

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.

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Annual Show: February 8 - 9, 2014



Dracula carlueri 'Guru' AM-CCE-AOS . Mario & Conni Ferrusi photoPP

Orchidfest All day Sunday, August 11
Toronto Botanical Garden, Floral Hall,
All members of Orchid Societies
welcome.

Program

- American Orchid Society Award Judging 9 am -12 noon
plant registration 9 am, judging 9:30 am.
Bring your plants for judging or come to observe. The judges are always glad to explain the process.

- Pot luck lunch 12 noon,
please bring a dish to share.

- Orchid talks by James

Rose of Cal-Orchid 1 pm to 4 pm.

He will give two lectures. The first is "In search of *Lycaste skinneri*", a pleasant story about seeing *Lycaste skinneri* in nature, as well as a review of modern *Lycaste* hybrids in Japan. The second is "The *Laelias* of Mexico" which is an interesting review of the small group of plants from Mexico.

Cal-Orchid maintains an active breeding program and stud collection built upon decades of international travel. James is very well known for having a distinctively selective 'eye' for the new unusual plant, and Cal-Orchid's new and long-time customers enjoy reaping the benefits.

The nursery's inventory features the Cattleya, Cymbidium, Odontoglossum, Masdevallia, Lycaste, Paphiopedilum alliances as well as a good assortment of African species. James and Lauris have become recognized for their superior 'Pacific' line of reedstem Epidendrums, which have evolved over 12 years of selective breeding and have garnered awards around the world.

James has published in the AOS, Orchid Digest, and CSA magazines, and is well respected for his vast knowledge as well as his distinctive sense of humor. He lectures all over the world...from Japan to South Africa, to Europe, at orchid shows and World Orchid Conferences.

He is a Cymbidium Society of America Judge, former member of the AOS Conservation Committee, and active member of the Japan Grand Prix Organizing committee where he has judged every year at the world famous Tokyo Dome.

James will bring a wide selection of orchids for sale. These may not be on his website, please note Payment will be in cash, Canadian dollars.

President's Remarks Fellow orchid

aficionados: Thank you to all who brought in a treat to share for the June 2nd meeting. Our next regular meeting will take place on September 1st. People whose last names start with the letters **N, O, P, Q and R** 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.

I would like to extend a thank you to our society members who generously offered the rest of us the opportunity to visit their growing areas. Hopefully those of us, who took advantage of the offer, enjoyed themselves.

The fall orchid show season will commence on September 28th and 29th with the orchid show of the Central Ontario Orchid Society. 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.

Orchidfest will take place on Sunday August 11th. Please remember to bring your favourite

summer dish to share. S.O.O.S. will be providing the beverages. The day, as usual, will start with AOS judging at 10 a.m. and you are very welcome to observe what takes place. Our guest speaker will be James Rose of Cal-Orchid. He will be presenting two lectures:

1. In search of Lycaste skinneri
2. The Laelias of Mexico

Please check the S.O.O.S. website, www.soos.org, in early June for the details on how to pre-order plants, what James will be bringing to Orchidfest, and what methods of payment will be accepted.

With all of you bringing some delicious food to share, there will be a need for a few people to help organize these items in the kitchen. Please contact me if you are able to help out. It would be greatly appreciated.

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.

Welcome New Members

Elaine Chang,
Susan Harris

Coming Events

July

20, Montreal Judging Centre Monthly Judging at the Jardin Botanique de Montreal.

August

11, SOOS Orchidfest, Toronto Botanical Garden, James Rose of Cal-orchids, calorhid@cox.net

17, Montreal Judging Centre Monthly Judging at the Jardin Botanique de Montreal.

SEPTEMBER

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

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

21, 9:00am, Montreal Judging Centre Monthly Judging at the Jardin Botanique de Montreal + **Business meeting**

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, June 1:

Coelogyne Bird in Flight 'Ebony Queen' AM-AOS 82 points, Doug and Terry Kennedy.

Bulbophyllum claptonense ? AM-AOS 83 points, Peter and Sherry Decyk.

Phragmipedium Grande ? HCC-AOS 78 points, Ed Cott.

Toronto Judging Centre, July 6:

Dracula carlueri 'Guru' CCE-AOS 92 pts.,

AM-AOS 84 pts. Mario & Conni Ferrusi

Bulbophyllum Wilmar Candy Stripes x *B.*

echinolabium ? AM-AOS 83 points, Cloud's Orchids.

