

Greater Akron Orchid Society

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society & the Mid-American Orchid Congress

Sept 2020

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Jane Bush

Vice President

Darlene Thompson

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Claudia Englert

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**Brandon
Spannbauer**

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Dave Miller

Minutes of Aug Meeting

We had a Zoom meeting with Darlene Thompson question and answer orchid greenhouse chat.

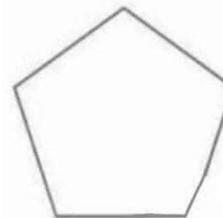
GAOS Meeting Goes Online!

The GAOS meeting will be online, hosted by Dave Miller and Darlene Thompson. Anyone who is interested will be able to participate in the meeting or just view it from home using your personal computer, smart TV or smart phone.

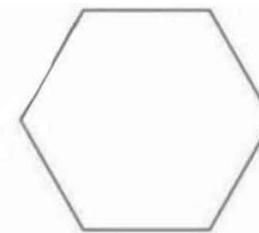
Our meeting will be from 7 to 8:30 pm on Monday, Sept 14 with people able to join the meeting as early as 6:30 pm where we will chat and answer questions until the meeting starts officially at 7:00 pm.

More info below.

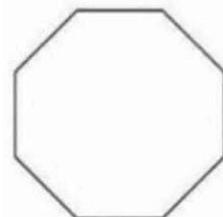
Upcoming Business



Pentagon



Hexagon



Octagon



Moneygone

Next Meeting

Our September meeting will be online using Zoom with our special speaker Sam Tsui of Orchid Inn will be speaking to us about Brachypetalum and Parvisepalum Paphiopedilum and Their Culture. Sam is providing a generous 10% discount on all member orders placed through his website (orchidinnusa.com) from September 1st to September 21st.

Zoom meeting details below.

Website: www.thegaos.com

Facebook: www.facebook.com/theGAOS

Email: greaterakronorchidsociety@gmail.com

President's Corner

By Jane Bush



Greetings!

The big news for September is our member-plant-giveaway. An email was sent to members asking for your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice of either a mini cattleya, intergeneric oncidium, dendrobium, or possibly some paphs. Members who worked at the 2020 show will be given first preference, followed by other members who contributed to the show, then others who attend the Sept. zoom meeting, then everyone else. The plants will be distributed in the Kiwanis Club parking lot in the early evening on Tuesday Sept. 15, weather permitting, or on Wednesday Sept. 16.

The Kiwanis Club has cancelled their annual Rose Delivery Day fund raiser and instead is collecting food items that will be separated and delivered to the Elementary Schools through the Blessings in a Backpack program and 3 local food banks. They are requesting donations of non-perishable foods, side dishes, paper towels, Kleenex, crayons, hand sanitizer, wipes, pencils, paper, glue sticks, pop top easy serve foods, raisins, fruit cups, fruit snacks, graham crackers, single serve Mac & cheese, canned vegetables, rice, noodles, etc. Since GAOS members will be picking up their plants in the Kiwanis parking lot, I am going to put out a container for those of you who would like to support this program to drop off any donations. If you are not picking up a plant, but would like to support the program, they will be opening their doors 9:00am until 2:00pm Saturday – October 3rd and Saturday – October 7th to accept donations.

Our zoom meetings have been very helpful and I have received many positive comments from you. I hope you will join the meeting again September 14 for the “show table” and a program by Sam Tsui of Orchid Inn speaking to us about “Brachypetalum and Parvisepalum Paphiopedilum and Their Culture.” During the first part of September, Sam is offering a 10% discount on his orchids for sale. I have already taken advantage of his offer and have received some really nice plants.

TIDBIT: From the AOS magazine, 3/4 of one 325 mg aspirin tablet in a gallon of water helps protect plants from fungal and viral pathogens when used as a spray. More is NOT better. Do not exceed this amount.

