

SOUTHERN ONTARIO ORCHID SOCIETY NEWS

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Web site: www.soos.ca ; Member of the Canadian Orchid Congress; Affiliated with the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Digest and the International Phalaenopsis Alliance.

Membership: Annual Dues \$30 per calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Surcharge \$15 for newsletter by postal service.

Membership secretary: Marilyn Crompton, #1908-21 Overlea Blvd., Toronto ON M4H 1P2, phone 416-467-0018, renew or join on line at soos.ca/members

Executive: President, Yvonne Schreiber, 905-473-3405; Vice-president Laura Liebgott, 905-883-5290; Secretary, Sue Loftus 905-839-8281; Treasurer, John Vermeer, 905-823-2516

Other Positions of Responsibility: Program, Mario Ferrusi; Plant Doctor, Doug Kennedy; Meeting Set up, Tom Atkinson; Vendor and Sales table coordinator, Diane Ryley; Membership, Marilyn Crompton, ; Web Master, Max Wilson; Newsletter, Peter and Inge Poot; Annual Show, Peter Poot; Refreshments, Joe O'Regan. Conservation Committee, Susan Shaw; Show table,? .

Honorary Life Members: Terry Kennedy, Doug Kennedy, Inge Poot, Peter Poot, Joe O'Regan, Diane Ryley, Wayne Hingston.

Annual Show: February 8 - 9, 2014

Next Meeting Sunday, November **10**, Toronto Botanical Garden, **Garden Hall**, Sales 12 noon, Cultural Snapshots with Wayne Hingston at the front of the room at 12.15 pm, Seasonal Variations.



AOS Show trophy and Silver certificate at the COOS show

photoPP

Show that was taken by Laurie Thomson's photography group will be shown.

Program at 1 pm: Frank Maine will give a talk entitled "An Introduction to Digital Photography of Orchids".

Frank is a long time orchid grower who first joined SOOS in 1964. With the advent of digital photography, almost everything has changed. Taking good pictures is still an art, but the processing of them is completely different.

The talk will cover equipment used for taking pictures of orchids using natural light. Using flash or floodlights will not be covered. A quick overview of computer processing of the picture will be covered as well as the printing of the photograph.

The video of orchids at the 2013 SOOS Orchid

2014 Membership on sale now at the membership desk.

Get into the early bird draw.

President's Remarks Fellow orchid aficionados:

Thank you to all who brought in a treat to share for the October 6th meeting. Our next meeting will take place on November 10th. People whose last names start with the letters **To to Z** are asked to bring in a treat to share for this meeting. Please remember that these treats should be finger foods only i.e. something that can be picked up with your fingers and does not require a plate or fork.

The November meeting will take place in the Garden Hall instead of our usual location in the Floral Hall. Because of the smaller space, the size of the members' sales tables as well as the vendors table will be reduced in size. For the members' sales table, each membership will only be allowed to bring a maximum of five plants instead of the normal ten. Thank you in advance for your co-operation. Please be advised that there will be no members' sales table at the December meeting.

The fall orchid show season is officially over. Laura Liebgott took the S.O.O.S. displays to the Eastern Canada Orchid Society show and the Windsor Orchid Society show. Thank you to Laura and a special thank you to those of you who lent her your plants to put into the displays. And a thank you to Don Wyatt for his efforts on behalf of S.O.O.S. at the Central Ontario Orchid Society show at the end of September.

It is now time to focus on our own upcoming orchid show. The show will take place on February 8th and 9th. The success of our show depends on the many volunteers who participate during these three days (Friday set-up plus the Saturday and Sunday of the show). The sign-up sheets will be available at the November meeting and you can choose which jobs and which days and times you are available to help. Remember, if you volunteer, you get to see the show for free. You can volunteer to help judge, work security or the coat check, help in the kitchen or help with show set-up or tear down. Many hands are needed and appreciated.

One specific position that I know the show committee is seeking to fill is that of the **SOOS exhibit** coordinator at our show. We need a **volunteer** to design, organise and build this for those who have flowering orchid plants available for show and do not wish to stage their own

exhibit. If this person is you, please talk to the show chair, Peter Poot.

Wayne Hingston's "Cultural Snapshots, will start at our October 6th meeting. These sessions are slated to take place starting at 12:15 p.m. on the stage at the front of our meeting room.