Note! The next judging will be held at SOOS Orchidfest August 11 at 9 am. 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.

Novelty Phalaenopsis by Peter Lin (transcribed by Inge Poot, also using some notes kindly supplied by Jean Ikeson)

Your transcriber was not going to get any more plants, but guess what: after Peter Lin gave SOOS his mouth-watering talk on June 2, 2013, we have an additional three tiny beauties to look after.....It is now the middle of July and two of them are still in full bloom!

Peter Lin has a discussion group on his web-site that is interesting to follow: www.bigleaforchids.com
 Peter acquired his first orchid by age 10 and when he had to leave Taiwan at age 12 he already had to leave 50 orchids behind as well. He now resides in Texas and to cope with the 100F summer heat there he built a 17-foot high greenhouse. The plants do well! Peter decided to try to supply the niche market of orchid hobbyists and therefore specializes in Novelty Phalaenopsis, a term defined by the late Eric Christenson as species and any hybrid that is not a standard Phalaenopsis with long arching inflorescences of large flowers!

Peter uses the sub-genus Polychilus a lot since its most well-known members, *Phal. violacea* and *Phal. bellina* have bright colours (to still attract pollinators even though they have few flowers), waxy texture, thick substance and fragrance. Their down-sides are smaller, mostly star-shaped flowers and only 1-2 flowers per inflorescence. Also not all fragrances are pleasing to human noses! However don't judge a plant's flower until at least its second or third flowering, because they are slow to show their true potential.



Phal violacea(OW9.0-C. Plahn) *Phal bellina* (OW 9.0-JEMcCulloch) *Phal amboinensis* (OW9.0-J. Cook)

These types of hybrids do not have mass market appeal. The first such hybrid to become famous was **Phal. Princess Kaiulani**, a cross of *Phal violacea* and *amboinensis*. It gets hybrid vigour and therefore grows better than *violacea* (but since this is an old hybrid it was made before *Phal bellina* was separated from *Phal. violacea* so this hybrid is quite mixed up!)

The star shape is accentuated by *Phal. amboinensis* (–its background colour can be white or yellow, but usually the latter are used in breeding) and its size is increased by it, but the shape is only really improved by good clones of *Phal. bellina*.

The modern clones of *Phal. Princess Kaiulani* are much improved in colour over the ones awarded at first. Peter Lin also thinks the clone we awarded at the Toronto Judging Centre is the same mericlone as the clone already awarded as 'Chin Yo' AM-AOS..... The cross is very variable and to have two clones of identical colouring is very improbable.

Phal. Guadalupe Pineda is the cross of *Phal bellina* with *amboinensis*. Not surprisingly it is no better than the old *Princess Kaiulani* crosses that undoubtedly used *bellina* rather than *violacea* more often than not.



Phalaenopsis Princess Kaiulani
 'Chin Yo' AQ+ 2010 AM (J Higham)

'Carriage Hall' AQ+ 1980 AM

Contrary to advice for standard phalaenopsis, don't cut inflorescences unless they turn yellow, because they will re-bloom at the next flowering.

Phalaenopsis speciosa, now called *Phal. tetraspis*, is another interesting species used for novelty phalaenopsis hybridizing. The clone 'C1' has unstable colour in the segments and the white flowers have or lack a red-rose overlay on one or more segments. The more light the 'C1' plant gets, the more red it will have on its flowers. It has been used in many colourful hybrids. See newest hybrids later on.

The cross **Dragon Tree Eagle** (Penang Girl X Black Eagle) is a similar looking cross to Princess Kaiulani, but it has more yellow on the distal portion of the segments and the yellow intensifies as the flower ages! The 'Peter Lin' clone of Princess Kaiulani looks much like a Dragon Tree Eagle and they all have a more colourful version of the *Phal. bellina* colours, that is a deep fuchsia central triangle – not too surprising, because the *bellina* colour distribution is very dominant. It contains four fragrant species and is therefore fragrant itself.

Phal. LD's Bear Queen (bellina X Dragon Tree Eagle) produces yellow flowers with many colourful markings, but most have at least the bellina reddish central triangle. The name was supposed to have been LD's Beer Queen, because of the golden background colour, but a typo resulted in this really quite meaningless name!!! Another plus for this cross is that it tends to have lots of flowers.

