

September
2021

The Orchid Grower

Orchid Growers' Guild of Madison

www.Orchidgrowersguild.org



Meeting Dates

Meetings on Zoom at 1 PM

- September 19
- October 17
- November 21
- December 19

Meetings start at 1:30 pm at Olbrich Gardens unless otherwise noted

Up-Coming Events

- September 18-19, WOS Fall Show
- September 24-26, Chicagoland
- October 10, Fall Orchid Sale, Olbrich
- 2022 February 5 & 6, Orchid Quest

Officers and Committees

President:

Susan Reed (2022)
Greed@chorus.net

Vice President:

Cynthia Wadsworth (2023)
cynthia727672@gmail.com

Secretary:

Lynn West (2023)
LynneWest15@yahoo.com

Treasurer:

Denise Baylis (2022)
jrbaylis@tds.net

Board:

Lisa Linde (2023)
CrazyCatPlantLady@gmail.com

Nancy Thomas (2022)
mikeandnancy@tds.net

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NEXT MEETING SEPTEMBER 19TH ON ZOOM

Several OGG members will present some of their orchid growing and care techniques. Audience participation is welcome! Due to the Dane County Health Department order which is enforced county-wide including Olbrich, our September meeting will be totally virtual. Meeting begins at 1 PM with presentation starting at 1:30 PM.

WISCONSIN ORCHID SOCIETY SHOW September 18-19

The same weekend as the September Zoom meeting is the Milwaukee Orchid show at the Domes. OGG will be setting up a display. Please send your plant list to Sue by Monday, September 13. Drop off your plants at Sue's or Lorraine's house by Thursday afternoon, September 16. Consider sending your blooming plants to the show with Sue and Lorraine! **There will be no Zoom show and tell this month.** More show information will follow.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Hello to all!

Hope everyone is staying well with this new surge the world is feeling from the Delta variant of COVID! This is one variant you do not want to catch even if you are vaccinated!

Due to the Dane County Health Department order which is enforced county-wide including Olbrich, our September meeting will be totally virtual. It is difficult to have a safe and easily understood meeting with everyone masked including the presenter. The September meeting will consist of several OGG members presenting some of their orchid growing and care techniques. Audience participation is welcome!

We are hoping for an in-person meeting in October of "Stump the Orchid Man", Chuck Acker our orchid doctor. Chuck would like you to bring problem plants and orchid questions for a lively and interesting session on orchid care. If you can't attend please send photos that clearly show the issues of concern. This will be our first hybrid meeting so please be patient with the technology!

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Carrie Weisman (2023)
cleocat@msn.com

Away Shows:
Nancy Thomas
mikeandnancy@tds.net

Hospitality:
Volunteer

Librarian:
Open

Membership:
Carrie Weisman
carrie.wiesman@dwd.wi.gov

Newsletter:
Denise Baylis
jrbaylis@tds.net

Orchid Quest 2021:
Terri Jozwiak
lodijoz@charter.net

Programs:
Cynthia Wadsworth
cynthia.wadsworth@thermofisher.com

Ribbon Judging:
Open

Web Master:
Richard Jozwiak
OGGweb@charter.net

Liaisons:
AOS: Nancy Thomas
MAOC: Open

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Thanks to Denise, Jeff, Nancy, Doug and Gary for helping me to organize the Guild's storage locker and for taking items home to clean up and organize!

The board's aim is to have hybrid meetings when at all possible, but this might not be until our October meeting. We are planning on Zoom meetings when the weather is bad. The Guild has purchased a video camera that was recommended by the Miami Valley Orchid Society who have successfully used it for their hybrid meetings. By the way, what I mean by a hybrid meeting is that some people will meet in person at Olbrich and the meeting will be live streamed in Zoom for members not able to attend in person. Our speaker could be live at Olbrich or present by Zoom on our equipment which includes a projector. That is our plan which may require acquisition of some up-to-date electronics and some know how! So if you would love to help us meet these new challenges, please contact me or any member of the board!

