

SOUTHERN ONTARIO ORCHID SOCIETY NEWS

October 2013, Volume 48, Issue 9

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, October 6, Toronto Botanical Garden, Floral Hall, Sales 12 noon, Cultural Snapshots with Wayne Hingston on the stage at 12.15 pm, Watering Essentials



Program at 1 pm: Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids will speak to us on '**Catasetums and their culture**' Fred Clarke has been growing orchids since 1977 and has been hybridizing for 32 of those years. With over 29 years as a professional grower and manager in the horticultural industry, Fred applies these skills at his orchid nursery; Sunset Valley Orchids, located in San Diego, California.

He is a passionate orchid grower whose curiosity in orchids is broad and varied. Although developing Cattleya hybrids has been his sustaining interest, he is also actively creating new Catasetinae, Paphiopedilum and Australian Dendrobium hybrids.

His pioneering work in Catasetum intergeneric breeding has led to the development of several notable hybrids, most recently the grex, *Fredclarkeara* After Dark, which produced "the **blackest** flower ever witnessed". This grex has received eight FCC's, six AM's and the coveted 'Award of Distinction' on the first flowers shown for judging! fred.clarke@att.net www.sunsetvalleyorchids.com

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 September 1st meeting. Our next meeting will take place on October 6th. People whose last names start with the letters **S to Te** 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 fall orchid show season is almost here. On September 28th and 29th the Central Ontario Orchid Society will host its annual orchid show. The Eastern Canada Orchid Society will be hosting Orchidfete in Montreal on October 19th and 20th. S.O.O.S. is planning to enter displays at both of these shows and we will be looking for flowering plants from you to use. The Windsor Orchid Society will be hosting its first AOS judged show as well this fall. It will take place on October 26 and 27th. Don Wyatt will be looking for plants to take to the Central Ontario Orchid Show. The Eastern Canada Orchid Society show and the Windsor Orchid Society show are being handled by Laura Liebgott.

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.

Beginning in October, these sessions start promptly at 12:15 on the stage.

Oct. 6/13 Watering Essentials

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

The term of office of your executive comes to an end this coming December. Do you have ideas you would like to put forward to improve our society? Would you consider the role of vice president or director? Fresh ideas are always welcome. You have a couple of months yet to think about it. If not yourself, is there someone else who you think might be a good candidate, then give us a name. A slate of names for the new executive has to be compiled by the November meeting so that we can hold the elections at the December meeting. Wouldn't it be amazing if we actually had to vote and not just acclaim?

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

Stephanie Orr
Carmalina Balsano
Lynda Satchwell

Coming Events

SEPTEMBER

28-29, Central Ontario Orchid society Show, Cambridge, Ontario

OCTOBER

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

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

5-6, CNYOS Show, Baldwinsville, NY(to be confirmed)

19-20 Eastern Canada Orchid Society Show, Montreal + Montreal Judging Centre Monthly Judging .
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.

Toronto Judging Centre, September 7:

Restrepia brachypus 'Conni's Delight' AM-AOS 80 points, Mario and Conni Ferrusi.

Peaseara Chian-Tzy 'Lovely Red Bug' CCM-AOS 82 points, Heinz Ernstberger.

Rhyncholaeliocattleya 'Chunyeah Wilson's Choice' CCM-AOS 82 points, Wilson Ng.

Note! The next judgings will be held at the Central Ontario Orchid society Show, September 28 and at the Toronto Botanical Garden, October 5, judges education 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.

The Story of White Cattleyas, by Jean Ikeson (edited by Inge Poot)



Cattleya Hawaiian Snowflake 'Flo-Bachrach' (C. Ruth Gee x C. Earl)

White cattleyas are popular historically for two reasons: the white colour in a corsage or flower arrangement goes

with every wardrobe, every decor and it stands for purity. (The latter established the tradition of the white colour as a must for weddings - during times when brides were still pure.....)

Since most large, standard cattleyas are lavender or purple, when the odd mutated clone was found that was white, such a clone made it even more prized than the already very expensive normal-coloured clones. Scarcity always tends to increase value. Now that raising orchids from seed is done easily, the white cultivars through line-breeding have become so commonplace, that we tend to forget how rare they used to be.