Phal. micholitzii is a white-flowered species with slightly spoon-shaped petals and unpredictable markings. It is a wonderful parent because it improves the shape of its progeny. It erases bars from *Phal. amboinensis* and tends to counteract the recurving of petals found in many *Phal. violacea*. Hybrids with it should not have windows at the lateral sepal bases. It has a fuzzy lip that is very dominant. In all other characters the other parent tends to dominate. It can be used to ferret out hybrids passed off as something else that looks like that but would not have as full a shape.....It is used a lot in Taiwan breeding where clear colours are looked for. Our speaker prefers markings since they make for more colourful flowers.

Phal LD's Bear King (Hannover Passion X Dragon Tree Eagle) contains *Phal. micholitzii* and even from the same seed pod many very different, but colourful and well-shaped progeny have been produced. The base colour tends to be white with colourful bars spots and overlays.

Phal Mituo Prince a cross of LD's Bear Queen and LD's Bear King is similar to the LD's Bear Queen.

Phal Mituo Sun X Dragon Tree Eagle (not yet registered) is rather popular as the progeny are often solid red or with red patterns. The red comes from the Mituo Sun (Ching Her Buddha X Chingrueys Bloodred Sun). The best clones are up to 7cm across, red, waxy and fragrant! Very popular amongst people of Chinese culture, because in that culture red means good luck! Never cut inflorescences from plants of that cross because they can carry 5-6 stems at the same time.

Another promising parent for red breeding is *Phalaenopsis corningiana* 'Fernbrook' AM-AOS. It is almost completely red.

Adding *Phalaenopsis gigantea* to this line of breeding gives mixed results. (*Phal. gigantea* X LD's Bear Queen) will tend to produce progeny with wide foliage, round flowers, with the best with warty spots but some with wishy-washy circular patterns.

Using an indigo coloured *Phal. violacea* (which spreads colour in its progeny) with *Phal. gigantea*, gave lilac offspring with spots.

Another line of breeding aimed at the Chinese market tries to produce **jade green flowers**- again because Jade is a lucky gem in Chinese culture.

The starting point for this breeding was **Phal. Yaphon Evergreen**. The clone used has green flowers that tend to be more yellow in winter. Progeny on record are Yaphon Juniper and KS Evergreen.

Phal. Yungho Gelblitz (*Phal. Gelblieber* x *Phal. micholitzii*, where Gelblieber is *amboinensis* X *micholitzii*) can have cream flowers with a heavy light green picotee on thick waxy rounded and flat flowers. The *Phalaenopsis amboinensis* added sequential flowering to the mix. Hairy lips –of course because of the two doses of *micholitzii*!



Peter Lin noticed that *Phalaenopsis cornucervi* flowers much more profusely when given full sun. So supplement with artificial lights to get more flowers in the species and its hybrids. He aims for under 30cm (one foot) inflorescences so artificial light growing remains an option.

An example is Phal. Joy of Spring Canary, AQ –AOS photo taken by Greg Allikas

Other great species to use are the miniature

Phal. parishii and *Phal lobbyi*. An example is Phal Jiaho's Lovely Star, the cutest little *Phal stuartiana* X *lobbii* cross with awarded clones ranging from cream to tangerine-gold with a white halo in the centre of fairly full almost flat, little waxy flowers. The lip is large, darker than the rest of the flower and speckled burgundy. Peter's awarded clone ages to deeper gold tones –no fading there!

Phal Yaphon Ugly Person (*lobbii* X *finleyi*). The clone shown had nice brick red flowers with spots. Why the name? It is a mystery!!!

Phal. Tying Shin Glider produces several upright little inflorescences per plant with lots of little white flowers with purple lips. Should be a great parent.

Peter Lin's Business philosophy:

Most plant for sale these days are clones. Peter Lin likes getting awards so breeding his own plants is the only option. His breeding programme aims for crosses with very varied offspring. It also means that customers will want more than one plant of any cross....

Life cycle of Peter's plants:

After pollination the pod matures for 3 months/120 days. In some species it takes 6 months. After sowing in flask it takes 12-18 months for the final replant before they come out of flask. From then on it takes 1-2 years for the first to flower. When a pod accidentally burst unexpectedly early there luckily was a big treefern plaque nearby and some of the seeds germinated naturally on it!

