



Next Meeting:
October, 7
Charles Hess

OFFICERS

- PRESIDENT**
Judy Cook
- VICE PRESIDENT**
Barbara McNamee
- SECRETARY**
Kathi McKenzie
- TREASURER**
Kathy Halverson
- SWROGA DIRECTORS**
Barbara McNamee
Linda Horton
- NEWSLETTER EDITOR**
David Gould
- GNTOS WEBMASTER**
Manuel Aybar
- PAST PRESIDENT**
Mike Beber

WHAT IS S.W.R.O.G.A.?

The Oct. 7 program by Society member Charles Hess will explain what SWROGA (Southwest Regional Orchid Growers Assn.) is, what it does, and who are members, etc. Charles has been a Society member for 18 years, and has been raising orchids since the 1980's. Since retiring from Texas Instruments in 1999 he has produced over 50 watercolors of favorite orchids, and is raising funds for conservation through sales of his limited edition orchid prints.



PLANT TABLE *Nancy Cropp*

Sept. 2, 2018, Plant Table Judging Results

Judges: Charlie Hess & Tim Carr

CATTLEYA ALLIANCE (9 entries)

Blue – Rlc. Ports of Paradise – Karl Varian

Red – Cattleya Royal Flare
– Ashley Nguyen

White – Blc. Lime Cooler – Jim Williams

DENDROBIUMS & OTHERS (5 entries)

Blue – Ddc. magnum – Judy Cook

Red – Zygo. (lost tag) – George Bogard

White – Ctsm. Frilly Doris 'SVO'
– Dave Gould

ONCIDIUMS (5 entries)

Blue – Milt. Honolulu – Karl Varian

Red – Alcra. Hilo Ablaze 'Hilo Gold'
– George Bogard

White – Milt. Sandy's Cove
– George Bogard

PAPHS & PHRAGS (3 entries)

Blue – Paph. Moonstone – Kathi McKenzie

Red – Paph. Brecko Nitament
– George Bogard

White – Paph. Bethevia – George Bogard

VANDAS & PHALS (11 entries)

Blue – Vanda (unknown) – Mike Beber

Red – Phal. bellina – Lorna Kissling

White – Phal. (no id) – Ashley Nguyen

SPECIES OF THE MONTH

Cym. ensifolia 'Iron Bone' – Jim Williams

Ddc. magnum – Judy Cook

Phal. bellina – Lorna Kissling

PEOPLES CHOICE

Ctsm. Frilly Doris 'SVO' – Dave Gould

Phal. bellina – Lorna Kissling

Only 2 more months to bring plants & earn points for the end of the year awards.

ORCHIDS 101

*Kathi McKenzie
& Lorna Kissling*



Orchids 101 classes are tailored to the beginning orchid grower.

Our topic this time: **“Q&A”**

We will meet in the greenhouse at 2:00 for 30 minutes so we can discuss that and also get all questions answered in time for the meeting at 2:30.

MINUTES

Kathi McKenzie

Judy called the meeting to order at 2:40. We had 28 in attendance, including 1 guest.

Our program was on growing bulbos in North Texas, and was presented by Judy Cook. She shared with us the results of her experimentation with Orchidata for bulbos, which did not turn out favorably. Jim Williams reminded us that there is an upcoming SWROGA show Sept. 21-22.

We concluded the meeting at 3:35.

EVENTS

UPCOMING SWROGA SHOWS

09/21/2018 - 09/22/2018

**SWROGA Meeting and Shreveport
Orchid Society Tabletop Show**
Betty Virginia Park, Shreveport, LA

10/26/2018 - 10/28/2018

**Pirate's Chest Of Orchids
Calcasieu Orchid Society Fall 2018 Show**
Good Shepherd Episcopal Church,
Lake Charles Louisiana

11/03/2018 - 11/04/2018

Kansas Orchid Society Fall Show
Botanica The Wichita Gardens
Wichita Kansas

04/20/2019 - 04/21/2019

Tulsa Orchid Society Annual Show and Sale
The Tulsa Garden Center, Tulsa OK

05/04/2019 - 05/05/2019

Oklahoma Orchid Society Show and Sale
Will Rogers Garden Exhibition Center
Oklahoma City OK

09/13/2019 - 09/15/2019

Galveston Bay Orchids Society SWROGA Show
Hilton Houston NASA Clear Lake, Houston Texas

