

Next Meeting:
September 6
Speaker:
Linda Horton

MEETING AGENDA

- 2:30 – Orchids 101
- 3:00 – Meeting Begins
- 4:15 – Break
- 4:30 – Announcements
- 5:00 – Adjourn

Orchid Show Preparation-Plants and Exhibit

Linda Horton will be talking about plant preparation for an orchid show and how to put in your own exhibit. She is a native Texan, born in Plano when it was a little farming community. She received her RN at Golden West College in Huntington Beach, California and BSN at UT Arling-

ton. She has been an RN for over 40 years, mostly in Emergency Nursing. She is an accredited judge and enjoys attending out of town shows with her daughter, Emily. She has a greenhouse (or it has her, she was not sure which) and grows a variety of orchids. Her favorite are the slippers.



Greetings and salutations, GNTOS members.

North Haven has asked that we have our meetings completed and be outside by 5pm. Their employees are closing up and are trying to get home themselves after a long day. So as a way to help with that, they are now allowing us to get into the room earlier.

Our meetings will again start at 3pm the first Sunday of each month.

You will be able to get into our meeting room at 2:45 to setup plants. If you have conversations after our meetings that last past 5pm, please continue them in the parking lot.

Our show is coming up the 25-27 of September and we need a lot of help. We need volunteers to help with plant registration, GNTOS plant table setup, Hospitality and other areas.

We also need to get the dates of the show out to the public. Please pick up post cards or posters at the meeting and place them in prominent places or pass them out. If you have any suggestions for advertising on radio or cable providers, please let me know.

Linda Horton will provide information on how to groom our plants for the show, at our next meeting.

So nurse and baby those plants and get ready!
Cheers,
Mike

Members line up to purchase plants from our speaker Alan Koch at our August meeting



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Mike started the

meeting at 3:10 and announced

we are moving our starting time back to 3:00 which will give us a little more time for our meeting.

We had 25 people in attendance, including 4 New Members and 2 guests.

Lorna gave us a show update, asked for anyone interested in being a speaker, a clerk – very informative and fun – you can learn a lot, and she has a sponsor sign-up sheet. As always we need our members to bring food to feed our vendors and those working the show – all 3 days – show set up is hard work and there is no time to go out to lunch. We need people to man the GNTOS and AOS tables, pick a time and sit with a friend and enjoy yourselves. More information to be on the GNTOS.org website.

Rhonda introduced our speaker Alan Koch from Gold Country Orchids whose program was titled “Miniature Cattleyas For The Home Grower”. He covered plants of the Cattleya family, their culture, which ones are difficult to grow, which need cool temps, light requirements, best growers for Dallas, which do best mounted, which like sun or shade, large flowers, small flowers. Very good program, thanks Alan.

Nancy announced the plant table winners, Barbara conducted the plant raffle and we adjourned about 4:45.

Orchids 101

Kathi McKenzie
& Lorna Kissling

This month: "Pests"

ORCHIDS 101 classes are tailored to the beginning orchid grower. It will be an informal discussion so come and share your tips and tricks so we may all benefit from everyone's ideas.



We meet in the greenhouse at 2:30 for 30 minutes so we can get all questions answered in time for the meeting at 3:00.

Photo by Forest Shipps.



**Phal. Nobby's Green
Finger 'Nobby'**

(Buena Jewel
x micholitzii)

AM 80 points
owner:
Orchid Konnection,
Dallas

Dallas Judging Center

Nancy Cropp

AOS DALLAS JUDGING CENTER AUGUST 8TH, 2015

Five plants entered for consideration, one award given:

Phal. Nobby's Green Finger 'Nobby' (Buena Jewel x micholitzii) AM 80 points, owner:
Orchid Konnection, Dallas

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Training sessions for the last six months of this year will be on Dendrobiums.

Calendar

by Rhonda Whitson

Sept	Linda Horton	Show Prep
October	Emily Quinn	Sex and the Single Orchid, or How to Get Pollinated

This calendar is accurate at the time the newsletter is published. However changes often happen. If you wish to hear a specific presentation please verify that the speaker is still scheduled.



Fall Orchid Show

A Palette of Orchids

We're a little over a month away from our show! We'll need some help on setup day, Friday, Sept. 25. There isn't as much to do at this location, but help will still be much appreciated. I will be at the Southfork Hotel at 9am to look over things and prepare for the arrival of vendors. Anyone who can help that day can arrive anytime from 9am on. Vendors will be coming around 10 and later into the day, though some may arrive earlier than 10. People are needed to help them bring in orchids and supplies and generally help with setting up for the show. Plan on parking on the north end of Southfork and entering through the north double doors (please leave parking

open for vendors to use the drive-through spots opposite to these doors and the spots on either side of the doors). When you walk in, go to the hall and turn left – the rooms are beyond the “Board Room”. There will be a couple of display tables in the hall outside our rooms.