CULTURE SNAPSHOTS

The fundamental aspects of orchid culture will be explained, but variations will be minimal. Cultural booklets will be available at \$ 2.00 to cover cost.

These sessions start promptly at 12:15 on the stage.

Nov. 10/13 Seasonal Variations (in Garden Hall)

Dec. 1/13 Fertilizing Basics

Jan. 5/14 Growing Media

Jan. 26/14 Repotting Methods

Mar. 9/14 Pests & Diseases

For clarifications, call Wayne Hingston at 905-686-5697

Your orchid society is still in need of an individual to assume the role of vice president. You will see several new faces on the executive as director, but we still lack a person to stand as vice president. We would also like to find someone to act as the show table co-coordinator for our monthly meetings. The term of office of the current executive expires at the end of this year. If you would be willing to assume one of these roles please talk to myself or any other member of the current executive.

The first draw for an orchid plant for those of you who have renewed their membership for 2014, will take place at the November meeting. You must have renewed your membership prior to the end of October to be eligible. Remember that you can now do so at the society website (www.soos.ca) and, using PayPal, renew your membership on-line. Subsequent draws will take place at the December and January 2014 meetings.

Talk to me at a meeting; e-mail me at yvoneschreiber68@gmail.com, or phone me at 905-

473-3405 (I do have an answering machine –just let the phone ring long enough).

Yvonne Schreiber
Questions or comments
yvoneschreiber68@gmail.com or
905-473-3405

Welcome New Members

Gail Boire
Daniel Harris
Lucy & Patrick Lazzari Ye

Coming Events

OCTOBER

26-27, Windsor Orchid Society Show, Windsor, Ontario.

NOVEMBER

2, **TJC BUSINESS MEETING** and Toronto Judging Centre Monthly Judging, 1 pm Toronto Botanical Garden.

10, **SOOS meeting** Toronto Botanical Garden, Garden hall, sales 12 noon, program 1 pm

14-16 AOS Members Meeting, Fairchild Tropical Gardens, Coral Gables, Florida

16, Montreal Judging Centre Monthly Judging at the Jardin botanique de Montreal.

DECEMBER

1, SOOS meeting Toronto Botanical Garden, sales 12 noon, program 1 pm.

7, Toronto Judging Centre Monthly Judging, 1 pm Toronto Botanical Garden.

14, Montreal Judging Centre Monthly Judging at the Jardin botanique de Montreal.

AOS Judging Results

Please note, all of these awards are provisional until published by the American Orchid Society.

COOS Show September 28:

Dracula cordobae CCM-AOS 84 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi

Phragmipedium Hanne Popow CCM-AOS 83 points, Heinz Ernstberger

Pinalia obesa CBR-AOS Cloud's Orchids

Malaxis merapiensis, CBR-AOS, Cloud's Orchids

Malaxis merapiensis CHM-AOS 81 points, Cloud's Orchids.

Cattleya maxima HCC-AOS 76 points, Joe O'Regan.

Toronto Judging Centre, October 5:

Restrepia guttulata 'Dark Star' CHM-AOS 82 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi

Paphiopedilum henryanum var. *album* 'Ghost Leopard' CHM-AOS 81 points, John Doherty.

Paphiopedilum sanderianum 'Bionic Man', AM-AOS 88 points, CCE 90 points, John Doherty.

Note! The next judging will be held at the Toronto Botanical Garden, November 2, judges education and business meeting at 10 am, judging at 1pm. Join us, bring your flowers and come to see how it is done. AOS Judging is a service of the American Orchid Society and is open to all! Bring us your flowering orchids. We need the practice.

Catasetums and Their Culture by Fred Clarke,

transcribed by Inge Poot

Fred Clarke was 18 years old when he became hooked on orchids and he has been doing so for 37 years! He started by investing his life savings of \$300 in a box of cattleyas. His mom predicted he would lose interest as soon as the plants were out of bloom, so naturally he had to prove her wrong and did! As Fred became more experienced in growing his cattleyas he wanted more variety and when a *Catasetum* shot its pollinia at him he settled on the *Catasetinae* for his "weird fix"!

