



ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS, ORCHIDS

A Communication Instrument for Society Members and Others

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Volume II Issue 10
October 2020



**Orchid Society
of Greater
Kansas City**

*As a non-profit organization to...
...Promote interest in and to
disseminate information in
culture, development, and
hybridization of orchids.....*

**The Orchid Society of Greater Kansas
City meets the 2nd Sunday of each month.
Annual dues are \$25 for Individuals and
\$30 for Household.**

President: Jean Rogers
jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com

Vice-president: Kristy Charland
charland.ek@outlook.com

Treasurer: Joy Prout
joy.diane.prout@att.net

Editor: Jean Rogers
jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com

October-November News!

Project Plant Recap & Update

Sunset Valley Orchids provided the offsprings of (C. Fire Fantasy 'H&R' x C. Cosmic Delite 'SVO' HCC/AOS), now registered as C. Warpaint. October brings 2 more C. Warpaints to bloom, Ariel Paulson's and RaeAnn Meyers' joins the ranks. So now 11 of these mini-Catt crosses have bloomed and Dr. Dan's is blooming a second time. Please share pictures when yours blooms. Kristy Charland has formed an 'album' on our Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook page where we can see how different the flowers can be. Please go to the website listed below to keep up with the blooming. Fun, Fun!!!!



Facebook Group

Our Facebook page, Orchid Growers of OSGKC, is a great place for us to communicate, share, learn from each other. All through the month we have orchids that bud and bloom and we get so excited and want to share it, and the meeting is soooooo far away!! Use the Orchid Growers of OSGKC Facebook Page. Here is the link:
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/?ref=share> It is easy to post your precious orchids and get oooohhhs and ahhhhs from other members. Or something is going on and you want to ask someone – post it on this website. If you need Facebook help (I know I did and still do!!) contact Kristy (charland.ek@outlook.com). She'll be glad to help. **If you want to email us**, please look at March's Newsletter for contact information of willing

helpers in the Society and their 'specialty'. (Can't find the March issue – email jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com). This is all especially important since we can't meet in person.

Meetings

Last Month(s) Recap:

Comments from Jean Rogers, president

Hope you enjoyed our October 11th program: Russ Vernon "Growing Lycastes". I've seen Russ' Lycastes at every show we've both been to. He always wins awards with them so he's definitely the one to listen to on how to grow them. And, he's the one to get them from, and stay in contact with about any questions you have. They are such cute things. If

you haven't had the opportunity to buy one, contact Russ and chat about your growing conditions and what might work. If you want to contact Russ: contact him at newvisionorchids@aol.com or call him at 765-749-5809. Such fun!!

Jean

Last Month's Presentation Notes/references,

There are 2 types of Lycaste – deciduous and evergreen. Yellow ones are usually deciduous. Pink-semi deciduous. Deciduous: They want medium to bright light throughout the year, do best in an east or west window or filtered south. Leaves should be a medium green color. They like intermediate temperatures during active growth, but tolerate a wider range, up to 95 days and 50 at night in dormancy. Ample air movement will help prevent spotting on leaves. Do NOT mist these plants. During dormancy, overnight temperatures of 55-60 degrees should help trigger profuse blooming. Smaller plants do well in mixtures of perlite and sphagnum and small bark. Larger plants can use larger media. Keep evenly moist during the warmer months, but allow to approach dryness between waterings during the cooler months. During dormancy, they should be kept almost completely dry. Water should be kept off the leaves, and especially out of the new growths, to prevent rot or leaf spotting. 40-60% humidity is ideal. Only fertilize plants during active growth. A balanced fertilizer at ¼-1/2 strength every other watering is beneficial from start of new growth until September/October. Some recommend a 30-10-10 during active growth. In fall one would switch to a high-phosphorus formulation (10-30-20). Evergreen Lycastes should not be allowed to go dry completely or be exposed to hot and dry air for prolonged periods. They prefer less light – 1,500-2,000 fc. Temperature for evergreen species should be fairly constant and never hot – nights of 60 and days of 75-80. <https://www.aos.org/orchids/culture-sheets/lycaste.aspx> **AND** <https://sfvos.com/lycaste/>



Upcoming speaker - From Susie Hanna, OSGKC Program Chair: Robert Marsh will be speaking on "Growing Barkerias". Dr. Marsh has 60 years of experience with growing orchids. He was enticed to start growing orchids in his early teen years by articles in popular magazines and the book "Home Orchid Growing" by Rebecca Northern. With encouragement and advice from Craig Foster of Bluegrass Orchids, which was located near Lexington, Kentucky, and orchid enthusiast Katherine Stewart in his hometown, Winchester, Kentucky, Robert's multi-generic collection quickly grew to fill a greenhouse that he and his grandfather built. For a time, the pursuit of a Ph.D. in molecular biology at Vanderbilt University, followed by several years of post-doctoral research in Germany and at Princeton University, put the orchids on a back burner. But, in the early 1980s, after joining the faculty of the University of Texas at Dallas, Dr. Marsh -- at the naive urging of one of his doctoral students -- returned to the avid pursuit of orchids: first of *Oncidium* species and then Barkerias, after being introduced to them by Jim Balch of North Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1982 he joined the Greater North Texas Orchid Society. Three years later Dr. Marsh's *Oncidium* (now *Gomesa*) *forbesii* 'Lorenz Marsh' AM/AOS was awarded the AOS Botanical Trophy, called the Nax Trophy at the time. Since then he has written articles and registered a number of *Oncidium* and *Barkeria* hybrids, several of which have received AOS quality awards. Thirteen years ago Dr. Marsh retired as Associate Head of the Molecular and Cell Biology Department at UT Dallas. Now he teaches biochemistry as a part-time Senior Lecturer and works to popularize Barkerias among orchid hobbyists and establish them as mass-market

pot plants. He and Dennis Szeszko, who wrote the recent authoritative work on the orchids of Mexico State, *La Orquideoflora Mexiquense*, have founded MAS Orchids LLC, which is working with Floracultura in Holland to commercialize Barkerias.

Judging Notes...

Upcoming Shows & Judgings Around Our Region

If you have an orchid blooming that you think is FANTASTIC – Contact Mark Prout or Doug/Beth Martin. If it is time for a meeting at the Judging Center – they could take your plant to be evaluated for an award (and/or give you their best opinion if it indeed should be looked at). There are Judging Centers all-across America. The one closest to us is the MidAmerica Judging Center in St. Louis, MO. It holds monthly judging

on the 2nd Saturday of each month. The mission of the Judging Centers is to provide orchid growers in the region with the opportunity to have their plants evaluated and judged for AOS awards. These include HCC, AM, FCC, JC, AQ, CBR, CHM, CCM, and CCE.

Stay Tuned:

- January 13, 2020** **Mid-America Judging Center**
Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO
- February 3, 2020** **Orchid Society of Greater St. Louis Show**
Missouri Botanical Garden, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO
- March 10, 2020** **Mid-America Judging Center**
Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO
- March 17, 2020** **Springfield Orchid Society Show**
Missouri Botanical Garden, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO
- March 24, 2020** **Greater Omaha Orchid Society Show**
Missouri Botanical Garden, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO
- April 14, 2020** **Mid-America Judging Center**
Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO
- May 12, 2020** **Mid-America Judging Center, Business Meeting**
Missouri Botanical Garden, Commerce Bank Center for Science Education, 4651 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO

August OSGKC Judging

17 members submitted 48 blooming orchids for judging and show.

Blue Ribbons were received by: Kristy Charland for Ctt. Vanut Startrack 'CS' HCC/AOS - Cattleya category, Dipti Solanti for V. Robert's Delight 'Black' AM/AOS – Vanda category, Brian Donovan for Paph. henryanum – Paphiopedilum category, Jen Winter for Wilhemara Pinot Princess 'Nite Naulege' – Oncidium category, Megan Mayo for Den. moniliforme 'Benishitan' – Dendrobium category AND Restrepia trichoglossa – Species category AND Bulb. Daisy Chain – Miscellaneous category.

