The Orchid Society of the Triangle (Durham, Raleigh, Chapel Hill) and surrounding area of North Carolina
Associated with Sarah P. Duke Gardens

Orchidacea

Monthly Newsletter of the Triangle Orchid Society July 2016

July 11, 2016 at 7:30 PM
John Stanton: "National Orchid Shows"
and
Member Plant Sale

This is your chance to buy orchids from other TOS members, or to sell some of your extra orchids.

Guidelines for Selling Your Orchids

Please do not bring more than 10 to 15 orchids. This will ensure there is room for all who want to sell.

Please do not bring any orchids that have pests or virus.

We ask that you donate 10% of your total sales to TOS. This is voluntary; we do not need to know how much you sold.

Please email us (info@triangleorchidsociety.org) if you are bringing orchids so we can make sure we have enough tables.

Silent Auction

If you don't want to participate in the sale but have a nice plant that needs a new home, you can donate that plant to TOS for a silent auction at the meeting.

Inside this issue:

www.facebook.com/TriangleOrchidSociety

www. triangleorchidsociety.org

Dinner Before the Meeting

5:30 pm at Carrabba's Italian Grill

5312 New Hope Commons Drive, Durham, across from New Hope Commons Shopping Center at the intersection of I-40 and US 15/501.

If you plan to attend the dinner, please contact Allan Miller at (919) 969-1612 to reserve a seat. All are welcome.

The Triangle Orchid Society meets at the Sarah P. Duke Gardens 420 Anderson St. Durham, NC

The Second Monday of the Month at 7:30 pm

TOS Officers and Board Members 2016

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Triangle Orchid Society
June 13, 2016 Meeting Summary

At our June 13, 2016 meeting, Mark Reinke gave an excellent presentation on Encyclias and sold a variety of orchids. Approximately 54 people, including at least four guests, attended the meeting. The Show Table was presented by Harry Gallis and Paul Feaver.

Volunteers for this meeting
Welcome Table: Axel Elling
Raffle: Anne Williams
Lights and Stand Set-up: Sidney Cox, Charles Walker
Photography: Alan Miller
Other: Nancy Harvey

The Jack Webster Award Plants were:

Greenhouse-Grown:

1st place: *Stanhopea wardii*
grown by Bob Davidson
2nd place: *Grammatophyllum scriptum*
grown by Nick Plummer
3rd place: Slc. Love Castle 'Kurenai' BM/JOGA
grown by Ralph Belk

Non-Greenhouse Grown:

1st place: Odontocidium Catatante 'Pacific Sun Spots,' AM/AOS
grown by Vickie McLamb
2nd place: Paphiopedilum Vanda M. Pearman,
grown by Sarah Patterson
3rd place: Chiloschista LOC Pumpkin Face,
(Chiloschista segawai x ramifera)
grown by Charles Walker

Meeting Summary was submitted by Nancy Harvey and Sidney Cox.

June 2016

Jack Webster Awards

Greenhouse Grown

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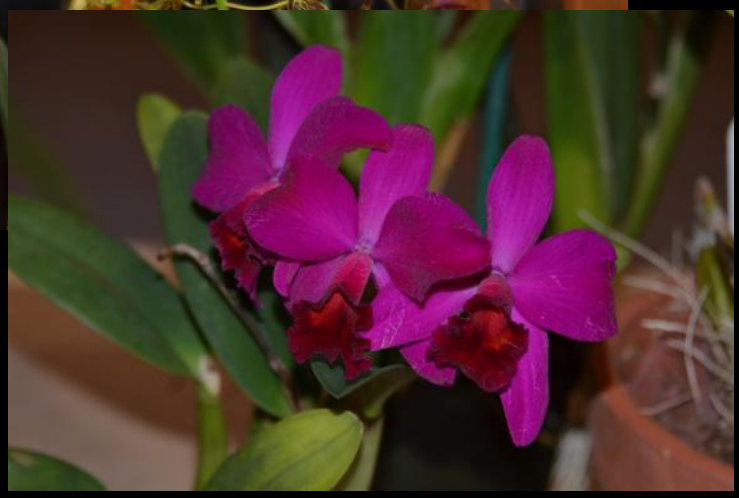
2nd Place: *Grammatophyllum scriptum,* grown by Nick Plummer

3rd Place: Slc. Love Castle 'Kurenai' BM/JOGA, grown by Ralph Belk



June 2016

Jack Webster Awards

Non-Greenhouse Grown

1st Place: Odontocidium Catatante 'Pacific Sun Spots', AM/AOS grown by Vickie McLamb

2nd Place: Paphiopedilum Vanda M. Pearman, grown by Sara Patterson

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grown by Charles Walker

Mark Reinke, June 13, 2016

Culture tips for Encyclias are provided by Mark at:

http://www.marblebranchfarms.com/enephysp.html

Mark presented a talk on Dendrobiums to the Sandhills Orchid Society.