It is interesting to note that the *Catasetinae*, a South American sub-tribe of orchids belongs to the *Cymbidieae* tribe whose type genus *Cymbidium* (= the genus after which it was named and it would ideally be intermediate in characteristics between the extremes found in the genera belonging to this tribe) comes from Asia. Another member of the *Cymbidieae* tribe is the genus *Ansellia* from Africa! This all suggests that this group of orchids existed 200 million years ago when all the continents were joined in the super-continent Pangaea. After separation of the present-day continents, the members of this tribe were isolated from each other and mutated slowly into all these different groups. Yet the fossil evidence so far suggests an age of 40 million years for the orchid family. It seems that orchids may be much older!

Many orchids thrive in coastal habitats and they were the first ones to be collected and brought to Europe successfully. They tend to have specific growing periods and resting periods. When collected just after the growing period, packed into boxes and shipped by sailboat to Europe they actually survived the trip, even though it took several weeks. Catasetums were ideally suited to this mode of transport and were therefore in cultivation by the 1800's.

Catasetums are widely distributed from Mexico, Latin America and throughout South America

- ☐ Pronounced (kat-ah-SEE-tum)
- ☐ *cata* from the Greek indicating 'downward' and *seta* from the Latin meaning 'bristles'
- ☐ Widely variable flower shape, color, and form
- ☐ Male and female flowers are 'Sexually Dimorphic', that is they have a different shape and only the male or female flower parts respectively. Note there can also be structural dimorphism in some orchid genera. For instance in *Dimorphorchis* flowers near the top of the flowering cane are very different from those lower down, but both types have both male and female parts.

- The male flowers are very showy, but have pollen ejecting triggers located under the column. The flower fragrance – different in each species- attracts male euglossine bees (blue or green metallic glossy bees) who collect the fragrance oils to attract a female bee. As soon as the bee touches the trigger while trying to get a purchase on the slippery callus below the oil glands, the pollen is shot at it with such force (faster than the human eye can follow it at speeds up to 60 ft/second and travelling up to 9 feet if it meets no surface!) that the bee will not want to go near a flower that looks the same, that is, another male flower. The helmet-shaped female flowers have the same scent, but since they look quite different (they are very similar in all the species), the male bee will enter it, get the oil located near the top of the helmet and on exiting backwards - due to the tight fit, will slip on the edge of the helmet, get thrown against the column, where the pollen stuck to its back from the male flower, will be deposited in the sticky stigmatic slit. The slit closes 3-5 minutes after pollination, thus allowing only one pollination.



- Photos from Fred Clarke's [powerpoint presentation](#)
Male flowers are produced when growing conditions are not quite optimal (eg not enough light or too much light). Female flowers are produced under optimal growing conditions. The occasional perfect flower does occur and this suggests that the sexual dimorphism is a recent development and is not quite stable yet. Fred Clarke got a pod by self-pollinating such a rare perfect flower, but he did not sow it.



Catasetum rectangulare
female and male flowers
on same inflorescence
photo: Fred Clarke power
point presentation

- Plants can flower 1-5 times a season when grown well. Thus they make excellent hobby plants.

Catasetinae prefer *Cattleya*-like growing conditions:

- Open areas –often found near the water collecting leaf bases of palms.
- Good light levels
- Lots of air movement
- Monsoonal hot summers

- **DRY** cool winters



Catasetum pileatum 'Green Gold'
AM-AOS, AQ+ 4.9

Some of the more easily grown *catasetums* will be described next:

Catasetum pileatum has huge flowers with a palm sized lip and thus is very important as a parent in breeding. It is usually pale green, but white, yellow and in the **variety imperiale**, even red clones exist.

Catasetum expansum gets its name from its expanded lip which in most clones does not taper towards the bottom, but remains somewhat square. Joe O'Regan brought a flowering clone of this species to the meeting. The lip has a raised semi-circular callus under the hole containing the fragrance glands. The species is green to yellow and is with or without spots. Joe's plant was green with the typical flat square lip, while the clone grown by Bernie and Chuck is more pointed and has wonderful colour.



Ctism expansum photolIP



Catasetum expansum, OW 10.1, photo:
Bernie Butts & Chuck Lefaive



Catasetum tenebrosum, OW10.1,
photo:Ed Wise

Catasetum tenebrosum, the "black orchid" produces deep velvety brown flowers with a chartreuse lip. This species is the first to bloom after dormancy and if grown well, will bloom again later. The first flowers are

often female and the later ones male. The flowers last 7-9 days. Much used in hybrids.