Red Ribbons were received by: Pat Bridgford for Rth. Chief Sweet Orange 'Sweet Orange' AM/AOS – Cattleya category, Anna Archibald for Paph. helenae – Paphiopedilum category, Megan Mayo for Tolu. Tequila Sunrise – Oncidium category, Jen Winter for Milt. Pacific Clouds – Oncidium category, Dan Schlozman for Den. Tiny Bubbles – Dendrobium category, and Anna Archibald for Ctsm. (Kay Lowe 'Sofia Altagracia Margolis' Hcc/AOS x Dark Odyssey – Miscellaneous category)

White Ribbons were received by: Pat Bridgford for Rth. Phinyophan Boy – Cattleya category, Dan Schlozman for Bc. Kosh Wallis – Cattleya category, Kristy Charland for Tolu. Northern Lights – Oncidium category, Phillip Kinney for Alcra. Marfitch 'Howard's Dream' AM/AOS – Oncidium Category, and Jen Winter for Mtssa. Lavender Kiss 'Lavender Taffy' AM/AOS – Oncidium category



September Plant of the Month (drum roll)

Wilhemara Pinot Princess 'Nite Naulege' grown by Jen Winter!!!

Members Choice:

Brian Donovan for Paph. henryanum
– gets 3 free raffle tickets for October raffle.



“Just for Viewing Pleasure” – Thanks to; Susie Hanna & Al Clinton, Jean Rogers, Mark Prout, David Bird, Jen Winter, Sue Bondurant, Anna Archibald, and Pat Bridgford for submitting their blooming orchids for our enjoyment in September.

October Digital Ribbon Judging

1) **Ribbon judging** will be by designated 'judges' from the society based on 2 pictures – a close up of the best flower and a picture of the plant showing all flowers/plant. Both pictures need to be submitted in order to be in the judging. Ribbon winners will receive digital awards which, if they desire, can be traded for real ribbons when we meet again.

2) **Members' Choice** – members have **5 days** from date newsletter is emailed, to send your nomination (vote) in for the orchid of the month that is your favorite, again, based on the two pictures in the newsletter. Please send your nomination (vote) to Jean Rogers at jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com **This month - Send by the end of the day Monday November 2nd**. Winner will receive 3 free raffle tickets to use the following month.

Blooming Orchids for Show and/or Judging. *Deadline for submissions was October 23rd at midnight. Watch for the November dates in an upcoming email. Huge thank you to all the members who sent pictures.* **Orchids for Judging: (Send your "Member's Choice" to jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com by Monday 11/2nd)**



Rth Ruby Suisse x (C. Pole Star x C. loddigesii)



Cattleya Warpaint #1



Cattleya Warpaint #2





Cattleya Bob Betts 'White Lightning'



Vanda falcata 'Chouseiden'



Paph. Tyke



Paph. (Super Maud x Hsinying Majakun)





Phal. equestris var. aurea



Phal. equestris 'Prairie 1'



Masd. Redwing var. alba



Masd. Redwing



Den. Tiny Bubbles



Den. NOID



Den. NOID





Onc. Sharry Baby



Wils. Firecracker 'Lucky Strike'



Brassia NOID



Coelogyne fimbriata



NOT for JUDGING – just for your VIEWING PLEASURE!

From Jean Rogers

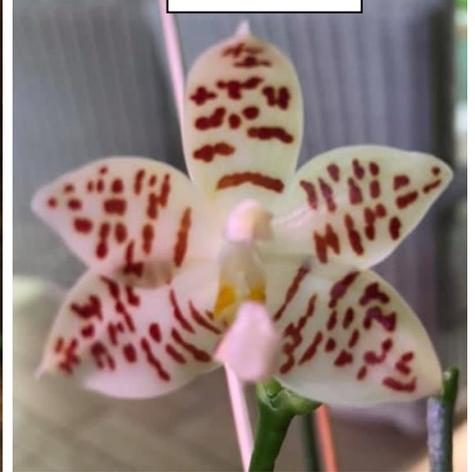
Den. Velvet Melody 'Midnight Wine'



C. labiata var. coerulea



Phal. zebrina



Phal. Tying Shin Baby Smile 'M77'



Phal. (Nobby's Green Eagle x Jennifer Palermo)



Rth. Paradise Beauty 'Golden Angel'



From: Jen Winter

Miltassia Charles M. Fitch 'Izumi'
AM/AOS



Oncidopsis Living Fire 'Glowing Embers'



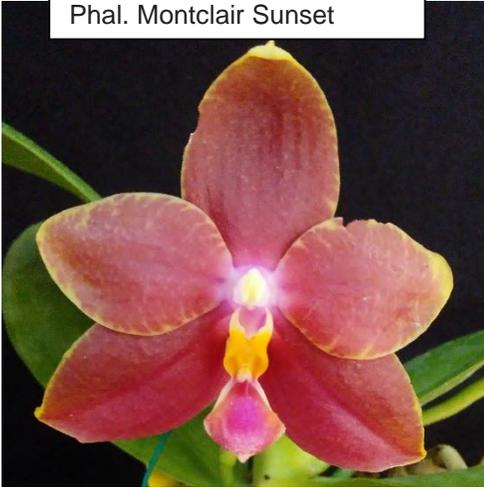
From: Anna Archibald

Ctsm. Memoria Dorothy Wells

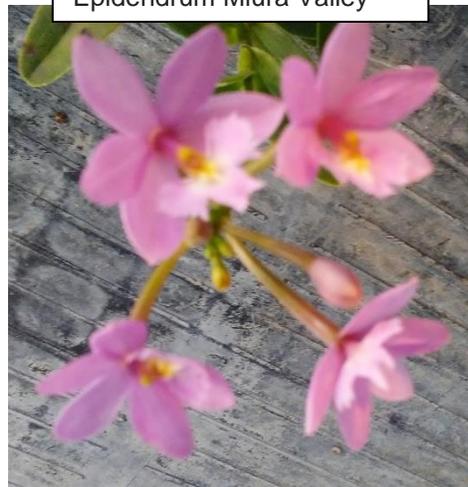


From Susie Hanna

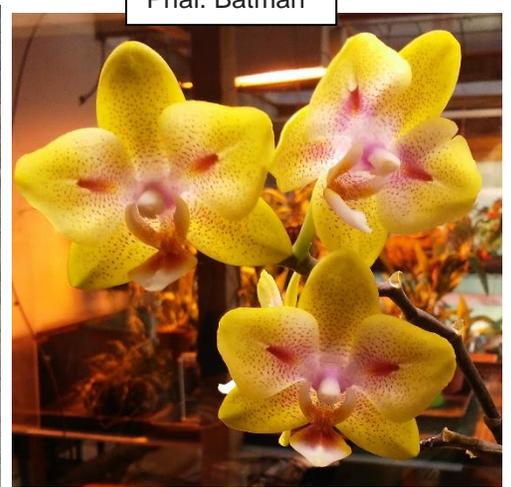
Phal. Montclair Sunset



Epidendrum Miura Valley



Phal. Batman



From Al Clinton

Coelogyne Unchained Melody



Msdv. Walnut Valley



Masdv. mejiana



Msdv Cheryl Shohan



Msdv. Dewdrop



Msdv. Falcon's Gold 'Barbara' AM/AOS



From Mark Prout

Our own AOS judge, Mark Prout and the 15 orchids he currently has in bloom! What a grower!!! What an Orchidist!!