The other point to stress is that all white clones of a species normally coloured, are mutations. The mutation occurs somewhere along the string of genes responsible for producing colour, often in the form of one non-functional enzyme or component of the colour of the many needed to go from one step in the production line to the next steps. If two white clones are crossed it may happen that all the progeny are coloured. The reason for that is that in the two clones different enzymes or components are non-functional, but since all the progeny have one copy of each parent's genetic material, the correct enzyme or component in one parent will fill the function of the other parent's non-functional one and bingo: colour is produced! More on this later!!

Most white cattleyas have yellow throats, but there are a few nearly pure white clones such as *Cattleya intermedia* var *alba*. Another mutation in that species gave us *C. intermedia* var. *aquinii* where the lip colour – usually inherited separately- is transferred to the petals. Both of those mutants have resulted in many striking hybrids.

White forms of species were usually jungle collected in the 19th and 20th centuries. Some were not quite white, but had a blush of pale lavender, but passed as white. In cultivation growing such blushed varieties in low light reduced the amount of colour. Line breeding improved the form, while maintaining the white colour. Since cut flowers were needed all year round, and were the financial engine that kept the orchid business alive, some plants were prized for their season of bloom rather

than their form or even their colour. Having white flowers for every month of the year was a goal of breeders.

Now to the species involved in breeding a lovely white cattleya like the one shown above:



1. For full form and pure white colour ***Cattleya trianae*** alba such as the clone 'Aranska Germanske' FCC/CCM-AOS were unequalled. (AQ+ 4.9) This species is winter blooming(see below).

Since the flowering of this species is controlled by day length, it can be timed to flower when the blooms are needed, by blacking out the light to arrive at the desired short day length.



C. warscewiczii* var *alba
'Leo Holguin' FCC/AOS –_{ow}

2. Another very important species was ***Cattleya warscewiczii***, but the white clone found had a pink tinge. Line breeding eventually eliminated the pink tinge. However since it's white colour is produced by a different mutation than all other white forms of species, it only produced coloured hybrids. But before ready seed

propagation it was an invaluable cut flower source, especially since it **is late spring to early fall blooming**.



Cattleya mossiae* var *wagneri
Chalk white flowers
Spring/Easter blooms



C. gaskelliana* var. *alba
'Magic White Key' HCC/AOS
Will bloom August/September
Heavy substance

3. ***Cattleya mossiae* var *wagneri*** was instrumental in adding floriferousness to the resulting hybrids, as well as reducing the *trianae* parent's plant size. Three to four flowers per inflorescence was not uncommon. The **semi-alba** forms, that are forms with normal lip colour, but white sepals and petals, showed the typical attractive lavender-rose mottling/lining on the distal half of the lip as well as the yellow eye-spots in the throat. The alba forms found and used were chalk white and were **spring bloomers**, useful for Easter decorations. (see below)

4. The last species important in white Cattleya breeding is ***Cattleya gaskelliana* var. *alba***. It supplied heavy substance to its progeny, rather needed with the generally "floppy" Cattleya species. Its **fall blooming** habit was useful as well.

But the real boost to white hybrids came in the 1940's with a chance tetraploid plant that is nothing to sneeze at even today! Tetraploids are plants with four copies of each type of chromosome instead of the usual two. Such plants tend to be slower growing, but have much fuller and thicker flowers. Perfect for the cut-flower trade! This

FALL
FLOWERING



***Cattleya* Bow Bells 'Everest' HCC/AOS**
well-bred plant was ***Cattleya Bow Bells***. It is a second

and third generation offspring of *gaskelliana alba* through a double dose of Suzanne Hye, a cross of *gaskelliana* and *mossiae*. There was some controversy over this parentage, but the great hybridizer and *Cattleya* scholar Ernest Hetherington believes the parentage to be correct, because the bloom time for Bow Bells is August/September just like the white form of *Cattleya gaskelliana*. Not surprisingly, high AOS awards were rained upon line-bred seedlings of this clone! It started a revolution in the expected quality of white *Cattleya* hybrids!

The most famous progeny of C. Bow Bells was C. Bob Betts. It was a cross of Bow Bells with *C. mossiae* and gave **Spring flowering** plants.

Other famous crosses were Mount Anderson, Pearl Harbour, General Patton and Empress Bells. Hybridizers now had plants that bloomed in the spring, but some also in the early fall.