Catasetum spitzii looks like an ice-green *tenebrosum* with a golden lip. It has about 22 flowers per inflorescence.

Catasetum cernuum has wide sepals and petals, but an unremarkable slightly fimbriated lip. The flowers are green with maroon spotting. The clone 'Teddy' HCC-AOS has such heavy overlay

of spots to seem solid brown, the brown contrasting beautifully with the orange mid-lobe of the lip. Some clones can have as many as 40 flowers on an up to one meter inflorescence,

Catasetum vinaceum the clone shown had striking solid red-brown colour. The segments were fairly wide, the lateral sepals are flat and the heavy lip had a deep round indentation in the proximal portion, while the distal portion was thickened into a rounded callus. Fred hopes to use this plant in breeding for purple hybrids.

Catasetum saccatum can be green to dark brown with slender segments. The lip is very remarkable. The proximal half is folded into a tube with a small opening at the centre of the lip. This opening is surrounded by a fat white callus. The rest of the lip is full of long silky hairs. The inflorescence can be at least one meter long. The flowers are arranged in a double helix around the flower stem and the plant is very floriferous, flowering up to five times per year!

The next five species have a most desirable miniature growth habit:

Catasetum osculatum is similar to *saccatum*, but pale green in colour. The lip has three about equal lobes, all are reflexed back and have fimbriated margins. The centre of the lip is dominated by a large hole rimmed by a deep red callus.

Catasetum denticulatum has a most attractive dense inflorescence of cream flowers with rounded slightly cupped segments, spotted with maroon. The lip base colour is yellow and the spotting is finer and its toothed margin gave the species its name. The species was discovered about 20 years ago. Most *catasetum* species have about 12-inch pseudobulbs, topped by 12-inch leaves. This plant has 6-inch pseudobulbs and even better, this characteristic is dominant in crosses using this species. It flowers 2-3 times per year.

Catasetum kleberianum has slender chartreuse segments tiger-striped maroon. The flat round lip is rich yellow. This is a very rare species and Fred is saving its pollen in the hope of getting a female flower in order to self it and thus propagate this species.

Catasetum tigrinum has full white flowers, a narrow folded back lip and except for the lip with the faintest maroon spots. The column is yellow. A singularly inappropriate name for this species! *Leopardinum* would have been marginally more apt! There are up to 25 flowers per inflorescence.

Catasetum cirrhaeoides has a very dense inflorescence. Fred's plant has a minimum of 52 flowers per inflorescence. The segments are fairly wide and the lip sac-shaped. The common form is cream with a heavy overlay of deep maroon bars, the colour brightening to red-maroon in the interior of the lip. An alba form is also found.

Catasetum fimbriatum has a frilly lip. The flowers are palest chartreuse overlaid everywhere but at the lip margin with short maroon bars. The centre of the lip is gold and bears a V-shaped callus. The variety *morrenanum* has longer segments and is a lovely uniform wine red, while the lip margin darkens to almost black.

Catasetum barbatum, the clone shown had deep green sepals and petals finely dotted maroon, a yellow column, and a long narrow snow-white lip with a fimbriated margins. The stance of the flowers reminded me strongly of a group of girls doing jumping Jacks! Really cute!

Catasetum gladiatum has flowers with a "Jumping Jack" stance. Sepals and petals are chartreuse, barred maroon. Lip and column are pink dotted maroon. The lip has long, barred hairs along the edges and a fat canine-tooth like yellow callus in the middle.

Catasetum callosum has a dense inflorescence of flowers with slender brown sepals and petals held in the "Jumping Jack" stance,

and a green spade-shaped lip with a prominent yellow callus at the base.

Catasetum rectangulare also has densely arranged slender flowers in the "Jumping Jack" stance. The sepals and petals are the palest green, dotted pale maroon, the lip claw is darker maroon and the tongue-shaped blade of the lip is snowy white –striking! The inflorescence pictured had 87 flowers on it!

Catasetum tabulare has brown flowers with slender segments held gracefully. The sepals formed a perfect triangle, but hteir swoop reminded me of a diving penguin. The lip even had a large white tongue-shaped callus forming the white-bellied underside of the "penguin"!