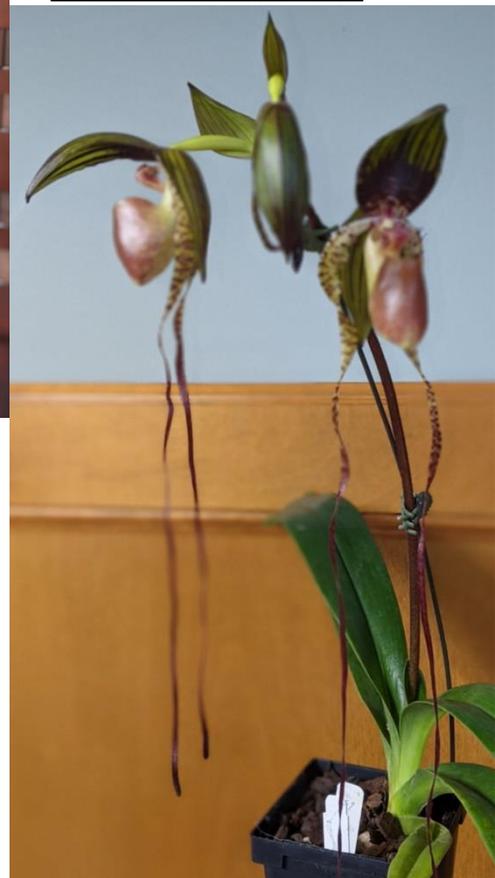
Chrsis Maritza Bielecki 'Mark's Joy' AM/AOS



Habenaria Pegasus



Paph. Yang-Ji Hawk



Paph. Angry Bird



Bc. Hippodamia 'Kelvin Lucky'



Zelenkocidium Kukoo



Habenaria rhodocheila (yellow form)



Habenaria carnea var. nivosa



Rndta. Sunrise 'Prasong'



Paph. niveum



Stenoglottis longifolia



Clowesetum Joy Prout



Habenaria rudocheila (red form)



Habenaria medusa



Clowesetum Joy Prout



For Fun and Learning!!

Orchid Growing Tidbits (How I Grow It.....)

Some individual genera – Blue Ribbon Winners and special orchids - *How I grow it:*



From Jen Winter

Wilhemara Pinot Princess 'Nite Naulege'

A cross genus hybrid of Brassia, Miltonia and Odontoglossum, the Degarmoara has more chubby little round pseudobulbs and enjoys a watering a bit more frequent than typical Oncidium style orchids. They are otherwise very easy growers. I feed them in growing months with K-Lite Orchid & Epiphyte Fertilizer. They want more light than dendrobiums but get cranky with as much as a cattleya. They seem happiest with good growth rates tucked in a space in an east facing room but not pressed up too closely to the window. They are a pretty easy grower that isn't too fussy.



From Brian Donovan

Paph. henryanum

I grew it outdoors all summer under shade cloth (the shade cloth was a low-thread count bed sheet from Walmart). I water it once a week and fertilize weekly weakly with Jack's 30-10-10. Indoors, I have it under bright LED light with decent humidity (50%+) and good air circulation. It's potted in the Piping Rock formula: 6 parts medium grade fir bark, 12 parts seeding or fine grade fir bark, 3 parts horticultural charcoal, 4 pts sponge rock or large perlite, 1.5 parts cracked oyster shell.



From Megan Mayo

Rstp. trichoglossa

This orchid lives downstairs in my basement. Light is from a 2-bulb LED 4ft. shop light, 12 inches above the plants. This is in a little shadier spot than the Den. moniliforme. It is about 38-73 degrees. Water is Brita filtered. Humidity – about 50%. Fertilizer is ¼ strength MSU rainwater/tap (13-3-15) every time I water in the summer. Potting material is sphagnum moss.



From Megan Mayo
Den. moniliforme

This orchid lives downstairs in my basement. Light is from a 2-bulb LED 4ft. shop light, 12 inches above the plants. It is about 38-73 degrees. Water is Brita filtered. Humidity – about 50%. Fertilizer is ¼ strength MSU rainwater/tap (13-3-15) every time I water in the summer. Potting material is sphagnum moss.



From Megan Mayo
Bulb. Daisy Chain

This grows upstairs over the kitchen sink. There are LED spotlights and it grows in a shadier spot. It is about 75-77 degrees. Humidity is probably about 50%. Fertilizer is 1/4th strength of MSU rainwater/tap (13-3-15) every time I water during the summer. I use a Britta water filter for tap water. Potting material is sphagnum moss.



From Kristy Charland
Ctt. Varut Startrack^{CS} HCC/AOS

I grow this plant under lights, over humidity trays. I water with tap water just before it's completely dry, and use 20-20-20 fertilizer weakly weekly, except for 1 week per month. That week, I spray with mega thrive enzyme instead. Some people use it twice/month.



From Dipti Solanti
Vanda Robert's Delight 'Black' AM/AOS

It's a bare root orchid. Stays on my screen porch in summer. In winter hang in my southside window. For watering I put its roots in bucket full of water for couple of hours one or two times a week. I spray water on the roots when I get chance. Every 2 weeks I put fertilizer in my bucket of water.



From Mark Prout

Bc. Memoria Vida Lee 'Limelight' AM/AOS

Porous bark mix in plastic pot, quarter to half strength fertilizer while in active growth and LOTS OF LIGHT. Its genetics include one quarter Brassavola nodosa which can be grown in nearly full sun and the rest is high light Cattleyas. The narrow leaves are from the B. nodosa, so it can take very bright light.



From Susie Hanna

Epidendrum Miura Valley

Epidendrums love light, and intermediate temperatures, but since the sun can be so hot and intense here, the best conditions are direct early morning sun, followed by diffuse light up to 3000 fc in sunlight. If growing under lights, 1500 fc for 12-14 hours per day. Many epidendrums are very tall, so if you don't have the space, look for a compact grower like Miura Valley. Epis are in the Cattleya alliance and they like similar watering and fertilizer. Water thoroughly then wait until dry to water again. They can be prone to bacterial fungal disease. Use Physan 20 as a preventative. If they have developed a problem, treat with a systemic such as Phytan 27.



From Susie Hanna

Coelogyne Unchained Melody

If you want to try a coelogyne, this is a good choice. It's one of the few hybrids available., and is a compact grower suitable for under lights. I like to grow this on a mount, but I've also had good success in sphagnum moss in either a wooden or plastic basket. I'm sure a clay pot would work also. They have fine roots that aren't too long, so don't use a deep pot. Let the moss become almost dry before watering. Intermediate temperatures, light fertilizer and good quality water, along with Phalaenopsis light level will give you success with this plant. They can bloom repeatedly during the year

From Susie Hanna regarding: Species Phalaenopsis Culture

Phal amboinensis: As with a number of species phals, do not remove the flower stems after blooming, as these can be viable for 4-5 years. The spike will dry and turn brown when it can no longer bloom. Medium-sized plant, colorful, and fragrant. Likes higher light than average. Plant retains spike for several years.

Phal bastianni: This phal needs high light, 1500-2500 fc, or almost cattleya light if there's good air movement. Reduce water in winter, but there is no dry rest period. Blooming is March-May. Don't cut old inflorescences as they can branch and produce more flowers and/or keikis. If it produces no flowers, you haven't given it enough light.

***Phal bellina/violacea:** both are summer blooming and warm growing, 65-82 degrees ideal. As with all the summer/fall blooming phals, doesn't need temp drop to trigger flowering. Give average phal light. They tend to develop root rot in pot culture, so they need to be in a media and pot that will allow rapid drying within 4-7days. (This is probably good advice for all species phals grown in pots). Can also be grown mounted if humidity is consistently high at 60-70 percent. Good air movement essential. Famous for fragrance. Grows along-side sumatrana.

Phal braceana or taenialis: This is a cool-growing phal from the eastern Himalayas, 4,800-7,200 ft. Average temps: Summer Daytime: upper 70s, Summer Night: 66, Winter Days 66, Winter Nights 42 degrees in November and March, and 34-40 degrees in Dec., Jan., and Feb!! Rainfall is minimal in winter, but with consistently high humidity year-round. The plant maintains few leaves and photosynthesizes through its broad/flat and abundant roots. In greenhouse conditions, keep the plant drier and cooler in winter (cool side of intermediate), until it flowers in May, then abundant water in the summer (late May-August) with highs in the 80s, under generally rather shady conditions. Good humidity at all times. My plant has done well with winter temps in the 60s, and summer temps no higher than 83 degrees. Best grown mounted.

