

May 2018

<http://www.centrallouisianaorchidsociety.org>

From the President

I hope everyone enjoyed our April guest speaker and hopefully, no matter your experience level, everyone gained some valuable knowledge that you can apply to your orchid growing! Courtney was kind enough to allow me to copy some of his slides to make a handout and I will try to do that in the next couple of weeks. Out of town speakers are our biggest yearly expense, aside from our shows, and your dues are the primary means of funding these speakers.

This month's program is our Repotting & Dividing session, which is our biggest fundraiser. Please consider donating quality plants to divide and distribute to our members. That is a great way to ensure your favorite orchids survive just in case something happens to your mother plant! Divisions of divided plants can be purchased for a nominal fee. Also, anyone that has an orchid that needs repotting and either needs help, or is just unsure how to do it, please bring it and we will get it repotted. All potting materials will be furnished by the society. However, if you have a favorite pot or media you want to use, feel free to bring it!

Eron



Meeting Time & Place
Sunday, May 20, 2018
Meeting @ 2:30pm
Plant entry @ 2:00 pm

Program- Potting session
Andrea Mattison's home
8421 Fairway Drive
Pineville, LA

Refreshments-Jim
Barnett

Central Louisiana Orchid Society Officers

President –Eron Borne
Vice President – Wilton
Guillory
Secretary –Janice Upton
Treasurer – Jim Barnett
Director-Linda Roberts
Director –Al Taylor
Director- Andrea Mattison
SWROGA Directors: Linda R
AOS Representative –Wilton
ODC Representative – Andrea
Mattison

Newsletter Editor – Connie
Guillory
Show & Tell –Rick Allardyce

April 2018 Show and Tell

Other:

1. Den. Anosmum Eron
2. Phaius. Microburst Rick

Cattelya:

1. Iwanagara. Apple Blossom + Best Grown Rick
2. Epi Cerina Nadia Eron

Cyp:

1. Paph. Rothschildianum AL
2. Phrag. Fritz Schomberg Eron

Phal:

1. No name Richard and Judy
2. No name Laurel Walker

Best Grown Iwanagara. Apple Blossom Rick



1. Iwanagara. Apple Blossom + Best Grown Plant Rick Allardyce

1. Den. Anosmum Eron Borne



2. Phrag. Fritz Schomberg Eron Borne



2. No name Laurel Walker



1. Paph. Rothschildianum AL Taylor



2. Epi Cerina Nadia Eron Borne





Central Louisiana Orchid Society Minutes

April 20, 2018

1. Call to Order-

The meeting was called to order by Eron at 6:10 P.M. He then introduced our speaker, Courtney Hackney.

2. Approval of Minutes-

Minutes were approved without any changes.

3. Officer Reports-

President's Report- Eron thanked Connie, Wilton and Al for setting up our display for the Acadian Orchid Show as well as Jim, Janice and Rick for taking it down. The CLOS Exhibit won the trophy for Best Society Floor Exhibit 50 sq.ft. or less. Plants in the exhibit won 29 ribbons: 18 First Place, 6 Second Place, and 5 Third Place ribbons. Six plant Trophies were awarded with Eron getting two Best Grown Plant trophies and one Best Flower trophy, Al getting two Best Flower trophies, and Rick getting one Best Flower Trophy. In addition, four plants in the CLOS exhibit were pulled for AOS judging with Al receiving a HCC/AOS on one of his Paphs. Linda was a vendor at the orchid show and had an Art display. She won 2 ribbons and 1 trophy. SWROGA rules led to a disqualification as she had a live plant with her art display which is no longer allowed under a new rule change.

Vice-president- Wilton stated that our repotting session will be at Andrea's house next month. Andrea and Wilton have pots available. Andrea also has Styrofoam peanuts if someone needs that. Divisions will be available for purchase; \$15 per division potted out. Directions to Andrea's house will be in the newsletter.

Treasurer Report- Jim stated that he had deposited \$190 and no checks were written since the last report.

4. Old Business:

Al called Dick regarding Shreveport's next orchid show. They will do fall 2019 show so we can do spring 2019. Jim will go ahead and schedule our show with Kees Park. Al asked where the supplies were from the Acadian show. Janice had brought what she had to the meeting to return to Al.