The same weekend as the September Zoom meeting is the Milwaukee Orchid show at the Domes. We are presently setting up a display. So please send your plant lists to Sue by Monday, September 13, and please drop off your plants at Sue's or Lorraine's house by Thursday afternoon, September 16. **This year orchid classifications have been revised** so please go to: <https://midamericanorchids.org/education>. This site will give you all of the up-to-date documents that we use for orchid plant registration for all AOS judged shows. There is a new Dendrobium Cheat sheet to help you properly register your Dendrobium! Due to our meeting being zoom, please send your blooming plants to the show with Sue and Lorraine! There will be no Zoom show and tell this month. More information will follow.

I hope some of you were able to attend the August Mid America meeting by zoom. If you were not able to attend the presentations in real time the Emmanuel Lutheran Church website has the meetings available as recordings. Just be patient for them to start or use your cursor to go to the left bottom of the image to pull the dot to the start of the presentation. Here is the link to the presentation [ELC Live Streaming | Emmanuel Lutheran Church \(emmanuelc.org\)](https://www.emmanuelc.org). Scroll down to the Related Videos and there are the three recordings for the Orchid Fest there.

Stay well,

Sue Reed



Nancy Thomas' *Tubecentron* Hsinying Girl (*Ceratocentron fessellii* x *Tubecentron* Niu Girl). "This came from George Pobuda about 5 years ago. This is a miniature in the Vanda Alliance. 75% *Ceratocentron fessellii* + 25% *Tuberolabium ko-toense*. It blooms multiple times per year (last blooming was in December-January)."

Sue Reed's *Potinara* Ruby Delight 'SVO' x Slc Angel Eyes 'SVO' AM/AOS. "This is really a miniature. The plant is about 6 inches tall and the blooms are about two inches across."

Orchid Quest 2022 – Up-Date

Planning for Orchid Quest 2022 is under-way. Actually, planning begins soon after the show ends in order to secure our location. Orchid Quest will be held at Olbrich Botanical Gardens and is scheduled for February 5th and 6th.

Terri Jozwiak is the chair and Cynthia Wadsworth is the co-chair. We have a variety of subcommittees with different individuals heading up these tasks for the show. If you would like to help out please contact one of these people or get their contact information from Denise at jrbaylis@tds.net and then reach out to them.

These people are working on the following:

Advertising: Cynthia Wadsworth
Awards: Nancy Thomas
Budgeting: OGG Board plus Terri Jozwiak
Donations: Lisa Linde
Food: Kathy Johnson
Gifts: Nancy Thomas
Judges: Terri Jozwiak
Photographer: Scott Weber
OGG Exhibit: Sue Reed
Raffle: Doug Dowling
Registration: Julie Ulland
Seminars: Cynthia Wadsworth
Silent Auction: Carrie Wiesman and Judy Williamson
Society Contact: Nancy Thomas
Vendors: Lorraine Snyder

So far unfilled positions include but are not lim-

ited to Plant Check and Volunteer Coordinator. If you are working with one of these people it is not necessary to attend Orchid Quest meeting. The subcommittee lead will report back to its members. Our meetings are open and you are welcome to come and share your ideas.

We would like to run a question and answer session on growing orchids suggested by Sandy Delamater during Orchid Quest. We need 1 - 2 more people. No seminar preparation is required. Lynn West and Sandy have already agreed.

Vendors have been contacted. No one as of yet has given us a hard no.

Carrie has developed an idea to run the Silent Auction differently with an on-line company with no financial risk to the club. The on-line vendor is paid a percentage only if we make money. This will allow us to pre-publicize items and allow bidding to proceed before the date of the show. Please start thinking about items that would be suitable for the auction. They need not be orchid related. Carrie hopes to have a trial run prior to the Fall Orchid Sale.

Like everyone we are bit uncertain about what public mandates or crowd restrictions might be in place come February 2022. It is fair to say that we are planning to spend cautiously as a result. We hope to have a fabulous exhibit and sales to welcome winter in early February.