***Phal celebensis:** Warm growing and summer and fall blooming. All species phals with mottled leaves tend to develop root rot easily in pot culture, so important that plant dries within four days. This species does not like to have its root wet all the time. This species grows well when mounted on either tree fern or cork plaque.

***Phal corningiana:** This species is from Borneo and grows in **limestone** cliffs near waterfalls and large, mossy trees in a very humid environment. Leaves are often covered with mist at night. Warm growing. No dry winter rest. Fragrant. Flowers look similar to sumatrana. Flower size is 2-2 ½ inches. Sequential flowering, a few at a time. Relatively low light, 700-1000 fc, and good humidity are essential. Also, the thin leaves make it prone to fungal disease. Make sure leaves are dry. Provide good air movement. Needs extra cal/mag since it's lithophytic, and probably will do better in bark than sphagnum.

Phal cornu-cervi: This phal requires higher light to bloom, 1200-1500 fc summer, and 1500-1800 fc winter. Give light until leaves become light yellowish green. Let it reside with your Cattleyas. Reduce water in winter. Can tolerate cool night time temps. Summer through Fall blooming. Size: leaves on a mature plant 5-9 inches long. Can grow very well on a mount or in a basket.

***Phal chibae:** This phal from Vietnam is a warm grower, with winter temps of 84-61 and summer a bit warmer. In habitat there's a distinct dry period in winter and early spring. In cultivation, plants should dry out between waterings, and watering reduced for 2-3 months in winter to early spring. High humidity in summer and a little less in the winter. Leaves will brown on edges and aerial roots will shrivel and die if humidity is too low. Light is highest in the winter, 1500 fc and more protection from sun in the summer. Bloom time is April through June. Grow mounted, or in a free-draining material in a pot so plant dries quickly. Also the thin leaves make it prone to spider mites and to fungal disease. Make sure leaves are dry to prevent fungus. Provide good air movement.

***Phal deliciosa (Kingiella philippinensis):** Warm growing, with winter temps of 81day, 64 night. Dry rest in winter, reduce watering after new growths mature in the fall, and allow roots to dry between waterings. Grow in a pot or mounted with good humidity. Plant needs to dry within 3-4 days. Prone to spider mites. Also the thin leaves make it prone to fungal disease. Make sure leaves are dry. Provide good air movement.

***Phal doweryensis:** A small, warm-growing, rare in cultivation, orchid from Sabah, with an 8-inch flower stem and a few flowers. Peter Lin writes: "Phal. doweryensis is a relatively new species (published in 2001) said to originate from East Malaysia, but named for the Dowery Orchid Nursery who was first to import these plants. Similar to its cousin Phal. gigantea, these plants have short stem so that the leaves are growing close to each other. Unlike Phal. gigantea, we found Phal. doweryensis to grow better in shade because this species is not as tolerant to drastic change of daily temperature (i.e. avoid growing area where daily temperature change is more than 20 degrees F). Rarely available in trade due to wild collected plants being difficult to become established in cultivation." Peter Lin has made a cross of this species with gigantea. He writes: "We made this hybrid of two species that are closely related. In this case we use gigantea with round flower form as pod parent. We are looking for hybrid with green, exotic spotted flowers. In our

experience, *doweryensis* is more challenging to cultivate than *gigantea*. However, *doweryensis* tends to flower 3-4 times a year - vs *gigantea* that usually flower 1-2 times a year - sometimes skip a year”

Phal equestris: likes 1000 to 1200 fc light in summer, increasing to 1200-1500 fc in winter. I have read that *equestris* needs a dry rest in winter with intermediate temps and only occasional misting for water, however, I don't observe this with my plants. In winter, most orchids like a bit less water and fertilizer when not in the growth phase. Don't cut old inflorescences as they can branch and produce more flowers and/or keikis. Numerous forms of *equestris* are available commercially: white, pink, pink/orange, lavender, blue-purple, yellow, and peloric forms.

Phal fuscata: This plant is reported to like a little bit less light than other species Phals and very high humidity. Its appearance is similar to *kunsterli*, and the plants are sometimes confused. *Phal fuscata* is much more common than *kunsterli*. This phal should be kept fairly warm in winter, not below 60 degrees. Blooms late winter through summer. Carolos Fighetti says this is lithophytic and therefore needs more Cal/Mag (dolomitic lime).

Phal gibbosa: Reduce water in the late fall for 2-4 months, but provide good humidity. Likes cooler winter temps with a high of 70 and low of 58. From Vietnam, near Hanoi. Best grown mounted. This is the only species in the *parishianae* section than can branch.

***Phal gigantea:** Needs brighter than average light for a phal, and constantly warm temps. Very fragrant. For mature plants, Peter Lin, Big Leaf Orchids, writes: “It's really easy to grow *Phal gigantea* - if you give them bright light and keep them warm. It needs good air circulation to prevent rot.”

Phal hainanensis: China (area of Hainan and Yunnan), epiphytic, leaves deciduous, flower stalk is long, up to 20 inches, with 8-10 pale pink flowers with dark lip. Can tolerate cool winter nights. Fragrant. Some say that it smells like “grape candy”.

***Phal hieroglyphica:** This is a warm-growing phal that should never dry out completely. The summer temps of 89 for an average high and 73 for average low provide the greatest diurnal variance. Winter temps are a bit cooler, but not below 61 degrees. This is a late summer and fall bloomer. Budding is triggered by increasing day length. My observation is that it likes a little higher light than the average Phal, especially in late summer to initiate budding. You can give it almost *Cattleya* light if increased gradually and there is good humidity and air movement. Don't cut off the old spikes as these are viable for 4-5 years and will re-bloom as well as make keikis.

Phal kunsterli: is fairly rare in cultivation and is often really *fuscata*. This plant is reported to like a little less light than some other species Phals (similar to *fuscata*).

Phal lowii, lobbii and parishii: Eastern Himalayas, India (Assam and Sikkim), Myanmar, Bhutan, Vietnam, flowers winter and spring. Warm, wet summers and dryer, cooler winters. Plant can be deciduous in the wild if exposed to cold and drier weather. Better to provide enough moisture in the winter to retain 3-5 leaves. They require more light than most phal species, and can take almost *Cattleya* light, according to Ron McHatton. Grow mounted with 60-80 percent humidity. Fragrant. Spritz only in the winter. Best grown mounted. 1200-1800 fc. Plants are more tolerant of higher light than most.

***Phal leuddemanniana:** Wants more light than most phal (almost *cattleya* light) to bloom. Warm growing, summer and fall blooming. Plant retains flower spikes and will re-bloom on them for several years.

Phal lindenii, it stands alone for its need for cool temperatures. Its mottled leaves do not require a lot of light, 700-1000 fc. Ideally, 75 degrees for the high and 55 degrees for the low with good humidity.

***Phal maculata:** This Phal grows in mossy limestone cliffs and is a low light Phal (under 1000 fc). The addition of limestone and leaf litter can be helpful in growing this species. This plant likes low light and humidity is critical.

Phal mannii: This phal needs low light, 800-1,000 fc, and a 3-5 month cool, dry rest with light watering only. Winter temp: 70-80 with nights 46-56. Increase light a little in winter. Flowering is in early spring and is initiated by the rest period. Can tolerate quite cool temps.

***Phal mariae,** warm-growing, enjoys humidity of 80%. Makes short bloom spikes, often shorter than the leaves. Very brightly colored flowers similar to *bastianii*. Sometimes scented.

***Phal modesta:** This is a warm-growing species. Can bloom spring and fall. This is the “modest” *phalaenopsis* because the flowers can be obscured by the leaves. Grow in relatively low phal light, as the native habitat is commonly low or at the base of trees, near streams, in Borneo. Also, the thin leaves make it prone to fungal disease. Make sure leaves are dry. Provide good air movement. Al Pickerel, orchid hybridizer of Al's Greenhouse, writes: “A miniature to compact summer-blooming species, it begins making spikes on plants with leaf spans of about 6 inches. Spikes hide under leaves for the first few years but grow longer each season and make new flowers as the plants grow. For this reason, do not cut off old spikes. They also tend to grow downward, which is why I have put them in open potting media baskets.”