Meeting Schedule

GAOS meets the second Monday of each month (except December) Beginner's Corner starts at 6:45pm and the meeting at 7:15pm, at the Portage Lakes Kiwanis Center, 725 Portage Lakes Dr., Akron, Ohio 44319

Members are encouraged to bring orchids from their collection for exhibit. **All are welcome; you do not have to be a member to attend.**

Sept 14	Brachypetalum and Parvisepalum Paphiopedilum Culture
Oct 12	TBD Zoom Meeting
Nov 9	TBD Zoom Meeting
Dec	No Meetings in December



Photo of the Month: Bulbophyllum claptonense is an epiphyte from northeastern Borneo at elevations of around 800 to 1000 metres.

Photo © Hooi Kum Woh

GAOS ONLINE

Greetings Greater Akron Orchid Society!

I hope this message finds each of you well! Thank you so much for your positive feedback and continued engagement in our virtual programming. Zoom has allowed us to balance our desire to connect with each other and the need to keep each other safe. If you are interested in our virtual meetings and have questions about how to join or use Zoom, feel free to reach out to Dave Miller (dcmjpsmil@aol.com) or me (darlenejthompson@gmail.com). We would be glad to answer your questions.

Sam Tsui of Orchid Inn will be the guest speaker at our next meeting on Monday, September 14. Sam is a world-renowned orchid grower and breeder who specializes in Paphiopedilum. Sam has been growing, showing, and breeding orchids for over 27 years. His expertise is internationally recognized as demonstrated by his various awards from orchid institutions across the world. To learn more about Sam Tsui and Orchid Inn check out his full bio [here](#).

Sam will be speaking to us about **Brachypetalum and Parvisepalum Paphiopedilum** and Their Culture. **Sam is providing a generous 10% discount** on all member orders placed through his website (orchidinnusa.com) from **September 1st to September 21st**. To take advantage of the 10% discount, enter the discount code **10OFFAOS** - that is numeric 10 and then all letters OFFAOS. The [quantity discount](#) will be automatically applied in addition to the 10% society discount. Sam will ship the orders as they are received. <https://orchidinnusa.com/>

I look forward to seeing you all on Monday September 14th. As usual "doors open" at 6:30pm and programming starts at 7pm ET. The Zoom information is below.

Take care,

Darlene

Topic: GAOS September Meeting
Time: Sep 14, 2020 06:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting (Click the link below to join the meeting, you will have to install Zoom software for the first time, it is quick and easy, just follow the prompts)

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/8709108597?pwd=ano5RnF6UmMzREIGbi84bXFnekRtdz09>

Please remember that members must submit their 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choices from mini cattleyas, intergeneric oncidiums, dendrobiums, or possibly some paphs to Jane Bush bushjj@juno.com or text 440-429-5779 by the end of Wednesday, September 9.

Meeting ID: 870 910 8597

Passcode: 367965

One tap mobile

+13017158592,,8709108597#,,,,,0#,,367965# US (Germantown)

+13126266799,,8709108597#,,,,,0#,,367965# US (Chicago)

Dial by your location

+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)

Meeting ID: 870 910 8597

Passcode: 367965

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/8709108597>

It's not over 'til it's over

By Darlene J. Thompson, Ph.D.

I hate to say it, but here it goes. The summer growing season is coming to an end. Sigh, boo, hiss... Navigating through September can be a challenge, especially in northeast Ohio. September weather is best described as unpredictable. It often swings from warm and dry to cool and wet within the same week. This is particularly tricky to navigate for me, since I summer a large portion of my orchids outside for the summer. In this article, I will share my September watch outs and to dos. As always, I am sharing what works for my collection and growing environments. Remember what works for one may not work for all.

Look Out for Cool Nights: Although overall temperatures start to dip in September, it is night temperatures you need to keep an eye on. I am comfortable with the bulk of my collection remaining outdoors until we experience sustained nighttime lows below 55°F. Many orchids need to experience a couple of weeks with night temperatures in the mid-50s to initiate blooming. The lack of a cool down is a common reason mature Phalaenopsis grown year-round inside do not bloom. For this reason, I gladly welcome lows of 55°F. One caveat. Warm growers typically appreciate winter lows of greater than 65°F. I recommend keeping warm growers drier during 55°F periods. Once night temperatures dip below 55°F, I bring my warm growers and several of my intermediate growers inside. Many intermediate and most cool growers stay outside with temperatures into the low 50s quite comfortably. Some cool growing dendrobiums, cymbidium, and paphiopedilums can take nighttime lows into the upper 40s, if kept on the drier side. I take my orchids in gradually based on the nighttime temperature, individual temperature requirements, and how easy it is to regulate their exposure to moisture. Speaking of moisture, next I will share some September watering considerations.