Catasetum lucis is most unusual in that it has an erect inflorescence. The plant is so huge that you can't miss this fact either! The plant plus inflorescence measured about five feet with the plant measuring about 3 feet (1m). It quite took the lime-light away from a young man by the name of Carlos who was used as a scale indicator in the picture. The species was only described about 8 years ago and how it could have been missed up to now is a puzzle! The loose inflorescence carried just under 20 green flowers with a rounded three-lobed white lip. The mid-lobe was folded under, letting the two pollen triggers dangle below the lip.

Catasetum sanguineum has just super flowers! They are non-resupinate and the lip in one of the clones shown looked just like a monkey-face with big black eyes. The sepals and petals were wide with pointy tips and formed a half circle collar around the monkey – face lip/huge black-marked callus. The "collar" colour was cream with maroon dots.

Catasetum schmidtianum has round cream flowers heavily overlaid with red-maroon spots and shadings. The maroon on the lip is darker. The laterals sepals are held horizontally and thus expose the large heart-shaped lip. It has bristly edges, a sac under the distal half with a large round opening whose edge is ornamented with black warts! The column provides a colour contrast by being light yellow. Neat!

Catasetum roseo-virens is aptly named. It appears to have an erect inflorescence with non-resupinate flowers with full sepals and petals of the palest pink and a large helmet shaped lip of a soft green. Very feminine!

Catasetum globiflorum is very unusual! It has clustered globular flowers at the end of an upright inflorescence. The sepals and petals are pale green, the rest of the flower, including the folded three-lobed lip is bright yellow!

Culture:

Watering, Fertilizing, Potting:

- When in active growth water like a 'monsoon'
- Fertilize every watering @ 1 tsp per gallon
- Use an open well drained medium
 - Sphagnum moss, tightly packed
 - Fine bark and perlite
 - Re-pot and divide just as new growth is started
- Don't begin watering until the new growth has new roots that are 3-6" long, or rot may set in. Since 80% of old roots die, the new roots are needed to take up the water rather than allowing it to sit there and grow pathogens. In the wild, roots start to grow in ANTICIPATION of the coming rains. Fred Clarke saw some *catasetums* in the wild and they were growing in loose soil on the ground and the soil was mostly earthworm castings. Remember to grow them well enough and you will get flowers during dormancy as well as during the growth cycle.

- ☐ Under Fred's conditions in April and May new growth starts. Pseudobulbs look plump, don't water. After new roots initiate, wait another 4 weeks before starting to water. When roots come out of the bottom of the pot water like a monsoon and fertilize.
- ☐ Once leaves start to yellow, -in about October- gradually reduce watering. By Christmas all watering should be stopped, no matter what the state of the leaves. (If leafless pseudobulbs shrivel too much during the winter rest, water normally once, or twice, but do not mist. So do go to Florida for January and February and you won't have to ask any neighbors to water your plants! Temperatures:
 - ☐ Summer lows: 60 – 75 F (16 – 24 C)
 - ☐ Summer highs: 80 – 95 F (26 - 35 C)
 - ☐ Winter highs: 60 – 75 F (16 – 24 C)
 - ☐ Winter lows: 50 – 60 F (10 – 16 C)
- ☐ Your transcriber needs to put in here a reminder of the experiments conducted by Dr Sal Naqvi a superb grower of catasetums. He found that if the growing temperature dropped **below 64F**, catasetums will commence a dormancy period of several months, no matter what stage of growth the plant happens to be in at the time of the low temperature event. He grew his plants under lights, never dropping below 64F and had them follow growth after growth and flowering after flowering. His giant pseudobulbs were a joy to behold and his inflorescences were breath-taking! My husband and I were always keeping our house as cool as possible because my husband was always feeling too hot, while I ran around in winter coats! My catasetums were always in dormancy and dwindled away.....

Light:

- ☐ Light levels: 2000-5000 fc

Humidity:

- ☐ 40-85%

Pest Control:

Spider mites are the #1 problem. They are present when you get stippling on the leaves, because the mites suck out the chlorophyll of the cells. When you get webbing, you have overlapping generations present and your problem has become acute! In the summer a new generation is created every 5 days! Spider mites are spiders and will not be harmed by plain insecticides such a Malathion. **Safer's soap** (a potassium salt and defoaming agent) is a pretty good arachnicide and will smother the bugs. Be sure to cover all surfaces, especially the bottoms of leaves and repeat spray several times at five day intervals. Powdered sulphur, also called micronized sulphur, suspended in water is another good miticide, since it makes anything it strikes slightly acid and acid conditions prevent mite eggs from hatching.

