki Mama
(jsmith8146@comcast.net)
Rick Bellas (willbell@aol.com)
Karen Fleisher (ispo3008@gmail.com)

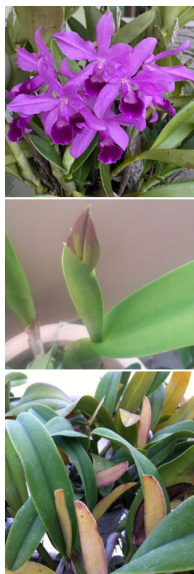


Checklist for November and December

Cattleya

The first cultural change noticed should be a reduced frequency of watering, as the plants dry out more slowly. This is a function of both the reduced day length and lower temperatures, as well as the plants' slowing growth rate. Reduced water needs signal a reduced need for fertilization. Note that the key word is reduced, not eliminated. Feed less frequently and at lower dosage, but feed. Growths, made during the summer's heat, and relatively soft and green, will be ripening -- hardening -- in preparation for a brief period of rest (in many cases).

Many of these ripening growths will have a sheath, presaging the coming winter or spring flowering season. In some cases, these sheaths will have been evident since as early as July. (Early sheath development does not mean early flowering on plants with winter-spring seasons.) You may notice that some of these sheaths are showing signs of yellowing. This is not abnormal. Autumn's more pronounced temperature fluctuation can lead to water condensation inside the sheath, hastening the normal process of senescence, so yellowing sheaths can be left on the plant only so long before they must be carefully removed to preserve the bud primordia within. Water condensation left unchecked can rot the bud primordia. The sheaths can be safely removed by slitting open and peeling down toward the pseudobulb.



Cattleya bowringiana

Phalaenopsis

Shortening days and cooler nights are the signals for inflorescence initiation in phalaenopsis. A reduction in nitrogen levels will go a long way to giving the best possible spiking, as will a boost in potassium and phosphorus. In other words, a "bloom booster"-type fertilizer is definitely indicated in the next few months. Disease and pest problems are best dealt with now, especially as mealybugs hide in the bracts and flower buds. Once they have established themselves, they are difficult to eradicate, and flower damage or crippling results. There is nothing more frustrating than to have shepherded your plants through a growing season, only to have them decline before your eyes.

Vandaceous Genera

Whereas the general decline in temperatures is beneficial to cool-growing orchids, it is not for vandaceous plants. The only cold-hardy member is *Neofinetia falcata*. Orient your plants in such a way as to take advantage of as much light as possible. Reduce watering and feeding schedules.

By Ned Nash and James Rose
Orchids Magazine by the AOS



Neofinetia falcata will thrive in cooler temperatures and produce graceful vanilla-scented flowers.



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Thank you to our wonderful kitchen
volunteers: **Kathy Homann,**
Debbie Johnson and Fran Renguso.



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Book of the month

“Aerangis”
by Isobel Lacroix.

This book is a must for anybody who is interested in those gorgeous small orchids with -usually-fragrant white flowers from either Madagascar or subsaharan Africa.

– Olivier Turnia
Library Chair

Welcome Wagon

Please join us in welcoming our new member:

Karen Dunn

– Olivier Turnia
Membership Chair

Website: www.flos.org

Newsletter Editor: Doreen Christensen

President: Vicki Halllock
1st Vice President: LuAnne Betz (Programs)
2nd Vice President: Olivier Turina (Membership)
Recording Secretary: Jill Smith
Corresponding Secretary: Karen Fleisher
Treasurer: Brian Boyle

Regular Meetings: Second Monday of each month.
Time: 7:30 pm. Place: Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall,
1955 East Oakland Park Blvd. Fort Lauderdale, FL 33306

Directions: From I-95 take East Oakland Park Blvd., go
2.4 miles, turn left on NE 20th Ave. Or take US-1 (Federal
Hwy.) to Oakland Park Blvd. west for two blocks, turn
north on NE 20th Ave. Park in the rear of the church
which is on the NW corner of Oakland Park Blvd. and
NE 20th Ave.

Fort Lauderdale Orchid Society
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