



ORCHIDS

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#gvos_mi

Calendar

March 20th

Bob Fuchs - Vandas

April 17th

Harry Gallis - Dendrobiums

May 15th

Dr. Randall J Bayer – Dendrobiums

May 20th

GVOS Business meeting

June 19th and 20th

GLJC June Seminar – Slipper Orchids

GVOS Board

President

Gordon Griffen

Vice-President

Mei Ling Clemens

Secretary

Tara Rietberg

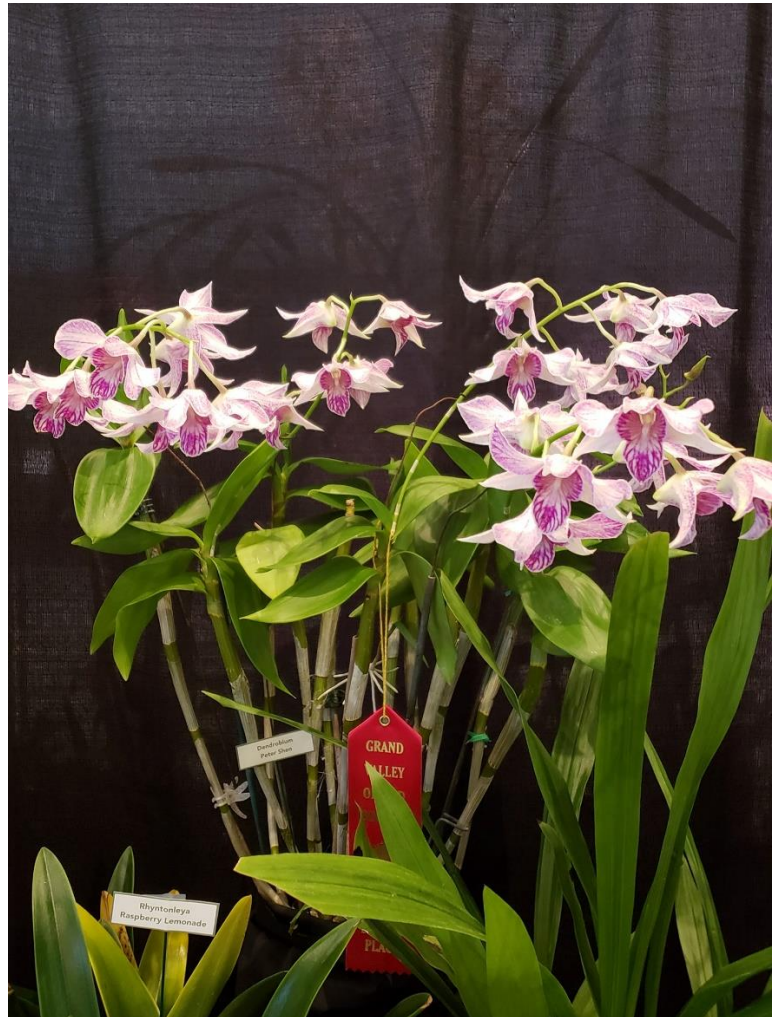
Treasurer

Joan Shipaila

Members-At-Large

Jerry Ambrose

Jill Wood



Dendrobium Peter Shen. Photo taken at a past GVOS Show
latouria type

April

This month's speaker is Dr. Harry Gallis. He will be leading a discussion on dendrobiums, specifically the dendrobium, latouria and spatulata types.

Topic	Zoom information
<p><i>Dendrobiums:</i></p> <p>Phalaenopsis, latouria, and spatulata sections</p>	<p>Topic: Harry Gallis - Dendrobiums</p> <p>Time: April 17, 2021 7PM</p> <p>Join Zoom Meeting</p> <p>Zoom information will be sent out when available</p>