Hybridization:

Pollinate flowers 3-4 days after opening. You can save pollen from male flowers, by storing it in an origami paper envelope, place in a jar with a tightly fitting lid, label with date and name and place in a section of the fridge that does not freeze. It will keep for a year.

- ☐ Catasetum flowers come in many colors, shapes and bloom periods

- ☐ They make wonderful hybrids
- ☐ Sometimes breeding can be difficult as both flower sexes are required
- ☐ Are easy to grow
- ☐ Can flower 1-5 times a season
- ☐ They make excellent hobby plants

Fred showed us a lovely progression of ever better hybrids.

Catasetum Orchidglade (pileatum X expansum)-full lips, green with maroon spots

Susan Fuchs (Orchidglade X expansum)-big lips, yellow with deep maroon spots

Donna Wise (Orchidglade X tenebrosum)-red to brown with white, ice-green, or red lips

Mark Dimmitt (Orchidglade X Donna Wise)-clone shown was full, red-brown with a white centre, wow!!

Karen Armstrong (denticulatum X Susan Fuchs) a wow clone was shown: deep maroon sepals, cream petals almost solidly overlaid deep maroon, lip yellow, with a band of black spots close to edge, centre flushed orange and spotted black!

Chuck Taylor (denticulatum X Portagee Star)clone shown was a beautifully shaped pink with a round flat fimbriated gold lip. Other clones were maroon with bold bicoloured lips. A wonderful cross!

Melana Davison (denticulatum X Penang)-the clone shown was full, dark maroon with a white lip, spotted maroon. Another clone was white with sepals and petals spotted pink-maroon.

Sheriff Frank Drew (Frilly Doris X Susan Fuchs) whole flower red-maroon, triangular wide lip with two white blotches on the side-lobes.

Unregistered hybrid (Frilly Doris X Voodoo Dragon)-the clone shown was dark maroon with a wide triangular pink lip whose edges were heavily fringed! Spectacular!

Fong Cinq (Jose Abolo, black X Orchidglade, pink & yellow clone) white flower heavily overlaid with deep red, shape a diamond set on one corner with two petals tips sticking up!

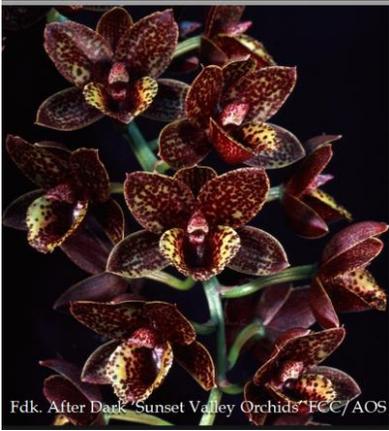
Luise Clarke (Donna Wise X Susan Fuchs)-black maroon, lip yellow with a band of black spots around the edge of the round lip , central hole black. Other clones varied in the amount of red in the lip from almost solid red to just a red picotee.

We will finish off with the man-made genus named in honor of our guest speaker: Fredclareara

Characteristics of Fredclareara



- A combination of three genera: Mormodes, Catasetum, and Clowesia
- Perfect flowers
- Long lasting and heavy substance
- Good flower size and count
- Easy, vigorously growing plants



Clowesia Rebecca
 Northern X Mormodes
 sinuate = Mo. Painted
 Desert
 Mo. Painted Desert X
 Ctsm. Donna Wise= Fdk.
 After Dark – small, but
 beautiful symmetrical
 flowers in red and black

Fredclarkeara Photos
 from Fred Clarke's Power
 Point presentation.

John Vermeer asked me to include some advice Fred gave him about growing **cattleyas** to perfection (John's plants look so good, that he must have followed the advice all along without realizing it). When you do water cattleyas make sure you fill the pot with water, so that **all the air is replaced with water**. You may have to stick your finger over the drainage hole to achieve this if your drainage is excellent. This replaces the air around the roots and is apparently the single most important cultural tip for this genus. The other factors of sufficient light and proper temperatures and a diurnal temperature drop make up only 20% of the skill required to grow them well. Fred grows in 15% humidity! He fertilizes weakly every time he waters, because orchid roots don't hold onto ions.