— Cynthia Wadsworth

NATIVE ORCHIDS

I visited a friend's property in Iowa County this week to see his lesser purple fringed orchids (*Platanthera psycodes*). They were growing in a wet wooded area along a creek. What a lovely plant, and huge compared with the other *Platanthera* on my property.

Mike and I also went to Fair Meadows State Natural Area to see their Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchids (*Platanthera leucophaea*) but they were near the end of their bloom and a bit tattered so I'm not sending a photo. Only a few this year due to the crummy weather.

Nancy Thomas



Platanthera psycodes

Excerpts from MAOC AFFILIATED SOCIETIES MEETING MINUTES

On Sunday June 27th MAOC affiliated societies met by Zoom. MAOC Affiliated Societies was happy to have Genesee Region Orchid Society members from Rochester NY join in our Zoom meeting. The dendrobium cheat sheet was explained. This idea came from an earlier Affiliated Societies meeting and is another example of the success of our new ability for our member societies to share ideas via Zoom. We also shared how the executive committee is doing strategic planning, so MAOC remains relevant to our member societies. We plan to zoom again in mid-October to share the Excel orchid show registration program with new class schedule imbedded which is available free to our affiliated societies. This program will help with society's plant registration, and prints labels and the sheets used for ribbon judging. See you in October!

--- Donna Lipowicz MAOC Affiliated Societies
Chair

The Committee also received two grant requests from the University of Wisconsin - Madison, Ken Cameron's lab. The first one is Kelsey Huisman, for travel to and around Ecuador to finish a study on *Teagueia*. The Committee chose not to fund this effort, as we do not fund travel expenses.

The second is Brandon Corder for a study on myco-heterotrophy in native American orchids. Apparently, this was the exact same proposal that he made to and was funded by the Native Orchid Conference. The Committee asks that this one be provisionally funded, depending on follow up questions. Brandon's request was moved and provisionally approved, pending Doug Martin contacting him and Ken Cameron (his advisor) and verifying the request.



Nancy Thomas' *Prosthechea* (= *Encyclia*) *cochleata*. "This is grown mounted in sphagnum under high fluorescent light."



Sue Reed's *Slc Ruby Wax* 'SVO' AM/AOS x *C. Chocolate Drop* 'SVO' AM/AOS. "The flowers have a waxy look. The color is difficult to capture, a reddish chocolate color."



Lori O'Neill's *Vanda Sansai Blue* 'Acker's Pride'. "This was purchased from Orchid Greenhouse in 2015. Usually blooms twice a year. Goes outside in the summer".

August Show and Tell Participants

Jeff Baylis	<i>Angraceum didieri</i>
Jeff Baylis	<i>Brassavola cucullata</i>
Lori O'Neill	Phalaenopsis (pink)
Lori O'Neill	Phalaenopsis (white)
Lori O'Neill	Phalaenopsis (yellow)ori O'Neill <i>Vanda Sansai Blue 'Acker's Pride'</i>
Lorraine Snyder	<i>Phragmipedium Acker's Berry (kovachii #2 x Waunakee Sunset 'Cherry')</i>
Lorraine Snyder	<i>Phragmipedium Memoria Dick Clements (besseae x sargentianum)</i>
Nancy Thomas	<i>Dendrobium convolutum</i>
Nancy Thomas	<i>Oncostele Catatante 'Orange Delight' (Oncidium Sphacetante x Oncostele Wildcat)</i>
Nancy Thomas	<i>Prosthechea (=Encyclia) cochleata</i>
Nancy Thomas	<i>Tubecentron Hsinying Girl (Ceratocentron fessellii x Tubecentron Niu Girl)</i>
Sandy Delamater	<i>Macroclinium aurorae</i>
Sandy Delamater	<i>Macroclinium junctum</i>
Sandy Delamater	<i>Neofinetia falcata</i>
Sandy Delamater	<i>Paphiopedilum niveum</i>
Sue Reed	<i>Cymbidium Golden Elf 'Sundust' (ensifolium x Enid Haupt)</i>
Sue Reed	<i>Dendrobium Green Mist (johnsoniae x convolutum)</i>
Sue Reed	<i>Paphiopedilum concolor var chlorophyllum</i>
Sue Reed	<i>Potinara Ruby Delight 'SVO' x Slc Angel Eyes 'SVO' AM/AOS</i>
Sue Reed	<i>Slc Ruby Wax 'SVO' AM/AOS x C. Chocolate Drop 'SVO' AM/AOS</i>



Jeff Baylis' *Brassavola cucullata*.
 "I bought this as a seedling on eBay. I love the frilly lip and long elegant petals with brownish tips of cucullata but this particular specimen is a disappointment on those counts, but it is fragrant at night."