UPCOMING AOS WEBINARS

**Orchiata Bark,
What is Everyone Talking about?**

Garry Clark
Open to all
Tuesday, October 9th, 2018
8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT
Potting with orchid bark

Must register for this webinar

Greenhouse Chat

Ron McHatton
Open to all
Thursday, October 18th, 2018
8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT
Orchid Q&A

Must register for this webinar

Greenhouse Chat

Ron McHatton
Open to all
Wednesday, November 7th, 2018
8:30 PM - 9:30 PM EDT
Orchid Q&A

Must register for this webinar

WELCOME TO OUR NEW VIRTUAL SHOW TABLE!

Have you ever had a prized orchid, flower just after the monthly meeting, or fade just beforehand?

I've heard many lament the fact that their favorite orchid won't flower for the shows or meetings. Now there is a place for members that have orchids that don't flower at the right time, or for those who are unable to attend. Also, if your plant has a few insects you can keep it home but still show the flowers.

Our show table at the society meetings is usually jam-packed with bright, colorful orchids of all shapes and sizes. It's easy for a smaller plant to get covered up.

Submit your orchid photos to david@gouldcreative and subject "Orchid Photo" for the newsletter

Just send your orchid photos to david@gouldcreative and subject "Orchid Photo". Supply some information about your pictures. Tell us:

- Who the owner is
 - What your plant is (Genus, species, variety, clonal name, synonym) if you know it
 - Where you grow the plant (Greenhouse, back yard, windowsill, under lights, any combination)
 - Any special notes (How you came to own plant, fragrance details, special cultural tips, history, raves, etc.)
 - Who took the picture
- *Please feel free to include any information that you feel is interesting or helpful!



George Bogard sent me these photos. He grows in a greenhouse and took all of the photos himself

1. *Bulb. bootanoides*. It blooms a few times a year. It is non fragrant and likes to be constantly moist.

2. *Bulb. cooterii* 'Adorabil too'. It is 3 years old. It blooms twice a year. It is non fragrant and wants to be constantly moist.

3. *Coelogyne mayeriana*. It was purchased from It's a Jungle in Austin. I grow it in my greenhouse, non fragrant, but growing very well. It blooms several times per year. It produces 6 to 8 flowers per spike and spikes on every new growth.

DALLAS JUDGING CENTER

Nancy Cropp

AOS Dallas Judging Center Sept. 8, 2018

Four plants entered for consideration, no awards given. GNTOS members are encouraged to bring their blooming orchids for judging - you might win an AOS award!

Planning is under way for the tri-center February seminar - watch for further information.

Upcoming - SWROGA Show in Shreveport Sept. 21-22. More info on the GNTOS website.

The Center enjoyed a training program by GNTOS member Robert Marsh on "Barkerias: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly; or "The Beautiful, The Difficult, and the Not So Ugly". Thank you Robert!

Visitors are always welcome!

The Dallas Judging Center meets on the second Saturday of every month.

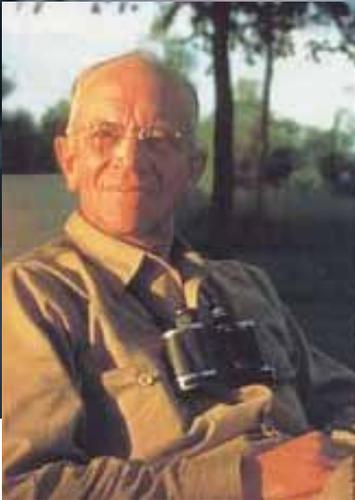
The next meeting is September, 8th at the Garland Senior Activity Center
600 West Avenue A, Garland, TX 75040

11am. Everyone is welcome to bring plants or to just watch and learn.



Stan. Wardii 'Edwin Boyette' presented for consideration.

WHERE'S ALDO?



ORCHID CONSERVATION UPDATE

by Charles and Trudy Hess

If environmentalist Aldo Leopold were living today, what would he have to say about Orchid Conservation? During all his research he certainly must have had the opportunity to observe a great many North American orchid species. He would have understood the emerging threats to their habitat and appreciated the importance of protecting them and their environment. He valued the concept of “wildness” and was one of the first to espouse the concept that wildness cannot be restored once it has been destroyed. Wildness is the product of millions of years of

evolution.