PLEASE NOTE: There will be a hospitality room in the south part of the hotel, room 2024 (2nd floor) – lots of space and places to sit, eat, and visit. There will be some maps in the show rooms showing how to get there. No food is allowed out of the hospitality room, so please abide by that rule – we don't want to antagonize our host hotel! They allow us to bring in our own food and don't require us to buy from them (which would be terribly expensive), and we agree to keep the food in this room and not carry it to the show rooms. Beverages are allowed in the show rooms. Thank you for your cooperation in this!

Looking forward to the show!

Lorna

Thanks!

Lorna Kissling

lornajk80@gmail.com

Here's what's happening with our show!

Friday thru Sunday, Sept. 25-27

Southfork Hotel
1600 N. Central Expy
Plano TX 75054

Setup for the show begins Friday at around 9am. Vendors/exhibitors will be coming starting around 10 – this gives us a hour to prepare for them. Judging will also be Friday beginning at 7pm.

Sign up to Clerk

The judges will need clerks to help them with judging that night (and clerks will get a free meal with the judges!). You do not need to be an orchid expert to clerk. Anyone can help.

The show is open to the public on Saturday 9am to 5pm, and Sunday 10am to 4pm. Vendors and others are being invited to talk about orchids –talks could include topics on trips taken to view orchids in other countries and demos on repotting/ mounting orchids. There will be 4 to 6 talks scheduled over Saturday and Sunday. If you are interested in giving a talk or demo, contact Lorna Kissling at lornajk80@gmail.com or 214-484-8930.



Onc. Maureen x
Onc. Haematochilum Red

Plant Table

Nancy Cropp

GNTOS Aug. 2, 2015

Judges: Lorna Kissling & David Gould

CATTELEYA ALLIANCE

Blue – Lc. Loog Tone 'African Queen'
– Kathi McKenzie

Red – Bc. Golden Glory – Don Brigham

White – Bc. Golden Glory – Jim Williams

DENDROBIUMS & OTHERS

Blue – Pleuro. endotrochys – Hortons

Red – Eulophia englossa – Jim Williams

ONCIDIUMS

Blue – Onc. Wildcat 'Carmella'
– Gerry Darver

Red – Miltassia Shelob 'Tolkien'
– Charles Hess

White – Onc. Maureen x Haematochilum
– Gerry Darver

PAPHS & PHRAGS

Blue – Paph. Grassau – Kathi McKenzie

Red – Paph. Honey – Hortons

White – Paph. Pinocchio x Emerald Sea
– Kathi McKenzie



Blc. Haw Yuan Beauty "Rainbow"
x Pot. Haw Yuan Glory "Golden
Angel"

VANDAS & PHALS

Blue – Phal. cornu-cervi var. chattaladae
– Sarah Hardesty

Red – Phal. Haur Jin Princess
– Barb McNamee

White – Phal. Venus – Barb McNamee

SPECIES OF THE MONTH

Pleuro. endotrochys – Hortons

Phal. cornu-cervi var. chattaladae
– Sarah Hardesty

PEOPLES CHOICE

Paph. Grassau – Kathi McKenzie

*Dallas Judging Center is currently studying
Dendrobiums – bring those that you have in
bloom to Judging on the second Saturday of
each month at the Garland Senior Activity
Center by 12:30 PM.*



Phal. Venus



Paph. (Pinocchio
x Emerald Sea)



Paph. Grassau

Cattleya intermedia

Orchid of the Month



by Kathi McKenzie

Like most of the bifoliate cattleya, *intermedia* originates in Brazil. Its range is along the coast, from Rio de Janeiro south, extending into Uruguay. Captain Graham of the Royal Packet Service brought it from Rio de Janeiro in 1824. In 1828, it was described by Hooker in the *Botanical Magazine*. At the time, cattleya species were known with both larger and smaller flowers, so it was considered intermediate, and thus its name.

There are many different varieties of *C. intermedia*, blooming in everything from solid white, to blue, to ones with bright lips. Typically, it blooms in the spring/summer season, with sturdy flower stems carrying 3-5 flowers. The lip is trilobed, with smooth side lobes that overlap the column. It has a fairly compact growth habit, and is often used in breeding compact and miniature cattleya hybrids. Plants are generally 5-8" tall, and remain compact.