Pull Back on Watering: Whether it is from rain or from the garden hose, I actively watch the amount of water my orchids receive in September. Dry out times in September can really vary. It may take 2-3 days because we are experiencing warm days, warm nights, and clear, sunny skies. It may take 3-5 days because the temperature has dropped, the rain is misting on and off, and there is cloud coverage. Orchids need less water and less fertilizer as growth start to slow. Not being taken up as readily and not drying as quickly, the excess fertilizer and water sits in the pot or on the leaves inviting fungal and bacterial issues.

If my orchids are somewhat damp and the weather is cloudy or cool, I skip the watering, even if it is my "watering day." Keeping my collection a bit drier is safer overall and is an excellent kick off for those plants entering dormancy.

Deploy Pest Management: No one wants to bring pests into their home where outbreaks can spread like wildfires. To lessen the risks of undesirables hitch hiking, I implement a multi-week pest management process starting in late August or early September. I try to complete at least two insecticide treatments before bringing anything comes back inside. I have had good luck with Orthene (Acephate 97.4%). Warning!! This stuff smells FOUL. It is similar to rotten eggs, and I mean VERY rotten eggs. I can smell it for up to 10 days. So, I apply this when I have plenty of time (at least 2 weeks) before moving things inside. Next, I apply Bayer 3 in 1, which lists imidacloprid as the active pesticide. I have not noticed a particularly noxious smell from imidacloprid. Orthene and Bayer 3 in 1 are systemic and most effective when used as a drench. Whatever pesticide you select, please read the direction thoroughly, proper wear all recommended personal protective equipment (PPE), and treat early in the morning when the winds are still. Pesticide kill indiscriminately and will also kill beneficial insects. Spraying early in the morning decrease the risk of bees' and other pollinators' exposure to pesticide. However, it does not eliminate the risk. So please be mindful of how and when you use pesticides. When moving orchids inside, I keep a bottle of alcohol or insecticidal soap on hand in case I spot any free loaders missed by the insecticide. As a note, a similar multiweek process can be used with fungicides prior to bringing orchids inside.

Prepare the Winter Space: If the summer growing season has gone well, plants are larger coming in then they were on their way out. This means I may have to make adjustment to racks or even add a new rack and new lights. It is easier to do this before bringing plant inside. I also take this time to ensure I have done a deep clean in my space, including cleaning the windows to allow for optimal light transmission. Additionally, I make sure to order new filters for my humidifier and make certain the fans are in good working order. This is also the perfect time to stock up on your repotting needs include pots, labels, and media.

Despite marking the end of summer, September is a spectacular month. The weather can be wonderful. The leaves start to gradually change catching the sunlight like jewels. Yes, I will cry a bit as the "crisp" weather settles in. However, I will remind myself the cooler temperatures are responsible for the blooms we will be enjoying well into 2021.

Those Lousy Little Suckers!

By AOS Beginner Newsletter

<http://www.aosforum.org/newsletters/pages/aug10.html>

The most commonly encountered insect pests, aphids and mealybugs, are by no means the most troublesome. So, we will begin with the insects that are easiest to deal with.



Aphids, (shown at left) also commonly called plant lice, cause damage to orchid plants and flowers by sucking fluids from them. So in effect, your orchid has to share its food and water with the aphids. These insects are usually less than 1/8 inch long, greenish white or black. Aphids have soft, pear-shaped bodies, long legs, antennae, and sucking mouthparts to feed on plant juices. Most are wingless, but winged forms can migrate between plants when a colony becomes crowded. The adult female aphid gives birth to between 60 and 100 female nymphs every day for a period of 20 to 30 days. These nymphs immediately start to feed and grow, molting several times to mature to an adult female capable of reproducing within seven to ten days, all without maturing. So you can see that within a few days, thousands of aphids can be born. The effects of a large quantity of sucking insects can deform new growths, damage or abort flowers, and cause dehydration and a resulting decline in plant health.