***Phal pallens:** This is a warm-growing species from the Phillipines that is rare in collections despite ease of culture. It is warm growing, year-round, with less water January through March/April. Narrow, long leaves, 2 1/2 inches wide and 7 inches long. Blooms summer into autumn. Flower is yellow, marked with orange lines and reddish-brown spots. It looks a bit like hieroglyphica to me, although the bars aren't as pronounced, and the flower is smaller. Likes higher light than most phals.

***Phal pantherina:** is frequently found on the high parts of tropical forest where it is found exposed with higher light than most phal culture. Flowering is done throughout the year, with a peak in spring and beginning of summer. Records of natural habitat indicate drier winters, but fairly constant temps. Taxonomists are reclassifying this plant as *Phal cornucervi* var. *pantherina*. It is reported to be lithophytic.

Phal parishii: This is in the subgenus *Parishianae* which includes *gibbosa*, *lowii*, and *lobbii*. In their natural habitat they have a drier, cooler winter, and can be deciduous. Under greenhouse conditions, their leaves will usually stay green. Spring blooming and is best grown mounted. This section of Phals enjoys brighter light especially in winter. They like high humidity of 80%, but must have good air movement to avoid fungus.

Phal pulchra: similar to *leudemanniana*, needs high light (almost *cattleya* light) to bloom, otherwise only produces keikis. Give light until leaves are light, yellow-green. Don't cut off inflorescences as they will re-bloom for several years. Plants produce long inflorescences with keikis common and only a few, long-lasting waxy, bright dark pink flowers in the summer. Some cultivars have been developed that have shorter stems.

***Phal schilleriana:** Increase light, reduce water and no fertilizer in the winter. This phal flowers during its cooler, drier period in the winter, so you want to provide enough moisture to keep the flowers from dropping but take care not to overwater. As with other mottled-leaf species phals, it's very important to have in free-draining media that will dry within 4-7 days. Keep plant warm through the winter and avoid cold water. Make sure water doesn't stay in the crown of the plant (this is really true for all Phals, but especially with these.) Flowers can be staked or allowed to drape down naturally. Some are fragrant. Usually pink although the *purpurea* form is a darker pink. Likes low light. Burns easily.

***Phal stobartiana:** from China (Yunan), Thailand, and Myanmar, but probably gone from natural environment. Leaves usually absent at flowering time. Flower stalk up to 8 inches with many flower, 1 1/2 inches, apple-green to greenish yellow, with white lip marked with amethyst. Grows warm and wet, summer flowering. Light requirements?

***Phal stuartiana:** Culture is similar to *schilleriana*. Does not need a dry rest period but reduce watering somewhat during winter months. Likes low light, burns easily. **Phal stuartiana** var. **nobile (Yellow Strain)**, Peter Lin recommends free draining material that dries quickly or mounting this plant.

***Phal sumatrana:** Summer blooming. The flower is reported to be very scented, and the plant often produces several floral stalks. In the wild it grows in warm forests, wet, on the trunks rather than on the branches, above the wet draughts of the rivers, in partnership with *phalaenopsis violacea*. This is a lithophytic grower and needs Cal/Mag supplementation. Better in bark than sphagnum.

***Phal tetraspis:** *Phal. tetraspis* is native to the Andaman Islands, the Nicobar Islands, and northwestern Sumatra. Its natural habitat is the hot and wet jungles at elevations near sea level. So, it likes warm, humid conditions with good air movement, low light 700-1000 fc. Leaves are thin so it doesn't want to stay dry long. However, reduce watering in the cool months. Keep plant above 58 degrees.

***Phal violacea:** from Sumatra, Malaysia. Flowering anytime, but more abundant in spring through summer. Grows in hot, wet, high-humidity environment, but epiphytic so lots of air around roots. Doesn't need temp drop to trigger flowering. Average phal light. They tend to develop root rot in pot culture, so they need to be in a media and pot that will allow rapid drying within 4-7 days. Can also be grown mounted if humidity is consistently high, 60-70 percent. Good air movement essential. Famous for fragrance.

Phal wilsonii: Mounted, long slivery, flat roots. Should be pink, fragrant, spring blooming. Can lose leaves in winter (dry rest?). From China.

*These Phals need to be kept warm throughout the year, with winter lows not below 62 degrees. Be sure to not water with cold water in the winter.

Outside OSGKC Resources

Kristy's Korner

October 3, 2020

Hello orchid fans!

This month I'd like to talk about some fun Facebook online orchid sales. These are not auctions. They have a set price, generally with multiples of the same plant available. The plant is offered up live. Most times, there is discussion from the sellers about culture as well as from fellow buyers in the comments. They give growing tips, what has worked for them with this plant, etc. This is where I have gained a mountain of knowledge. Sometimes I watch just for the information without the intention of buying. My two favorites are The Maui Orchid Whisperer and High Desert Orchids. You first must join their groups to participate. High Desert is located in New Mexico. Kelly McCracken is the proprietor and her live stream sales take place on Thursday evenings. She mainly has miniatures, but sometimes has a little bit of everything. She is who originated the "project plant" idea! She also has a website, www.highdesertorchids.com Maui Orchid Whisperer is located, you guessed it, on the island of Maui in Hawaii. The proprietors are a father and daughter, Ted and Alexis. Both are very knowledgeable, and I have to say, I thoroughly enjoy their banter. Alexis is so friendly, Ted has great stories, and there are always a few laughs. The clientele are also very knowledgeable and funny too. Their sales are Saturdays at noon, Hawaii time. They have a very good variety, but generally have awesome cattleyas, BIG ONES, most often priced around \$35. What they do differently is, they will hold plants for you until you have enough to "fill a box" as long as you pay for your purchase each week. That way you save on shipping. Many joke that they have a "coffin box" full. It's a lot of fun, I have really added to my collection from them, and like I said, I've learned so much! Both sites operate their sales with "secret words". They present a plant, tell you how many they have of that plant, tell you the price then give a secret word. The first people to type the secret word get the plants. Log on and watch. You'll get the hang of it! Lots of fun!

BE WELL!

Kristy

We thank rf Orchids, Inc. for granting us permission to reprint information from their website. They have incredible orchids for sale and have shared on their site how they grow several genre. Please explore rforchids.com.

Caring for your orchids.



HOW WE GROW DENDROBIUMS, PART 1

HOME / ORCHID CARE / HOW WE GROW DENDROBIUMS, PART 1

HOW WE GROW DENDROBIUMS, PART 1



Den. pierardii in the garden

Dendrobiums are native to a huge area in Asia, ranging from southern Japan and the eastern foothills of the Himalaya south into India, the Indo-China peninsula, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia. In this large range, there are at least 1,000 species, inhabiting virtually every tropical and subtropical habitat, so it is impossible to generalize about their cultural requirements. Some live in areas that are warm all year long, some grow in cool cloud-forests. Some thrive in conditions that are generally moist all or most of the year, some are adapted to sharply seasonal wet/dry cycles. We grow many dendrobiums from the warm to intermediate

temperature habitats, and we'll share our experience with some of these extraordinarily beautiful orchids.



A young Den. superbum plant

Botanists place groups of related species into "sections", to help organize and identify plants. Here in "part 1", we'll discuss some of the related species from Section Dendrobium. These are sometimes referred to as the pendent, and/or deciduous dendrobiums, as most of them produce pendent stems (or "canes") that are often leafless during their dry-season resting period. There are estimated to be 50 to 60 species in this group. Of those, we grow about a dozen species: *Den. anosmum* (*superbum*), *Den. aphyllum* (*pierardii*), *Den. parishii*, ***Den. nobile***, *Den. signatum*, *Den. albosanguineum*, *Den. moschatum*, *Den. fimbriatum*, *Den. primulinum*, *Den. pulchellum*, *Den. senile*, *Den. unicum*.