5. New Business:

Rick asked for an updated member list with the newest members added and current contact information. Eron said that Connie had just updated and will send it out to everyone by email. Pam asked that she be given a paper copy as she does not have email.

Eron stated that Wilton has 3 and Rick has 2 raffle plants left. Al said that last year Shreveport had ordered plants for the judging center. Al has previously bought from Fred Clarke. Fred has a three-day sale in December. With high volume of order, you get big discount. Right now, we have enough plants to cover May and June.

Presentation:

Courtney Hackney presented his program on Cattleyas.

6. Adjournment of meeting

The meeting was adjourned after the presentation.

Submitted by:

Janice Upton

Taken from <https://mail.aol.com/webmail-std/en-us/suite> AOS Corner-Your Orchid Newsletter

The Summer Doldrums

How to Care for Orchids During the Wilds of Summertime

By Ron McHatton with Photographs by Greg Allikas

From the May 2012 issue of Orchids Magazine

SUMMER PRESENTS CHALLENGES in the form of increased pest activity, fungal and bacterial problems in traditionally wet areas and desiccation in those areas with Mediterranean-like climates where summers are typically quite dry. Careful observation of your plants is the best way to identify small problems before they become big problems, and in the summer, the time between these two events is dramatically shorter due to higher temperatures.

PEST CONTROL For small collections, the best thing to do is to physically wipe insects off and clean the plant. Isopropyl alcohol and a cotton swab are effective against most pests and if you want to increase its effectiveness, a drop of Ivory dishwashing liquid added to the alcohol helps wet the typically waxy surface of orchid leaves. If you haven't been watching carefully and the infestation gets out of control, you might have to use chemicals. Few pesticides are specifically rated for use on orchids, but you can use any that are labeled for ornamentals. Use care and follow the label directions. This is not a situation where if a little is good, more will be better.

In areas with dry summers, mites can be a serious problem, especially on phalaenopsis. These creatures attack the surface of the leaves producing a sort of rough silvery appearance. Mites are not insects and insecticides offer little or no control. Mites do not like humid conditions so efforts to increase humidity are beneficial. Light infestations can be controlled by thoroughly cleaning plants but in hot, dry climates light infestations rapidly become serious and control is best accomplished by the use of a miticide.

In areas with wet summers, wet foliage and high humidity encourage the spread of fungal and bacterial diseases. Bacterial diseases do not respond to fungicides and vice versa so it's important to know which disease you are dealing with. Perhaps the easiest way to distinguish between the two is by smell. The most common bacterial disease in orchids produces a foul smell often likened to dead fish. If you've ever had cut flowers stand too long in water, you know the sort of smell we're talking about.

Diseases can spread quickly. Bacterial diseases kill plants especially rapidly and time is of the essence. Both bacterial and fungal diseases are spread by splashing water, and this includes rainfall. Use a clean cutting tool such as a single-edge razor blade, cut off the infected tissue as well as at least an inch (2.5 cm) of clean, green area and then treat the cut surface with a fungicide. Even if the problem is bacterial, you don't want a fungal infection to start in the wound. Cinnamon — the common spice — is effective against fungal diseases and can be used to coat the cut surface. It's perhaps not as effective as a chemical fungicide but it's readily available and does work.

Where it's wet, keep your plants as dry as possible. Alternatively, provide a lot of air movement. When you water, try to do so as early in the day as possible. This will allow adequate time for the foliage to dry before nightfall.

In dry-summer areas, the bane of orchid growers is extremely low humidity, and this leads to two issues. The first of these is an increase in the rate at which plants dry out and the other is the ever-presence of mites.

Orchids in dry-summer areas dry out much more rapidly than they did in the winter. Depending on temperature, plants watered every two weeks in the winter may need to be watered every few days in the summer. Here again, nothing will take the place of careful observation. If you have an extensive collection of plants, you might want to consider installing a misting system similar to those used in open-air restaurants in dry areas. Low-pressure units that install on hose lines are inexpensive and work reasonably well to raise humidity as well as cool the growing area somewhat.