Aims of Peter's Breeding Programme:

Bright colours! Lots of flowers on compact plants and short inflorescences. Fragrance.

He then showed us some of his recent successes and what is in flask for the future:

Phal. Pylo's Giant Luedde (Phal. Giant Passion x *Phal. lueddemanniana*)-reds and purples with and without bars.

Phal. Pylo's Green Gelb (Phal. Yungo Gelb Canary- used a green clone X Phal. Tetra Green- a *tetraploid* hybrid)- greens and yellows

Phal. Pylo's Sweet Gem (Phal. Harford's Gem x Phal. George Vasquez)-reds, whites, whites with red centre, round to pointy tipped flowers.

Phal. Pylo's Sweet Orange (Phal. Katie Morris x Phal. Yungho Gelb Canary-can be white, yellow, green)=red X (here used a)white -> oranges, received an AQ-AOS, 4 AM's, 5 HCC's!

Phal. Joy Spring Tina (Phal. Natasha x Phal. Hsu Li-Shian). Peter showed the clone 'Anaconda' a brick-red flower with a yellow centre, concentric magenta bars, a magenta lip, flowers carried on a tall inflorescence - on a big plant with big leaves –but what a beauty!

Phal. Pylo's Spring Fever (Phal. Joy Spring Tina x Phal. Chang Maw Evergreen)- flowers with pretty barring , one clone deep magenta with bars.

Phal Joy Spring Tina 'Anaconda' X Dragon Tree Eagle is in flask- Sounds Yummy!

Because space is limited, Peter Lin limits the number of plants he keeps to grow on from each cross. If the cross promises to be extra good he will keep the ten largest plants and the ten smallest ones. That way the whole spectrum is covered. He will of course get the fastest results from the ten largest plants. Most (80%)of what he works with are 2n plants, very few are 4n, because 2n flowers tend to be smaller and more colourful. He may do the odd 3n cross.

Culture:

They are epiphytes, the roots need air.

Leaves of most need low light.

Warmth and high humidity are needed.

Our speaker recommended growing these plants in moss:

- Watering is much less frequently required –up to 4-week intervals in humid environments!
- Moss is naturally acidic with a pH of 5. This makes nutrients more available, especially with high pH city water.
- Good moss lasts longer than bark. When repotting remove the top layer that is full of algae, but if the roots seem healthy and the moss looks good, don't touch it, just add a thin layer of fresh moss to the top. Only replace all the moss if the roots are rotting, because that means the moss has gone sour and is toxic. He uses mostly Chilean sphagnum moss, because it costs half as much as the New Zealand variety. The latter will last longer.
- Don't over-water. Water when the moss is almost dry. At that point add a one centimeter layer of water. By potting into a clear plastic pot you can see how the water goes through the pot after watering. During the two hottest summer months soak the plants well. This prevents salt build-up during this time of rapid evaporation.
- Group the plants according to their needs and pot size:
 1. need no water
 2. are in active growth, need water plus fertilizer. That is, only fertilize when the plant is growing.
 3. plants are not growing (shown by their root tips not being bright green), water with plain water only.
- Keep newly potted plants in a cool shady spot until they start to grow. Until then mist top layer of medium only. In winter only mist newly potted plants.
- If you must water every day, mount the plants on small tree fern plaques and later add cork bark under the plaque. You could also wrap the plant in moss, enclose in plastic netting. Under most conditions these wrapped plants need to be kept in a tank or they will need too much watering
 - Use heat mats to keep roots warm in winter. Set it for 70-75F. These are the same mats that are used to start vegetables.
 - Novelty phalaenopsis do not flower in response to chilling. They flower in response to heat. So increase temperatures to get them to bloom. Remember that the most important of the ancestral species, *Phal bellina* and *Phal. violacea* come from Borneo, where temperatures rarely drop below the 80's F.
 - The most serious **pest** on this type of plant are spider mites. Low humidity favours the pests. Use an insecticidal soap spray on both sides of the leaves. (Henry Glowka read somewhere that a powdered sulphur suspension in water makes a good spider mite spray, because the acid condition created by the sulphur does not allow the eggs to hatch.)
- To get in touch with our speaker contact him by e-mail at: **peter@bigleaforchids**

Plant of the Month

Inobulbon or Dendrobium munificum grown by Eric Lee. This species comes from shady humid forests in New Caledonia. Eric grows it under 1200 foot candles in 15 degree night temperatures and up to 30 to 32 degree day temperatures. Humid in summer and on the dry side in winter.