Plant of the month:



Joe O'Regan brought in a good selection of well-grown catasetums, but his *Catasetum fimbriatum* "took the cake"! He repots it once per year, grows it in high light, up high in his greenhouse. When not in dormancy he sets it on a saucer with an inch of water and waters once a week. He sheepishly admitted that in the entire winter he **does** water the plant once or twice "in case it needs it"! Congratulations on a job very well done!

Show table comments:

Fred Clarke had some gems of advice while discussing the show table and ably drew out comments from the audience as well.

Paphiopedilum charlesworthii grows best with cool nights. This healthy plant was grown semi-hydroponically by Don Wyatt. He kept it hanging in a tree outside all summer and it obviously loved it.

Doritis(Phalaenopsis) pulcherrima are summer bloomers. (Are flowers initiated by high temperatures?). Other phals bloom in spring and fall as flowers are set by a drop in temperature.

Bratonia (Miltassia) Charles M Fitch is an old cross that is still very much in demand since it will thrive in low as well as high light and has long lasting flowers. Joe O'Regan's plant had lots of flowers.

Vanda roots do not take up water readily. They need to be watered when the roots turn white. To get them to turn the desired green, water lightly once, then again more heavily half an hour later.

Habenaria medusa was so pretty! Marion Curry grew the fringed-lipped white beauty in Pro-Mix. Henry Glowka told us that he also grows this species well in a soil mix available from Rhona, that contains beneficial microrrhizal bacteria.

**Central Ontario Orchid Society Show
 SOOS Display ribbon judging results:**



SOOS Display by Don Wyatt and Chee Chong 3rd place in Orchid Society Display category.

First place ribbons:

Joe O'Regan, *Cattleya maxima* also Best Specimen plant, C. Goldstream x Ctt. Chocolate Drop, Catasetum Francis Nelson

Synea Tan, *Brassavola nodosa* 'Susan Fuchs', *Paphiopedilum venustum* var *attratum*, Phalaenopsis Universal Magic, Vanda Robert's Delight 'Blue Black'

Heinz Ernstberger , *Paphiopedilum* World Venture, *Paphiopedilum* Delophyllum, *Phragmipedium* Hanne Popow, Peaseara Chian-Tzy Lovely 'Red Bug'.

Second Place Ribbons :

Chee Chong, *Cattleya* Tropical Pointer 'Cheetah', **Heinz Ernstberger**, Peaseara Chian-Tzy Lovely 'Red Bug', *Psychopsis papillio*, **Don Wyatt** , *Paphiopedilum charleswothii*,

Synea Tan, Paphiopedilum Julius, Phalaenopsis hybrid, Tolumnia Spicy Pink,

Joe O'Regan, Catasetum Lovena 'Pamela'

Third Place Ribbons:

Heinz Ernstberger, Paphiopedilum Woessner Transmak,

Chee Chong, *Aerangis mystacidii*

Synea Tan, *Bulbophyllum arfakianum*, *Bulbophyllum grandiflorum*

A big thank you to all who lent us their plants for this display and to Don and Chee for transporting and building the display. Great job.

SOOS Show Volunteers Needed

Our 2014 Annual Orchid Show is coming up fast and we need your participation. Volunteer sign-up sheets will be out at the November meeting. Registered volunteers will be able to view the show for free, so take a minute to consider how you might help, and **sign up**. There are many ways to help. At set-up time and tear down we need people to help fetch and carry and mind the doors. At judging we need clerks and lay judges. During the show we need people to guide the public, watch the doors, watch the exhibits, take admission, man the coat and plant check, do orchid talks and guide show tours. Last but not least we need help in the kitchen to feed our volunteers and exhibitors over the three days.

In just about four months on Friday February 7, 2014 we will all be setting up our show at the Toronto Botanical Garden building. We have reserved the entire building for the three days Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Thursday night a volunteer team of SOOS members will set up the initial staging. On Friday the exhibitors and vendors will be moving in and setting up and on Saturday morning the judges and their clerks will assign the ribbons and awards to the plants and the exhibits. The show will open to the general public Saturday and Sunday from 11 am to 5 pm.

Orchid shows do not just happen. Behind every show is a team of dedicated volunteers that do the organising, inviting, publicizing, designing and constructing. This work starts late spring and continues on well after our show takes place in early February.