Scale, particularly Boisduval scale illustrated on this cattleya plant, is a serious pest on orchids. Dried pseudobulb sheaths should be removed at repotting to inspect for these insects.

SUMMER SUN How does sun affect orchids? Solar radiation is much more intense in the summer and plants that have been thriving in full sun all winter may need a little extra protection (shade) when the sun is at its strongest or, often during the late afternoon, when the temperatures are highest. Orchids are easily sunburned and you should take care when moving plants around, especially if you are moving plants grown inside during the winter to a spot outside for the summer. Sunburn, while not in itself a serious problem is irreversible and will make your plants look ugly. In serious cases the plant can be killed outright and any leaf damage is an invitation to a secondary infection in the damaged area.

Orchid foliage should be a light yellow-green. The first sign of too much light is often yellow foliage. If left alone, this yellow foliage will eventually turn white and then dark brown and dry as the sunburned area dries out. If the problem is caught before the chlorophyll has been completely destroyed it is often possible to reverse the damage. Once white spots or sunken areas have appeared, the damage is irreversible and the best thing one can do is stop further progression with more shade.



Sudden increases in light levels will burn orchid foliage as illustrated here on this *Bifrenaria harrisoniae* leaf. While small sunburned spots aren't really detrimental to the plant, they are unsightly and remain for the life of the leaf.

CAPITALIZING ON THE HIGH-GROWTH SEASON Because of increased light and temperatures, your plants will benefit from more fertilizer (increased frequency, not concentration). This is especially true for those varieties that put out new growth during this time. Avoid fertilizers that contain significant amounts of urea (formulations with more than 20 percent nitrogen). Urea nitrogen is much less readily available to orchids in soilless mixes than ammoniacal and nitrate forms.

Plants will also dry out faster. To avoid root damage, water plants before fertilizing; the roots will be wet and less easily damaged by the salts in the fertilizer solution.

If you grow your plants inside during the cooler months, moving them outside for the summer is often beneficial and your plants will respond with renewed vigor. Remember, make the transition slowly. Place them under heavy shade for a few days, then somewhat less shade for a few days and then move them to their summer homes, paying attention to the color of the foliage. You'll be glad you did.



The damage to these hybrid cattleya leaves is heat stress and not sunburn. At high enough temperatures the leaf tissue is killed, resulting in the collapse illustrated here.

UPCOMING WEBINARS

It's easy to find the scheduled webinars and to register on the AOS website. You'll find the link under the **All About Orchids** tab. If you check there, you will find any webinars that have been scheduled after the production of the monthly Corner.

American Orchid Society: Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton

Tuesday, April 24th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST *Open to all*

Please join Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society Director of Education and Science Officer, who will discuss a variety of topics on orchid culture based on questions submitted by attendees. Please send you questions to stillisch@cox.net by Saturday, April 21st.

Register now using this link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/7767746573645081858>

Green With Envy with Ron Midgett

Tuesday, May 8, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST *Members only*

Please join noted speaker and orchid breeder Ron Midgett as he discusses the history and breeding trends with those gorgeous green cattleyas.

Register now using this link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8470919444902657537>

American Orchid Society: Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton

Wednesday, May 16th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST *Open to all*

Please join Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society Director of Education and Science Officer, who will discuss a variety of topics on orchid culture based on questions submitted by attendees. Please send you questions to stillisch@cox.net by Sunday, May 13th.

Register now using this link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/3940385080263812610>

Note: After registering, you will receive a confirmation e-mail containing information about joining the seminar.

WHAT ARE WEBINARS? Webinars are an Internet conference where you can hear the speaker and view his presentation, ask questions, and hear interactions from other members of the audience. You can join either on your computer or by phone. You can join from anywhere, via your Mac, PC or even your mobile device. Audio is included, so attendees can phone in or use VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). You will need a microphone for your computer to use VoIP.

WANT TO LEARN, BUT CAN'T MAKE THE DATE? The live webinars will be recorded and posted on the AOS website, where you will find a link allowing you to view the webinars at your convenience.