Some of its many forms are parthenia (pure white), *coerulea* (bluish, with a slate-blue midlobe), *amethystina* (white with a pink midlobe), *orlata* (round, full lip with color matching the midlobe), *vinicolor* (wine-red midlobe) and *acquini* or *flamea* (a peloric form used in breeding splash-petal hybrids).

C. intermedia is considered an easy-to-grow cattleya. It likes bright light, and prefers temps of 55-82°, although will tolerate temperatures up to 90-95° with proper humidity and air movement.



intermedia var. *coerulea*



intermedia var.
Orlata Crownfox AM/AOS



cattleya intermedia alba



Cattleya intermedia amethystina Aranbeen

Orchid Conservation Update

Charles Hess



“HOUSTON, WE HAVE A PROBLEM....”

We all remember the nail-biting moments of Apollo 13 and the scramble to generate oxygen for the three astronauts on board. It was imperative to America that these three men, and the Apollo Mission, should survive. The Hollywood movie *Apollo 13* very effectively illustrated the crisis, and how the problem was ultimately resolved. NASA understands that in order to complete

a successful mission it is vitally important for everyone and everything to work together. We all were observers in this great accomplishment of mankind. We watched from our TV sets and sat spellbound, hoping that the brilliant minds, our best and brightest, would pull a successful outcome out of their hats using a primitive instrument called a “slide rule”. Okay, okay, millennials ... you may get out your smart phones and Google it.

Why are we talking about a 1970 NASA mission when this page is supposed to be about Orchid Conservation? (Spoiler alert: There were no orchids on the moon.) The NASA Program mission relates to Orchid Conservation through the value of the many parallels easily drawn from this time in our history.

With the NASA program, we knew lots of brilliant people were working on all aspects of this mission while most of us had no idea of the myriad of

complex issues and projects involved. In addition to the problems of getting to the moon and back, the mission included dozens of projects, all of which were designed to advance scientific knowledge. For example, biologists wanted to know the effects of zero gravity on plants and animals, and for that reason some living organisms went along for the ride.

Those of us who care about orchids and the survival of their habitat must think of ourselves in the same way as the scientists who designed individual, specific assignments to be accomplished on the Apollo mission. We have to see our efforts at preserving orchid habitat as part of the much larger mission of protecting the earth. The earth, with its myriad species and ecosystems is infinitely more complex than a moon mission, and no single project, no matter how well planned and executed, can ultimately accomplish all that is needed.

So, our efforts aimed at orchid conservation can be successful only within the context of a larger effort, namely that of preserving habitats and ecosystems for the plants and animals who live there, for the air they breathe, and for the water they need to survive.

We have important groups such as the Orchid Conservation Alliance and the North American Orchid Conservation Center at the Smithsonian Institution. By sponsoring and conducting projects such as studying the effects of mycorrhizal fungi on orchid growth,

Clear Cut Mooncape





these groups serve as gateways toward advancing our knowledge. That is why we support them with our societies' conservation donations.

But ultimately, we must also look beyond orchid conservation, at the bigger picture. We need to make sure the larger mission is successful, and we do that by also supporting the Rainforest

Trust, the World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy and many more. These groups, and the scientists who work within them, are the new best and brightest of our generation, so dedicated to the success of the biodiversity mission building the symbolic “shuttles” and “booster rockets” of our quest to save what is left of orchid habitats. For example:

- *The World Wildlife Fund* has permanently protected 150 million acres in the Brazilian rainforest this past decade.
- *The Nature Conservancy* has an estimated 40 million acres of private land protected through conservation easements in the United States.
- *The Rainforest Trust* has protected over 7 million acres of rainforests, all prime areas of diversity both in fauna and flora.

These organizations need our continued support in order to guarantee the success of orchids living and surviving in their habitats, in the face of massive deforestation. A World Wildlife Fund report from Fall of 2015 tells us that, “Forest loss in the tropics is driven primarily by large-scale agricultural expansions of globally traded commodities like palm oil, soy and beef.”

To draw one more parallel with the Apollo mission, global climate change has become the modern day equivalent of the failed fuel cells of the Apollo 13. Without the ingenuity of the NASA engineers, and without the quick thinking of the astronauts, the entire Apollo mission would have met a bitter end. In the same way, our delicate ecosystem is in serious jeopardy and the time we have to make needed repairs is woefully short. There are some great minds working on this issue, but we all play an important role in whether or not we can solve it in time.