Blooming dendrobium submitted for past plant table.
Dendrobium Phalaenopsis

Harry Gallis

Dr. Harry Gallis Harry is a native of Athens, Georgia, and his profession is medicine. “I did most of `my training at Duke and specialized in Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases. Other hobbies (“fortunately not as expensive or consuming as orchids”) include gardening of all sorts. He also enjoys cooking, Duke Basketball, and Golf. Dr. Harry Gallis has been growing orchids since 1980. The largest groups are Cattleyas, Phalaenopsis and Dendrobiums. His plants have received 41 AOS awards, and, says Harry, “I very much enjoy growing plants for shows and awards”. He entered the AOS judging program in 1991, and is an Accredited Judge and Past Chair of the Carolinas Judging Center in Greensboro, NC. He is a life member of the Triangle Orchid Society, and belongs or has belonged to most of the societies in his region. Harry has chaired local shows, an EOC/AOS Trustees Meeting, and the Spring Show for NCPOS, in which he continues to exhibit, “Always gunning for the Show Trophy.” He originally joined the AOS committee structure in 1996, on the Education Committee. Shortly after Harry became Chair of the Carolinas Judging Center in 1999, he was asked to take on the position of national training coordinator, and was involved in the daunting task of trying to produce a revised training manual for the AOS judging system. He has served as Chair of the Judging Committee and is also a member of Governance and Publications. Harry and his wife, Susie, have two children and two granddaughters Taylor (“see namesake Rlc. Lisa Taylor Gallis ‘Taylor’ HCC/AOS) and Savannah (Dendrobium Linc’s Jewel ‘Savannah Hope’ HCC/AOS). His other favorite plants are Rlc. Susie’s Valentine ‘Harry’s Favorite’ AM/AOS, named for his wife and Den. Alex Gallis for his son (his first personal hybrid to win an AOS award)



Photo Taken by Mei Ling Clemens
Spatulata type

Society Elections

Spring is here and even though the last year has been unusual, it is time for board elections once again. The current nominations are as follows:

President: Bert Smith

Vice President: Joel Borst

Treasurer: Joan Shipaila

Secretary: Tara Rietberg

Members At Large: Jill Woods and Jerry Ambrose

If you have anyone you would like to nominate for any of the board positions, please send your nominations to maczkaal@gmail.com no later than May 6 to be added to the ballot. The

election will be held May 20, 2021 during our normal meeting time. More information will be sent out closer to the date.

Society News

It's that time again and dues are due. The prices are \$25 for an individual and \$40 for a family for the year. Please make checks payable to GVOS. You may mail payments to Joan at the following address:

2139 Chesapeake NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49505

At this time, we don't have an option for electronic payments. If this changes, an announcement will be sent out.

Some may not agree with being asked to pay dues considering we haven't been able to meet in person this past year. However, through partnering with other Michigan societies GVOS has been able to grant members access to a wide range of content including guest speakers and presenters they may not otherwise have been able to enjoy. While this partnership has been very beneficial for all participating societies and their members, the speakers and the content provided has not been free. Even though all of the societies have shared in the expenses the budget has been very tight since losing the revenue the show and other fundraisers would have provided. To allow GVOS to continue to provide engaging and educational material we ask that you please pay your dues no later than May 29, 2021 or risk being removed from the mailing list. If do you wish to be removed from the mailing list, please email maczkaal@gmail.com with your request. We thank you for your understanding.

Summer Picnic

We are looking for someone who would be willing to host the annual summer picnic. If you are interested in hosting, please email maczkaal@gmail.com.

Den. Sec. Latouria

(Blume) Miq.

Pronunciation:

la-toor-ee-a (click on the name to hear it spoken)

Tribe: Epidendreae

Subtribe: Dendrobiinae

Species in this section are characterized by large flowers usually white, yellow or green with black or purple markings on the inner surfaces. The sepals and ovary are often covered with hairs. They are epiphytes of sea level to high altitudes in areas of year-round rainfall. Plants can range in size from very small to very large with flowers that also vary in size, although the large flowered species are generally very popular in cultivation.

Species in this section include: ****-*D. aberrans (small size)**, ***-*D. alexandrae**, ***-*D. atroviolaceum**, ***D. bifalce**, ***D. convolutum**, ****-*D. engae**, ***-*D. eximium**, ****D. finisterrae**, **** D. forbesii**, ***-*D. johnsoniae**, ***D. macrophyllum**, ***-* D. polysema**, ****D. rhodostictum**, and ***D. spectabile**.

--- CULTURE ---

Temperature:	From warm to intermediate to cool. See above for general information.
Light:	Generally bright, filtered light
Water-Humidity:	Depending on the species ; often year-round watering with a slight drying off. In general do not allow to dry for long periods. High humidity. Best to consult references for specific requirements.
Fertilizer:	1/4 to 1/2 strength every 2 weeks. Flush heavily with water once a month to drain any fertilizer salts.
Potting:	Slabs or pots; if slabs are used take care not to let plants become too dry for an extended period.
References:	1) Lavarack, Harris and Stocker, Dendrobium and Its Relatives 2) orchidspecies.com
Author:	Ron McHatton, AOS Director of Education
E-mail:	rmchatton@aos.org

Den. Sec. *Spatulata* (syn. sect. *Ceratobium*)

Pronunciation:

spat-you-LAY-tah (click on the name to hear it spoken)

Tribe: Epidendreae

Subtribe: Dendrobiinae

A distinctive group of sympodial, mostly epiphytic, tropical orchids within the large and diverse genus *Dendrobium*, section *Spatulata* species are characterized by their spirally twisted floral segments and asymmetrical flowers. They are commonly known as “antelope orchids”. The majority are vigorous, robust, tall-growing plants which require warm, tropical conditions, and copious feeding and watering during the growing season. The generally erect inflorescences are produced from nodes on the upper portion of the cane-like pseudobulb, and in some species carry up to 50 flowers.