C. Mount Anderson is a cross of Bow Bells and Bc Deesse. The latter is a lovely *Rhyncholaelia digbyana* cross and sports a frilly-edged, flatter, less trumpet shaped lip. Flowers tend to be very consistent in quality from one year to the next, even if growing conditions are poor. Some clones are pink, others white.

Jean Ikeson's favourite cross is C. Empress Bells which concentrates the bloodlines from Suzanne Hye and adds an injection of *trianae* via Edithae. This dilutes the influence of *C. gaskelliana* and its narrow petals in favour of the wider petals of *C. mossiae* and *C. trianae* – especially when you are dealing with tetraploids.

Another consistently flowered cross is *Cattleya Ruth Gee*. Just like Mount Anderson, the flowers will look as they should year in and year out. Looking at its genealogy it is seen that it is more or less line breeding with Suzanne Hye and Edithae! Unfortunately the original Suzanne Hye itself got lost on the way to safe-keeping in America during World War II, but its genes are still in many hybrids.

But fashions change! Nowadays smaller flowers, but more of them per inflorescence is what sells! Matrons no longer want huge corsages to bedeck their bosoms –if they want any corsages at all! Pot plants are now king!

In C. Pearl Harbour more compact plant and flower size was achieved through the introduction of the bifoliate species *loddigesii*, as well as the unifoliate *warneri* and *lueddemanniana* into the mix.

The most famous cross of ***Cattleya loddigesii var alba*** is the hybrid *Cattleya Henrietta Japhet*. It crosses *C. loddigesii alba* with C Eucharis. The latter is mostly *C. mossiae* with one shot of *C. warneri* three generations ago. The flowers were smaller than the by now (1950's) too large unifoliate crosses but were not as full as one would like today, but they had heavy substance and

carried 4-6 flowers per inflorescence, meaning more money for the grower! To top it off they flowered from July to December, early fall being a time when it is difficult to get white *Cattleya* flowers. Hybrids of Henrietta Japhet became so famous that they became known as "Japhets" in the trade, even if they were hybrids of Henrietta Japhet.



C. intermedia var. alba

Another important bifoliate parent is ***Cattleya intermedia var. alba***. It too added heavy substance to the hybrid mix, a factor so important for "holding up" the generally "floppy" unifoliate. These hybrids were referred to as "multifloras", since they were selected for the greater number of flowers per inflorescence found in *intermedia*. Four flowers per inflorescence is common in *intermedia*, while two is the norm for most unifoliate. But the rather striking characteristic of *C. intermedia alba* is the almost perfectly white lip with no yellow eyes. Hybrids with it tend to lighten the yellow in the lip of the offspring.

A significant hybrid of this species is C. Claesiana, a cross of *C. loddigesii alba* and *C. intermedia alba*. It was used to produce white hybrids with many non-white species and hybrids such as the brilliant orange *C.(Guaranthe) aurantica*. The latter hybrid, *Cattleyanthe Dual Aura* produces graceful white flowers with a soft yellow throat.

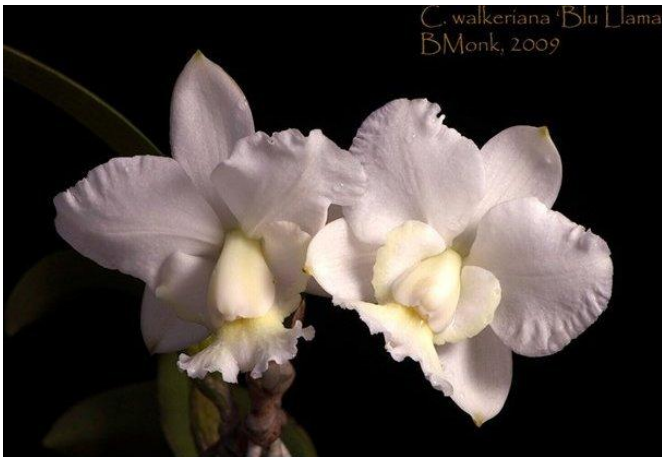
Crossing C. Henrietta Japhet with C. Claesiana produces the quite wide-petaled C. Summer Stars. It has 4-5 flowers per inflorescence and is very vigorous. It was used in 33 hybrids – mostly with miniature species with the aim of getting small white hybrids, but all that happened was that the colour of the species was faded but not eliminated!