We thank Joy Lemieux for providing this transcript.

Mark began his presentation by noting that there are more than 1,200 species of Dendrobiums. They are found all over SE Asia through Australia, from the highest elevations of the Himalayas to the deserts of Australia. They grow at sea-level to 10,000 feet. Many grow in monsoonal climates where they can receive up to 150 inches of rain during the rainy season, and then they are bone dry for several months. Others grow on remote ocean atolls in the Pacific, from sea level to extreme elevations. Given the extremes of climate, is it any wonder that they are so different, and must be grown in wildly different environments?

Dendrobiums have four characteristics in common.

- They spike from nodes along the stems.
- They flower only on mature growths, which can be three or four years old.
- They can repeatedly flower on each stem.
- They have a mentum (small spur) at the base of the flower, connected to the base of the lateral sepals.

Mark spoke on the better known Sections of Dendrobiums, describing their culture based upon common geography and climate conditions.

Section Phalaenanthe contains some of the most commonly available varieties. They are often described as "like Phalaenopsis" due to their open form and wide assortment of colors. They are generally available in big box stores as unnamed hybrids, and they tend to re-bloom easily for hobby growers. Most are native to Northern Australia and the Pacific islands, including New Guinea and Timor. *D. bigibbum* and *D. superbiens* are probably the best-known species. They are evergreen and bloom on mature canes that may need to be four or five years old before blooming. In Thailand, they are grown commercially in huge open ranges and are sold as cut stems. They grow in full sun with temperatures that never drop below seventy degrees. They receive heavy rainfall during the monsoon season then no rain for several months. However, they have constant high humidity from daily mist and dew. Mark cautioned against fertilizing these during their dry season.

Section Calcarifera is a recently created section with many of the species previously classified as Pedilonum. They are distributed from mainland Asia south to Borneo and Java but concentrated in the Philippines. As expected, growing conditions depend upon the species. The species included here are *D. amethystoglossum*, *D. lancifolium*, *D. papulio*, and *D. victoriae-reginae*. These are medium-sized epiphytes with fleshy stems. The foliage is deciduous after a year or two, and most bloom on older growth. *D. amethystoglossum* blooms on new growth. This species is best grown in a basket or on a mount and allowed to hang. It likes shady conditions, like a Phalaenopsis. *D. victoriae-reginae* is notable for its "blue" color. It is considered a cool grower but seems to be fairly adaptable. It blooms on new and old growth.

Section Callista is restricted to the mainland Asia, from India, Burma (Myanmar), and Thailand to southern China. This section includes *D. farmeri*, *D. lindleyi* (formerly known as *D. aggregatum*), *D. thyrsiflorum* and *D. densiflorum*. It also includes *D. jenkinsii*, a miniature. They are accustomed to winter lows of 55 degrees, but Mark said they can tolerate a freeze down to 20 degrees for short periods of time. Some of these tend to be tall plants, varying from 4 to 7 feet, depending on the species, while others form large clumps. They are accustomed to monsoonal cycles of heavy rainfall followed by periods of dryness. The flowers are often

borne on pendulous racemes with numerous, large attractive flowers that can last for a few days to a little over a week. They do well in bright light with a dry winter rest.

Section Chromatotricum is notable for *D. glomeratum* (formerly *D. sulawesiense*), a magnificent large, pendent or draping plant with clusters of bright pink flowers with orange lips that sparkle in the sunlight. The flowers are borne on the ends of the canes. They require a slight winter dry period. *D. lawesii* is also in this section. This is another pendent plant that enjoys shade and demands copious amounts of water. It's known as a cooler plant, but Mark said that it can tolerate temperatures up to 90 degrees with good air movement around it.

Section Dendrobium covers a vast area from India south to New Guinea and Australia and north to Korea and Japan. They also are found from China to Thailand. The best known and most commonly available species include *D. anosmum*, *D. nobile* and *D. moniliforme*. *D. anosmum* can grow into huge specimen plants. They require no winter chill, but they do need a dry rest period. *D. nobile* is probably best known for its many hybrids with a huge spectrum of colors. They do best with nighttime temperatures of 40 degrees, but can tolerate nights as low as 28 degrees. Mark noted that their colors are more intense when they get a good winter chill. Hybrids made with *D. moniliforme* tend to flower on growth that is three years old. All species within this section are deciduous after a year's growth. The flowers are produced during their dry season. They're often large and showy, but short-lived. They grow best in bright light. Water and fertilize heavily while they are in active growth, but reduce watering when the pseudobulbs are mature. Mark noted that early staking, as the buds are forming, gives the best presentation of the flowers. If kept cool, the flowers on the hybrids especially can last up to two months.