Den. anosmum (Den. superbum)

Most of these species are native to northeastern India, and parts of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, although one species, *Den. anosmum* (also known as *Den. superbum*) is common from the Philippines through Malaysia and Indonesia. This group of dendrobiums is popular for the spectacular, fragrant show of flowers in the springtime.

Cultural requirements

Fortunately, the most popular species in the group all have similar cultural requirements. They grow robustly during spring and summer; growth stops altogether in late fall, and the plants may drop their leaves during the winter resting period.

Temperature. In their native habitat, these orchids experience mild to warm daytime temperatures in spring and summer, and generally cooler temperatures in the winter. For most, the winter night temperatures range from about 45°F to about 55°F. *Den. superbum*, particularly the plants from the Philippines, prefers winter nights about 10 degrees warmer than that. These plants do well for us with our normal winter night

temperatures, which are usually in that range.



Den. parishii v. semialbum 'R.F. Orchids'

Light. While actively growing, give the plants plenty of bright but filtered light. They will grow well under the same light conditions as most cattleyas. Most of these dendrobiums grow attached to deciduous trees, so they want higher light in winter. We grow them under cattleya light levels during the growing season, and move them to vanda light levels during their resting period.

Water. This may be the most crucial element to success with these orchids. Their native conditions are fairly wet during the late spring, summer and early fall. Rainfall is quite

heavy for a few months, but it tapers off in the late fall, and winter months are fairly dry. Water the plants regularly when they are actively growing. Mounted plants can be watered daily if air circulation is good.



New leaf at tip

Observe the tips of the canes; in the fall, they will stop producing new leaves. This is the signal that the plant has finished growing for the season; gradually reduce watering, and allow the plant to dry somewhat between waterings. There's some moisture in the habitat at this time, so the plants do get a little water from dew or fog; a light watering every few days is all they need. Growth will start again in the late winter or early spring at about the same time that the flower buds begin to form; once the buds have formed, and new growth appears, increase watering again.

Remember, it's quite typical for these dendrobiums to drop all or most of their leaves during their winter resting period. Flower buds will appear on the stem opposite the attachment points of the leaves, and new growth will commence from the base of the previous year's growth.



Den. primulinum

Fertilizer. These dendrobiums benefit from regular feeding when they're actively growing. Any balanced, water-soluble fertilizer can be used, diluted according to package directions. Jack's Classic 20-20-20 is a good option; we feed once a week during the growing season. Reduce feeding in the fall and eliminate it completely when the plants are resting in the winter. Resume feeding after the flowers have finished.

Potting. The pendent stems of these orchids make them a challenge to grow in pots, so they are usually grown mounted, or in hanging baskets. The larger species can grow to great size, so if mounted, the mount material should be sturdy – a cork slab or dense tree fern plaque works well. Mounted plants can be watered daily in summer if the air circulation is good. In a basket, use a very well-drained epiphyte mix. We prefer to mount these dendrobiums.

Problems. These dendrobiums have few really major pest problems. Snails and slugs may damage the leaves and canes, and occasionally during wet weather you may see some minor damage from leaf-spotting fungal diseases.



Keikis on the canes

If, in the spring, the plants produce keikis (baby plants) on the stem instead of flowers, the plant is telling you that something in its environment is not correct. This may be too much water during resting; the plants need a little watering during this time but they must dry completely for two or three days between waterings. It may also be a temperature problem...these dendrobiums want mild to warm days in winter, but much cooler nights. And they need higher light in the winter, too.

The Raffle!!

Get ready and excited for another Remote Raffle.

To help me with organization and follow through, there will be just 3 items in the raffle again this month and **they are some beauties!!** I'll have a page with a 'numbers list' for each item. When you put your check in the mail, you email me how many tickets you paid for and how many of your tickets you want placed for which raffle item. Cost will be same as at meetings \$1 per ticket, \$5 for 6, \$10 for 12, and \$20 for 25. You'll have **5 days** from the date the newsletter is emailed, to send your money and choices. So if the newsletter goes out on **Wednesday the 28th**; **you have till end of the day Monday November 2nd**. Send your money to Joy Prout at 129 NE. Edgewater Dr., Lee's Summit, MO 64064. Send your raffle choices to me (jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com) and I will add your name on the designated plant sheet in the order I get your designations. Ideally, winners will be drawn on the day following the voting, or at the virtual meeting if we have one that month (so this time it would be on November 3rd (unless I get tied up with something on the farm ☹️)). When you are ready to get your plant, we can do like we did for Project Plant – We'll connect and figure out if you want to pick it up from the porch of Joy and Mark - east (phone 816-304-2889), Jean Rogers - central (214-402-6958) or Cindy Hobbs -west-ish (913-220-5684).

Play the Raffle. Here are the 3 beauties.

1)Phragmipedium Don Wimber
has 2 new fans



Phrags – Pure Water Needed: Most like a lot of pure water: daily or even set them in a dish of water that you refill when it starts to get low. Warm temperatures: 70°F-85° by day, with a drop of 10-15° or more at night. More light than *Paphs*, around 2500-3000 foot candles. South or East windows are a good choice.

One of the finest gentleman and orchid growers in our area, Tom Larkin, Whippoorwill Orchids/Past President of the Orchid Society of the Ozarks, had this to say about growing Phrags:

"Remember, Phrags take more fertilizer than paphs; however, too-heavy feeding will cause the leaf tip to burn. It's important to thoroughly water plants each watering to leech out accumulations of salts. Phrags should never completely dry out. Leaf tip burn can also occur as a result of drying out of the plant too severely, then when the plant is watered, the salts present in the media rush to the tips and cause burn."

Tom liked DynaGro products, so he said from Mid-February through September use 1/4 tsp. of DynaGro 7-9-5 per gallon of water that is low in minerals (R.O., distilled, rainwater, etc.), plus 1/4 tsp DynaGro Pro Tekt with each watering. Then October-Mid February reduce fertilizer. Be sure to flush thoroughly with clear water every 4th or 5th watering.



2)Tolumnia White Beauty



Tolumnias used to be called "Mule Eared Oncidiums" for their thick, terete-shaped leaves that are much like succulents in that they hold a lot of water. They shared some characteristics with oncidiums but taxonomists decided to give them a new name and category.

Tolumnias are also easy-to-kill orchids if you overwater them! And they are also easy-to-grow orchids, but only if you can do the following things for them.

1) Their roots do not like to remain wet for long, therefore they are best grown on a mount, or in an empty pot (I prefer terracotta for this), or in a net pot with just a bit of free-draining media (gravel, wine corks, charcoal, lava rocks, coir fiber).

After watering, the media/root area needs to be dry by evening. In summer/warm months, I water every day, but observe your plants and the environmental conditions. If it's very humid, you can go longer without watering. In the winter, if your growing area is cool, and there is less light, shorter days, reduce watering, and perhaps just a misting is adequate.

2) Bright light, like their Oncidium cousins, or their friends, the Cattleyas. If they grow, but don't bloom, increase the light.

3) When in growth, i.e., new leaves and new roots, fertilize weekly. I like to use 1/2 tsp of MSU fertilizer in RO, rainwater, or distilled water each week during growth phase. Reduce fertilizer in the winter/cool months.

4) Like all orchids, they can get bugs, especially mealy bugs, which will hide at the bottom of the leaves. Treat them quickly before things get out of hand.

5) And like all orchids, they can get fungal and bacterial disease: key is lots of air movement. Additionally, I spray once a month with Physan when inside, and outdoors, I spray them after every rainy period. 1/4 tsp Physan per gallon of water.

Paphiopedilum Care –

Consistency is Key: Paphs. are slow growers and they only spike once per new growth. They need consistent care year round. They want moist roots, but not wet or dry. Light: bright enough to encourage vibrant leaves and vigorous growth, but not HOT enough that it will burn the leaf. East-facing windows with direct, early-morning sun, or South/West windows with a sheer cloth or screen that blocks some of the hot and intense light. Mottled-leafed Paphs. grow well with Phalaenopsis light, 1000 foot candles. Strapped-leafed (multi-floral) Paphs. need brighter light: 2000 foot candles.

