



Orchidacea

Newsletter of the
Triangle Orchid
Society
Associated with Sarah
P. Duke Gardens

Speaker for October 9, 2006

Leon Glicenstein "Orchids of Costa Rica"

Leon Glicenstein joined Hoosier Orchid Company in September 1998. He began growing orchids in 1954, and became assistant to the curator of orchids at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens - then Carl Withner - from 1957 to 1960. He has advanced degrees in Chemistry and Horticulture, with an emphasis on plant breeding, cytology, and cytogenetics. Working as a plant breeder for five years at Linda Vista S.A. in Costa Rica, he photographed, in the wild, approximately 80% of the then known orchid species of Costa Rica. He also found new species such as *Telipogon glicensteinii*, *Macroclinium glicensteinii*, *Pterichis leo* and *Lepanthes glicensteinii*. He won the second American Orchid Society Dillon/Peterson Essay Contest using one of his Costa Rican experiences. He has photographed many of the orchids in the Northeastern United States, Florida, and all of the orchids in California, where he located some taxa not formerly known to exist there. He has given numerous Conservation oriented lectures, both nationally and internationally, showing orchids growing in their native habitats and was a speaker at the World Orchid Conference in Vancouver. Before coming to Hoosier Orchid Company he worked for an internationally known plant breeding company breeding crops such as Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Azalea and Roses.

Hoosier Orchid Company, an Indiana corporation, was founded February 14, 1989. Its roots really go back much farther, to William Rhodehamel's obsession with orchids which started as a child. On June 14, 1989, we broke ground on our facilities at 8440 West 82nd Street in northwestern Indianapolis. These facilities consist of a 2800 square foot building containing our laboratory and offices and a 4750 square foot greenhouse complex. The buildings are located on 17 acres bordered by 82nd Street on the south and Interstate 65 on the west. In the fall of 1989, we purchased the collections of Great Lakes Orchids, Inc., of Romulus, Michigan, and Sea Breeze Orchids, Inc., of Bayview, New York, and, along with the plants from William Rhodehamel's private collection, set out to become the finest orchid nursery in the country, specializing in tropical species orchids. In 1997, we purchased much of the breeding and sales stock from The Angraecum House of Grass Valley, California, Fred Hillerman's fine nursery which specialized in Angraecoids.

Leon may be contacted at: Hoosier Orchid Company, 8440 West 82nd Street, Indianapolis, IN 46278

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**The Triangle
Orchid Society meets
at the Sarah P. Duke
Gardens, Durham,**

**NC
The Second
Monday of the
Month
at 7:30 PM**

**www.Triangle
OrchidSociety.org**

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Minutes of the Last Meeting

Minutes for the Triangle Orchid Society, Sept 11, 2006.

The President, Judith Goldstein, called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM, and extended a special welcome to guests Chris Callegari and Peggy Phillips. A motion was made to approve the April minutes as published in the newsletter, with the correction that the Greenhouse/Non-Greenhouse photos were reversed. The motion was seconded and accepted. A motion was made to accept the Treasurer's Report as published in the newsletter. The motion was seconded and accepted.

Announcements:

The new library books look great. People are encouraged to check them out.

Jeff Bloodworth is looking to split a container of "Distance" pesticide. Speak with him if you're interested.

The TOS is looking for people to serve on the Board or as an Officer. Please speak to someone on the Board or Nominating Committee as soon as possible, if you are interested in serving. Nick Plummer, John Myhre and Alan Miller are members of the Nominating Committee. Contact information is printed on the newsletter masthead.

The Fall Auction will be Sunday, Sept. 17. There will be some truly outstanding plants for sale. Any plants donated to the Auction by individuals are tax deductible. Please speak with Michael Wag-

ner, the Treasurer. The Auction is one of the TOS' primary fundraisers. Please come and bring friends and family. There will be a potluck at 12 noon, and bidding will begin at 1 pm. Please see the Auction flyer or last month's newsletter for location and directions.

Jack Webster is at the beach. He is doing much better, and should be in attendance at the Auction.

The speaker, Fred Clark, did a fine job presenting the show table, after which there was a brief break. Following the break the Vice President, Miriam Sagasti, introduced the Speaker. Mr. Clark answered questions following his talk.

The Jack Webster awards for best show table plants were selected after Mr. Clark finished speaking. Congratulations to the following winners.