A number of these species are widely grown in tropical climates as greenhouse and garden plants. They also have a long history in the breeding of “hardcane” *Dendrobium* hybrids, especially in combination with sect. *Phalaenantha*.

Some of the best known species include *D. discolor*, *D. taurinum*, *D. lasianthera*, *D. lineale*, *D. antennatum*, *D. stratiotes*, and the atypical dwarf species, *D. canaliculatum*.

--- CULTURE ---

Temperature:	Warm to hot; for most species the warmer the better, with winter-time
Light:	Bright, filtered light and fairly long day length is required for best results. In nature, some plants happily tolerate exposure to full sun for at least part of the day.
Water-Humidity:	Plenty of watering is required during the growing season. High humidity and good air movement are also essential. When plants are not in active growth, reduce watering, as they are prone to rotting during the cooler months if kept too wet.
Fertilizer:	When in active growth, these plants require heavy feeding in order to bulk up. Use general orchid fertilizers at the recommended rate, twice weekly. Reduce feeding once pseudobulbs have reached full size and matured.
Potting:	Use large pots with a coarse potting mix, as these plants produce extensive root systems.
References:	1. Dockrill, A.W. 1992. Australian Indigenous Orchids Vol.2 (revised edition). Surrey Beatty & Sons, Sydney. 2. Cribb, P.J. 1989. A Revision of the Antelope and “Latourea” Dendrobiums. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Author:	Michael Harrison -8/2007

Den. Sec. Phalaenanthe

Pronunciation:

PHAL-a-en-ANTH-e (click on the name to hear it spoken)

Tribe: Epidendreae
Subtribe: Dendrobiinae

This relatively small group of sympodial, mostly epiphytic, tropical orchids contains several species of great beauty and horticultural importance. *Den. phalaenopsis*, the Cooktown Orchid, occurs only in the south-eastern portion of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, but for many years this name has been erroneously applied to an Indonesian species, now correctly known as *Den. striaenopsis*. Both *Den. phalaenopsis* and *Den. striaenopsis* have been widely cultivated, and in combination with *Den. bigibbum*, another north Queensland native, have figured prominently in the breeding of "hardcane" Dendrobium hybrids, much favoured by orchid growers. In sect. Phalaenanthe, pseudobulbs may be tall (up to 80 cm.) and slender (e.g. *Den. bigibbum*), or short and stout (e.g. *Den. lithicola*), with up to 6 apical and subapical leaves. The erect, arching inflorescences arise from nodes near the top of the pseudobulbs, and carry up to a dozen large, showy, pansy-shaped flowers, in tones of white, pink and purple. Because of their popularity in cultivation, populations of these species have been severely depleted in some areas. Commonly grown species include *Den. bigibbum*, *Den. lithicola*, *Den. phalaenopsis*, *Den. striaenopsis* and *Den. affine*.

--- CULTURE ---

Temperature:	Warm to hot; winter minimums of no less than 59 degrees F (15 degrees C).
Light:	Bright filtered light and good air movement. Plants will not flower well if grown in too much shade.
Water-Humidity:	Plenty of water and high humidity during the growing season. After pseudobulbs reach full size and mature, reduce watering somewhat until after flowering, and then severely restrict water until next season's new growths appear. Generally speaking, these species inhabit open monsoon forests, where they receive heavy rainfall for 3 to 5 months of the year, and then largely arid conditions for the remainder.
Fertilizer:	Heavy feeding during the growing period, and no feeding during the rest period.
Potting:	Do not overpot. Use a medium grade bark/gravel mix in a pot or hanging basket. Plants usually do best when positioned high in the orchid house, up near the roof.
References:	1. Dockrill, A.W. 1992. <i>Australian Indigenous Orchids</i> Vol. 2 (revised eDen.). Surrey Beatty & Sons, Sydney. 2. Clements, M.A. 1989. <i>Australian Orchid Research</i> Vol. 1. Australian Orchid Foundation.
Author:	Michael Harrison

Dendrobium Culture sheets from www.AOS.org