Mealybugs (right) are more closely related to scale and create the same kind of problems as aphids by feeding on plants juices. Unlike scale however, both juveniles and adults are mobile and can easily move from plant to plant. The complete life cycle takes six weeks to two months depending on the species and the environmental conditions, and females can lay 300-600 eggs. Like aphids, mealybugs can reproduce at a prodigious rate if not controlled early on. Mealybugs are small, a little over a sixteenth of an inch (2-4mm), and covered in a whitish waxy secretion that gives them a fuzzy appearance. Although they are small, they are easy to spot because by the time you discover mealybugs, there are usually more than one. Although the waxy secretion offers these insects some degree of protection, they are not nearly as formidable as the armored scales. Both aphids and mealybugs are capable of producing female-only generations, hastening the growth of a colony.

These pests can create additional problems that may end up being worse than the damage directly caused by feeding. Aphids and mealybugs excrete large amounts of honeydew as they feed making them attractive to ants. The ants actually "farm" them for this sweet substance and can contribute to spreading the pests to other plants nearby. This honeydew provides an excellent breeding ground for sooty mold. Additionally, all three sucking insects covered here can act as a vector for spreading diseases from plant to plant.

Thrips are the final insect to be covered here and to me, are the most insidious. Thrips are small, very small, and therefore difficult to detect. Usually, you see the damage before the thrip. Although thrips can and do cause damage to orchid plants, their preferred feeding ground is flowers and buds. There is nothing more heartbreaking than waiting a whole year for that favorite orchid to bloom, and find out that it has been defaced by thrips. They can even get between the folds of a just-opened bud and cause scarring or bud blast. As if they weren't hard enough to see, thrips can move quickly when disturbed and will hide under folds in the lip or where the petals and sepals meet. Although the insects have wings, being so tiny, they may just as frequently be dispersed by wind. One piece of common advice for managing thrips is to eliminate known host plants from around the orchid growing area. Here in Florida, gardenia is notorious for harboring thrips and orchid hobbyists are often advised to move or spray their gardenia bushes. Other host plants are ficus benjamina, camellia and magnolia.

Thrips are small, elongate insects ranging from 1/25 to 1/8 inch in length. They feed by puncturing the plant cells with their rasping-sucking mouthparts and withdrawing cell sap. This pest usually appears in 3-4 random cycles throughout the year. There do not seem to be any environmental conditions that indicate a thrip outbreak, although a dry warm autumn usually brings one. They can be a problem for 1-3 weeks and then not appear again for several months.

For eliminating these pests, first we will cover the most benign home remedies. These safe remedies will work, but require dedicated applications to effect control...once is not enough. For small, early outbreaks of aphids, scale or mealybugs, a safe and effective treatment is castille-peppermint soap used at a rate of 1tsp. per quart of water. The liquid soap (Dr. Bronner's or generic) can be found at natural food and some grocery stores. We keep a one-quart handsprayer of the solution in the greenhouse for zapping pests when we see them. You can set the sprayer on "stream" and wash away a small colony of mealybugs, or on "spray" to destroy aphids. You can also use household liquid soap at the same dilution but peppermint oil adds to the effectiveness. 70% isopropyl rubbing alcohol will also work. We take the sprayer out of a new empty hand sprayer and insert it into a bottle of rubbing alcohol and use it to spray just about any insect pest. A longtime popular home remedy for insect pests is one cup of Formula 409 cleaner, one cup of 70% isopropyl rubbing alcohol to two cups of water. These home remedies are good safe treatments for people who grow their orchids in their homes,



but they need to be applied every other day until the problem is under control.

Insectidal soaps (Safer's) and horticultural oils (Volck, Neem Oil) are useful against both aphids and mealybugs as well as other insect pests that feed on orchids. One thing to remember about using them is that they can cause damage to orchids if applied when the ambient air temperature is much above 80° F, although the soap is less likely to. Follow label instructions carefully and spray late in the day when temperatures are set to decline.

General purpose insecticides such as Sevin WP and Malathion will also control both scale and mealybugs as well as thrips, but many growers prefer Orthene 75% WP and it is also the preferred treatment for thrips. You can mix 1/4 tsp. to a quart of water in a handsprayer and use it for all three pests. Do not use any spreader-sticker or soap if you intend to spray flowers or buds for thrips. During a thrip outbreak, we keep a couple of handsprayers with Orthene in the shadehouse and spray buds and flowers every couple days.