In the Greenhouse Grown category:

First Place Ribbon went to *Laelia pumila* grown by Paul Feaver

Second Place Ribbon went to *Pecteilis sagarkii* grown by Paul Feaver

Third Place Ribbon went to *Cycnoches barthiorum* grown by Jeff Bloodworth

In the Non Greenhouse grown category:

First Place Ribbon went to *Angraecum Longiscott* grown by Jaimie Graff

Second Place Ribbon went to *Cycnoches 'Golden Showers'* grown by Nolan Newton

Third Place Ribbon went to *Paphiopedilum Philippinese* grown by Judith Goldstein

The raffle ticket numbers were called off and plants were distributed, and the meeting adjourned.

In Memoriam

Anne Geisler, Life Member of TOS passed on in June of this year. Ann was a member for over 20 years, was a past president and known primarily for her phalaenopsis. The Board of Trustees voted to send a Memorial Contribution to the Orchid Digest in her name. Her greenhouse and all its fixtures are available to TOS members. Attached is a picture of her home built greenhouse which is 15x48 feet. All or parts of it are available for the taking. The 10 Glass panels are 4x8', Benches 6-12', Cool pad and fan, the 12,000 BTU heater is for sale, make an offer. Contact Alan Miller 969-1612.





Transcription of Last Month's Speaker Presentation: *Catasetum*, *Cycnoches* and *Mormodes*."

Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids, San Diego, CA

Fred Clarke of Sunset Valley Orchids located in San Diego, CA spoke on "New Hybrids with *Catasetum*, *Cycnoches* and *Mormodes*." He began by saying these plants really enjoy hot, humid conditions and that we can grow them better than he can in southern California. When they grow outside in June, July, August, and September they will flower. When you put them back in the greenhouse, the leaves fall off as do the flowers. They go dormant and when they do you don't have to do much for them. Just put them aside and leave them until you see growth again.

He said the proper pronunciation of *Cycnoches* should be sig-no-keys, although he still says sig-no-cheese. It has dramatic swan shaped flowers that he illustrated with slides. Three exciting new species have been introduced into cultivation. They are *barthiorum*, *cooperii*, and *herrenhusanum*. These are brightly colored flowers and are easy to grow. Hopefully you'll understand how to grow them by the end of the lecture. They have beautiful foliage when they have foliage. They also have only male and only female flowers. They are sexually dimorphic. The genus is divided into two sections—the *Eucycnoches* and *Heteranthes*. The *Eucycnoches* have male and female flowers that may be similar looking. The *Heteranthes* section has male and female flowers that are absolutely different looking. He showed a *C cooperii* male flower with between 25-30 flowers on a stem. They are very showy. Hershey's chocolate is the color of the flower. Female flowers have 3-4 blooms per plant. They are large, about 5 inches per spread. Another color form is an unusual green form. Some have proposed this green form should be elevated to a sub species level with the name *ayacucoensis*, [sp?] Peru. Due to habitat destruction they are no longer found in that location. They are an emerald green color, one you don't see. He showed a *C cooperii* male flower with between 25-30 flowers on a stem. They are very showy. Hershey's chocolate is the color of the flower. Female flow-

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Another *Eucycnoches* is *C warscewiczii*. It is characterized by a horizontal petal spread, up to 6 inches with 7-9 very fragrant blossoms. He showed male and female flowers. Another confused with it is *chlorochilon*. It has upswept petals. It has gotten about 9 awards. Unfortunately it is not *chlorochilon*. It is *warscewiczii*, or something else. *C haagii* is another species. Flowers are about 2 inches across with a red spot on the lip. The female is short and broad while the male is long and slender. He showed an image of one blooming on the same inflorescence, a rarity. Sometimes there are male and female flowers on the same plant, two different inflorescences. Granny Smith apple green is the color of *C lehmanii*, offset by a pure white lip.

He discussed hybrids of the species. Traits are intermediate between the two parents. He showed one named for his son Kevin, 'Kevin Clarke' that crossed *herrenhusanum* with *warscewiczii*. He showed male and female flowers with parental aspects and the female aspects were closer to those of the parents. *Herren-*



husanum crossed with *cooperii* yielded golden colored flowers, a new color in *Cynoches*. The pigment in these acts like paint and blends together

Warscewiczii by *haagii* was bred by Robert Digau [sp?]. He gives them a 12 month grow period. They were green flowers with red spots. The male form was awarded.

Mormodes. How many of you have seen them? They are not the easiest thing to grow and you rarely see them for sale. The name is from Latin meaning terrible thing. It is referred to in English as the goblin orchid. They don't conform to a standard like many flowers. They are perfect flowers, having male and female parts on one flower. They grow in tropical areas with long rainy seasons. International vendors will sell them in shows such as Redlands. He showed *M lawrenceana*. When it blooms there is not a leaf on it. Flowers are about 3 inches across and the form is not attractive. It has magnificent color. He showed one that was burgundy, then another species that was bright yellow. The flower is clawed forward. Another was dark red with stripes. He showed an exception with a perfectly shaped flower. That was *M horichii* with a mauve color. Another, *M revolutum* was twisted. The column of the flower is also twisted. *M ignea* looks like an octopus. 1978 had day-glow hot pink as a trendy color which is the color of one he showed.