From Orchid Wiz: -

Paph. Jenna Marie is composed of species of which 86% take medium light and 45% take low light. Grow this hybrid in dappled light conditions. It may be tolerant of shaded conditions. It is composed of species of which 81% take warm temperatures, 80% take cool temperatures and 7% take hot temperatures. Grow this hybrid in cool to warm conditions, or 58°F to 75°F at night.

Paph. Mary's Little Leopard is composed of species of which 76% take low light and 76% take medium light. Grow this hybrid in shaded to dappled light conditions. 60%-70% humidity. It is composed of species of which 76% take warm temperatures, 51% take cool temperatures and 50% take hot temperatures. Grow this hybrid in cool to hot conditions, or 58°F to 85°F at night. Do NOT allow mature plants to dry out between waterings. Grow in a plastic pot with media that drains well but retains moisture. Commonly cultivated indoors. Fertilize weekly, very lightly (one quarter the normal dose). Common media: fine fir bark, with a little perlite.



3)Paph. (Jenna Marie 'Sparkle' AM/AOS x Mary's Little Leopard)



News from the AOS

We thank the American Orchid Society for allowing us to use these AOS Corner items in our newsletter! Even if you're not an AOS member, there are lots of free resources available to everyone...and of course we encourage you to join. AOS membership includes digital access to ORCHIDS magazine, including digital archives of more than 350 issues dating back to 1932!

Download a Free issue of Orchids Magazine aos.org



WHAT ARE WEBINARS?

An Affiliated Society may use recorded webinars for presentations at their monthly meetings. With Wi-Fi access, it's easy! Webinars are an internet-connected audiovisual presentation. You can view from anywhere that you have an internet connection via Mac, PC or even your mobile device. It's easy to find the [scheduled webinars](#) and to register on the AOS website. You will find the link here:

Webinars-Coming Attractions!

				
When	November 05, 2020 8:30pm EST Thursday	November 10, 2020 8:30pm EST Tuesday	December 02, 2020 8:30pm EST Wednesday	December 16, 2020 8:30pm EST Wednesday
Topic	A Columbian Orchid Adventure	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Greenhouse Chat (Orchid Q&A) <i>Send in your Questions!</i>	Orchid Conservation Projects in Florida and Cuba
Presenter	Ron Parsons Renowned photographer and author	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Ron McHatton Chief Education and Science Officer	Lawrence Zettler Biology Professor, Illinois College

<http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

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REGISTRATION REQUIRED:

<http://www.aos.org/orchids/webinars.aspx>

Cannot make it on the scheduled date or time? No need to worry. Register anyhow! *Webinar announcements are posted to Facebook, Instagram and in the AOS Corner of your Affiliated Society's newsletter.* We digitize the webinars and they are available to view at your leisure. GREENHOUSE CHAT Webinars are indexed by topic for future viewing.

Send your Greenhouse Chat questions and photos to greenhousechat@aos.org

DID YOU KNOW? The AOS website has a plethora of information to help us know and grow our orchids better. A good place to start is here: [ALL ABOUT ORCHIDS](https://www.aos.org/orchids.aspx) <https://www.aos.org/orchids.aspx>

The AOS exists to serve you, the orchid grower. The AOS website, the monthly ORCHIDS magazine, and the AOS webinars, held twice monthly are among the perks of membership.

CULTURE CONNECTION

Monthly Checklist on Orchid Care

<https://www.aos.org/orchids/seasonal-orchid-care/november-december-checklist.aspx>

PUT THIS ON YOUR CALENDAR! The American Orchid Society Centennial Celebration

Over the last several months, I have been researching the history of our committee for an article in the centennial issue of ORCHIDS magazine. Our website digital archives have been invaluable in turning up bits and pieces of information. Through the years, our committee name has changed. The scope and responsibilities of our committee has changed too. It was fun recognizing names of past committee members. I am honored to know some of them through our judging center, or to have met them during a previous AOS Members Meeting. While the Affiliated Societies Committee may fall short of one hundred years in existence, there is still a lot to report that has brought us to where we are today. Keep an eye out for that article, and come along with us into the future of orchids while we move towards our own committee centennial. Let's celebrate orchids the entire year!



Celebrate with us this holiday season!

The American Orchid Society is pleased to announce these limited edition commemorative glasses. Purchase at our online store, [aos.org/cheers](https://www.aos.org/cheers). Available in two styles:

8oz screen printed champagne flute 15oz engraved stemless goblet



Proceeds support our Centennial Fund and Conservation Endowment.

ORDER your commemorative glassware celebrating the American Orchid Society!

Help us kick off the holiday season, cheers to one hundred years of orchids! Watch for it on [aos.org/cheers](https://www.aos.org/cheers)



DID YOU KNOW? Annual AOS digital membership is just \$54? That is just a little over \$1 per week. All 2020 [membership](#) rates can be found on the AOS website! Need [print applications](#) to have on hand at your monthly meetings or to mail out?

Find them here: <http://www.aos.org/about-us/aos-membership.aspx>
<https://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/AOSJoinForm2020.pdf>

One of the most cited benefits of joining the AOS is the wonderful monthly magazine *ORCHIDS*. In addition to each new monthly publication, AOS members have access to thousands of articles through the [digital archives](#). <http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

Published since 1932, *ORCHIDS* (formerly known as the AOS Bulletin) is among the [many benefits of an AOS membership](#). Exploding with glorious full-page color photographs, each monthly issue is packed with topics of current interest for both beginners and advanced orchid growers.

[Lindleyana](#), *The Scientific Journal of the American Orchid Society*

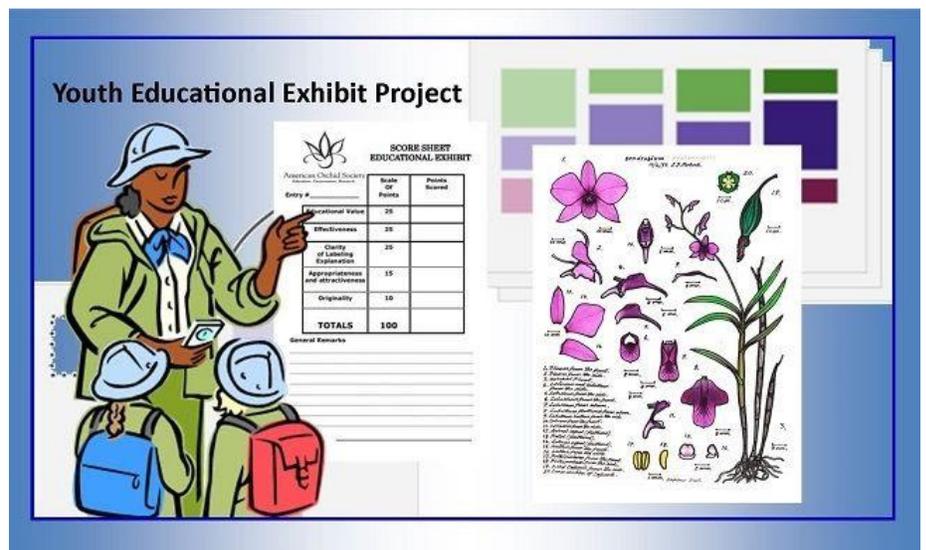
Lindleyana magazine was published from 1986 through 2002. The quarterly issues contain fantastic articles for the scientifically inclined and those who appreciate a deeper understanding of orchids. AOS members also have full access to this publication in the digital archives.

<https://www.aos.org/about-us/lindleyana-magazine.aspx>

YOUTH EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT PROJECT

The AOS Education Committee is seeking Affiliated Societies willing to run pilot projects at their upcoming shows. The AOS Education Committee has proposed an expansion in the scope of the existing Educational Exhibit Certificate (EEC) award at affiliated orchid shows. One of the goals of this award is to further the knowledge and education of the public regarding orchids. The Education Committee asserts that this is also an ideal way to attract youth to the AOS. Youth organizations, such as schools, colleges, or scouting troops, would be identified in the areas surrounding affiliated orchid shows and would be contacted prior to the shows.