Aldo Leopold lived at a very crucial time in history, the time when 20th century conservation came into being. He was one of the most important players in this emerging field of study. In 1887, the year of his birth, we still had an education system that prepared people for a wide range of intellectual pursuits. Wikipedia describes Aldo Leopold as “an American author, philosopher, scientist, ecologist, forester, conservationist, and environmentalist”. His claim to fame is that he helped create The Wilderness Society.

In his day Leopold struggled with the same major problem which threatens orchid habitats today ... land use. He expanded the meaning of “land” at a time when narrow utilitarianism dominated conservation as seen in Theodore Roosevelt’s approach to the outdoors, namely that nature exists simply to be exploited.

As a counter to this prevailing view, Leopold pioneered the concept of game management, and even wrote a book with that exact title in 1933. In his day he was the nation’s leading expert on the science of wildlife management, a term that more accurately described his ethical and holistic approach to conservation. Through his many writings he developed an eco-centric view for a sustainable environment for the country’s wild animals, a view designed to preserve biodiversity. Instead of regarding wilderness as simply a place for just hunting and recreation, he saw it as an arena for a healthy biotic community. Much of protected land we have today we can attribute to his insights. In his words: “*The land ethic simply enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals, or collectively: the land*”.

Leopold also witnessed the eco-



conomic growth of the country after World War II and recognized the destruction to the land by what he termed economic expediency. Today, we recognize this as the drive for economic growth and an agriculture system driven far beyond the human consumption requirements. He would be shocked today to see what he called even then a “juggernaut”.

This juggernaut has now gone global. Just this year the Global Forest Watch released a report that

the world lost 39 million acres of tropical forest in 2017. This is a rate of destruction equivalent in area to the size of 40 football fields every minute for all of 2017. Leopold would have been concerned about the losses of the tropical forests, even though Leopold’s work was devoted to use of land in North America, and he also never did research in the tropics of South America.

We have a glimpse of his concern through a 1924 essay he wrote titled *The River of the Mother of God*, in which he lamented the loss of wild places to explore. The essay opens with the statement “I am conscious of a considerable personal debt to the continent of South America.” He goes on to explain that South America had given him coffee, rubber for tires, and books with stories of strange beasts and ancient peoples. But above all, it gave him a gift that came to be imprinted in his consciousness. The “gift” was the ancient story he heard early in his life of a mighty river in South America named “El Rio Madre de Dios” named by a Spanish explorer who described it as a river without beginning or end that merged into the vastness of the great Amazon river. To Leopold, the lost river was

the perfect symbol of the “Unknown Places” of the earth, while the Spanish were the symbol of conquest. He predicted that one day in the future “motor boats will sputter through those trackless forests, the clank of steam hoists will be heard on the Mountain of the Sun [the Andes], and there will be phonographs and chewing gum upon the River of the Mother of God”.

To Leopold, losing this majestic river to commerce and development would be a loss to humanity and the human character. Leopold wrote that “there is an instinctive human reaction against the loss of fundamental environmental influences.” The history of humans “is but a succession of adventures into the Unknown”. This is what causes the “hundreds of thousands to sally forth each year upon little expeditions ... into the odd bits of wilderness which commerce and so-called development have regretfully and temporarily left us here and there”.

For now, this story, at least the river part, has a good ending. El Rio Madre de Dios is real and exists in the eastern part of Peruvian Andes that flows into the Amazon forests. It is no longer an “Unknown Place”. Today it feeds into



the well-known Manu Biosphere Reserve, called Peru's Amazonian Eden. And yes, many orchids can be found there. Leopold would approve of the pride and foresight of the Peruvian people for having set aside this reserve, and he would also see that it does indeed nurture the human spirit of so many today who come from around the world to visit it. That list of visitors includes the both of us, proving Leopold's insight to be correct. We, too, succumbed to draw of "exploring the unknown". On trip in 2008 we both found ourselves fully enchanted and in awe on El Rio Madre de Dios in, (as foreseen) a "sputtering boat", the only mode of transportation for access to the Manu Reserve.