Show publicity: Doug and Terry Kennedy are leading our publicity, talk to them if you have any suggestions. We will need the help of every member to publicise our show to your friends and the general public. Posters and \$2 off coupons will be available at our meeting for you to distribute.

Tom Atkinson is sending out the invitations to vendors and exhibitors. We encourage our members to exhibit their orchids at our show. You can do an exhibit of your own in which case you should as soon as possible

reserve space with Tom Atkinson. Effective displays can be done even with one or two plants! If you wish to do an exhibit please contact Tom or **Peter Poot**. Peter is the overall Show chair.

Orchid art and photography exhibits. If you have Orchid related Art or Photography that you wish to exhibit let us know as soon as possible as well. **Frank Maine** is looking after this part of the show, but **he could use the help of someone with connections to the art world.**

Last show we added a by invitation only photographers session to the show on Saturday night. 40 photographers paid \$20 each to be allowed to photograph the show. This turned out to be a very orderly and polite affair unlike the Sunday morning photo session that is hard on the plants and the photographers. This coming show, February 8-9, 2014, we are expanding the Saturday night session to 2 two hour sessions for 40 photographers each, and we will be limiting the Sunday morning photo session to no more than 50 photographers at \$20 each. We hope that these new arrangements will benefit the photographers as well as the show. Contact **Frank Maine** regarding these sessions.

Orchid talks, Tom Shields We have beginner orchid talks at our show to help the public with their orchids. Tom Shields has agreed to organise and run this for us. He needs to hear from potential speakers and a backup person(s) to help run the talks.

Alex Antenaitis will run the very popular orchid show tours for us this year. Alex needs volunteer tour guides for Saturday and Sunday.

The **SOOS exhibit** at our show. We need a **volunteer** to design, organise and build this. For those who have flowering orchid plants available for show and do not wish to stage their own exhibit there will be a society display. Start grooming your plants for showing now! See Peter Poot if you are willing to take this on.

Our Annual Show is an important society undertaking. It provides a unique opportunity to connect with your fellow members by working with them in a fun event. The proceeds of our show go to bring you orchid speakers from around the world and allows us to support orchid conservation projects.

ORCHID SHOW & SALE

American Orchid Society
Judged Show


American Orchid Society

The Ghost Orchid
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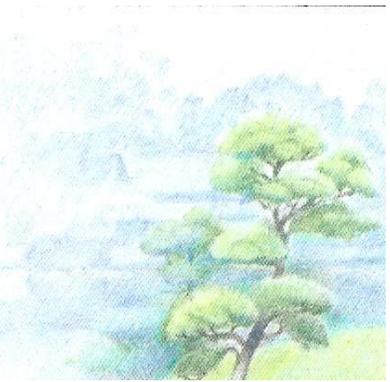
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October 6 Show Table Ribbons

Class	First	Second	Third
Class 1 Cattleya Alliance	No Name Marion Curry	Cattleya Bright Circle Joe Di Ciommo	
Class 2 Paphiopedilum	<i>Paphiopedilum venustum</i> var <i>attratum</i> Synea Tan	<i>Paphiopedilum charlesworthii</i> Don Wyatt	
Class 3 <i>Phalaenopsis</i> and <i>Vanda</i> Alliance	<i>Phalaenopsis pulcherrima</i> Henry Glowka	Vanda Robert's Delight 'Blue Black' Synea Tan Phalaenopsis No Name Synea Tan	Vascostylis Midnight Velvet Marion Curry
Class 4 Oncidium and related	<i>Rodriquezia decora</i> Synea Tan	Oncidesea Juhbao Gold Synea Tan	Oncidium Sharry Baby Joe Di Ciommo Bratonia Charles M. Fitch Joe O'Regan
Class 5 Cymbideae	<i>Catasetum fimbriatum</i> Joe O'Regan	Catasetum fimbriatum x Joe O'Regan Joe O'Regan <i>Catasetum expansum</i> Joe O'Regan Catasetum Karen Armstrong Joe O'Regan	
Class 6 Dendrobium		Dendrobium Golden Fantasy Synea Tan	
Class 7 All Others		<i>Habenaria myriotricha</i> Marion Curry	
Class 8 Specimen Plants	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i> var. <i>odorata</i> 'Chadd's Ford' Alexis Antenaitis	<i>Gastrochilus retrocallus</i> Henry Glowka	
Class 9 Baskets or Displays	Henry Glowka	Stan Luk	