Similar to the existing educational exhibit, the youth exhibit would require participants to research topics about Orchidaceae and provide a display at the affiliated orchid show. At AOS sanctioned shows, all displays are judged by the AOS according to the AOS Judging Handbook rules and based on merit. The Youth Educational Exhibit is eligible to be judged as a candidate for an Educational Exhibit Certificate if it receives at least 80 points and meets the criteria set in the AOS Judging Handbook. Projects may be judged by society committee judges or AOS judges. Please contact [Barb Schmidt](#) at jentomsch@hotmail.com for detailed project information.



AWARDS GALLERY



AOS MEMBERS can review the beauty and diversity of awarded orchids in every issue of [ORCHIDS magazine](http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx) and also in the most up to date [OrchidPro](https://op.aos.org/) awards database.

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/orchids-magazine.aspx>

<https://op.aos.org/>

Below is a sample of comparing awards shown in [OrchidPro](https://op.aos.org/). Remember to sign on to [aos.org](http://www.aos.org) and look for OrchidPro on the drop down menu. Click on any one photo in LATEST AWARDS to read the details, measurements and description for each award. Find out when and where it was exhibited, and the exhibitor for each orchid. While you are there, select OTHER AWARDS button to compare the current award to previously awarded clones.

OrchidPro research reveals that there are 102 total AOS awards to this featured species. Be sure to select AOS in the Full Search menu to see only AOS awards. Additional awards granted through other judging systems are also available to view.



The diversity of orchids seen in the judging system is awe-inspiring. Check in frequently to view the 100 most recent awards. Orchids are a continuing education

Insight for our [AFFILIATED SOCIETIES](http://www.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies.aspx)

<http://www.aos.org/about-us/affiliated-societies.aspx>

[Check out the Complete Affiliated Benefits Package](http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Benefits-of-being-an-Affiliated-Societies-Member-v5.pdf)

<http://www.aos.org/AOS/media/Content-Images/PDFs/Benefits-of-being-an-Affiliated-Societies-Member-v5.pdf>

DID YOU KNOW? The first ever AOS T-SHIRT DESIGN CONTEST – A social media success!

A call for art design submissions went out through the AOS Facebook group page and Instagram in mid-August. Artists had a three-week window to submit their designs. All twenty-one of the eligible art entries were posted in a poll on the AOS Facebook group page and Instagram during the month of September. Group members were encouraged to vote for

their favorite design over a two-week period. The top three designs with the most votes earned a cash prize and other prestige. Congratulations to the winners! **FIRST PLACE:** Lauren Lee, \$500 USD, plus winning art exhibited in the AOS Library at Fairchild Tropical Botanical Gardens in Coral Gables, FL, and design printed on a t-shirt for sale by the AOS. **SECOND PLACE:** Birgitt Van Wormer, \$300 USD. **THIRD PLACE:** Cristina Neves, \$200 USD

COMPETITION TIME

**T-shirt Design
Orchids of the Americas
Art Contest**

Prizes: USD
First Place: \$500
Second Place: \$300
Third Place: \$200

Sponsored by the American Orchid Society www.AOS.org

ONE submission per Artist
Submission Deadline: September 07, 2020
 Contact Contest Coordinator for submission details
jenniferr@aos.org
 Attn: Jennifer Reinoso - Art Contest

Designs will appear on AOS Facebook pages, Instagram, and website, with a two week voting period by popular vote.
 First through third place artwork will be featured in a future edition of Orchids magazine.
 First place design will be reproduced on a t-shirt offered for sale by the AOS.

Attention Affiliated Societies
 100% of proceeds go to Orchid Conservation!

Get your Orchids of the Americas/ AOS winning design T-shirts at a special price before the general AOS membership can order them.

Special offer for society members

\$21 Regular price \$25
 S, M, L, XL
\$24 Regular price \$28
 2XL, 3XL

(Florida residents add 7% sales tax .98 for s-l, 1.19 for 2xl-3xl)
Includes shipping

Minimum order 12 T-shirts
 Adult or Ladies styles available in all sizes

Send your order request to:
YOUR AOS REPRESENTATIVE
 by October 30

Include purchaser name, shipping address, style and size for each.
 T-shirts will ship out to each individual the week of November 16.

ORDERING DEADLINE SOON! The shirts with the winning design are now ready to order. AOS representatives should find an email notice dated October 09 with ordering details. Please contact the contest coordinator [Jennifer Reinoso](mailto:jenniferr@aos.org) jenniferr@aos.org for more information.

LET US KNOW! Is there something in particular that you would like to see the Affiliated Societies Committee address, accomplish or change over the next two years? How can we better serve our Affiliated Societies members?

LOOKING TO SHARE? Please send me a PDF copy of your society newsletter. I want to see what you all are doing. Forward your comments, questions and submissions for the AOS Corner to askmasc@verizon.net or Eileenh@aos.org

Remember to check in with us on **Facebook** and **Instagram!**

- <https://www.facebook.com/groups/AffiliatedSocietiesOfTheAOS/>
- <https://instagram.com/americanorchidsociety?igshid=16ixfciczky01>
- <https://www.facebook.com/groups/52597049839/>

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Affiliated Societies of the American Orchid Society

PRIVATE GROUP · 540 MEMBERS

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 Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, 10901 Old Cutler Rd, Coral Gables, Florida

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 People's choice champion

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American Orchid Society

PUBLIC GROUP · 42,938 MEMBERS



**Orchid Society
of Greater
Kansas City**

OSGKC.ORG

**A non-profit, educational organization
stimulating interest in orchids and their
culture**

ORCHID SOCIETY OF GREATER KANSAS CITY

President – Jean Rogers

jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com

Vice-president - Kristy Charland

charland.ek@outlook.com

Membership:

Visit www.OSGKC.org and click the
"membership" link, and then under PayPal
click donate

Dues \$25 Individual, \$30 Household

Membership chair: Iva Stribling

ivastribling@hotmail.com

Editor: Jean Rogers

9941 Marty St

Overland Park, KS 66212

jeanierogerswarren@gmail.com

214-402-6958

On the web at:

www.OSGKC.org

Webmaster: Ariel Paulson

On Facebook:



Facebook.com/OSGKC/

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Orchid Growers of OSGKC -

[https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878](https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/)

[999427064/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/909878999427064/)

**Like us, post your pictures or
comments, join the community!!**

What's Ahead ...

While we try our best to promote our unique hobby and continue to engage the interest of our orchid growing members, your safety and health must be our primary concern. We plan to do events by zoom until Health Officials report it's safe to gather again, and OSGKC Board determines likewise. Please check www.osgkc.org for updates and changes to our program schedule.

November 8, 2020

OSGKC meeting –

2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Dr. Robert Marsh, University of Texas, Dallas, on "Growing Barkerias"

December 13, 2020

OSGKC meeting –

A Zooming Holiday Event full of SURPRISES!!! 😊

January 10, 2021

OSGKC meeting –

2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Carri Raven-Riemann: "Moss Growing Demystified"

February 14, 2021

OSGKC meeting –

2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Sarah Hurdel, "Growing Habenarias"

March 14, 2021

OSGKC meeting –

2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Dr. Kristen Uthus, New World Orchids, "Growing Miniature Orchids, Part 1"

April 18, 2021

Potential OSGKC auction

May 16, 2021

OSGKC meeting –

2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Dr. Dristen Uthus, New World orchids, "Growing Miniature Orchids Part 2"

May 7-9, 2021

Southwestern Regional Orchid Growers Association Show Kansas Orchid Society in Wichita See: kansasorchidsociety.com

June 13, 2021

OSGKC meeting –

2:00 Brief meeting chat followed immediately by Jim & Yvonne France, Oakwood Orchids, TBA

July 11, 2021

Tour of Orchids, area members' growing spots