What is the future of this wild place and the orchids we treasure? Leopold has already told us. Leopold's predictions of steam hoists sound quaint today, but, they have proven frightenly prophetic. He would be dismayed to see that this formerly wild area along the Mountain of the Sun is being explored for reserves of natural gas to supply world markets. It has been estimated that Peru has the largest natural gas reserves in all South America.

As the Global Forest Watch re-

port indicates, the tropical forests serve as our Earth's last frontier for economic exploitation. This precious wild area is being used to fuel the unsustainable demand for both agricultural and industrial commodities and profits. Despite public discussion of climate change and the oil industries' "bold" plans to provide sustainable energy, in reality very little is being done toward that end. The year 2050 is often mentioned as the goal for when energy supplies will shift from fossil fuels to renewable sources. However, the reluctance to sacrifice immediate profits is too great for corporations to put any serious plans in place for transitioning to other forms of energy. Perhaps Leopold's gift to us, like from his Spanish explorer, was a literary mirror. SUV sales growth continue to outpace the more fuel-efficient car markets. A look in the mirror would show who is behind this demand.

Although fossil fuels' contributions to the climate crisis have taken somewhat of a foothold in the public awareness, there is another factor of equal magnitude. It is a factor that is rarely discussed in the news media, and therefore the general public is not aware that animal agriculture is respon-

sible for a huge percentage of both greenhouse gases as well as loss of habitat through deforestation. There are simply too many powerful economic interests who are not willing to risk their profits by having these facts become entrenched in the public consciousness.

Today all major media outlets are controlled by six major corporations. The companies who own the media are highly diversified, and all of them have major stakes in the food industry. Therefore, the prospect of huge numbers of people making a shift to a plant-based diet is something they cannot allow to happen, for it would mean huge financial losses for their shareholders.

Our hope is that the younger generations, whose future is most severely impacted, will become increasingly aware of the need to abandon animal-based foods, and will force food suppliers to change their product mix to one that is sustainable and Earth-friendly. The survival of the human race, as well as the survival of thousands of species, including orchids, depends on it.

Where's Aldo? He is holding that mirror for us.