It was the hybrid of C. Claesiana with C. Angel Bells, C. Hawaiian Wedding Song that is its most famous progeny. Angel Bells is a cross of large white unifoliate and a line-bred *loddigesii* hybrid. The result was perfect for weddings, but also remains a favorite of modern hobby growers.



C. Hawaiian Wedding Song 'Virgin'

Frequently had 4-5 flowers per inflorescence



White miniature *Cattleya* species also have their white clones. Foremost amongst these species is ***Cattleya walkeriana***. Tetraploid clones of this species (see picture above) have been crossed with standard whites since the 1980's to produce smaller plants with flowers of good substance for hobby growers. *C. walkeriana* on its own is fussy to grow, so its marriage with the more vigorous standard cattleyas was a boon for hobby growers.

The most famous white compact cross is probably *Cattleya Angelwalker*. It is a cross of a white *C. walkeriana* and *C. Little Angel*. *C. Little Angel* is a line-bred white *C. loddigesii* hybrid and it is completely overpowered by the *C. walkeriana*. So don't bother with a fussy *C. walkeriana*, grow *C Angelwalker* instead!

Now a bit more on genetics of white Cattleyas!

Much research showed that the most frequent mutations resulting in white flowers were probably faulty enzymes needed to produce colour. Most are one of two different types of faulty enzymes and when a white plant of this

type is crossed with a normal clone, no whites will be amongst the progeny, because the normal gene supplied by the normal parent will supply enough normal enzymes to make up for the faulty version of the white plant. Ditto when two whites with differing faulty colour genes are crossed, their progeny will have a correct gene portion on at least one of its chromosomes and will produce coloured flowers.

Both types of errors can occur in the same species, so it may take five years before the breeder realizes that his parents did not have the same mutation.... The same type of mutation must be present on both chromosomes coding for colour, for the colour to not be produced. This type of mutated gene is called a recessive gene.

But there are also suppressor genes. They interfere with colour production in some way and often result in very pale versions of the normal colour for the species involved. Even if only one chromosome of the two coding for colour carries such a gene, the colour will be suppressed anyway. Such a gene is said to be dominant. When using letters to refer to dominant and recessive genes, lower case letters are used for recessive genes and upper case ones for dominant genes. Such dominant suppressor genes appear to be present in *Angraecums* and in *Rhyncholaelia digbyana*. Hybrids of colourful plants with them will be very pale or show no colour at all. An example is the hybrid *Rhyncholaeliacattleya lao Valley*, a cross of the intense yellow /orange lip hybrid *Blc Erin Kobayashi* and the green *Rhyncholaelia digbyana*. The progeny were all pale green.

And then there are restrictor genes. They don't diminish colour intensity; they just restrict colour expression to certain areas of the flower. If the particular gene is recessive, then in hybrids with such a plant if the other parent does not carry this gene, their progeny will have colour all over even if both appeared white with one just some colour hidden in a place such as the throat of the lip. *Brassavola nodosa* has two restrictor genes. A dominant restrictor gene restricts colour to spots and another recessive gene restricts colour to be only expressed in the throat of the lip. When you cross it with another coloured species, you have coloured spots exploding all over the lip or even the whole flower. The same type of gene is found in *Sarcochilus* as you may have noticed if you read the special issue of the American Orchid Society magazine for 2012 that Jean Ikeson authored.

Epigenetic effects may also play a role. This means there are chemicals attached to the chromosomes or to the scaffolding that the chromosomes are wrapped around on and these chemicals change the expression of the genes on the chromosome...

Where to next?

Handling of plants has changed substantially, because vendors no longer keep whole greenhouses of the same

cross for cut-flower purposes. They may keep a couple of dozens of plants to select the best for mercloning or to have a selection for display purposes, but sell off the rest before ever seeing them bloom. The chances that a very rare mutation will end up in their greenhouse rather than on Mrs Housewife's deadly dry and eventually lethal windowsill, is not great! For instance, during the age of cut-flower production, Blc Ranger Six filled a whole greenhouse for lavender cut-flower production. One of the 1000 plants turned out to be white –and gorgeous! The cross was remade and produced a further two white clones. The original clone was named 'A OK' and eventually received an FCC. Nowadays the Dutch and the Taiwanese still produce vast numbers of plants of each cross they make for their plant trade, but they don't watch for exceptional clones to improve future crosses.