Why talk about them? When you breed with them very unusual things happen. The first hybrid he ever made crossed a *Cynoches* and *Mormodes* and gave 'Midnight magic.' *Cynoches* parent is dominant and imparts the fine flower size and form. Its color is recessive. The *Mormodes* is dominant for color and recessive for shape. The combination also makes the hybrids easy to grow and quick maturing. So, the hybrids have a good shape. He showed C 'gem dragon' that got an FCC from the American Orchid Society. He showed the result of a cross between *C warscewiczii* and *M sinuata*. It was

red with a fine shape.

[Taping ended here but Mr. Clarke sent the following statements about culture.]

1. Wait to irrigate until new roots are 3-5" long
2. Well drained potting media
3. When in active growth, water and fertilize frequently
4. Scout for insects, treat accordingly
5. Reduce irrigation when leaves begin to yellow
6. Stop watering when bulbs are leafless
7. Re-pot and divide when new growth starts

Transcription by Cara Hayes Secretary,
Sandhills Orchid Society

AOS Calendars

John Myhre our American Orchid Society Rep is ordering 50 AOS Calendars for 2007 .

Contact him to reserve one for yourself. TOS price is \$8.00. AOS retails them for \$12.

Have Dinner with the speaker

5:30 PM, before the meeting, at the Neo China Restaurant, 4015 University Drive, Durham , behind Target's at the South Square Mall. Call Alan Miller 969-1612 before 5 PM Monday to make your reservations

Bring up to 5 Flowering Orchids for the Show Table and Get 5 Free Raffle Tickets



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Angraecum Longiscott grown
by Jaimie Graff**

**Third Place Ribbon went to
Paphiopedilum Philippine
grown by Judith Goldstein**

Jack Webster Awards Non Greenhouse Grown



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'Golden Showers' grown by Nolan Newton**



**Jack Webster Awards
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Our Successful Fall Auction was held at the Apex Community Park, Sunday the 17th of September with a Pot Luck Lunch at noon, and Auction at 1PM. 42 bidders were in attendance and 270 orchids were auctioned. Gross receipts were over \$4,000. If you donated plants see Treasurer Michael Wagner for a Tax Receipt.





The Last Paph left



I stopped bidding at \$35



No bugs and it's bloom-ing size



Happy with what I bought but we're running out of window-sills.



I better see how big this Dendrobium will grow before I bid on it



Growing Tips for October By Courtney T. Hackney

EMAIL at Hackneau@bellsouth.net

“Do no harm” is a basic tenant of the medical profession that many orchid hobbyists would be wise to adopt. A large number of orchids I see in my travels suffered premature deaths or injury, largely because of a misinformed attempt to help the orchid grow. The following is a list assembled from my experience with other growers and from my own mistakes.

“My orchids get the best water money can buy.” My first question of the novice holding a shriveled, dead orchid is about their water. One person even admitted that she had a water softener installed for her orchid because she knew her water was “hard”. Hard or mineral laden water may not be ideal, but softened water introduces salts that are toxic to orchids and typically lethal within a few weeks.

Another common mistake is to over-fertilize based on the conclusion that a poorly growing orchid needs more fertilizer. If over-watering is the number one killer of orchid plants, over fertilizing is number two. Fertilizers are nutrient salts that plants require along with water and light to grow. Recently purchased orchid that have a good root system do not require much in the way of fertilizer. Often, these plants have

been grown quickly in commercial nurseries by maximizing light, water, and fertilizer. In the home environment, light is typically limiting and the medium contains all the nutrients the orchid needs in the short term. More often, the orchid pot needs to be flushed thoroughly with water occasionally to remove nutrients and to keep roots healthy.

Some pesticide and fungicide warning labels seem to state the obvious, e.g. “do not drink this product”. Who would do such a thing? After fielding questions about pests, pesticides

But remember that their success is specific to a set of growing conditions that may be very different from yours.

and orchids, I realize that no warning is too simple. Read the warning label carefully for both your own safety and the health of your orchids. The most common orchid-related pest problem seems to be overdosing and under dosing with pesticides. If the label calls for one teaspoon per gallon, use exactly that amount. Just because a scale infestation was “really bad” does not mean the concentra-

tion should be higher unless the label tells you to use a higher dosage. Some of the hormonal pesticides do prescribe lower concentrations after an initial treatment.