Eric Lee with Plant of the Month Photo PP

A Star is born.

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Ching Hua Orchids, In Charm, Krull Smith, and Sunset Valley. Our website is up and running. If you have any questions please feel free to email us at:

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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

OrchidsCanada.com



New listings added weekly

May 2013 Show Table ribbons

Class	First	Second	Third
Class 1 Cattleya Alliance	Cattleya Purple Cascade 'Fragrant Beauty' Alex Antenaitis	<i>Cattleya purpurata</i> Stan Luk	Rhyncattleanthe [Rth.] (syn. Potinara or Pot.) Roy's Magic 'Di Ciommo Sun Flare' Joe DiCiommo
Class 2 Paphiopedilum	Phragmipedium Franz Glanz John Spears	Phragmipedium Gracile ??? Anita Kho	<i>Paphiopedilum dayanum</i> Stan Luk
Class 3 Phalaenopsis and Vanda Alliance	<i>Angraecum scottianum</i> x <i>cucullatum</i> Anita Kho	<i>Leptodes bicolor</i> Anita Kho	
Class 4 Oncidium and related	Miltoniopsis Rene Komoda 'Pacific Alabaster' Doug & Terry Kennedy	Miltoniopsis Island Peach 'Kalapana Sunrise' Doug & Terry Kennedy	Tolumnia Jamaica Anita Kho Psychopsis Mariposa 'Green Valley' Henry Glowka
Class 5 Cymbidium	Chinese Cymbidium Henry So	<i>Galeandra chapadensis</i> Anita Kho	<i>Galeandra stangeana</i> Anita Kho
Class 6 Dendrobium	Dendrobium [Den.] Victoria Pinky Henry Glowka		
Class 7 All Others	<i>Specklinia [Spe.] grobyi</i> 'Andrew's First Communion' Erika Lorincz <i>Plant of the month</i>	<i>Neofinetia falcata</i> 'Reiho' Leslie Ee Catasetum Ten Dragons Synea Tan	<i>Coelogyne speciosa</i> Marion Curry <i>Dendrochilum glumaceum</i> 'Delores' Alex Antenaitis Fredclarkeara [Fdk.] After Dark Henry So Lycaste Gladys Eljuri Anita Kho
Class 8 Specimen Plants	<i>Oncidium Sharry Baby</i> 'East Seahi' Joe Di Ciommo		
Class 9 Baskets or Displays	Basket Synea Tan	Basket Heinz Ernstberger	

June 2013 Show Table ribbons

Class	First	Second	Third
Class 1 Cattleya Alliance	Epicyclia [Epy.] (syn. Epidendrum or Epi.) Serena O'Neill Rosanna Li	Cattlianthe [Ctt.] (syn. Laeliocattleya or Lc.) Tropical Aurora Joe Di Ciommo	Rhyncattleanthe [Rth.] (syn. Potinara or Pot.) Haw Yuan Glory "Emperor" Linda Gough <i>Epi. Parkinsonianum</i> Rosanna Li
Class 2 Paphiopedilum	Paphiopedilum Makulii Synea Tan	Phragmipedium Gracile ??? Anita Kho	
Class 3 Phalaenopsis and Vanda Alliance	Phalaenopsis no id Judy Torrie <i>Neofinetia falcata</i> <i>var. manjusyage</i> Kin Lam Mok		<i>Neofinetia falcata</i> <i>var. shunkeyuuden</i> Kin Lam Mok
Class 4 Oncidium and related	Oncidium Bertha Kindelan x <i>stramineum</i> Synea Tan	Bratonia [Brat.] (syn. Miltassia or Mtssa.) Shelob 'Tolkien' AM-AOS Henry Glowka	
Class 6 Dendrobium	<i>Dendrobium (Ionobulbum) munificum</i> Eric Lee <i>Plant of the Month</i>	Dendrobium Christy Dawn Synea Tan	<i>Dendrobium devonianum</i> Anita Kho
Class 7 All Others	<i>Bulbophyllum claptonense</i> 'Tangerine Jewel' AM-AOS Peter and Sherry Decyk	Bulbophyllum Galaxy Star Peter and Sherry Decyk	