THE MAY ISSUE OF ORCHIDS MAGAZINE

- Genus of the Month - *Rhynchostele*
 - Orchids Illustrated - *Vanilla*
 - The New Refugium Botanicum: *Lycaste tricolor*
 - For the Novice - *Citric Acid for pH adjustment of High-Alkalinity Water*
 - The Cypripediums of the United States and Canada, Part 1 - *The parviflorum Complex*
 - *Dendrobium bigibbum*, Part 4: Recent Hybrids with Section *Latouria*
 - *Paphiopedilum sanderianum*
-



Paphiopedilum sanderianum 'HOF Best' AM/AOS; Photographer: Glen Barfield

YOUR SOCIETY CAN EARN FREE AOS MEMBERSHIP EXTENSIONS:

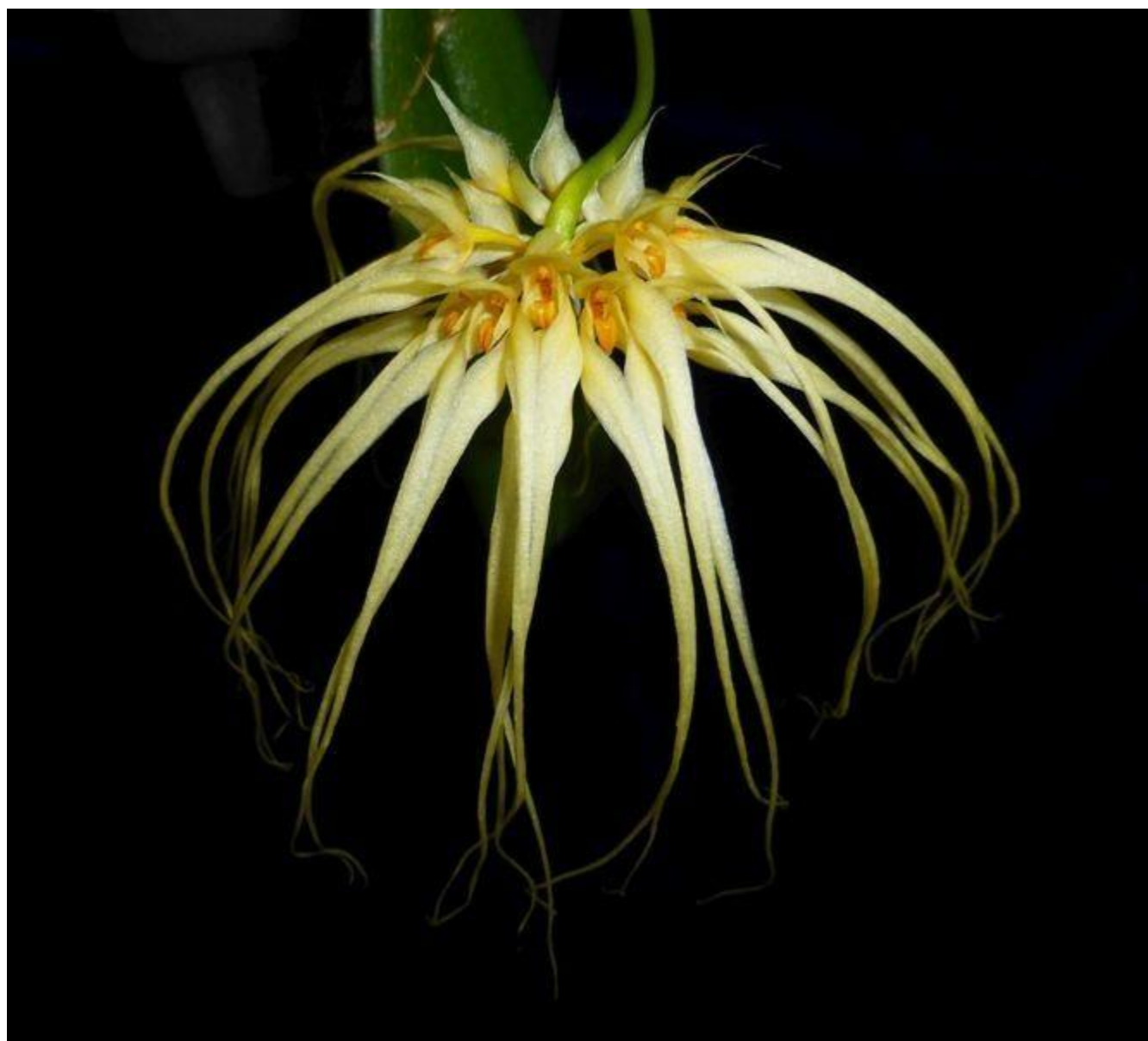
Upcoming shows are a good time to encourage new membership to AOS. Affiliated societies can now earn a one-month extension of their AOS society membership for each **new** AOS member that they refer (note: membership renewals don't count). For now, the only way to take advantage of this program is to download and **print** the [AOS Membership Application Form](#), Check the box "yes" to indicate that you are a member of a local orchid society, most importantly fill in the NAME of your orchid society, and **mail** in the completed application.