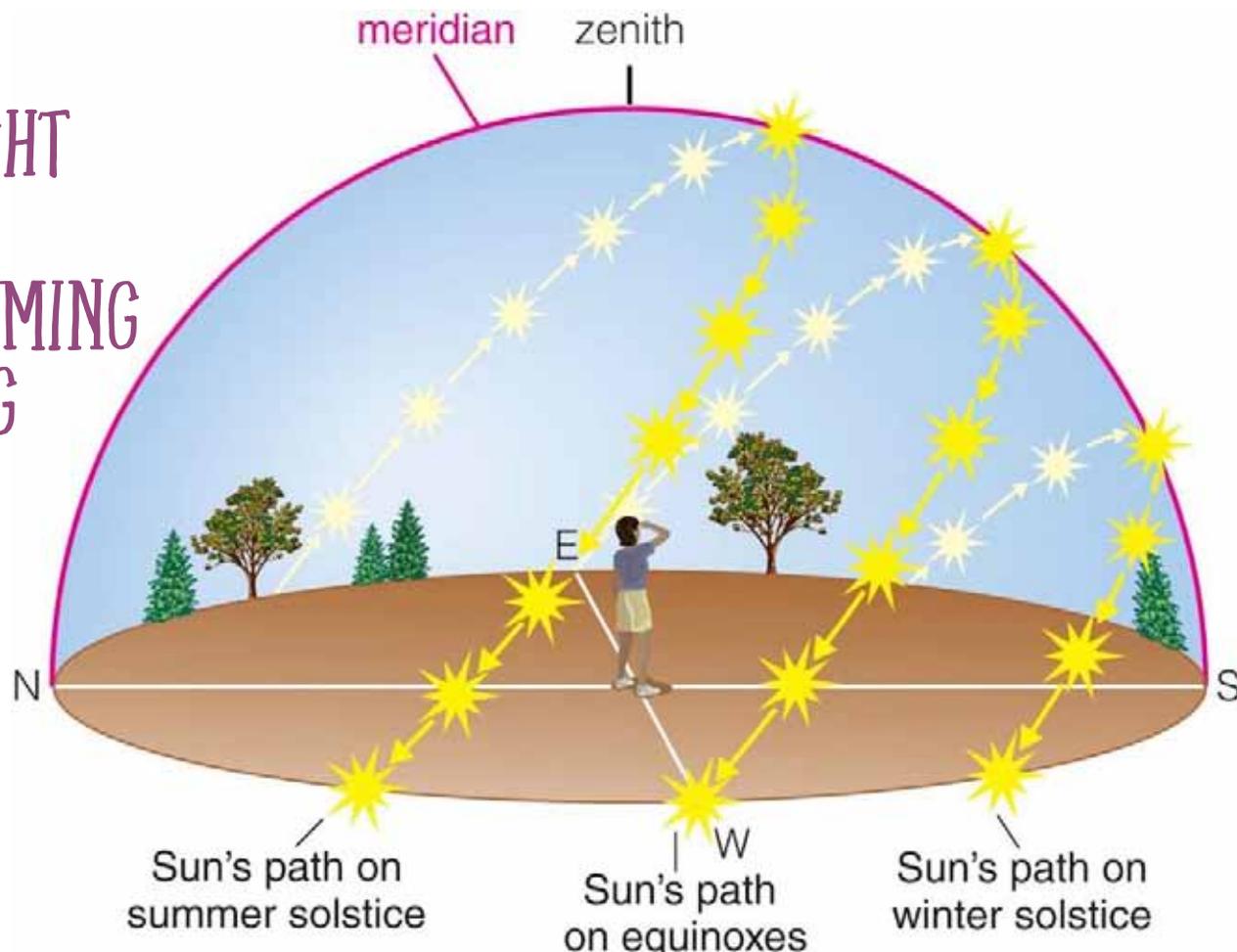
ORCHID GROWING TIPS

by
Courtney Hackney

A monthly growers advice column by Courtney Hackney. Hackneau@comcast.net

This column was written in humid coastal North Carolina and Florida, and the advice given should be adjusted to our climate.

CHANGING LIGHT IN FALL EFFECTS BLOOMING AND GROWING



Fall in the tropics can mean many things depending on where in the tropics one looks. There may be more rain, less rain, clear skies, and even cool nights. But there is one universal facet to fall everywhere, shortening day length. Here, as in the tropics, many species of orchids and their hybrids are reacting to shorter days. Fall blooming cattleyas are already showing buds deep in their sheaths or even blooming.

In my greenhouse in Florida, many fall blooming cattleyas have already bloomed even though fall does not begin until September 22. Blc Norman's Bay completed blooming in early August and immediately began growth on two new leads. Late summer blooms followed by late fall blooms is not uncommon if fall blooming cattleyas are mature and well-established.

Typically, cattleya flowers last longer and

are better colored when blooms develop during cool nights. This is especially true when yellow pigments are involved. The rich deep purple of Blc Oconee 'Mendenhall' or red from Blc Owen Holmes 'Mendenhall' is not as intense in summer since the yellow pigments in flowers do not develop as well in the heat.

Depending on your location, September is often a good month to initiate flower spikes in standard Phalaenopsis. A day

ORCHID GROWING TIPS

to night temperature difference of 15 degrees F for a week to 10 days will cause your phals to initiate spikes. It is important to initiate spikes as soon as possible since the growth of phal spikes will slow as days get shorter and available energy decreases.

Hobbyists with orchids outside can let nature take its course. If you grow in a closed greenhouse, the temperature can be lowered to that of the outside by simply keeping exhaust fans on at night. Some commercial growers with cooling pads run cooling pads along with exhaust fans all night to lower the temperature inside the greenhouse below the external environment.

The vast majority of orchid hobbyists grow their orchids inside in windows or under lights. Many have difficulty getting their orchids to re-bloom and



assume they are not providing enough light. Often though, it is the lack of seasonal change in day length because of interior lights, or because of a sufficient drop in temperature, especially for phalaenopsis. Leaving windows open next to phals or even placing orchids outside for a couple of weeks can accomplish the prerequisite temperature drop.

Windowsill growers should watch the change in the sun's angle carefully. Orchids growing happily during summer may become vulnerable to burning in a south-facing window. Similarly, leaves may be thinning in trees shading orchids outside and orchids may burn. Greenhouse growers may consider reducing shade, since the sun's angle and intensity have changed since the summer's

peak in late June.

The declining solar radiation and longer nights also means that your orchids need less water. Pay more attention to over-watering now since there is less time for orchids to dry each day.