Section Dendrocoryne is found primarily along the eastern coast of Australia and the adjacent Pacific islands. This section is popular with hybridizers in Australia, who have developed some spectacular new colors, the best of which are becoming available to growers in this country. Many of the hybrids contain *D. kingianum* or *D. speciosum*, both of which have been available for years. Other species in this section include *D. jonesii*, and *D. tetragonum*. These are generally intermediate to cool growing plants that can tolerate temperatures close to freezing. They require a dry cooling period in order to set buds. The plants are evergreen and slow to mature, often not blooming until they are eight years or older. Some of the Australian hybrids include D. Hilda Poxon, D. Aussie Parade, D. Gillieston Jazz. Like the Latouria hybrids, there is now a second generation of these break-through hybrids. The best source of information and plants is Fred Clark's website, Sunset Valley Orchids. Look for his listing of Aussie Dendrobiums.

Section Formosae is distributed over an extended area from India through SE Asia to Sumatra, the Philippines and Borneo, and from India into Indochina and Thailand. They cover such an extensive area that their cultural requirements vary greatly. Some experience a monsoonal season while others receive year-round rainfall. These are some of the showiest orchids in cultivation and include *D. bellatulum*, *D. cruentum*, *D. dearie*, and *D. formosum*. *D. bellatulum* needs at least 2 to 3 months of winter chill, while *D. formosum* and *D. cruentum* grow much warmer. Most of the flowers are white, but they often have bright yellow or orange in the throat on their lips. All species within this section grow in bright light and are notable for having very dark foliage. Another notable species in this section is *D. sanderae*, a large white flower with a purple throat. It requires lower light, cooler temperatures, and year-round watering. Several notable hybrids from this section are D. Green Lantern, D. Dawn Maree and D. Formidable.

Section Latouria is found from the Philippines to Samoa, with concentrations in New Guinea. They are rainforest species with year-round rainfall. The plants themselves vary in size from minute (*D. abberrans*) to very large (*D. spectabile*). The flowers are generally very long lasting. Many of the flowers hang or droop and are best viewed from below, so grow them in baskets and hang them up high. *D. abberrans*, *D. alexandrae*, *D. atroviolaceum*, and *D. spectabile* are well known and widely available to hobby growers. These are evergreen plants and bloom with each new growth. They are generally flexible in terms of growing conditions, provided they have good air movement. They do like dappled shade and do best in temperatures between 78 and 82 degrees. It is essential that they have good drainage and year-round watering. Mark

described some of the second-generation hybrids from the hybrids that were once considered cutting-edge, such as D. Roy Tokunaga, D. Andres Miller, and D. Micro Chip. New hybrids to look for are D. Frank Thrall, D. Rising Star, D. Jessica Yamada, D. Fire Wings, and D. Silver Kings.

Section Oxyglossum is concentrated in New Guinea at high to moderate altitudes, in mossy forests with constant high humidity and minimal variations in temperature (50 degrees C). These are small to miniature plants with large flowers that are long lasting and colorful. The lips are often distinctive and brightly colored. They often grow as creeping clumps. Species in this section include *D. delicatulum*, *D. laevifolium*, *D. violaceum* and *D. cuthbertsonii*. *D. cuthbertsonii* is cool growing and comes in a range of vivid reds and oranges. However, it is difficult in our climate, as it is definitely a cool grower. *D. laevifolium* is a dwarf plant, only 4 inches tall. Its pinkish flowers can last up to 6 months if kept cool. Mark recommended that both of these be grown on a Kool-Log, a ceramic tube filled with water.

Section Pedilonum is distributed from India to Samoa, with the greatest concentrations in New Guinea. The flowers in this section are characterized by their elongated form and their bright colors. The lips are generally narrow, and they are probably bird pollinated. The foliage is deciduous after a year. There are a number of popular species in general cultivation, including *D. bracteoseum*, *D. bullenianum*, *D. goldschmidtianum*, and *D. smilliae*. These plants are intermediate to warm growing and most will tolerate brief dry periods. Most flower on canes that are 2 to 3 years old and defoliated. *D. bullenianum* can be 3 feet tall. Grow it with Vandas in extremely high light. They can tolerate temperature extremes from the low 60s to 100 degrees. They have no definitive flowering season. *D. goldschmidtianum* grows to 20 inches tall. It likes shadier conditions, good air movement, and regular watering. *D. bracteoseum* is from New Guinea and likes hot, hot conditions. It flowers on older, bare canes, and can grow to be 20 inches high. It does not tolerate being dry and needs to be kept moist year-round.