While we go about our daily lives, we must remember that everything we do, and every item we purchase, affects our future and the future of generations to come. Just think of the orchids lost by the forests clear cut to support that jar of palm oil-based Nutella, or that T-bone steak fed by gallons of water and acres of soy and corn.

Philosopher Marshall McLuhan said it best: “*There are no passengers on spaceship Earth – we are all crew.*”

by Courtney Hackney

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

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

Fall Growing How Changes in Light & Temperature Affect Blooming, Watering, Pests & Fertilizing

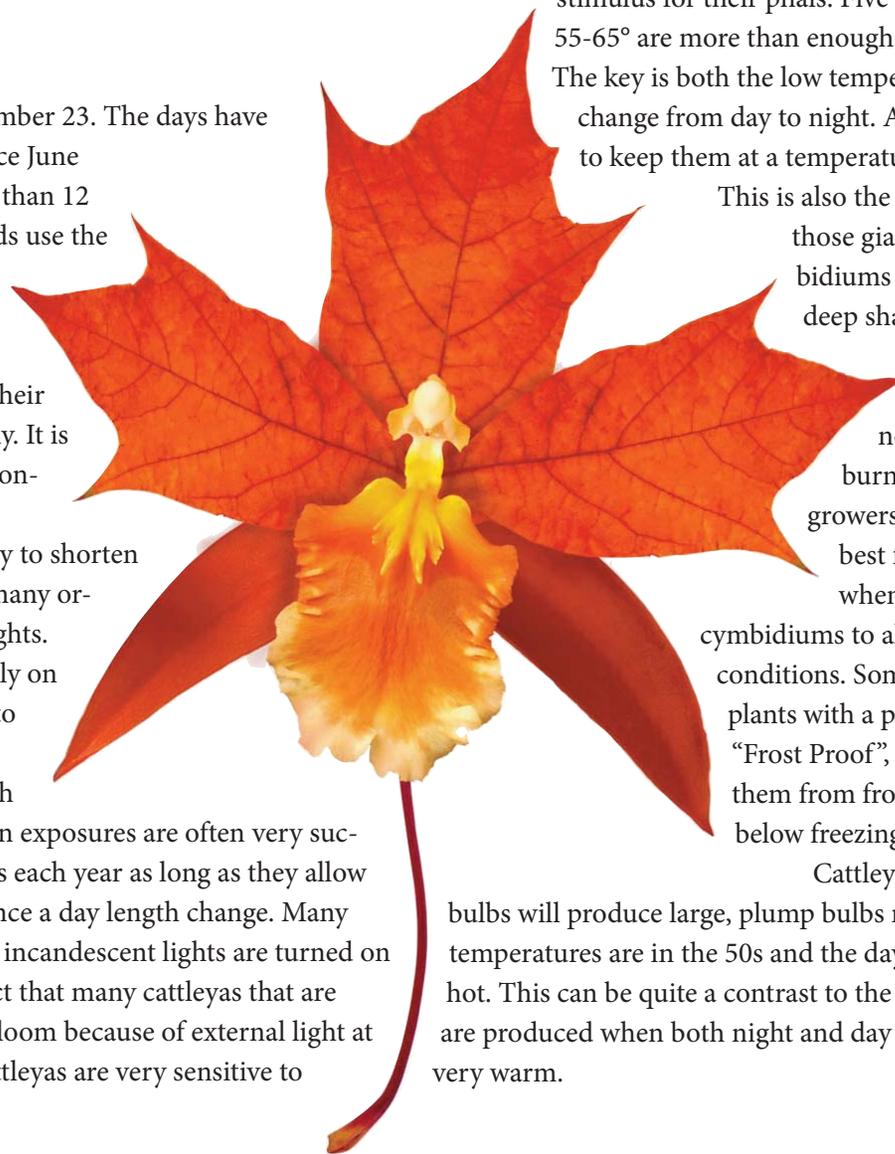
Fall will arrive on September 23. The days have been getting shorter since June and daylight is now less than 12 hours long. Many orchids use the decreasing day length as an indicator that it is time to bloom. Indoor growers need to adjust their grow-lights appropriately. It is not necessary to make constant changes in day length, but it is necessary to shorten day length if you want many orchids to bloom under lights. Some indoor growers rely on light through windows to supply all the light their orchids need. Those with good southern or eastern exposures are often very successful in getting flowers each year as long as they allow their orchids to experience a day length change. Many cattleyas get confused if incandescent lights are turned on nearby at night. I suspect that many cattleyas that are grown indoors do not bloom because of external light at night. Fall-blooming cattleyas are very sensitive to

shrinking day length and external night lights confuse them.