Sue Reed's *Cymbidium Golden Elf 'Sundust' (ensifolium x Enid Haupt)*



Jeff Baylis' *Angraceum didieri*.
 "This came from Keith with a number of dormant buds in the leaf nodes; he said wouldn't bloom for him. I gave it lots of light. The roots grow out of the media so I dip it. These plants are native to Madagascar and are tough as nails. Fragrant at dusk and during the night!"



These *Macroclinium junctum* [left] and *Macroclinium aurorae* are from Sandy Delamater. She purchased both of them from Andy's Orchids and both are from Colombia. Her *Mcm. junctum* is mounted on a 2 1/4 inch x 3 inch wood, 3 spikes, 12 flowers on each spike.

"When the flowers fade, leave the spike as the new spike comes off the old one." Her *Mcm. aurorae* is mounted on a 1 3/4 inch x 4 inch cork, 8 spikes, 14 flowers on each spike.



[Left] Nancy Thomas' *Dendrobium convolutum*. "It has 8 flower stalks with 32 flowers this year."



Sue Reed's *Dendrobium Green Mist (johnsoniae x convolutum)*. "This was purchased from Hoosier Orchids. It died back to one keiki, after 5 years it has recovered."



Nancy Thomas's *Oncostele Catatante 'Orange Delight' (Oncidium Sphacetante x Oncostele Wildcat)* is an intergeneric hybrid of multiple *Oncidium*s and *Rhynchostele*.
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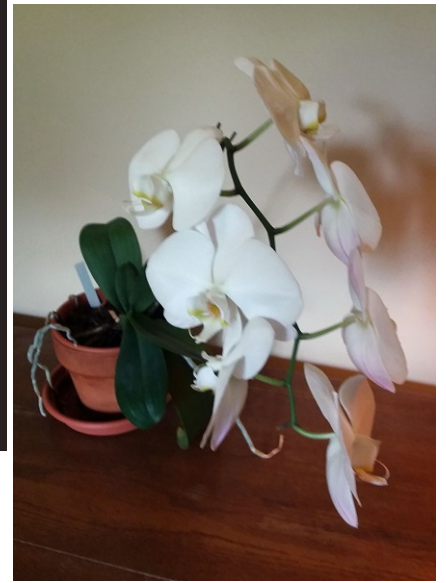
Sandy Delamater's *Neofinetia falcate* has 5 spikes, 25 flowers total



Lori O'Neill's *Phalaenopsis* (pink) "was a gift from a friend in 2018. It's a consistent bloomer."



Sandy Delamater's *Paphiopedilum niveum*. "second blooming in 3 inch pot."

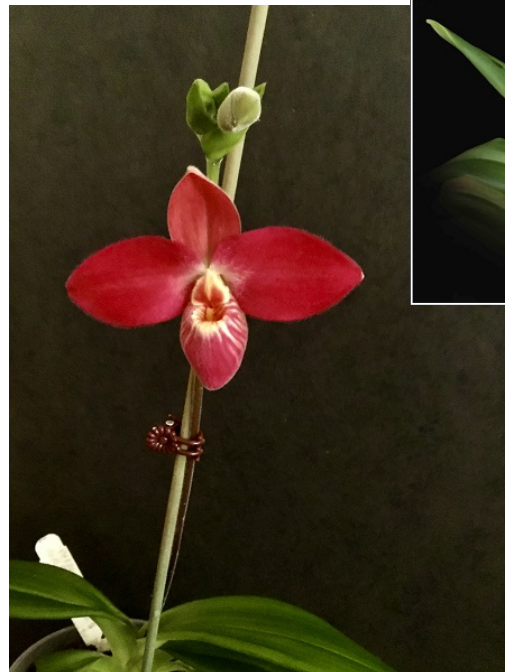


Lori O'Neill's *Phalaenopsis* (white) was received as a gift in 2019



Lori O'Neill's *Phalaenopsis* (yellow). "I adopted this orchid from a friend who received it as a gift in 2007. Blooms almost every year."