Mini-cattleyas generally contain *Cattleya/Sophranites coccinea* or *Broughtonia*. White clones of these species do not generally breed white with other species. So except for *Cattleya walkeriana* var. *alba* breeding discussed above, nothing new is being done in white mini breeding.

There are a few exceptions. Claude Hamilton of Jamaica probably has the best collection of *Broughtonia* stud plants and he has produced a few white hybrids. One was made with an *alba Broughtonia sanguinea*, but another had a pure yellow *Broughtonia sanguinea* and *Guaranthe/Cattleya bowringiana* var. *alba* as parents. The cross is called *Cattleytonia Rosy Jewel alba* and the plants are white with a yellow throat in the lip. There was a white hybrid made with *Cattleya loddigesii* back in the 1960's called *Cattleytonia Charmer*. Perhaps now that Mr Hamilton has white *Broughtonias* available that are capable of breeding white, we will see more white hybrids with small plants.

Laelia anceps var *alba* is a relatively small plant with long inflorescences that produce flowers sequentially. It is not hard to shorten the inflorescence to manageable length, but the sequential flowering habit is hard to get rid of. Also, when crossed with a large plant, the small plant size of *Laelia anceps* tends to be recessive. The third problem is flower shape and size. When *Laelia anceps* is crossed with a large, full flowered cross such as C. Bob Betts, the progeny looks mostly like the star-shaped *L. anceps*.

The only really successful *Laelia anceps* cross is Lc Puppy Love. It is a cross with *C. harrisoniana/harrisoniae* and *C. trianae*. While most clones are a pale opalescent pink there is a white clone called 'Innocence' that is stunning. It does not seem to have been used in breeding and never received an award, as far as Jean knows.

Breeders may be more successful in producing semi-alba mini-catts. Japanese breeders seem to be working on such pot plants, because the brightly coloured lips contrast well with the rest of the white flower.

Peloric semi-albas are more commonly seen, because the red or purple lips and petal tips make the flowers very bright. An example is Lc Mari's Magic, a cross of Mari's Song and Tokyo Magic. It is not a true white mini-catt nor a true semi-alba, but it is moving in that direction with new bloodlines.

A promising Japanese breeding direction is with Blc Sukarahime. Some offspring come close to the goal.

The compactly growing *Potinaria Rainbow White/ Ryc. Rainbow White* (Lc. Angel Love x Rlc. Little Toshie) comes closest to the goal of a semi-alba mini-catt.(see below)

But beware of so-called mini-catts! Many will bloom on a very small plant, but gradually grow into a compact or even intermediate sized adult plant...

Since much of the *Cattleya* breeding, especially compact or mini-catt breeding is done in Taiwan and Japan, we cannot expect much too much in pure white. White there is associated with death, not with birth, marriage and purity!



Ryc Rainbow White 'Green Moment' HCC-AOS, photo K Kilfeather, AQ+ 4.9

Culture:

Remember 90% of the quality of a flower is due to culture!

1. Keep watered, don't allow growing medium to grow completely dry. They like to be damp but not soggy wet. If you have anything but really pure, good water, then flush frequently.

Your best bet is to collect rain-water, or if this is not possible buy demineralised water or get a tap for RO water.

These plants are not adapted to high solute water.

Toronto has good water –hooray!

2. Fertilize, especially in summer, since growth speeds up at that time. Use less fertilizer if you grow in a cool or dark area. You may use pelleted fertilizer such as "Feed-and -forget". Add one tablespoon per 10" pot, one teaspoon per 6" pot of 14-14-14 Slow release / pelleted fertilizer. In spring and summer add MSU fertilizer and supplement with a fertilizer that has a large last number eg 5-5-15'

Phosphorus has been shown to have no effect on blooming –contrary to advice given in the past.

3. Light

Winter -5 hours of good light

Summer 16 hours of good light

4. Temperature should be cooler at night than during the day. Ten Fahrenheit degrees is the recommended minimum difference.

5. Pests:

Keep them bug-free. Always isolate new acquisitions for 4-5 months. Sellers will clean up plants, but they may not be bug-free!!!

Use Palmolive soap (green liquid soap) at the rate of ½ tsp /liter of water, 2 tsp/ US gallon of water, or 2/3 cup/ 80 gallons. Water with it every 10 days and remember that for every adult scale there are 200 crawlers that are almost impossible to see with the naked eye.