Large-flowered phals require a cool temperatures to initiate the growth of flower spikes. Some growers leave their windows open for a few weeks in the fall, not only to enjoy the welcome cool nights, but to provide this cool stimulus for their phals. Five to ten nights at 55-65° are more than enough to initiate spikes. The key is both the low temperature and a 20° change from day to night. After that, it is best to keep them at a temperature above 65 °.

This is also the time to move those giant pots of cymbidiums from under the deep shade to more sun. Do it gradually so there will not be any leaf burn. Cymbidium growers claim that the best flowers come when they allow their cymbidiums to almost reach frost conditions. Some cover their plants with a product called "Frost Proof", which protects them from frost even down below freezing.

Cattleyas still maturing bulbs will produce large, plump bulbs now that night temperatures are in the 50s and the day is not nearly as hot. This can be quite a contrast to the thinner bulbs that are produced when both night and day temperatures are very warm.



not appreciate cooler nights and will decrease their growth rate. They do, however, seem to produce flowers with more vibrant colors when night temperatures are cool. If you tend to have cooler conditions than most warm growing vandas prefer, select vandas that have a good dose of *Vanda coerulea* in their parentage as these prefer cooler nights.

There are members of many orchid groups that come from cooler climes. Many miniature phals, e.g. *lobbii*, *parishii*, and their hybrids, such as Phal Mini Mark, really thrive when day and night temperatures are lower. Phrags, especially anything with Phrag besse in the background, really struggle in summer's heat, but grow quickly once temperatures cool.

Lower temperature and light usually means that your orchids need less water, although this also depends on humidity as well. Avoid over-watering this time of year. Your orchids can handle less water, but you could lose all those roots you worked so hard to grow if you continue watering at the same rate as you did in summer. The exception is for those that grow indoors, as most homes these days are air conditioned in summer and heated in winter keeping indoor conditions (temperature and humidity) about the same year round.



It is unnecessary to fertilize most orchids now, although most seedlings and phals still require fertilizer. Generally, there is enough fertilizer in pots and on the medium to provide the little your orchids need now. This is an ideal time to really flush pots with high quality, low solids water because the extra drying experienced by orchids in winter will expose their roots to concentrated salts retained on media surfaces. In cases of high fertilizer application or hard water, these salts can damage roots.

Some orchid groups, such as the genus *Eulophia*, noble-dendrobiums, *catasetums*, etc, become almost totally dormant and lose their leaves in winter.

They may need to be moved to a location where they receive only a light misting occasionally.

Take a careful look under pots and leaves if you have had your orchids outside during the summer and now plan to move them into the house or greenhouse. If you have just a few plants, a drench of liquid Sevin (one teaspoon/gal) will kill anything you do not want, including slugs and snails. Do this now, before a sudden cold snap forces you to quickly drag your orchids inside or you could be dealing with bugs and beasts for the entire winter.

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.

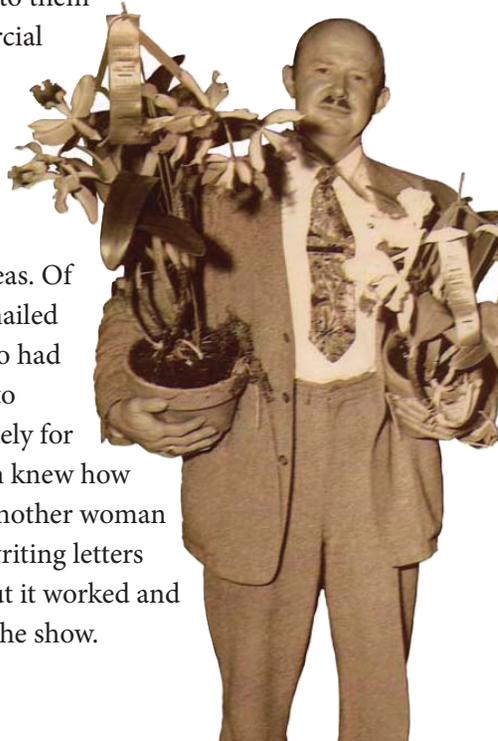
There was an incident over a plant raffle that year that upset several members of the North Texas Orchid Society, so several members chose to leave and form another society calling themselves the

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.



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)

Membership Dues

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): _____