With twelve new AOS members, your affiliated society can have a FULL YEAR OF FREE AOS membership! Be sure to have membership applications with your society's name already filled in and available at your club meetings! Remember to let your members know, we want to sweeten the deal and give them every possible reason to join AOS today! If they become an American Orchid Society member, they have considerably more resources at their disposal making growing orchids even more enjoyable and successful.

Digital Access To Over 350+
past issues of Orchids magazine extending back to 1932!

ALSO FEATURED IN ORCHIDS MAGAZINE!

16-page award gallery of breath taking pictures of recently awarded orchids.



Bulbophyllum Meen March Madness 'Sister Jean' AM/AOS; Photographer: Irma Saldaña

RECENT ORCHID AWARDS PICTURES ON THE AOS WEBSITE:

See fabulous pictures of the most breathtakingly beautiful orchids receiving awards from the AOS! Visit the new "[Latest Orchid Awards](#)" page on the AOS website to enjoy these stunning photographs! Click on the thumbnails to see them in larger format. Free to members and non- members.



Rhyncholaeliocattleya First Class 'Strawberry Milk' AM/AOS; Photographer: H. A. Russell III
**Let's grow together,
Denise Lucero**

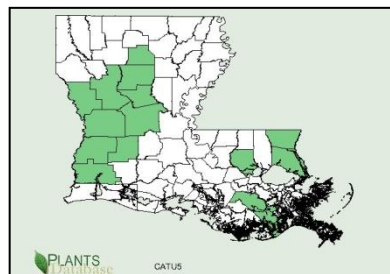
American Orchid Society | PO Box 565477 | Miami FL 33256-5477
Telephone: 305-740-2010 | FAX: 305-747-7154

Native Orchid of the Month—May

Calopogon tuberosus

(tuberous grass-pink)

Calopogon comes from the Greek words meaning beautiful prominent hairs, the beard, on the lip identify the species. This species is a plant of moist areas and is most abundant in bogs. It is known as grass pink because of the long, narrow, leaves. It grows 2 to 4 feet tall, with 3 or more flowers arranged stem. The blossoms are rose-pink to pale orchid and are about 2 across.



beard. The *tuberosus*. pineland grass-like along the inches



This delicate, sweet-smelling orchid is easily recognized by the bearded lip petal and solitary, grass-like leaf. The flower is pink to purple, 6-parted, with yellow brushy hairs on the upper petal. The inflorescence a loose, short cluster of 3 to 10 stalked flowers blooming a It blooms in June

The plant consists whitish corm giving rise to grass-like leaf basally the stem.



few at a time. and July.

of a small, subterranean a single, which clasps flowering

way up the pistils and jointed. The triggering the column

The flowers use a unique mechanism to achieve pollination. Mid-lip, they bear a tuft of orange-yellow hairs that resembles the stamens of typical bog-land flowers, while the base of the lip is pollinators, deceived by this ruse, land on this tuft, their weight lip to flex downward along its joint and to drop them onto the arching below.

Calopogon tuberosus is the most variable and widespread species in the genus. It occurs from Manitoba and Newfoundland south to Texas, Florida, the Bahamas, and Cuba.