Lorraine Snyder's *Phragmipedium Acker's Berry (kovachii #2 x Waunakee Sunset 'Cherry')* This was purchased as a seedling at Orchid Garden Center's Spring sale in 2014 or 2015. When the bloom dropped I measured it as 4 7/8" across."



Lorraine Snyder's *Phragmipedium Memoria Dick Clements (besseae x sargentianum)*

What's Blooming at Bolz . . .

These are a few of the blooming orchids that were on display in the Conservatory over the summer. Information gleaned from AOS website unless otherwise noted.



Phalaenopsis hieroglyphica. This ornamental orchid species is native to certain islands of the Philippines. Its flowers are creamy white with transverse markings that resemble glyphs. Through hybridization, growers have successfully created flowers with different shapes and colors while retaining the glyphs. Since 1975, the species has been protected under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). [Wikipedia]



Phalaenopsis species. Commonly known as 'moth orchids' the very name *Phalaenopsis* is derived from the Greek words phalaina, moth; and opsis, appearance. Plants in this genus are monopodial and usually epiphytic, although there are occasional lithophytes and those species formerly included in *Doritis* are typically terrestrial in their native habitat. *Phalaenopsis* are among the most popular cultivated orchids and thousands of hybrids have been made throughout the years. The plants, themselves are attractive, with succulent leaves and some species exhibit sweet fragrance. Inflorescences range from short with few flowers to very branched floriferous stems. Flowers are generally long lasting, making *Phalaenopsis* the most popular of orchid pot plants. *Phalaenopsis* is found throughout tropical Asia from southern India and Nepal east to Papua New Guinea, north to China and Taiwan, and south to tropical Australia.



Gongora galeata., sometimes referred to as the wasp orchid. *Gongora* is an epiphytic genus of sympodial orchids that are usually found between 0 and 1000m in wet tropical forests. Pseudobulbs are ovoid, strongly ridged, with two-three plicate leaves. The pendulous inflorescences arise from the base of the pseudobulbs, are more than a meter long in some species, and bear many intricately-shaped, flowers. that are often scented. In general, gongoras are easy to grow into large and showy plants. This genus was named for Sr. Don Antonio Caballero y Gongora, Viceroy of New Granada (Colombia and Ecuador) and later Bishop of Cordoba; Governor of Peru during the Dombey, Ruiz & Pavon expeditions. Commonly grown species include *Gongora armeniacae*; *Gga. galeata*; *Gga. quinquenervis (maculata)*. *Gongora* is found in tropical America.



What's Blooming at Bolz . . .



Aerides lawrenceae. *Aerides*, literally "child of the air", is a genus of strong-growing monopodial epiphytes most resembling the genus *Vanda*. These orchids are popular for their freely produced pendent spikes of closely set, fragrant blooms. Often called "foxtail orchids," this can lead to confusion with *Rhyncostylis*. *Aerides* are relatively fast growers and can bear a profusion of spikes from the main plant and its keikis. *Aerides* is found in Tropical Asia, especially in the Himalayan region, Burma, and the Philippines.



Paphiopedilum sp. (possibly *P. micranthum*)
The generic name *Paphiopedilum* was derived from the Greek *Paphos* (a city with a temple dedicated to Venus) and *pedilon* (sandal). As cypripediums, phragmipediums and selenipediums are popularly known as 'lady's slippers', so too are paphs since they are all characterized by a slipper-shaped lip. Rather than growing from a pseudobulb, these mostly terrestrial, sympodial plants instead form fans of six or more leaves. The flowers of some species present warts and hairs, fascinating traits for lovers of this genus. Depending on the species, the flowers are borne either singularly or in multiples.