Section Spatulata is known as the “Antelope” type Dendrobiums, due to their twisted sepals and petals. The most common species in this section include *D. gouldii*, *D. canaliculatum* and *D. antennatum*. They are distributed from the Philippines to northern Australia, and from the Pacific islands as far east as Samoa. There are over thirty species in New Guinea alone. These species are found in humid tropical lowlands, and receive year-round high rainfall. They tend to grow on trees that overhang streams and rivers. They are evergreen and thrive in hot, bright conditions. They should be fertilized year-round. When cultivated, they often blast their buds if they encounter extreme temperature swings, especially during our winter.

Dendrobiums are a huge genus, and their distribution covers such vast geographical regions that it is virtually impossible to generalize about their culture. However, if you love Dendrobiums as I do, I recommend a fabulous book that provides details to simplify the process: *Dendbrobium and its Relatives* by Lavarack, Harris and Stocker, published by Timber Press, Portland, OR. It’s about $40.00 (a little pricey!), but I’ve found it to be a most worthwhile investment.

Kool-logs were developed initially for growing Masdevallias. They are simply ceramic tubes that are filled with water. Evaporation from the tubes cools the roots, which also get constant moisture. They can make a significant difference during our summer droughts. For more information, see *kool-logs.com*.

Upcoming Orchid Events

July 16
Monthly American Orchid Society Judging
Carolinas Judging Center in Greensboro, NC
Plants must arrive between 10:30 and 12:30

July 19, 6:30pm – 8:00pm
Durham Garden Forum: 'Gardener's Fair'
Doris Duke Center at Sarah P. Duke Gardens
Duke University Campus, Durham, NC

August 1- 4
Native Orchid Conference
www.nativeorchidconference.org

September 10
TOS Fall Auction
Beech Shelter, Crabtree Lake Park in Morrisville, NC

November 12 – 13
Merritt Huntington Memorial Symposium
Holiday Inn Patriot, 3032 Richmond Road, Williamsburg, VA

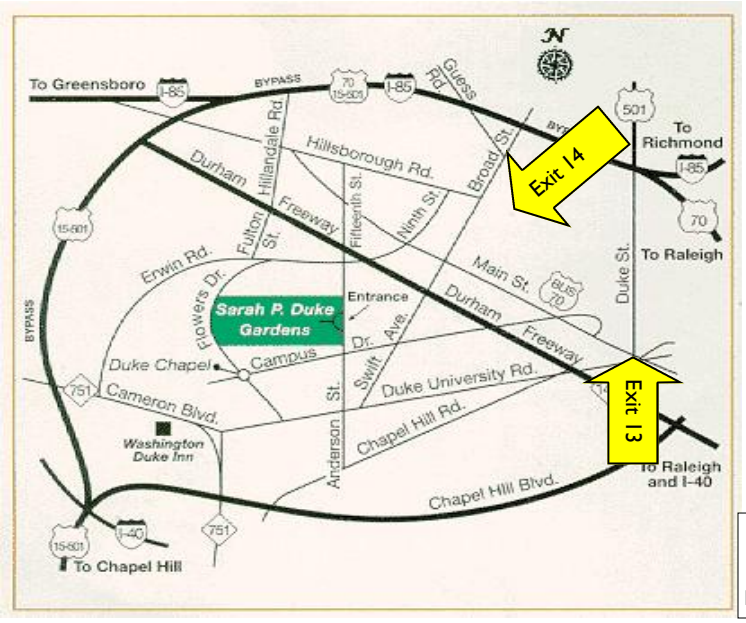
November 18 – 20
2nd Annual Triangle Orchid Society Show
Doris Duke Center at Sarah P. Duke Gardens
Duke University Campus, Durham, NC


The Orchid Trail, TOS Orchid Show 2015

DATE	SPEAKER	TOPIC
AUGUST 8	Courtney Hackney	Orchid Growing Tips
SEPTEMBER 12	Steven Frowine	TBD
OCTOBER 10	Art Chadwick	Cattleyas

Triangle Orchid Society Meeting Agenda

7:00-7:30	Set Up Show Tables
7:30-7:40	Business Meeting and Announcements
7:40-8:30	Speaker's talk
8:30-8:50	Break
8:50-9:20	Show Table Reviews and Awards
9:20-9:30	Raffle
9:30 P.M.	Meeting Ends Take down show tables



From the East:
Durham Freeway (#147) to Exit 13.
Right on Chapel Hill Rd.
Right on Anderson St.
Sarah P. Duke Gardens (420 Anderson) on left.

From the West:
Durham Freeway (#147) to Exit 14.
Right on Swift Ave.
Right on Campus Dr.
Right on Anderson St.
Sarah P. Duke Gardens (420 Anderson) on left.

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Thank You
Charles Walker
for proofreading the newsletter.

2016 Triangle Orchid Society Dues

$22 per year single, or **$30** per year for two persons living at the same address.

Send your dues to: Anne Williams, TOS Treasurer, 1506 Kent St., Durham NC 27707