Typically, less fertilizer is also required this time of year. Cattleyas fertilized with Nutricote last spring will have used up what was released and no additional fertilizer will be necessary until next spring. There will be some residual fertilizer that has been incorporated in the medium and this should suffice until spring. Phals and other orchids that grow and flower all year long will need additional fertilizer, but not as much as they did during the peak growing season. Phals often produce larger spikes if fertilizer is withheld for a month or so this time of year.

SOCIETY HISTORY

The history of the GNTOS goes way back. In the mid-40s there were only three orchid growers in town: Eli Sanger of Sanger Brothers, which was Dallas' biggest department store at that time; Roy Munger, known for Munger Place and Munger Street, and Percy Larkin.

Margie Corn, a garden columnist, was the source of any orchid information they could find and she gave their names to a woman running Hardy's Seed Company, Mrs. Moses. They gathered at her house one day in 1946 and it was Mr. & Mrs. Polhemus, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Carter, Homer Baldwin, Percy Larkin and a young man from Waxahachie named Costalanus. They decided they would apply for AOS membership and started receiving the Bulletin and meeting monthly. More and more people started to show up and they elected Percy Larkin, Jr. their first president in 1947. This was the North Texas Orchid Society.

They held their first show in 1950 at the Marsh Kaiser Fraiser automobile agency on Ross Avenue. Jack Morris was president of the society and Homer Baldwin sent out invitations to everyone who grew orchids in Dallas. Invitations also went to the big orchid firms who would send representatives from around the country to the show. They had everyone sign a book that came to that show.

There was an incident

that year that upset several members of the North Texas Orchid Society, so several members chose to leave and form another society calling themselves the Dallas Orchid Society. Percy Larkin was one of the members who left to form the Dallas Orchid Society. This society was never sanctioned by the AOS.

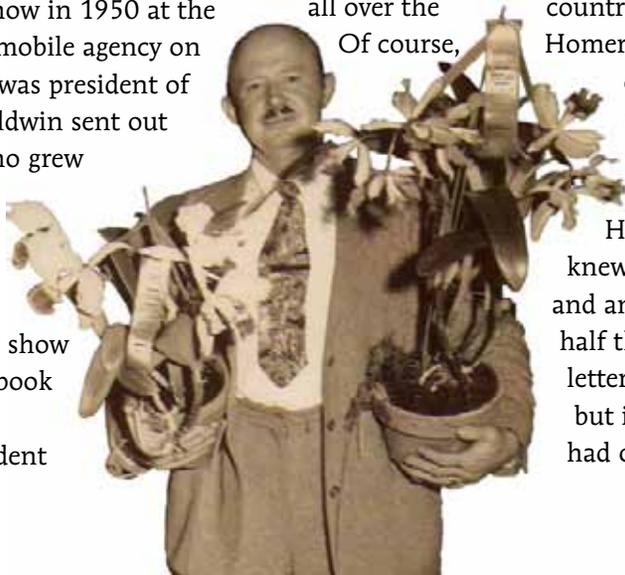
The following year with much encouragement from Homer Baldwin, most of the members from the Dallas Orchid Society came back to join the original society.

Later, they decided to become affiliated with the American Orchid Society so they wrote a Constitution and Bylaws for the society. On March 19, 1954, they were issued a charter by the AOS as the Greater North Texas Orchid Society.

They put on a show in the Dallas Garden Center but there weren't enough plants in the area so the bulk of the show was made up of boxes of blooms sent to them for free from commercial growers. They'd get five, six, or seven boxes of flowers from different growers from all over the country - even overseas.

Of course, Homer had mailed cards to everyone who had an ad in the Bulletin to achieve this.

Fortunately for Homer, Lena Baldwin knew how to type and she and another woman spent half the night writing letters on two typewriters but it worked and they had orchids for the show.



MEMBERSHIP DUES

GNTOS membership dues are paid yearly by January 31, in order for you to be listed in the published Yearbook.

- \$30.00 - New or Renewing Member (individual)
- \$15.00 - Additional Member (each additional person in same household)

Please mail completed form with payment to:

Kathy Halverson
1922 Baylor Drive
Richardson, TX 75081

Make check payable to GNTOS.

New Member Renewing Member

Name (#1): _____

Name (#2): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail (#1): _____

E-mail (#2): _____