Resources

The [AOS Video Library features](#) "How To" videos on a range of subjects. Learn essential orchid culture techniques from the comfort of your easy chair!!!

VIRUS 🤒🧑🏻🩺❌

Color breaks on the flowers are most often a sign of viral infection. Although this plant's health has not diminished (very robust actually), it is better to throw it away / place it in an isolated area / burn it so as not to infect other orchids.

ID *Rlc. Claude W. Hamilton*

(Rlc. Elizabeth Hearn x C. Memoria Robert Strait)

- Harvey Della



A challenging one to find - the Large Whorled Pogonia - in southern Ohio. – Jun Lao



Variegated *bulbophyllum virescens* in full bloom – MO Tropics



Cattleya violacea (Oronico Soul x Amazon Jewel) blooming again.
Fragrant – MO Tropics

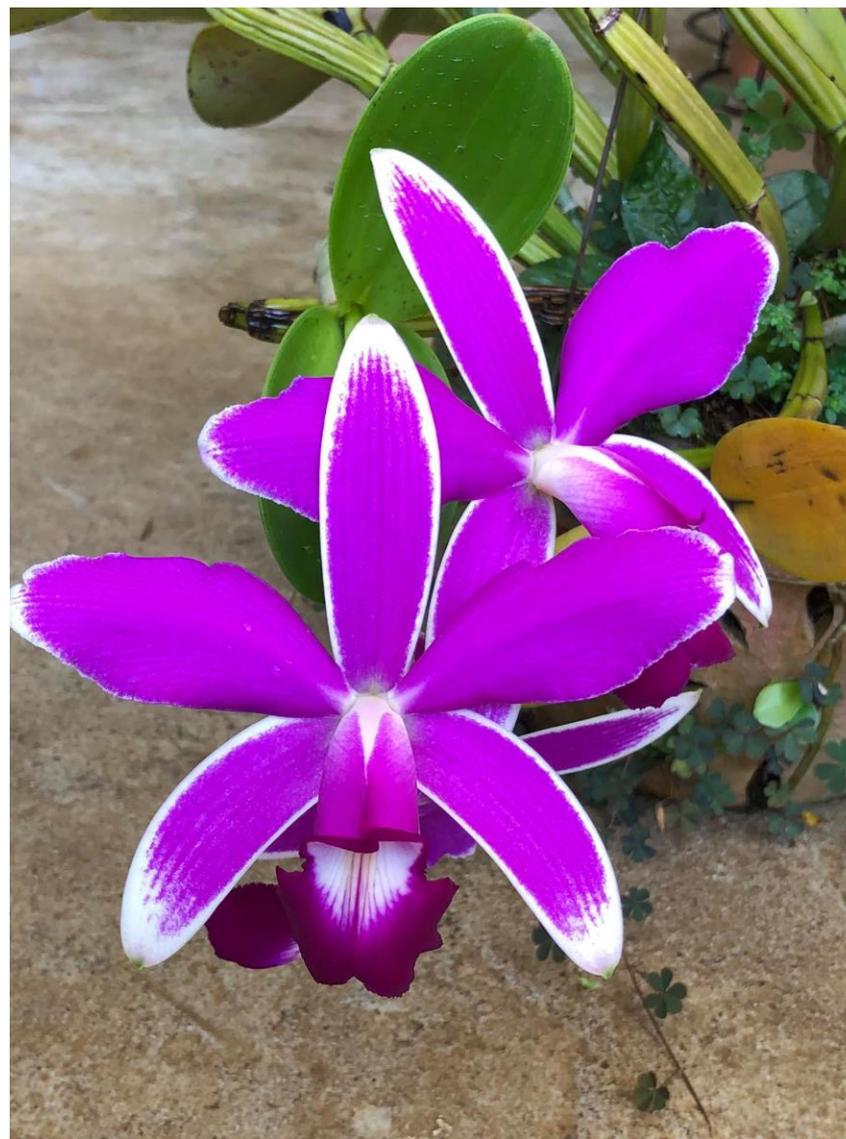
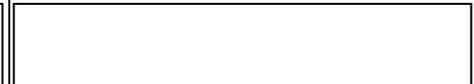
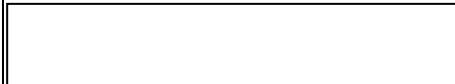
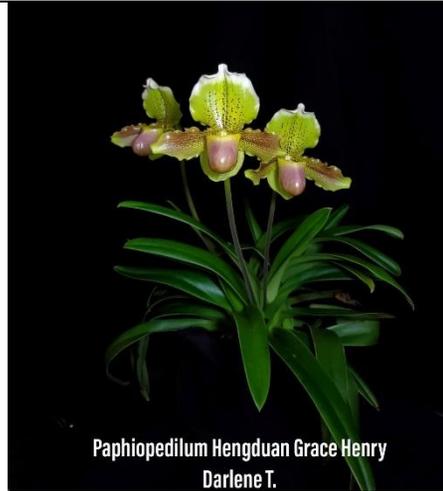
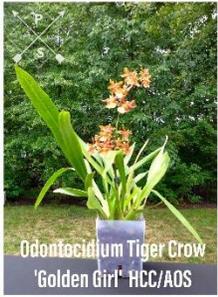