Another sometimes fatal error orchid hobbyists make is to change growing media because they see well grown orchids in some new medium. This often happens to relatively new hobbyists after purchasing plants from a commercial nursery or a visiting speaker. The mistake is to immediately repot every orchid into this “new medium”. In most cases, the results are disastrous. There is much to learn by examining the growing medium of a commercial grower or very successful amateur. But remember that their success is specific to a set of growing conditions that may be very different from yours. In some cases, plants growing poorly at commercial nurseries are discarded, leaving the impression that all orchids grow well in this new medium. Some groups of orchids grow well in one medium, but not in another.

There is nothing wrong with experimenting with a medium and evaluating how well your plants grow in that medium, but avoid a wholesale conversion to a new medium.



The most surprised individual is the novice grower that brings their plant in and asks what they should do to their orchid. Typically, their “problem” orchid has outgrown the pot, has roots going everywhere, and shows signs of having bloomed repeatedly. There is also usually an admission by the grower that they have neglected this “poor” orchid, but are determined to take better care of it next year. In other words, they have “done no harm” and the orchid has thrived.

It's not too soon to renew your membership for 2007

Triangle Orchid Society Dues are:

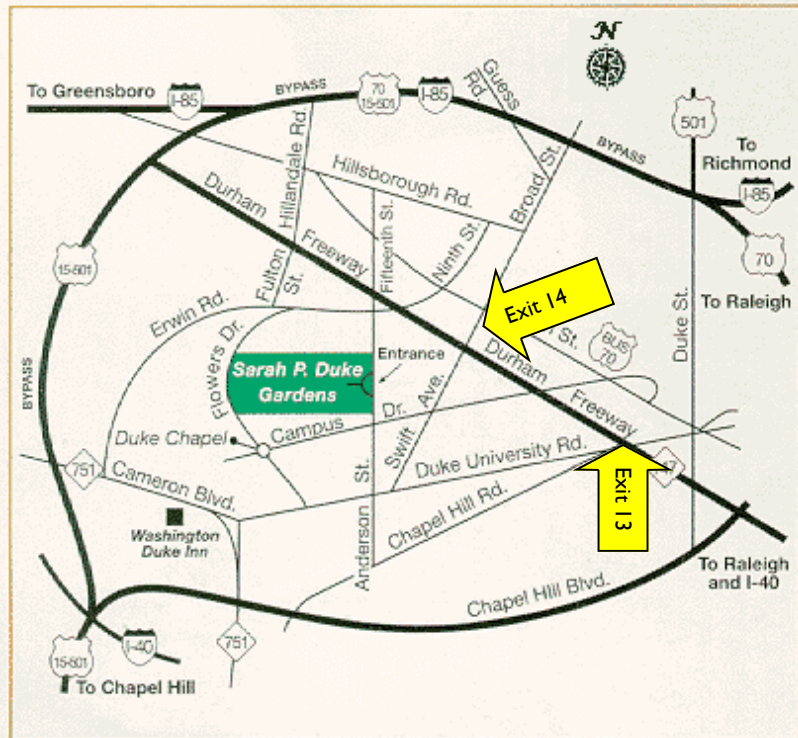
\$18 per year single, or \$24 per year for two persons living at the same address.
Mail to : Michael Wagner, Treasurer, 15 Wysteria Way, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-1637

Meeting Agenda		Calendar 2006	Speaker	Topic
7:00-7:30 PM	Setup Show Table			
7:30-7:45	Business Meeting, Announcements	October 9th	Leon Glicenstein Hoosier Orchids Indianapolis, IN	Orchids of Costa Rica
7:45-8:10	Show Table Review			
8:10-8:30	Refreshment Break	November 13th	Gene Crocker, Mgr Carter & Holmes	Cattleyas
8:30-9:20	Program			
9:20-9:30	Show Table Awards Raffle and Door Prizes	December 11th	Nicholas Plummer, PhD Triangle Orchid	Sex & Lies in Orchids
9:30PM	Meeting Ends			

Welcome Table

Refreshments

October	George Beischer	Barbara and Stan Martinkosky
November		



From the East. **Exit 13 on the Durham Freeway (#147)** South on Chapel Hill Rd. right on Anderson St. Gardens on left.

From the West. **Exit 14 on the Durham Freeway (147)** South on Swift Ave right on Campus Drive, right on Anderson St. Gardens on left.



Associated with Sarah P Duke Gardens

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The Triangle
Orchid Society meets at the
Sarah P. Duke Gardens, Durham, NC
The Second Monday of the Month
at 7:30 PM
Visitors are Welcome!

**www.TriangleOrchid
 Society.org**

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