Due to their ease in adapting to cultivation, paphs are common in hobbyist collections, far more so than cyps or phrags. Many artificial hybrids have been made with paphiopedilums and the number of awards is history. Unlike other popular orchid genera, ways to meristem *Paphiopedilum* have yet to be found and all plants are either collected or grown from seed. Artificially created species are always better in shape and ease of cultivation due to line breeding. Buying collected plants is not recommended – and could land you in jail. Paphs are found in Tropical Asia

Myrmecophila thompsoniana.

This genus has a strong association with ants, from its very name which was derived from the Greek *myrmex*, an ant and *philos*, friend, in reference to its conical, tapering hollow pseudobulbs which provide an inviting home to these garden and household pests. It is in fact, these hollow pseudobulbs, which harbor ant colonies that are said to protect delicate parts of the plants such as root tips that distinguish *Myrmecophila* from *Schomburgkia*. The most well known species are probably *M. tibicinis* and *M. brysiانا*. *Myrmecophila* are found in Tropical Central and South America and the West Indies.



Anguloa uniflora. The plants in the genus *Anguloa* are quite large. Pseudobulbs can be over 9 inches tall and the plicate leaves on a well-grown plant can be over 4 feet long. This easily grown genus is terrestrial and the plant loses its leaves at the start of each season's new growth. There are two basic groups of anguloas, white and yellow/red. White anguloas can produce up to six inflorescences per pseudobulb and the yellow/red up to twelve in late spring and early summer. There is usually one cupped flower per inflorescence. The flowers of all species are strongly fragrant. They are found in Andean regions of Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru.

What's Blooming at Bolz . . .



Vanda Pachara Delight (Karulea x Gordon Dillon). With the publication of *Genera Orchidacearum* volume 6, the tribe Vandaeae has been revised. Many

familiar genera are now included in *Vanda*. Among those now included in *Vanda* are *Ascocentrum*, *Christensonia*, *Euanthe* and *Neofinetia*.

The derivation of the name *Vanda* comes from the Sanskrit word referring to the plant we now know as *V. tessellata*. These popular plants are found in tropical areas, requiring lots of bright light, plenty of water, warm temperatures (an exception being *V. coerulea* which is native to higher elevations) and high humidity. The flowers are showy and colorful and when hybridized with *Ascocentrum* to produce *Ascocenda*, available in just about every color imaginable.

Vandas are widespread in tropical Asia from India, east to Southeast Asia, Indo-China, New Guinea, Australia and the Philippines to Taiwan and the adjacent islands.

Bulbophyllum. The genus *Bulbophyllum* was described by Louis-Marie Aubert Du Petit-Thouars in 1822, with the name coming from the Greek *bulbos* (bulb) and *phyllon* (leaf). *Bulbophyllum* and closely allied genera (especially *Cirrhopetalum*) are considered to be the largest group of orchids.

The plants are typically small to medium (although some have leaves up to a meter long) creeping epiphytes, having a sympodial growth habit with prominent pseudobulbs, with one or two fleshy leaves. There is a wide range of fantastic flower shapes and sizes (2 mm to 400 mm). All have a hinged lip that aids in pollination. The pollinator (most often a small fly) lands on the lip, which tilts and causes the pollinator to fall back in to the sticky pollina. The



Bulbophyllum sp.

flowers are usually short lived (5-7 days) and are occasionally fragrant (while the fragrance can be pleasant it is often quite foul).

Its distribution is predominately tropical or subtropical, although the range can extend into temperate regions. A few dozen species are found in the New World (South and Central American and the Caribbean). Several hundred species are found in equatorial Africa and the island of Madagascar. Most species are found in Asia; ranging from the foothills



Bulbophyllum echinolabium

of the Himalayas (2500 m) in Indo-China, down through Southeast Asia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia (especially Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Sulawesi), New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand. The island of New Guinea, which has at least 600 species, is believed to be the dissemination point for the genus.