Photo Gallery

Home Displays
Aug 2020





Odontocidium Tiger Crow
'Golden Girl' HCC/AOS

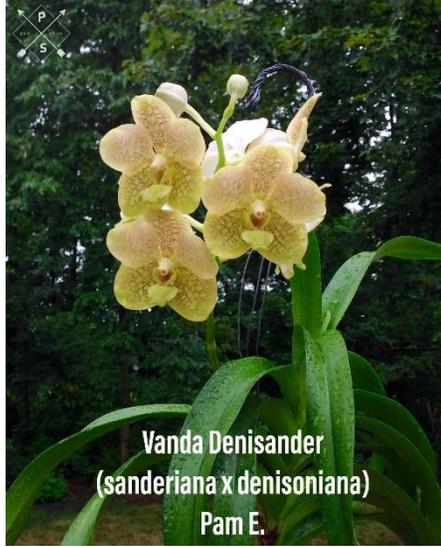


Oncidium Aka Baby 'Raspberry
Chocolate' HCC/AOS

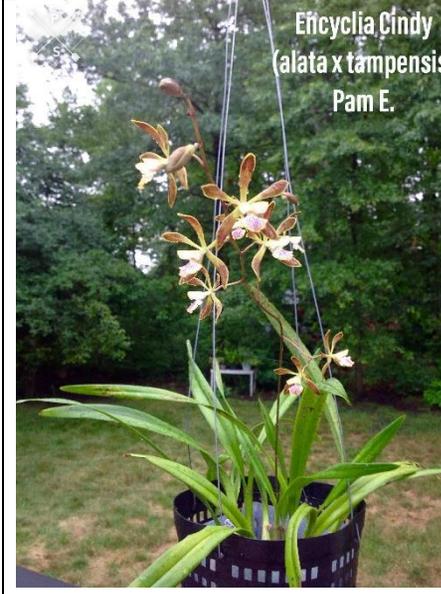


Burrageara Sunkissed
'Butter Cup'

Pam E.



Vanda Denisander
(sanderiana x denisoniana)
Pam E.



Encyclia Cindy
(alata x tampensis)
Pam E.



Mtssa Estrelita 'Sweet Seniorita'
Bernie S.



Cattleya Roebling 'Beachview' coerulea
Frank S.



Phal NOID Pink
Bernie S.



Rlc Hsinying Sunbeam '#15'
Frank S.



Brassidium Golden Gramine 'White Knight'
Jaret A.





Cattleya SunCoast Sunspots 'Exotic Orchids' x
Cattleya Interglossa 'Exotic Orchids'
Jaret A.



Dean P.



Paph N01D
Claudia E.



Ric. Margery Kekauoha
(C Mini Purple x Ric. Hawaiian Wahine)
Claudia E.



Dean P.



Dean P.



Cattleya mantiqueirae
Darlene T.



Paphiopedilum Nancy Depauw
Darlene T.