6. When plants start to bloom varies, even in plants from the same seed capsule. The first bloom a seedling produces may not be as good as it will be in later years. You have to wait until the third blooming before you can hope to judge its potential.

7. When dividing a plant use at least 3 growths per division. Specimen plants do much better.

SOOS Show Committee News

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. We will need the help of every member to publicise our show to your friends and the general public. **Doug and Terry Kennedy** are leading our publicity, talk to them if you have any suggestions. **Tom Atkinson** is sending out the invitations to vendors and exhibitors. If you wish to do an exhibit please contact Tom or **Peter Poot**. Peter is the overall Show chair. If you have Orchid related Art or Photography that you wish to exhibit let us know as soon as possible as well.

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.

Plant of the month:



Heinz Ernstberger walked away with this honour yet again! His beautifully flowered Peaseara (Howeara) Chian-Tzy Lovely 'Red Bug' was a joy to behold with 154 soft-red flowers and 3 buds evenly displayed on 12 arching inflorescences! It was awarded CCM of 82 points on September 7, 2013. Heinz grows it hanging up at eye-level in his small greenhouse. He gives it a heavy watering once a week and a bit of water is retained on a shallow saucer attached to the pot. A humidity of 50-100% is maintained in the greenhouse. The minimum temperature is 62F and the maximum is set for 70-72F in summer and does not go above 95F due to solar heating, because at 80F an air-conditioner comes on. The medium is fine bark and charcoal. Heinz told us that he controls scale insects by using the green Palmolive liquid dish soap at the rate of 2/3 cup per 80 gallons of water (=2ml/ gallon). When he notices an infestation he sprays 5x once per day, followed by 5x once every second day, then once a week spray again. Congratulations!

ORCHID SHOW & SALE

American Orchid Society
Judged Show

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THE WINDSOR
ORCHID
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featuring orchid displays & exhibits, artwork and floral arrangements. Stunning and rare orchids on display and for sale.

The Ghost Orchid
Dendrophylax lindenii
'LaPlant', AM/AOS
© 2013 Greg Allike
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\$6 Admission **October 26th & 27th**

\$1 off with this coupon

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Saturday & Sunday
11am - 5pm

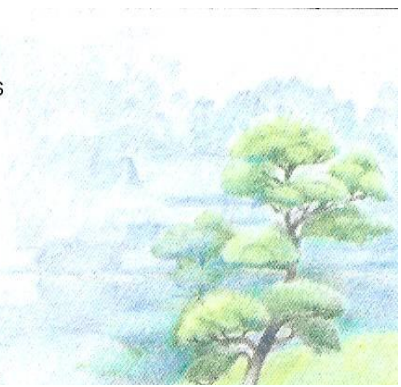
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**2013
ORCHID
SHOW & SALE**

Saturday, Sept. 28 11 am - 5 pm
Sunday, Sept. 29 9 am - 5 pm

Cambridge Hespeler Arena
640 Ellis Road, Cambridge, Ontario
*From 401, exit Townline Road. Go north and turn
on Ellis Road, the second street on the left.*



Admission \$6⁰⁰
Supervised children 12 and under free

Central Ontario Orchid Society coos.ca

A Star is born.

Crystal Star Orchids offers broker service with over 15 top orchid nurseries from Taiwan and the U.S.A, including:

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crystalstarorchids@gmail.com or call
Eric Lee at (905) 478-8398.

September 1 Show Table Ribbons

Class	First	Second	Third
Class 1 Cattleya Alliance	Cattlianthe Loog Tone 'Kultana Red' Heinz Ernstberger	Rhyncattleanthe Chief Sweet Orange Heinz Ernstberger	No Name Heinz Ernstberger
Class 2 Paphiopedilum	Paphiopedilum Judge Philip Heinz Ernstberger	Paphiopedilum Recovery Heinz Ernstberger	
Class 4 Oncidium and related	Peaseara Chian-Tzy Lovely 'Red Bug' CCM-AOS 82 points, Heinz Ernstberger. Plant of the Month		
Class 6 Dendrobium	<i>Dendrobium lowii</i> Rosanna Li	Dendrobium Santana 'Canary' Marion Curry	